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Stakeholder Engagement Plan

**Mafraq 700 MW Combined-Cycle Gas
Turbine (CCGT) Thermal Power Plant**



REV-1

August 2026



Issue and Revision Record:

Template Code		QF-PM-01-15	Template Revision No.		REV-1
Version	Date	Description	Prepared By		Approved by
REV 0	29 July 2026	Draft SEP Report	1. ECO Consult		Ibrahim Masri / Project Manager
REV 1	19 Aug 2026	Draft SEP Report	1. ECO Consult		Ibrahim Masri / Project Manager

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	ii
List of Figures.....	iii
List of Tables	iii
Abbreviation and Acronyms	iv
1. Introduction	6
2. Project Description	8
2.1 Project Location	8
2.2 Project Components	10
2.3 Project Phases.....	13
2.4 Job Opportunities.....	13
3. Regulatory Context	14
3.1 Relevant Jordanian Stakeholder Engagement Requirements & Legislation	14
3.2 Lender Requirements.....	14
4. Stakeholder Identification and Analysis	17
4.1 Stakeholder Identification	17
4.2 Stakeholder Mapping	22
5. Summary Of Stakeholder Consultations And Engagement.....	24
5.1 Introduction	24
6. Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan.....	47
7. Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism	48
8. Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism for Gender Based Violence, Sexual Harassment and Sexual Exploitation and Abuse	56
9. Contact Details and Reporting.....	58
10. Roles and Responsibilities	59
11. Annex.....	63
11.1 Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet.....	63
11.2 Annex 2 – Grievance Sheet	64
11.3 Annex 3 – Grievance Log Sheet.....	65
11.4 Annex 4 – Grievance Resolution Form	66

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Administrative Division of Jordan	8
Figure 2: Administrative Division of Mafrq	9
Figure 3: Project Site	10
Figure 4: Overview of the CCGT Process	11
Figure 5: Primary Power Generation Components	12
Figure 6: Identified Households within a 1 km Buffer	32
Figure 7: Public Scoping Session Agenda	33
Figure 8: Photos from the Public Session	34
Figure 9: Announcement Poster for Manshyet Bani Hasan FGD	41
Figure 10: Announcement Letter for AlHarsh FGD	42
Figure 11: FGD with Manshyet Bani Hasan Community	45
Figure 12: FGD with Al-Hursh Community	46
Figure 13 : Grievance Mechanism Process Diagram	55

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Identified Groups of Stakeholders	17
Table 2: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis and Priority Contact List for the Project	22
Table 3: Key Outcomes of Targeted Consultations	24
Table 4: Key Outcomes and Responses of the Public Scoping Session	34
Table 5: Key Outcomes of FGDs	42

ABREVIATION AND ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AIIB	Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank
AMR	Annual Monitoring Report
AoI	Area of Influence
BOO	Build, Own and Operate
CARC	Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCGT	Combined-Cycle Gas Turbine
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CLO	Community Liaison Officer
COD	Commercial Operation Date
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DLS	Department of Lands and Survey
DoA	Department of Antiquities
E&S	Environmental and Social
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMRC	Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission
EPC	Engineering, Procurement, and Construction
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
ESS	Environmental and Social Standard
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoJ	Government of Jordan
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HRSG	Heat Recovery Steam Generator
HSE	Health, Safety and Environment
IA	Implementation Agreement
IBA	Important Bird and Biodiversity Area
IBA	Important Bird Area
ICP	Informed Consultation and Participation
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IFI	International Financial Institution
IPP7	Seventh Independent Power Producer Project
JS	Jordanian Standard
JSMO	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization
KBA	Key Biodiversity Area
LAF	Land Acquisition Framework
LDU	Local Development Unit
LLA	Land Lease Agreement
MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoLA	Ministry of Local Administration
MoPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MoT	Ministry of Transportation
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NEPCO	National Electric Power Company
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NOC	No Objection Certificate
NTS	Non-Technical Summary
OHTL	Overhead Transmission Line
PCOD	Plant Commercial Operation Date
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PPM	Project-affected People's Mechanism
PS	Performance Standard
RJGC	Royal Jordanian Geographic Center
RSCN	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SSC	Social Security Corporation
VP	Vantage Point
WAJ	Water Authority of Jordan
WSA	Water Supply Agreement
YWC	Yarmouk Water Company
ZLD	Zero Liquid Discharge

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Jordan's energy sector is considered vital within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, supporting economic growth and sustainable development. However, the sector continues to face key structural challenges, including limited local energy resources and a high reliance on imported energy, including that for electricity generation. Acknowledging this, Jordan adopted a policy direction focused on energy transition through diversifying sources, developing conventional and renewable energy resources, improving energy efficiency, and encouraging private sector investment in energy infrastructure.

In the context of energy transition efforts, the Government of Jordan (GoJ) has announced a comprehensive portfolio of investments that includes more than 200 MW of renewable energy projects till 2029 and approximately 1,400 MW of new CCGT capacity till 2030.

These investments are incorporated within the "Jordan Economic Modernization Vision" as a key pillar for achieving sustainability development goals, and reducing emissions targets, while meeting the accelerated demand growth and ensuring the electricity system's reliability and resilience standards. Also, these projects are part of National Electric Power Company's (NEPCO) "Master Plan 2024–2035" and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resource's (MEMR) "Jordan Energy Strategy" as part of a balanced expansion portfolio.

Taking the above into account, CCGT forms an integral part of the expansion portfolio as required within the Energy Strategy and Master Plan. CCGT projects serves as a unit of an integrated system of generation and storage plants to maintain a secure and reliable electricity system while accommodating a rapidly increasing share of variable renewable generation.

In alignment with policy objectives set out above, the GoJ has approved the progression of a CCGT Power Plant Project within the framework of the Seventh Independent Power Producer Project (IPP7). MEMR progressed with the implementation of the framework of IPP7, through a 700 MW CCGT Power Plant Project, to be located in Mafraq District, Jordan (hereafter referred to as the "**Project**"). The Project will be developed under a Build, Own and Operate (BOO) model for a term of 25 years from Phase 1 COD (Simple Cycle), equating to approximately 24 years from the full Plant PCOD (Combined Cycle).

The implementation framework entailed obtaining proposals from various international developers. Etihad Development Company (EDC) (hereafter referred to as the "**Developer**"), which is the development arm of Etihad Water and Electricity (EWE), submitted a direct proposal on 21 July 2025, and on 5 November 2025 the Council of Ministers Resolution No. 5574 was issued approving the direct proposal submitted by EDC. Pursuant to the resolution, EDC was invited to participate in a direct negotiation for the development of the Project with NEPCO (hereafter referred to as the "**Off-Taker**") and the GoJ represented by MEMR. EDC has signed the Power Purchase Agreement (PPA), Implementation Agreement (IA), Land Lease Agreement (LLA), and Water Supply Agreement (WSA), (collectively the "**Project Agreements**") on 6 May 2026.

The Project Agreements were signed with the following parties:

- PPA – signed with NEPCO
- IA – signed with MEMR
- LLA – signed with the Department of Lands and Survey (DLS)
- WSA – signed with the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and Yarmouk Water Company (YWC)
- 8

1.2 Objectives and Principles

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 8).

The document aims to:

- Provide stakeholders with timely and accessible information on the Project, its activities, potential environmental and social impacts, mitigation measures and key Project milestones;
- Provide meaningful opportunities for stakeholders to raise concerns, provide feedback and participate in consultation activities;
- Maintain continuous engagement with affected communities and other relevant stakeholders throughout construction and operation;
- Ensure that engagement activities are inclusive, culturally appropriate, accessible and responsive to the needs of women, youth and other potentially vulnerable groups; and
- Establish and maintain an accessible grievance mechanism through which Project-related concerns and complaints can be raised and addressed.

Stakeholder engagement will be undertaken in a fair, inclusive, transparent and culturally appropriate manner. Information will be provided in a form and language understandable to affected stakeholders, and engagement activities will consider appropriate timing, accessible locations and suitable communication methods.

The Project grievance mechanism will be implemented in a manner that is accessible, confidential, transparent and timely. Grievances may be submitted anonymously, will be handled without cost or retaliation to the complainant, and use of the mechanism will not restrict access to judicial or other available remedies.

1.3 Overall Structure

- Chapter 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and job opportunities for the construction and operation phase;
- 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 – 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 5 – 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 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 – 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.

- Chapter 8 – Contact Details: provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Chapter 9 – Roles and Responsibilities: identifies roles and responsibilities for the implementation of the SEP.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located within Mafraq Governorate, around 55 km northeast of capital city of Amman. It is the second largest governorate in terms of area after Ma'an Governorate. The governorate is located in the northeast of Jordan, bordered by Iraq to the East, Syria to the North, and Saudi Arabia to the South and East as shown in Figure 1 below.

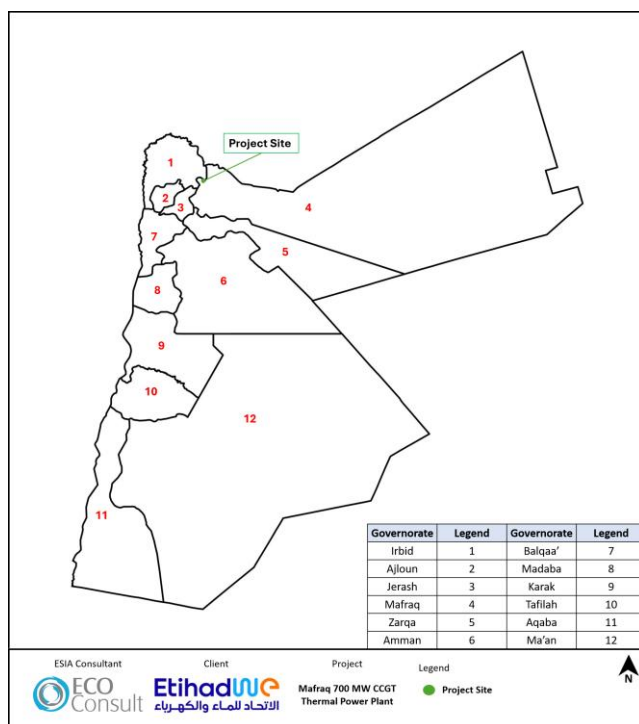


Figure 1: Administrative Division of Jordan

Within Mafraq Governorate, the Project is located within the Northwestern Badia District, specifically within Hosha Sub-District (*Qadaa' Hosha*) as shown in Figure 2. Hosha Sub-District comprises two municipalities: Al-Basiliyah Municipality and Hosha Municipality, both of which encompass several local communities.

Al-Basiliyah Municipality includes the communities of AlHarsh, Faa', Bura'iq, and AlKhanasri, where the Project site is located. Hosha Municipality includes the communities of Hosha, AlHamra AlMansoura, AlHaditha, AlSuweilah, AlMashrifah, Al Ekader, and Adurrah.

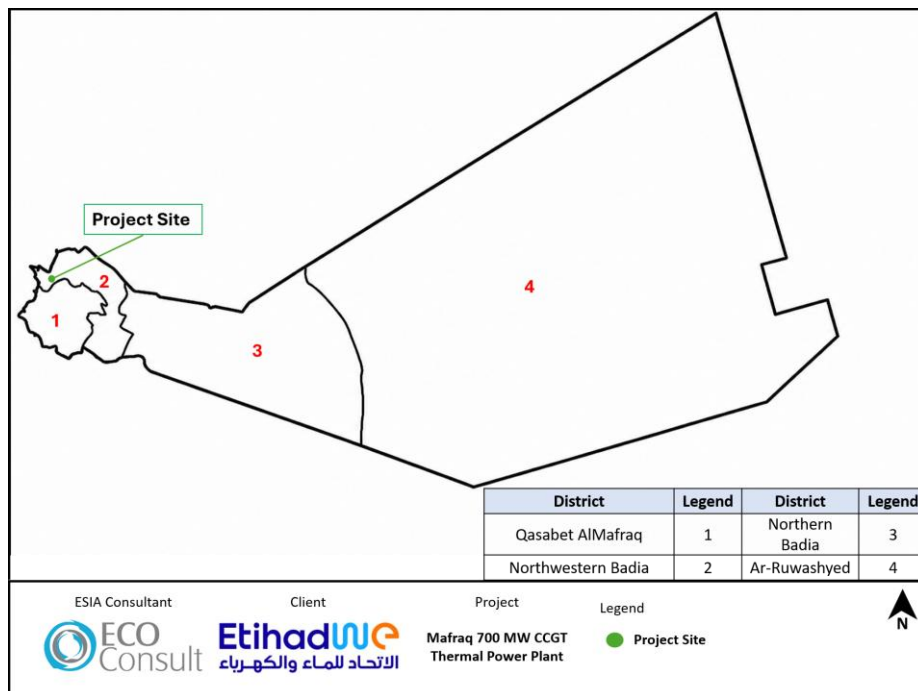


Figure 2: Administrative Division of Mafraq

The Project site has a total area of 0.45km² which comprises: (i) Plant Site (with an area of 0.25km²), (ii) the Substation Area (with an area of 0.07km²), and (iii) the Temporary Laydown Area (with an area of 0.13km²), and the figure below shows the location of the Project site.

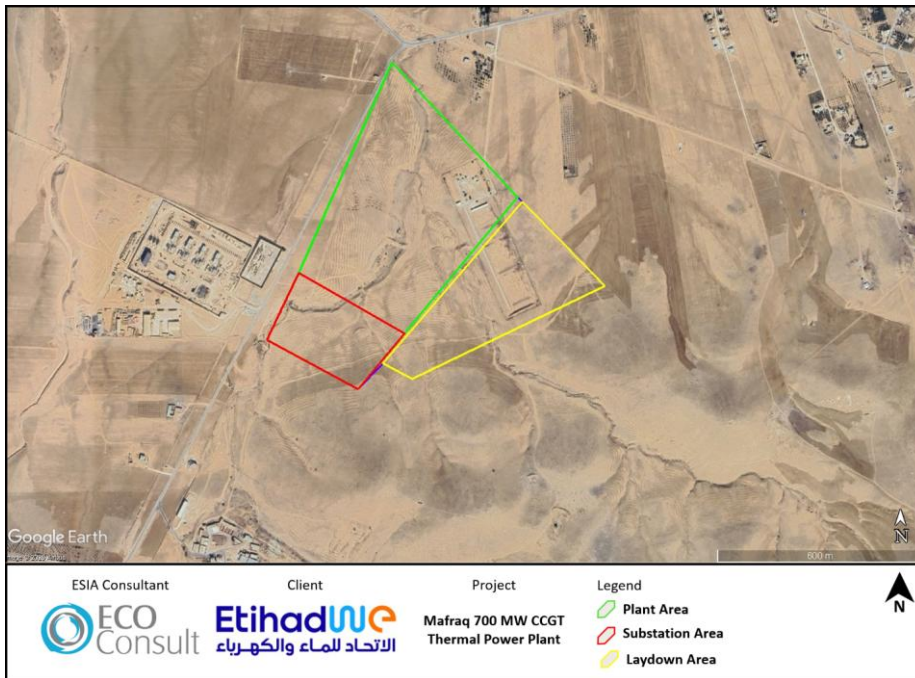


Figure 3: Project Site

2.2 Project Components

A combined-cycle gas turbine power plant generates electricity in two linked stages. First, natural gas is burned in gas turbines to produce electricity. The hot exhaust gases are then passed through heat recovery steam generators to produce steam, which drives a separate steam turbine and generates additional electricity without burning the same quantity of fuel again. This combined-cycle arrangement is more efficient than operating the gas turbines alone.

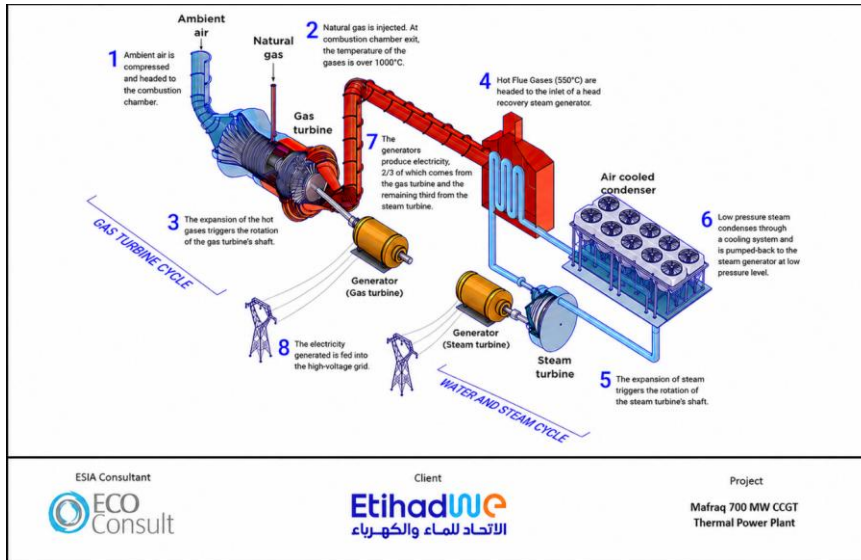


Figure 4: Overview of the CCGT Process

The main power-generation components are:

- Three (3) combustion turbine generators. Natural gas will be the routine fuel, with distillate fuel oil available only as a backup source.
- Three (3) heat recovery steam generators, each receiving exhaust from one gas turbine and connected to a main stack.
- One (1) steam turbine generator, which uses steam produced by the heat recovery steam generators.
- An air-cooled condenser, which condenses steam after it passes through the steam turbine and greatly reduces water demand compared with a wet-cooling system.
- A new on-site electrical substation that will transform the generated electricity to the voltage required for transmission to the national grid.

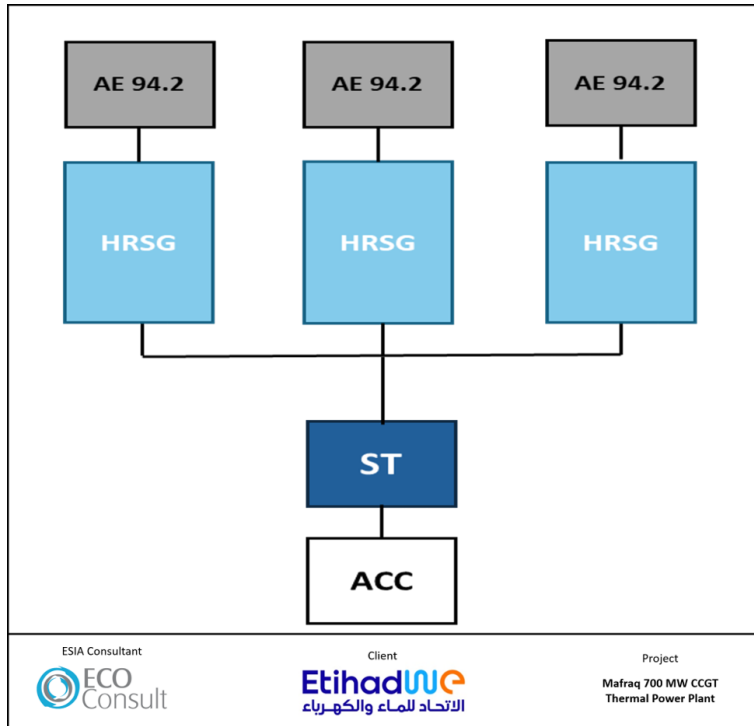


Figure 5: Primary Power Generation Components

In addition to the main power generation components, the Project will include several supporting systems essential for its operation. These are described in detail below, and their relationship to the primary power generation components is illustrated in the figure below.

- Feedwater System
- Closed Cooling Water System
- Fogging & High Fogging Systems
- Water Treatment Plant:
- Wastewater Handling Facilities: which compromise the following:
 - Wastewater Treatment Plant
 - Evaporation Pond
- Natural Gas System
- Backup Fuel System
- Black Start Diesel Generator
- Administrative and operational buildings, workshops, warehouses, internal roads, parking, security fencing and landscaping.

2.2.1 Associated Facilities

In addition to the main CCGT power plant and supporting infrastructure, the Project relies on Associated Facilities required for its operation. These include the electrical grid connection comprising the substation and Overhead Transmission Line (OHTL), the natural gas pipeline tie-in and the water supply pipeline tie-in.

- **Overhead Transmission Line and Substation:** NEPCO will be responsible for the electrical interconnection required to connect the Project to the national grid, including the design, construction, operation and maintenance of the substation and associated OHTL/interconnection infrastructure.
- **Natural Gas Pipeline Tie-in:** Natural gas will be supplied through a dedicated pipeline connection to the existing natural gas pipeline located west of the Project boundary. NEPCO will provide the required spur line and associated gas metering facilities. This will be constructed and operated by Fajr Gas Company.

Water Supply Pipeline Tie-in: Water will be supplied by the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and Yarmouk Water Company (YWC) through connection to the existing water supply network. The currently identified pipeline alignment extends from the Umm Al Lulu area to the Project site. **Note: it is important to note that the above associated facilities will be developed by other governmental entities as discussed above. Therefore the Developer has no influence, authority or control over the development process of these facilities such as design, construction, or operation including in particular land acquisition and compensation process.**

2.3 Project Phases

The preliminary Project schedule for the overall Project development at the time of writing comprises the following phases.

- **Planning and Design phase:** This phase is ongoing and is expected to be completed by Q3 2026.
- **Construction phase:** This will involve undertaking of all construction and commissioning activities with start-up of the Project occurring in two Phases with Phase 1 comprising simple open cycle commissioning with three gas turbines to be operational in June 2028, and Phase 2 comprises combined cycle integration, including installation and commissioning of the HRSGs and steam turbine, to be operational in June 2029. A total construction period of approximately 20 months is anticipated from the start of construction to start-up of the simple cycle operations.
- **Operation phase:** This is expected to start in June 2028 with the start of Phase 1 simple cycle operation followed by Phase 2 combined cycle operations in June 2029. Operations are expected to occur for the duration of the PPA (i.e. 25 years from Phase 1).

2.4 Job Opportunities

According to information provided by the Developer, the Project will require the following workforce throughout the construction and operation phase:

- Around 1,500 job opportunity at peak during the construction phase for a duration of around 20 months. This will mainly include skilled job opportunities (to include engineers, technicians, consultants, surveyors, etc.) and semi-skilled and unskilled job opportunities (such as labourers, security personnel, housekeeping, etc.).
- Around 60 job opportunities during the operation phase for a duration of 25 years. This will include around skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 Relevant Jordanian Stakeholder Engagement Requirements & Legislation

The environmental permitting process is governed by the “Environmental Protection Law No. 6 of 2017” and the “Regulation for Environmental Classification and Licensing No. 69 of 2020”. The Project has been classified as requiring a comprehensive EIA. The Regulation requires a scoping process and public scoping session to inform stakeholders about the Project, EIA methodology and impacts in order to obtain their concerns, comments and thoughts. The Project public scoping session was held on 21 May 2026.

Stakeholder engagement will also require compliance with other Project-specific requirements that will in some area entail consultations with governmental entities as per local legislation. This includes issue such as coordination with competent authorities responsible for land, labour, municipal services, transport, water supply, archaeology, public safety and emergency response.

3.2 Lender Requirements

The Developer will be seeking financing for the Project from International Financial Institutions (IFIs). Therefore, the Developer wishes to design and manage the Project in accordance with good international industry practice and standards. This SEP meets the best international practice requirements to include the relevant E&S requirements of IFIs.

International Finance Corporation (IFC)

The IFC Policy on Environmental and Social Sustainability, including the IFC Performance Standards (PS) have become the de facto international environmental and social performance benchmark for project financing. The IFC Policy on E&S Sustainability, the IFC Performance Standards, along with the IFC Access to Information Policy constitute the overall IFC Sustainability Framework, where “IFC Performance Standard 1 on Assessment and Management of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts” (IFC, 2012) sets out the following recommendations for stakeholder engagement:

- Stakeholder Engagement is an on-going process that may involve, in varying degrees, the following elements: stakeholder analysis & planning, disclosure & dissemination of information, consultation & participation, grievance mechanism, and on-going reporting to Affected Communities.
- Project stakeholders are those persons or groups who:
 - are directly and/or indirectly affected by the project (or the company’s operations)
 - have “interests” in the project or parent company that determine them as stakeholders
 - have the potential to influence project outcomes or company operations
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and is developed and tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities and will be implemented accordingly.
- Affected Communities will be provided with access to relevant information on: (i) the purpose, nature, and scale of the project; (ii) the duration of proposed project activities; (iii) any risks to and potential impacts on such communities and relevant mitigation measures; (iv) the envisaged stakeholder engagement process; and (v) the grievance mechanism.
- When Affected Communities are subject to identified risks and adverse impacts from a project, a process of consultation will be undertaken in a manner that provides the Affected Communities with opportunities to express their views on project risks, impacts, and mitigation measures, and allows the client to consider and respond to them. ‘Effective’ or ‘meaningful consultation’ is further explained in Para 30 of PS1.

- The extent and degree of engagement should be commensurate with the project's risks and adverse impacts and concerns raised by Affected Communities.
- The consultation process will be tailored to language preferences of Affected Communities, their decision-making process, and the needs of disadvantaged or vulnerable groups.
- For projects with potentially significant adverse impacts, the client will conduct an Informed Consultation and Participation (ICP) process that will result in the Affected Communities' informed participation.
- A grievance mechanism will be established to receive and facilitate resolution of Affected Communities' concerns and grievances about the client's environmental and social performance.

Additionally, IFC provides ample guidance on the whole process in its good practice handbook on stakeholder engagement (2007).

AIIB Requirements

The SEP will also follow the requirements of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) in relation to stakeholder engagement, information disclosure and grievance management. The AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF), particularly Environmental and Social Standard 1 (ESS 1): Environmental and Social Assessment and Management, establishes the following requirements:

- The Client will disclose information on the Project's environmental and social risks, impacts and proposed management measures as early as feasible during Project preparation and throughout implementation. Information will be provided in a timely, accessible, gender-sensitive, inclusive and culturally appropriate manner, and in a form and language understandable to Project-affected people and other relevant stakeholders. The disclosure process will consider the specific accessibility needs of stakeholders, including needs associated with disability, literacy and language.
- The Client will undertake meaningful consultation with Project-affected people and other relevant stakeholders and facilitate their informed participation. Consultation will begin early during Project preparation and continue, as necessary, throughout Project implementation and the Project lifecycle.
- The consultation process will be designed to ensure that all relevant stakeholders have an opportunity to express their views. This includes Project-affected communities, national and local government authorities, private-sector entities, non-governmental organizations and other relevant interested parties. Additional support will be provided, where necessary, to facilitate the participation of women, older people, young people, persons with disabilities, minorities and other vulnerable groups.
- Consultations will be undertaken in an atmosphere free from intimidation and coercion and will be gender-sensitive, inclusive, accessible, responsive and tailored to the needs of vulnerable groups. Relevant stakeholder views will be considered in Project design, environmental and social management measures and Project-related decision-making.
- The Client will disclose the draft and final environmental and social documentation prepared for the Project, information on the Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and the applicable AIIB independent accountability mechanism, as well as material changes to the disclosed information and applicable environmental and social monitoring reports. Documentation will be disclosed in English, together with relevant summaries in languages understandable to Project-affected people, on the Client's website and through accessible locations within the Project area.
- The Client will establish a suitable Project-level GRM as early as feasible to receive and facilitate the resolution of concerns raised by people who believe they have been adversely affected by the Project's environmental or social impacts. The GRM will be proportionate to the Project's risks and impacts, transparent, gender-sensitive, culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all Project-affected people.

- The GRM will include provisions for recording, responding to, resolving or escalating grievances in a timely manner. It will protect complainants against retaliation, maintain confidentiality and allow anonymous complaints where requested. The GRM will not restrict access to judicial, administrative, arbitration or mediation remedies that may otherwise be available.
- The Project-level GRM will become operational no later than the commencement of the relevant Project activities and will remain operational throughout the Project. Information on the GRM and AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM) will be disclosed in accessible and understandable formats and locally appropriate languages

4. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS

This section includes the identification of stakeholders that are relevant to the Project and provides stakeholder mapping as well.

4.1 Stakeholder Identification

The purpose of stakeholder identification is to identify and prioritize Project stakeholders for consultation. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process, and thus key stakeholders will be identified during different stages of the Project. A systematic approach is used to map the stakeholders based on the Project zone of impacts. In this approach, by mapping the zone of social impacts, stakeholders are identified by the impact area.

As a result of the stakeholder mapping, Project stakeholders are categorized into the following main categories:

1. People and groups who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project (such as local communities);
2. People and groups who may participate in the implementation of the project (such as investors and lenders);
3. People and groups who are not affected by the project development per se may but have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the Project (such as Ministries or regulatory agencies).

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

Table 1: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance to the Project
Stakeholders Who May Be Directly or Indirectly Affected by the Project		
Local Communities	The local communities identified within the Project area of influence include: ▪ Faa', approximately 0.76 km northeast of the Project; ▪ Al-Harsh, approximately 1 km northwest of the Project; ▪ Al-Khanasri, approximately 1.2 km southwest of the Project; ▪ Buraiqa, approximately 3.5 km northwest of the Project; ▪ Hosha, approximately 3.83 km northeast of the Project; ▪ Umm Al Lulu, approximately 2.76 km southeast of the Project; ▪ Deir Al Waraq, approximately 3.1 km south-southwest of the Project site; and ▪ Manshiyet Bani Hassan, approximately 3.2 km south-southeast of the Project site.	The following groups within the local communities have a specific interest in or may be affected by the Project: ▪ Community members may benefit from employment opportunities and may also experience potential impacts such as worker influx, noise and changes in air quality. ▪ Community leaders are socially active and recognized local representatives who may support communication and engagement with community members. ▪ Local businesses and subcontractors may benefit from procurement and subcontracting opportunities, including civil works and the provision of food, accommodation and other services. ▪ Local communities may be impacted by the land take for the OHTL and Gas tie-in
Bedouin Groups	There are Bedouin groups within the area in general that reside temporarily mainly during spring / summer time)	▪ OHTL construction activities may temporarily impact grazing areas and available areas for settlement.

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance to the Project
Stakeholders Who May Participate in Project Implementation		
Investors / Lenders	Entities that may provide financing for Project development and implementation.	They have an interest in ensuring that the Project is developed and implemented in accordance with their applicable environmental and social requirements and standards. They may also monitor the Project's compliance with those requirements.
Workers	Includes workers employed by the Developer, EPC Contractor, subcontractors and Project Operator during construction and operation.	Workers have a direct interest in employment conditions, occupational health and safety, training, worker welfare and access to the worker grievance mechanism present in the Labor and Working Conditions Management Plan
Stakeholders Who May Influence Project Decisions or Have an Interest in the Project		
National Institutions and Ministries		
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)	The national authority responsible for environmental protection, environmental assessment, permitting and regulatory compliance.	Regulates the environmental clearance process, including approval of the Project location, screening of environmental assessment requirements, review and approval of the ESIA, and issuance of the environmental permit. MoEnv also reviewed the air quality and noise monitoring methodology and provided relevant baseline monitoring data.
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	The governmental authority responsible for national energy policies, energy planning and regulation of the energy sector.	Owner of the Project and responsible for the Project's development, detailed design, tendering and appointment of the selected Contractor. MEMR is also involved in the allocation and acquisition of land required for the Project.
Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) / Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)	The national authorities responsible for water-resource planning, water-supply infrastructure and water-quality management.	Responsible for managing and securing water-supply infrastructure for the Project, assessing the availability of water resources, setting applicable discharge standards and conducting water-quality inspections, where relevant.
Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA)	The governmental authority responsible for supervising municipalities, local administration, municipal services and local-development activities.	Relevant to coordination with municipalities, land-use matters, municipal services, solid-waste management and prevention of public nuisances within the Project area.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	The governmental authority responsible for agricultural development, grazing reserves, forests and agricultural resources.	Responsible for the management of the Al-Khanasri Rangeland Reserve. Its approval and coordination are required because part of the Project site is located within the reserve.
Ministry of Labour (MoL)	The governmental authority responsible for labour regulation, employment conditions and occupational health and safety.	Has overall responsibility for workers' rights, working conditions, occupational health and safety, and compliance with applicable labour requirements.
Ministry of Health (MoH)	The governmental authority responsible for public-health protection and the provision and supervision of health services.	Provides health services to local communities and Project workers and has overall responsibility for public health and safety.

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance to the Project
Ministry of Interior (MoI)	The governmental authority responsible for internal security, local governance and coordination with governorates and security agencies.	Relevant to local governance, security, traffic coordination and the stable implementation of the Project through the relevant governorate and administrative authorities.
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH)	The governmental authority responsible for public roads, transport infrastructure, road maintenance and road safety.	The Project must consider MoPWH requirements relating to public roads, traffic management, road crossings, transportation, road safety and Project access.
Ministry of Transport	The governmental authority responsible for national transport policies and transport-infrastructure planning.	Consulted regarding the proposed railway corridor near the Project area, including its alignment, development status, safety setbacks and requirements for Project infrastructure crossing or approaching the railway right-of-way.
Department of Antiquities (DoA)	The national authority responsible for protecting, conserving and managing archaeological and cultural-heritage resources.	Conducted a survey of the Project site, gas pipeline and OHTL corridor and confirmed that no known archaeological or cultural-heritage sites would be affected. It will also oversee the implementation of chance-find procedures.
Department of Lands and Survey (DLS)	The governmental authority responsible for land registration, cadastral records, landownership information and official parcel mapping.	Requested to provide landownership, parcel, basin, cadastral and legal-encumbrance information for land intersected by the proposed OHTL corridor.
Social Security Corporation (SSC)	The national institution responsible for administering social-security insurance and employee-benefit schemes.	Requires employers during construction and operation to register workers, pay the required contributions and provide applicable social-security coverage.
Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO)	The national authority responsible for issuing, approving and monitoring standards and technical regulations.	Relevant to national standards applicable to the Project, including ambient air quality, stationary-source emissions, wastewater discharge and drinking-water quality.
National Electric Power Company (NEPCO)	The national electricity-transmission company responsible for operating and developing Jordan's transmission network.	Provides information on the OHTL route, design, schedule and alternatives and is involved in the land-acquisition and compensation process for the transmission line.
Water Authority of Jordan / National Water Carrier	The national entities and infrastructure programme responsible for supporting and securing Jordan's water supply.	Relevant to existing and future water-supply conditions, regional water demand and the potential implications of Project water consumption.
Jordan Hejaz Railway Authority	The national authority responsible for managing the Jordan Hejaz Railway infrastructure and railway rights-of-way.	Consulted regarding the proximity of existing and planned railway infrastructure, applicable safety setbacks, right-of-way requirements and potential lease arrangements.
Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)	The national aviation regulator responsible for civil-aviation safety, navigational obstacles and aviation clearances.	Responsible for reviewing the height and location of Project structures, stacks, transmission towers and construction cranes. CARC will determine aviation-lighting, marking and plume-assessment requirements and issue the required No Objection Certificate.

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance to the Project
Jordan Armed Forces	The national military institution responsible for defence facilities and military land uses.	Relevant to the relocation of the active military shooting range from the Project footprint and to clearance, safety verification and remediation of the affected land.
Regional Institutions		
Mafraq Governorate	The principal regional administrative authority responsible for coordination between governmental entities, districts, municipalities and local communities within Mafraq Governorate.	Supports stakeholder engagement, facilitates official correspondence, coordinates with local administrative authorities and provides socioeconomic information. It is also relevant to employment coordination, emergency preparedness and management of community expectations.
Hosha Sub-District Directorate	The local administrative authority responsible for governance and coordination within Hosha Sub-District.	Supports public consultation activities, coordination with municipalities and community leaders, communication of employment opportunities and management of local security and administrative sensitivities.
Al-Basiliyah Municipality	The municipality responsible for providing municipal services and local administrative functions within Al-Basiliyah.	The Project site is located within its administrative boundaries. The Municipality is relevant to consultation arrangements, local employment communication, municipal services and procedural coordination.
Yarmouk Water Company	The regional water utility responsible for water-supply and wastewater services in northern Jordan.	Relevant to the proposed water-pipeline connection, water-supply availability, pipeline specifications and assessment of potential effects on local water supply and demand.
Research Institutions		
Al-Khanasri Animal Research Station	An agricultural and livestock research station operating within the Al-Khanasri Rangeland Reserve.	Uses and manages parts of the reserve for rotational cultivation, grazing, livestock and beekeeping. Consultation is required to verify existing land use and confirm that Project land allocation will not adversely affect the Station's activities or users.
Non-Governmental Organizations		
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	A national organisation responsible for biodiversity conservation, wildlife protection and the management of nature reserves and environmentally sensitive areas.	Relevant to the protection and management of wildlife, biodiversity, natural reserves and areas of critical environmental concern. RSCN is also BirdLife International's partner in Jordan.
BirdLife International	An international conservation organisation specialising in the protection of birds, habitats, Important Bird and Biodiversity Areas and Key Biodiversity Areas.	Consulted regarding the Irbid–Mafraq Plains IBA, threatened bird species, bird-electrocution risks, sensitive flora and the required scope and timing of bird surveys.
Gas Facility Operators		
Jordanian Egyptian Fajr for Natural Gas Transmission and Supply Company	The company responsible for operating natural-gas transmission infrastructure connected to the Egyptian–Jordanian gas network.	Operates gas infrastructure adjacent to the Project and is relevant to the proposed gas connection, gas-supply arrangements, operational safety, emissions, emergency planning and cumulative-impact assessment.

Stakeholder Group	Description	Relevance to the Project
Others		
Media (Newspapers, Television and Internet)	Media organisations and communication platforms that disseminate information to the public and influence public awareness and perceptions.	Relevant to the disclosure of Project information, consultation announcements and communication of significant Project developments to the wider public.

4.2 Vulnerable Groups

A key stakeholder group to which particular attention must be considered during identification are vulnerable groups. Those are groups that due to their socio-economic characteristics may experience impacts more severely and/or disproportionately compared to the rest of the of the community members.

Vulnerable groups are project specific and depend on a range of issues which must be understood such as project location, socio-economic and demographic context, as well as the nature of the development and type of impacts anticipated. Vulnerable groups may be severely affected by the Project by virtue of their physical disability, social or economic standing, and limited education, lack of employment or access to land.

The key vulnerable groups within the context of the Project and their relevance are summarized in the table below.

Table 2: List of Vulnerable Groups and Their Relevance

Group	Relevance	Description
Women groups	Could be considered vulnerable as cultural norms could limit their participation in the decision-making process in general that is related to the Project.	Women representatives were engaged as part of the scoping process.
		Women representative will be engaged as part of the disclosure process.
		Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) targets women groups.
Disabled groups	Could be considered vulnerable groups mainly due to physical disability which could limit their access to information on the Project as well as participation in the decision-making process in general that is related to the Project.	Representatives of disabled groups will be engaged as part of the disclosure process. Practical logistical support will be provided to assist disabled participants or their representatives to enable them to attend the disclosure process.
		Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) targets disabled group representatives. SEP will emphasize on venue accessibility as applicable.
The Aged	Could be considered vulnerable by limitations of access to participate in the Project related community decision-making process.	Practical logistical support will be provided to assist aged participants or their representatives to enable them to attend the disclosure process.
		Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) targets the elder representatives.
The Youth	Could be considered vulnerable due to their young adult, unmarried, non-asset owning status, yet likely to be savvier in 21st century technology than their elders, but may be unable to contribute in Project related community decision-making process, which will affect their generation more than most.	Youth representatives will be engaged as part of the disclosure process.
		Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) targets youth groups.
Language	Specific groups within local communities might have difference	All consultation and engagement activities undertaken as part of the ESIA or to be identified within the SEP (including materials

	languages. This could limit their access to information on the Project as well as participation in the decision-making process in general that is related to the Project.	and presentations) were/are undertaken in accordance with the key languages of the local communities (i.e. Arabic language).
Female headed households or households headed by an elderly or household with adults that have no capability to work	Could be considered vulnerable by limitations of access to participate in the Project related community decision-making process.	Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) targets such groups in particular.
Syrian refugees	Not applicable	Syrian refugees are generally well integrated into the local community, and no significant concerns regarding discrimination or social tensions were raised during the consultations with local authorities.
Bedouin groups	Mainly relevant within the associated facilities. Could be considered vulnerable due to limitations of access to participate in the Project related issues or grievances due their nomadic nature.	Women representatives were engaged as part of the scoping process.
		Women representative will be engaged as part of the disclosure process.
		Stakeholder engagement strategy and plan within the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) targets women groups.

4.3 Stakeholder Mapping

Further to the above, a preliminary stakeholder analysis is undertaken below to clarify stakeholders' interest in the Project and their ability to influence the Project's development. Accordingly, a priority contact list is identified.

High rating for priority contact list indicates importance of continuous and regular consultation and engagement. On the other hand, medium rating for priority contact list does not reduce the importance of the entity as a stakeholder but indicates that their engagement is required at specific stages or milestones of the Project (i.e. when the involvement of these entities is triggered for a specific purpose such as obtaining a specific service).

Table 3: Preliminary Stakeholder Analysis and Priority Contact List for the Project

#	Stakeholder Group	Priority
1.	Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project	
	Nearby local communities, including Faa', Al-Harsh, Al-Khanasri, Buraiqa, Hosha, Umm Al Lulu, Deir Al Waraq and Manshiyet Bani Hassan	High
	Community members within the nearby settlements	High
	Community leaders and other recognised local representatives	High
	Local businesses, suppliers and potential subcontractors	High
	Bedouin Groups	High
2.	Stakeholders who may participate in the implementation of the Project	
	Investors and lenders	High
	Workers	High
3.	Stakeholders who may influence or make decisions regarding Project implementation and/or have an interest in the Project	
	National government and permitting authorities	
	Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)	High
	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR)	High
	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) / Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)	High

	Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA)	Low
	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	High
	Ministry of Labour (MoL)	Medium
	Ministry of Health (MoH)	Medium
	Ministry of Interior (MoI)	Low
	Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH)	Medium
	Ministry of Transport	Medium
	Department of Antiquities (DoA)	Low
	Department of Lands and Survey (DLS)	High
	Social Security Corporation (SSC)	Low
	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO)	Low
	National Electric Power Company (NEPCO)	High
	Jordan Hejaz Railway Authority	High
	Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)	Medium
	Jordan Armed Forces	High
	Regional and local government and service authorities	
	Mafraq Governorate	High
	Hosha Sub-District Directorate	High
	Al-Basiliyah Municipality	Medium
	Yarmouk Water Company	High
4.	Research institutions	
	Al-Khanasri Animal Research Station	High
5.	Infrastructure and Utility Operators	
	Jordanian Egyptian Fajr for Natural Gas Transmission and Supply Company	High
6.	Non-governmental organisations	
	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	Medium
	BirdLife International	Medium
7.	Other interested parties	
	Media, including newspapers, television and online media	Low

5. SUMMARY OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND ENGAGEMENT

5.1 Introduction

The Developer is committed to a technically and culturally appropriate approach to consultation and engagement with all stakeholders affected either directly or indirectly by the Project. The consultation program for the Project is based on informed consultation and participation in line with good international practice requirements with affected people and is designed to be both fair and inclusive. Consultation activities have been an ongoing process since the commencement of the Project development in April 2026 and have included:

- Targeted consultations with key national, regional and local governmental entities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), academic and research institutions and other; and
- Focus Group discussions (FGD) with local communities.

Stakeholder mapping was initially completed based on understanding of the Project activities, siting, impacts and other. Stakeholder mapping is presented within the standalone Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

The consultation described in this section relates to activities undertaken to inform both the scoping phase of the Project and to collect data and input for the ESIA development.

5.1.1 Targeted Consultations

Targeted consultations were undertaken with various stakeholder groups including:

- National governmental entities;
- Regional governmental entities;
- Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);
- Gas Facility Operators;
- Academic and Research Institutions; and
- Local communities.

During the targeted consultations, a handout was provided in advance in local language (mainly in Arabic language) which included information on the Project, its location, Project components, the overall ESIA process, key impacts anticipated during the various Project phases and the E&S Team's contact details to obtain further information if required.

Table 4: Key Outcomes of Targeted Consultations

Entity	Date	Key Outcomes
National Governmental Entities in Jordan & Governmental Entities in Mafrq Governorate		
Mafrq Governorate	12 May 2026	▪ Mafrq Governorate confirmed its support for the Project and committed to facilitating the work of the 'E&S Team' through the issuance of the necessary official correspondence to the northwestern Badia Directorate, including Hoshia Sub-district and Manshiyat Bani Hassan District. ▪ The importance of maintaining continuous engagement with local stakeholders and conducting public consultation sessions throughout the ESIA process was emphasized. ▪ It was highlighted that the Project area falls within the jurisdiction of multiple municipalities, including Basiliya Municipality, Hoshia Municipality, and Manshiyat Bani Hassan Municipality, which should be engaged during stakeholder consultations. ▪ The Governorate emphasized the importance of prioritizing local employment opportunities and ensuring that recruitment processes are transparent and

		- coordinated with the relevant administrative authorities and municipalities. - It was recommended that employment opportunities be clearly communicated to local communities to manage expectations and avoid potential social tensions. - The Governorate highlighted the need to assess potential E&S impacts associated with the Project, including risks related to emergency situations such as leaks and fires. - It was agreed that the findings of the ESIA would determine the significance and extent of potential impacts and inform the development of appropriate mitigation and response measures. - Mafraq Governorate expressed its willingness to support the Project by providing available socio-economic studies, data, and relevant documentation that may assist in the ESIA process. - Several reference documents and information sources were provided to the E&S Team for review and consideration as part of the baseline assessment. - The Governorate noted the importance of transparently communicating the actual number and types of jobs expected to be generated by the Project to avoid unrealistic employment expectations among local communities.
Al-Basiliyah Municipality	12 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities - The Project site falls within the Municipality's administrative boundaries but not its regulatory planning boundaries. Building and construction permits accordingly fall under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Engineering Directorate. - The AlBuwaidah area was confirmed as excluded from the Project scope to avoid jurisdictional overlap between Mafraq and Irbid governorates. - The Mayor declined any direct role in organizing community consultation sessions or participating in employment committees, citing a prior negative experience with a gas Project in which the municipality was accused of monopolizing job opportunities and expressing concern that direct involvement could generate community tensions. - The Executive Director of the Municipality indicated willingness to cooperate on a procedural basis in arranging and organizing community consultations, provided a formal official letter is issued by the Sub-district (Qadaa') as cover for the municipality's participation. - Two separate consultation sessions organized by population clusters were proposed to improve engagement effectiveness. - On employment, the Municipality recommended that job vacancies be advertised through a dedicated online link and a neutral interview committee, without involving the Municipality in the selection process. A direct recruitment mechanism through the Developer's own channels was agreed as the preferred approach. - The Municipality requested that any available socioeconomic studies for the area be shared by the 'E&S Team' and expressed willingness to share relevant studies held by the Municipality in return. - Potential risks associated with negative employment related activity in the municipality and administrative and tribal sensitivities noted and measures to manage these risks through close co-ordination with relevant authorities identified..
Hosha Sub-District Directorate	12 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - Hosha Sub-district Directorate confirmed its willingness to support and facilitate future stakeholder engagement and public consultation activities related to the Project. - It was agreed that the public consultation session should be held in Al-Harsh due to its central location and the availability of a suitable venue with adequate capacity. - Coordination with Basiliya Municipality and local community leaders was recommended to facilitate invitations and participation in the consultation process. - The importance of establishing transparent and fair recruitment procedures was emphasized to manage local employment expectations and avoid potential social tensions. - It was recommended that local municipalities play a role in communicating

		employment opportunities and nominating candidates based on transparent criteria. - Concerns were raised regarding the potential exclusion of local labour by subcontractors, highlighting the need for adequate oversight of recruitment practices during Project implementation. - The 'E&S' Team was advised to consider administrative and tribal sensitivities within the area of influence, particularly in relation to communities located near governorate boundaries. - It was recommended that the Project clearly defines its AoI in the public consultation sessions and carefully consider engagement approaches for communities located outside Mafrq Governorate (if required). - Hosha Sub-district Directorate committed to sharing any available socio-economic studies and relevant information that could support the ESIA process. - Potential security risks during the construction phase were highlighted, and the implementation of appropriate site security measures was recommended. Which includes, potential theft of Project assets during construction, to be managed through perimeter CCTV monitoring and local security guards, and potential tension due to the overlap between Mafrq and Irbid Governorates and tribal links between AlBuwaidah and Hosha, to be managed through close coordination with Hosha Sub-district. - The need for effective management of public consultation sessions was emphasized to ensure constructive participation and avoid potential disruptions.
Department of Antiquities (DoA)	6 April 2026 & 12 April 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components including the Project site, OHTL and Gas Pipeline, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - The DoA conducted a site survey which covered the Project site, Gas Pipeline and the OHTL along with a buffer zone of 100 m from both sides. - The DoA confirmed that following the field survey of the Project area, it was concluded that the Project site does not conflict with, intersect, or fall in proximity to any archaeological or cultural heritage sites, and accordingly raised no objection to the commencement of Project works. - The DoA stipulated that the Project must coordinate with the Director of the Mafrq Antiquities Directorate throughout all Project phases, and that all excavation works must cease immediately upon the discovery of any archaeological features or finds. In the event of any such discovery, a DoA representative must be present on site.
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)	14 April 2026	- The Project description and the proposed ESIA methodology were presented to the Ministry, including details on the Project components, location, area of influence, applicable buffer zones, and the anticipated activities during the construction and operational phases. - The MoEnv reviewed and approved the proposed air quality and noise monitoring methodology. During the consultation meeting, MoEnv requested the inclusion of ozone (O₃) as an additional air quality monitoring parameter, which was incorporated into the monitoring programme. - To support the air dispersion modelling assessment, MoEnv provided monitoring data from the nearest ambient air quality monitoring station to the Project site, enabling the development of representative baseline conditions and annual modelling scenarios. - MoEnv conducted a site inspection as part of the environmental permitting process, following which the site approval was issued for the proposed Project location.
Department of Lands and Survey (DLS)	21 April 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - A letter was submitted to the Director General of the Department of Lands and Survey requesting land ownership and cadastral information for parcels falling within the proposed OHTL corridor. - Information requested included the names of landowners (private, state, or forestry), parcel numbers, basin references, and cadastral map sheets along the OHTL alignment, as well as any registered legal encumbrances or existing land acquisitions on the relevant parcels.

Jordan Hejaz Railway Authority	12 May 2026	▪ A response from the Department of Lands and Survey is pending. ▪ The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. ▪ The E&S Team submitted a letter to the Director General of the Jordan Hejaz Railway Authority requesting information on the proximity of planned railway infrastructure to the Project site, including alignment data, safety setback requirements, and conditions applicable to any Project infrastructure crossing or adjacent to the railway right-of-way. ▪ The Jordan Hejaz Railway Authority confirmed in its response that the Project site is located approximately 16 km from the Jordan Hejaz Railway alignment. Accordingly, no direct conflict with the railway corridor was identified. ▪ The Authority noted that if any Project infrastructure or associated facilities are located within the railway right-of-way, a lease agreement with the Railway Authority would be required. ▪ With respect to any planned railway lines in proximity to or adjacent to the Project area, the Authority advised that the E&S Team should contact the Ministry of Transportation directly for further information which was done accordingly. ▪ The Authority required that the Ministry of Transport should be contacted in the case a lease agreement is to be issued.
Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)	12 May 2026	▪ The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. ▪ Requirements for aviation safety clearance in relation to the proposed CCGT plant and associated 7 km OHTL was requested. ▪ CARC confirmed that any structure exceeding 40 meters in height is classified as an aviation obstacle, requiring the installation of aviation warning lighting and specialized markings. Emission stacks must feature alternating red and white banding. ▪ CARC confirmed that aviation warning lighting is mandatory for all structures, with specific configurations to be determined based on final structural heights. Taller structures require higher-intensity and multi-layered lighting systems. ▪ A dedicated exhaust and thermal plume assessment is mandatory, covering both simple cycle and combined cycle operating modes and specifying the types, chemical composition, and vertical dispersion heights of emissions. ▪ Specific aviation safety requirements apply to the 7 km OHTL, including mandatory installation of high-visibility aerial warning spheres on transmission towers and, depending on final tower heights, full line-marking systems. ▪ All construction cranes deployed during the construction phase require independent CARC approval and must be fitted with certified aviation warning lighting. ▪ A formal No Objection Certificate (NOC) is required to be obtained by the Developer prior to the commencement of construction and applies to both permanent structures and temporary construction equipment once all design data is available. ▪ To initiate the formal review process, the following documentation must be submitted to CARC: official coordinates and site elevations certified by the Royal Jordanian Geographic Center (RJGC); land registration documents and site plan; detailed structural and engineering plans; an exhaust and thermal plume assessment study; and a completed Navigational Obstacles Study Request form. Applicable fees range between 300 and 400 JOD depending on whether a physical site inspection is required. ▪ CARC advised that if the Project site is in proximity to Al-Albayt University, a military airbase operates in the area and mandatory approval from the Royal Jordanian Air Force would be required. Data on restricted military airspace and prohibited zones must be obtained directly from the Royal Jordanian Air Force. ▪ Maximum allowable height limits for structures will be confirmed by CARC following formal submission of the Navigational Obstacles Study Request and review of the exact Project coordinates and elevations.

Military Shooting Range Officer	13 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - The military shooting range is located within the Project footprint. MEMR will acquire the land as part of the Project, and the shooting range will be relocated as a direct result of the Project. - The shooting range is currently operational and in active use throughout the year.
Armed Forces Representative	18 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - The representative confirmed awareness of the Project and noted that they were contacted regarding the relocation of the Military Shooting Range currently located within the Project site. - The representative confirmed that the Military Shooting Range will be relocated to another nearby location outside the Project site. - It was further confirmed that the Military Shooting Range will be removed, and the land will be cleared and remediated as required.
Ministry of Transportation	21 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - A letter was submitted to the Minister of Transportation requesting information on a proposed railway corridor believed to be located in proximity to the Project site as this was mentioned during the Public Scoping Session conducted on the 21st of May 2026, please refer to Chapter 5.1.2 below, given the importance of coordinating national infrastructure Projects. - The E&S requested confirmation of whether a planned railway line exists adjacent to or near the Project area, its current development stage (feasibility, design, or construction), and the railway corridor alignment in KMZ or Shapefile format. - Information was also requested on required safety setback distances between the railway corridor and Project components, any applicable restrictions or conditions, and requirements for the OHTL or other Project infrastructure that may cross or run near the railway right-of-way. - The Ministry of Transportation provided a response indicating that there is railway within the area and provided specific requirements that should be taken into account and considered.
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	April – July	- The Project description and ESIA methodology were presented, including the Project components, location, buffer zones, and anticipated construction and operation activities. - A letter was submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture regarding the portion of the Project site that falls within the boundaries of the AlKhanasri Rangeland Reserve. - The E&S Team requested confirmation of the Ministry's non-objection to allocating the portion of reserve land located within the Project footprint for Project development. - Confirmation was also requested on whether all individuals currently utilizing the reserve land are employees of the Ministry of Agriculture and/or the AlKhanasri Animal Research Station affiliated with the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC). - The E&S Team further requested confirmation that no Ministry employees or reserve users would be adversely affected by the allocation of part of the reserve land to the Project. - The request was submitted to support the land use assessment being undertaken as part of the ESIA and to verify potential impacts on existing land users. - A response from the Ministry of Agriculture is pending.
NEPCO	April – July	- Discussion to obtain information on the OHTL to include route, design details, schedule and other. Information as obtained from NEPCO has been included within 'Chapter 5'. - Discuss alternatives considered for the Project site location as well as OHTL routing. Information as obtained from NEPCO has been included within 'Chapter 4'. - Obtain information on the land compensation process that will be followed for the

		OHTL. Information as obtained from NEPCO has been included within the LAF.
Yarmouk Water Company	July 2026	- Obtain details on the water pipeline connection to include route, specifications, etc. - Obtain details, concerns, and requirements on water supply and demand within the area including potential impacts of water resources from water supply. This is presented and discussed in 'Chapter 6'
Water Authority of Jordan / National Water Carrier	July 2026	Obtain details, concerns, and requirements on water supply and demand within the area including potential impacts of water resources from water supply. This is presented and discussed in 'Chapter 6'
NGOs		
BirdLife International	17 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology were presented, including Project components, location, buffer zones, and anticipated construction and operational activities. - The Irbid–Mafrq Plains IBA (JO188) was confirmed to be located approximately 2 km from the Project site and represents a material biodiversity consideration for the ESIA. BirdLife International confirmed that no KBAs or IBAs are located within the Project site itself. - Eastern Imperial Eagle (<i>Aquila heliaca</i>, <i>Vulnerable</i>) and Steppe Eagle (<i>Aquila nipalensis</i>) were confirmed as present or potentially present within or adjacent to the Project area. Eastern Imperial Eagle is confirmed present in the wider area and could potentially be present within the Project site. If chicken farms are present in the area, the likelihood of Eastern Imperial Eagle presence increases and should be assessed accordingly. The farm at the end of the OHTL corridor should be checked as part of the field survey. <i>Iris bostrensis</i> (Endangered) was identified as a sensitive botanical species requiring documentation during flora surveys. Flowers and associated flora should be recorded during field surveys. Marble Polecat (<i>Vormela peregusna</i>) was not confirmed present at the site. Chalcium Strenia (<i>Chalcides ocellatus</i>) was noted as a species of interest. - Electrocution of Eastern Imperial Eagle on transmission infrastructure is a documented risk. If any source of water or waste is located near the Project area or along the OHTL corridor, appropriate measures should be taken as these features may attract sensitive species. Water pools at the corner of the OHTL should be checked during field surveys. - Hunting within the Project area and wider site vicinity is confirmed as illegal. BirdLife International confirmed that no hunting programs or activities are recorded in Mafrq or within the Project area. - VP bird surveys were recommended at 2 designated viewpoints (1 within the Project site, 1 on the OHTL corridor), covering a minimum of 5% of each survey season. Surveys are required for Spring (April, during the operational phase only), Autumn, and Winter. It was explained that there is an ongoing VP survey study being undertaken by EBRD around <5km from the Project related OHTL route. It was stated that should information be obtained from this study then this would be sufficient as secondary data. The 'E&S Team' explained the Biodiversity methodology approach and it was deemed sufficient.
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	17 May 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology were presented. RSCN was consulted as the national conservation authority on IBA/KBA designation, threatened species, and survey methodology requirements. - RSCN confirmed that no breeding birds were identified within the Project area. - White Stork (<i>Ciconia ciconia</i>) was confirmed as present in the Al Ekader area during winter. While the species is not classified as threatened, it poses an electrocution risk on transmission infrastructure, with documented electrocution incidents recorded in the Al Ekader area. - RSCN noted that the ecological condition of the Mafrq area has deteriorated between 2000 and 2026, increasing pressure on remaining habitats in the wider Project region. - RSCN noted that appropriate insulation measures was applied by themselves to the Al Ekader substation, given its proximity to habitats attracting birds, particularly White Stork during winter. - No formal buffer zone provisions were required, consistent with historical survey

		precedent throughout the years. - A review of the online hunting schedule confirmed that no hunting activities were recorded in Mafrq or within the Project area. - It was also confirmed that IBA/KBA boundaries and designation status have been recently updated where the closest IBA (Irbid-Mafrq Plains) is located around 10 km. The data has been shared with the E&S Team to be taken into account.
Gas Facility Operators		
Jordanian Egyptian Fajr for Natural Gas Transmission and Supply Company	3 June 2026	- The 'E&S Team' conducted a consultation with the HSE Supervisor of the Jordanian Egyptian Fajr for Natural Gas Transmission and Supply Company. The consultation sought to gather information on the existing gas compression station adjacent to the Project site, given that the CCGT Project is expected to connect to the existing natural gas pipeline originating from Egypt. - The existing facility currently operates as an emergency isolation station, with separation points located approximately every 30 km along the pipeline. - A new gas compression station is currently under construction, designed to receive natural gas and increase pressure in accordance with the requirements of the transmission network and NEPCO. - Civil works have been completed, with mechanical, electrical, and commissioning activities ongoing with operation is expected to commence in by the end of year. - The EIA document for the Gas Compression Facility is confidential due to inclusion of operational and technical information and may be obtainable through MEMR. - The primary source of emissions from the station will be combustion of natural gas within four gas turbines (Solar Turbines, approximately 12 MW each; two operating, two on standby). - Relevant pollutants include NO_x, SO_x, PM₁₀, and PM_{2.5}, regulated under Jordanian Standard JS 1189/2006. No significant process emissions are expected from gas handling operations. - The station is designed to operate using cold venting, with no routine gas venting expected under normal conditions. Gas releases would only occur under exceptional circumstances such as emergencies, major shutdowns, or maintenance depressurization. Natural gas leak detection systems will be installed as part of operational safety requirements. - Diesel generators may be used temporarily only in exceptional circumstances, such as interruption of gas supply. - No landownership disputes or concerns were reported. Land acquisition for the Project and pipeline corridor designation fall under the responsibility of the Ministry of Energy. - Community stakeholder consultations were previously conducted, with primary concerns relating to local employment opportunities and hiring from nearby communities. Challenges were encountered in recruiting local workers with the required qualifications. Noise impacts and general environmental concerns were also raised during community engagement. - An additional meeting with E&S Team will take place in the upcoming period for further consultation to further investigate potential cumulative impacts as well as facilitating sharing information.
Academic and Research Institutions		
AlKhanasri Animal Research Station under the National Agriculture Research Center	12 April 2026 & 26 April 2026	- The Project description and ESIA methodology was presented, including its components, location, buffer zones and anticipated construction and operation activities. - The Head of the Station confirmed that the land allocation has been transferred from the MoA to the MEMR in relation to the Project. - The total reserve area is approximately 4,000 dunums, of which around 400 dunums are allocated to the Project. - They indicated that this represents a small portion of the land and does not affect their operations. MoA will provide an official no-objection letter regarding this matter. - The Head of the Station explained that the land is cultivated on a rotational basis, with the Project area typically planted as pasture in September and used for grazing until May.

	▪ The Project site was last planted in the 2019–2020 season. ▪ The herders and farmers that use the land are employees of the station and the land is only used on a rotational basis as scheduled by the station itself. ▪ The Station plants the land exclusively for herding purposes, with herds sourced from the National Agricultural Research Center. The reserve supports livestock holdings of approximately 1,200 sheep, 200 goats, and 70 camels, with a grazing season running from February to June. ▪ Boreholes have been drilled within the area for geotechnical purposes of the Project. ▪ Beehives are present within the reserve and managed on a rotational basis. Water harvesting systems are also operational within the reserve. ▪ No groundwater wells or other land uses were identified within the area. Livestock present in the area include sheep, goats, and camels. ▪ Four (4) rangers/security guards are stationed at the site to prevent trespassing and unauthorized access. ▪ The Center Director provided a detailed tribal and demographic map of the surrounding area, covering Manshiyet Bani Hassan, Al Hursh, Al-Fa'a, Al-Khansari, Hosh, and Breiq. ▪ It was proposed that the map is reviewed with the Administrative Governor to support the design a fair employment plan and avoid tribal disputes during construction and operation. ▪ A public safety risk was identified due to the proximity of a military shooting range to the Project site. Urgent coordination with the relevant military authorities is required to confirm the safety of Project coordinates relative to the shooting range.
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Consultation with Nearby Households

The E&S Team conducted a site visit to identify and consult with households located within a 1 km buffer of the Project site, as shown in the figure below. During the site visit, a Project information handout was distributed to residents, and community members were invited to attend the public scoping sessions scheduled to be held in Mafraq.

A total of 34 households/structures were identified within the 1 km survey area. These included occupied permanent residential structures, rented accommodation, houses under construction, abandoned or apparently unused structures, storage areas, and structures where no occupants were present at the time of the visit.

Household-level information was available for several of the identified structures, while for others consultation could not be completed because no one was present, the structure was locked or appeared abandoned, the owner was not available, or the occupant declined to respond. Where information was obtained, most households were owner-occupied, with one rented household recorded. The majority of consulted household representatives were male, although female household representatives were also identified. Household sizes varied, with some larger extended-family households recorded.

The main occupations reported included government employment, work at the nearby gas facility, retirement, unemployment, and other unspecified occupations.

Land use associated with the identified households varied. Some households reported crop cultivation and/or livestock keeping. A limited number of households reported trade-related land uses. Several residential structures were also recorded as being under construction or not currently occupied.

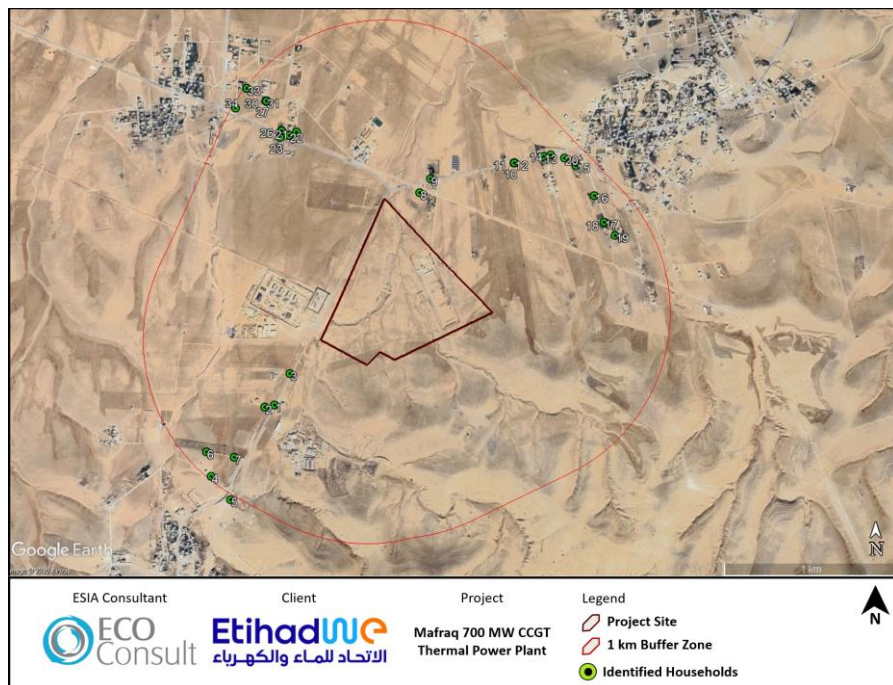


Figure 6: Identified Households within a 1 km Buffer

5.1.2 Focus Group Discussions (FGD)

Public Scoping Session

In accordance with requirements of “Environmental Classification and Licensing Regulation No. (69) of 2020”, a public scoping session was held in Amman, Jordan at the Intercontinental Hotel (venue) on the 21st of May 2026. The objectives of the public scoping session included the following:

- Introduce the Project to stakeholders (location, components, activities, etc.);
- Present the methodology and study outlines of the Project;
- Identify key anticipated impacts; and
- Allow interested stakeholders to comment on the scope of work undertaken, key issues identified and any other issues of concern they might have.

The full session agenda is provided in the figure below.

 	
Al Mafraq 700MW CCGT Power Plant Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA)	
Scoping Session Agenda 21 May 2026 – Intercontinental Hotel, Amman	
10:00 – 10:30	Registration
10:30 – 10:35	Welcoming Speech <i>Ministry of Environment</i>
10:35 – 11:00	Project Concept and Components <i>Etihad Water & Electricity</i>
11:00 – 11:30	Discussion on Project Concept and Components <i>Facilitated by ECO Consult / Etihad Water & Electricity</i>
11:30 – 12:00	Coffee Break
12:00 – 12:30	ESIA and Potential Impacts of the Project <i>ECO Consult</i>
12:30 – 13:00	Discussion on ESIA and Potential Environmental Impacts <i>Facilitated by ECO Consult</i>
13:00 – 14:00	Lunch Break
ESIA Consultant  Project Mafraq 700 MW CCGT Thermal Plant Client 	

Figure 7: Public Scoping Session Agenda

Announcement and Advertisement of the Session

The public scoping session was held on the 21st May 2026 at the Intercontinental Hotel, all invitations were sent to key stakeholders by the MoEnv. The list of invitees includes: (i) central, regional and local governmental entities, (ii) Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), (iii) academic and research institutions; (iv) local community representatives. In coordination with the MoEnv, all invitees were notified on the date and location of the public consultation session.

Participating Parties

The public scoping session was attended by a total of 17 registered participants, in addition to representatives of the Developer and the E&S Team. The session was facilitated by the 'E&S Team', with a welcoming address delivered by MoEnv.

Attendees represented a broad range of governmental ministries, regulatory bodies, professional associations, and civil society organizations. A summary of the participating entities is provided in the table below.

Attendance	No.
Ministry of Environment	2
AlKhanasri Animal Research Station	1
Ministry of Transportation	1
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	1
Ministry of Public Works and Housing	1
Ministry of Labor	1
Ministry of Industry	1
Ministry of Local Administration	1
Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission (EMRC)	1
Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO)	1
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	1
Royal Directorate for Environmental Protection	1
Jordan Engineers Association	1
Khalifeh & Partners (Legal)	2
Total	17

The public scoping session commenced with opening remarks delivered by MoEnv, which welcomed all participants and emphasized the importance of stakeholder engagement as a core component of the ESIA process for nationally significant energy Projects.

The Developer then presented an overview of the Project concept, components, location, and development phases, including the plant's combined cycle configuration, key infrastructure elements, and anticipated construction and operational activities.

The E&S Team subsequently delivered a detailed presentation on the ESIA scoping framework, the methodology adopted for the study, and an overview of the anticipated environmental and social impacts of the Project. The presentation addressed key impact areas including air quality and emissions, land use, hydrology and flood risk, water supply and wastewater management, biodiversity, hazardous materials, transportation, and community health and safety.



Figure 8: Photos from the Public Session

Following the presentation, an open discussion was held, during which attendees were given the opportunity to comment and raise concerns. The table below provides a summary of the key issues raised and the corresponding responses.

Table 5: Key Outcomes and Responses of the Public Scoping Session

E&S Attribute	Comment	Response	Issue Resolvance
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Air Quality and Emissions	Participants raised concerns regarding the potential impacts of air emissions on the surrounding environment, including effects on the nearby agricultural research station, vegetation, and local communities. It was recommended that air quality be maintained during both construction and operation phases, and that the thermal impact of plant operations on the surrounding climate and environment be studied.	It was confirmed that a dispersion modelling study will be undertaken to assess pollutant dispersion under varying meteorological conditions and identify sensitive receptors. Air quality monitoring will be conducted at two locations approximately 1.0–1.2 km from the Project site, covering PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} , SO ₂ , NO ₂ , CO, and O ₃ . All potential air quality impacts will be assessed in accordance with Jordanian regulatory requirements and applicable international standards. If any mitigation measures are required to ensure such standards are met, those will be identified within the ESIA. In addition, there will be monitoring program to ensure that such impacts are within allowable limits at all times.	Air Quality Monitoring and dispersion modelling was undertaken. "Refer to Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
Climate Change and GHG Emissions	Participants requested that a climate change assessment be included within the ESIA scope, covering the Project's vulnerability to climate variability and long-term climate change impacts.	It was confirmed that a climate change vulnerability assessment will be conducted as part of the ESIA. Annual GHG emissions will be calculated and benchmarked against a defined baseline year using diesel consumption data as the reference scenario.	A Climate Change Risk Assessment has been undertaken. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
Land Use — Military Shooting Range	Participants raised questions regarding the measures to be taken with respect to the existing military shooting range located within the Project footprint.	It was confirmed that the existing shooting range is planned to be relocated to an alternative designated location and a replacement facility developed in full coordination with the Armed Forces.	A Prime Ministry Decision Letter and Land Deed which states the land will be transferred to MEMR has been provided. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.

Land Use — Rangeland and Grazing	The Director of the AlKhanasri Animal Research Station noted that the Project site falls within the Al-Khansari rangeland reserve. Concerns were raised regarding: (i) land allocated will affect availability of grazing areas and activities currently undertaken within the reserve; (ii) required compensation for agricultural activities within the Project affected plot and indicated that they have some elements within the land allocated for the Project such as water collection points. It was also noted that rangeland vegetation has been affected by declining rainfall, and that national rehabilitation initiatives are ongoing. Concerns were additionally raised regarding a privately owned strip of land between the Project site and the road, and required that these plots are acquired.	It was clarified that the Project site covers approximately 400 dunums, representing approximately 10% of the total Al-Khansari reserve area of 4,000 dunums. The site has been officially allocated through a Prime Ministerial decision following review by the relevant licensing committee, which included representation from the MoA. It was also explained that previous discussions undertaken with AlKhanasri Animal Research Station specifically indicated that the 400 Dunums would not impact the current operations and that there are no infrastructure elements or activities currently within this area. It was explained that further discussions will be held with MoA and its representatives on this issue to investigate such issues further. Land use and biodiversity baseline surveys are being conducted as part of the ESIA to confirm site conditions. Coordination with municipalities and DLS will be undertaken to manage future land-use planning and will include specific measures around the strip between the Project and the road as required.	A Prime Ministry Decision Letter and Land Deed which states the land will be transferred to MEMR has been provided. Refer to “Section 6.7.2” in the ESIA for additional details.
Hydrology and Flood Risk	Participants highlighted that one or more wadis traverse or are located in proximity to the Project site, raising concerns about flash flooding and surface water flow risks during the operational phase.	It was confirmed that a detailed flood risk assessment incorporating climate change considerations and flood return period analysis will be conducted based on approximately 100 years of rainfall data. The Project design requires that critical infrastructure is designed to be elevated above ground level or protected through engineered flood mitigation measures. A geotechnical investigation will also be carried out by the contractor as part of the Project scope.	A flood risk assessment has been conducted for the Project site, and appropriate mitigation measures have been integrated. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.

Transportation and Infrastructure	A member of the Jordan Engineers Association recommended that the traffic study address the full transport route from the port to the Project site, that the port's capacity to handle large generator components be assessed, and that pollution from fuel transport trucks be evaluated. It was further noted that temporary shutdown or de-energization of overhead transmission lines may be required during the transport of large or oversized equipment.	It was confirmed that a transportation impact assessment will be conducted, covering the size, weight, and transport methodology of major equipment, and identifying required operational controls and mitigation measures. Coordination with NEPCO will be undertaken regarding OHTL requirements during equipment transport.	A Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment has been conducted. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
Railway Infrastructure	A representative from MoT noted that a proposed new railway line may pass through or near the Project area and recommended that the Project team seek clarification from MoT regarding any land acquisition or setback requirements associated with this matter.	The E&S Team acknowledged the concern and confirmed that a formal inquiry has been submitted to the MoT requesting confirmation of the proposed railway alignment, its current development stage, required setback distances, and any applicable restrictions relevant to Project components including the OHTL, gas pipeline, and access roads.	A response was provided by MoT which was subsequently accounted for in the ESIA. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
Wastewater Management	Participants raised questions regarding wastewater generation and management, and specifically requested assurance that no effluent would be discharged into nearby wadis or natural drainage channels.	It was confirmed that the plant is being designed to operate on a Zero Liquid Discharge (ZLD) principle, whereby no process water or effluent is released to the external environment. All wastewater and oily water streams are collected, treated, and resulting effluent directed to evaporation ponds. No discharge of process water or effluent into wadi channels or surrounding surface water systems is permitted under the Project design.	N/A
Water Supply	Participants raised questions regarding the Project's water requirements and potential impacts on local water availability.	It was confirmed that a water supply agreement has been signed with Yarmouk Water Company, providing an allocated supply of approximately 600 m ³ per day. All raw water will be treated on site prior to use in the steam cycle and fogging systems. The Project design aims to minimize overall water consumption.	N/A

Hazardous Materials	Participants raised concerns regarding the storage and handling of chemicals on site and potential risks to the surrounding environment.	It was confirmed that chemical use on site is minimal and primarily associated with the HRSG steam cycle. All chemicals are planned to be stored in armored tanks on reinforced concrete pads with secondary containment bunding, ensuring full containment in the event of any leakage. Chemicals will be stored and handled in accordance with applicable safety and environmental requirements.	Hazardous Materials Management have been addressed. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found. ” in the ESIA for additional details.
Operational Risk — Proximity to Gas Infrastructure	Concerns were raised regarding potential operational and safety risks associated with the proximity of the Project site to an existing gas facility located around 90 m away.	MoEnv confirmed that a detailed risk assessment and cumulative impact assessment will be undertaken as part of the EIA process in accordance with Jordanian Environmental Protection Law No. 97 and applicable Environmental Classification and Licensing Regulations. The Project has been reviewed by the Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission (EMRC) for compliance with applicable technical and safety requirements. The proximity to existing gas infrastructure may also provide operational advantages, including reduced cost and complexity associated with the gas pipeline connection.	A cumulative risk assessment has been undertaken. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found. ” in the ESIA for additional details.
Biodiversity	MoEnv’s Licensing Department raised the importance of biodiversity assessment as part of the Project approval process. The Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO) recommended compensating for vegetation removal through tree planting to increase vegetation cover in the area.	It was confirmed that a biodiversity inventory and ecological value assessment will be conducted as part of the ESIA baseline studies, consistent with the requirements of the Project licensing committee, which includes representation from the MoA.	This was undertaken as part of the biodiversity baseline assessment. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found. ” in the ESIA for additional details.
Written Comments and Recommendations	The following written recommendations were submitted by participants: - prioritize local employment and transparent recruitment during construction and operation; - maintain air quality and mitigate environmental impacts during all Project phases;	All written comments and recommendations have been documented and will be incorporated into the ESIA and the Project’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).	N/A

	- cooperate with the local community to improve standards of living and environmental quality; - establish procedures and criteria for subcontractor selection to maximize safety and reduce accident rates while creating local opportunities; - engage youth representatives in future consultations; and - coordinate with other Projects in the area to activate community CSR plans and address community needs.	The Developer will consider the full range of recommendations raised in developing the Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Recruitment Plan, and Social Development Plan for the Project.	
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Local Communities

As part of the targeted interviews that were conducted on the 20th and 21st of May, two (2) Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held in Mafraq at the following village locations. The FGD aimed to ensure all impacted communities as identified within “Table 1” earlier are included within such engagements.

- Manshyet Bani Hassan Community on the 20th of May 2026. This session was targeted for the following communities: (i) Manshyet Bani Hassan, (ii) Umm Al Lulu, and (iii) Dier Al Waraq; and
- AlHarsh Community on the 21st of May 2026. This session was targeted for the following communities: (i) AlHarsh, (ii) Faa’, (iii) Buraiqa, (iv) AlKhanasri, and (v) Hosha.

At the beginning of each session, a presentation on the Project was first provided along with a handout on the following key topics. Description of the Project location along with maps;

- Description of key Project components along with figures and illustrations;
- Description of the key activities anticipated in each key phase of the Project (planning, construction and operation);
- Description of ESIA study and its key components and requirements;
- Explanation of key anticipated E&S impact under each phase of the Project; and
- Explanation of the methodology and scope of work that will be undertaken for the ESIA.

Upon completion of the above informative session, each group was separated for general discussions as well as discussion on any comments or key issues of concern on the overall Project and/or the ESIA process in particular. Key discussions were undertaken in relation to the following key aspects:

- Economic activities and livelihood strategies
- Land use activities
- Community quality of life
- Perceptions towards the Project
- Community structure (ethnic and tribal groups, religion, ethnic minorities, etc.)
- Cultural and Heritage sites

The presentation and handouts were provided in the Arabic language, as well as the delivery of the

presentation.

Announcement and Advertisement of the Session

Both sessions were announced one (1) week in advance and widely distributed through coordination with the respective local municipal authorities and community networks. Invitations were extended through the following channels:

- The Manshyet Bani Hassan Municipality's official website and social media platforms;
- Physical notices posted at high-footfall community locations, including mosque entrances and the premises of local civil society associations within the municipalities and surrounding areas;
- Direct outreach to community leaders, local representatives, and representatives of relevant community sectors in both areas; and
- Direct outreach to the community members during the household consultations.

Both sessions were open to all interested community members and stakeholders. In addition to the public announcements, targeted invitations were extended to key stakeholder groups. Invitees included representatives of the Mafraq Governorate, Manshyet Bani Hassan and AlHarsh sub-districts (Qadaa'), the respective municipalities, local research and agricultural institutions, community leaders, civil society organizations, and representatives of the agricultural, women, and youth sectors. All invitees were notified of the session dates, times, and locations in advance, in coordination with the 'E&S Team'. Copies of the session

invitations and public advertisements are provided in the figures below.



دعوة

لحضور اللقاء التعريفي
لمشروع محطة المفرق
لتوليد الطاقة الحرارية
(مشروع محطة المفرق)

إشارة إلى موافقة رئاسة الوزراء بتاريخ 7 نيسان 2026 على تطوير مشروع محطة المفرق لتوليد الطاقة الحرارية بنظام الدورة المركبة (CCGT) وبقدرة إنتاجية تبلغ 700 ميغاواط. تم اختيار شركة الاتحاد للطاقة والمياه لتطوير المشروع، والتي قامت بدورها بتعيين شركة **Consult ECO** لإعداد دراسة تقييم الأثر البيئي والاجتماعي للمشروع، وذلك وفقاً لمتطلبات وزارة البيئة وأفضل الممارسات العالمية.

وانطلاقاً من أهمية إشراك المجتمع المحلي وتعزيز مبدأ التشاور المجتمعي، يسر شركة **Consult ECO** دعوة أبناء المجتمع المحلي في **قضاء منشية بني حسن** لحضور اللقاء التعريفي الخاص بالمشروع، والذي سيقدم:

- المكان**
قاعة
بلدية منشية بني حسن
- التاريخ**
يوم الأربعاء الموافق
20/5/2026
- الوقت**
الساعة
11:00 صباحاً

وسيتضمن اللقاء:

- التعريف بالمشروع وأهدافه ومراحله المختلفة
- استعراض الجوانب البيئية والاجتماعية والتنمية المرتبطة بالمشروع
- التشاور مع أبناء المجتمع المحلي والاستماع إلى آرائهم وملاحظاتهم بكل اهتمام وتقدير

إن حضوركم ومشاركتكم يشكلان أهمية كبيرة في إنجاح عملية التواصل والتشاور المجتمعي، وبمسهمان في تعزيز التنمية المستدامة وخدمة المنطقة.

أهلاً وسهلاً بكم

ESIA Consultant: **ECO Consult**
Project: **Mafraq 700 MW CCGT Thermal Plant**
Client: **Etihad Water & Electricity**

Figure 9: Announcement Poster for Manshyet Bani Hasan FGD



Figure 10: Announcement Letter for AlHarsh FGD

The table below presents an overall summary of the outcomes of these Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) for each community.

Table 6: Key Outcomes of FGDs

Community	Date	Key Outcome	Issue Resolvance
Manshyet Bani Hasan	20 May 2026	The Project description, ESIA methodology, and anticipated environmental and social impacts were presented to local community members, municipal representatives, community leaders, and civil society representatives.	N/A
		Participants recommended that wind direction data spanning at least 20 years be obtained from the Jordan Meteorological Department to ensure accurate dispersion modelling in the ESIA.	N/A
		Concerns were raised regarding carbon emissions, greenhouse gases, localized dust accumulation on agricultural land and residential properties, and gas-associated odors. Continuous air quality monitoring at nearby residential receptors was requested throughout the Project lifecycle.	Air Quality Monitoring and dispersion modelling was undertaken. "Refer to Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
		A request was made to include a long-term assessment of climate change implications, rainwater patterns, and hydrological impacts within the ESIA scope, covering a 20-year scenario.	A Climate Change Risk Assessment has been undertaken. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not

			found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		The community noted that a wadi dam in the area experienced an overflow event last year and requested that Project design account for flash flood management and surface runoff.	A flood risk assessment has been conducted for the Project site, and appropriate mitigation measures have been integrated. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		Community members questioned the rationale for selecting a gas-fired plant over renewable energy alternatives, citing lower emissions and greater economic efficiency of solar and wind technologies.	N/A
		They also raised concerns regarding site selection in proximity to residential areas rather than open desert locations and requested that a clear Analysis of Alternatives be included in the ESIA.	Analysis of Alternatives was conducted. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		Residents expressed concern that the distance between the Project site and the municipality may limit local access to employment. Participants requested that local hiring be prioritized during construction and operation phases, that a defined local employment quota be established, and that a dedicated employment committee be formed through the municipality to manage recruitment transparently.	This has been taken into consideration. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		Tangible community benefits were emphasized as a prerequisite for community acceptance, with participants noting that perceived negative impacts currently outweigh anticipated benefits in the absence of mitigation measures and community benefit programs.	N/A
		The area surrounding the Project site is used as a seasonal recreational and outdoor space, particularly during spring, and as a hunting area. Concerns were raised regarding visual impacts, landscape modification, and potential restrictions on public access once the Project becomes operational.	A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been conducted which took this concern has been addressed. “Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		Possible CSR Projects include establishing a public park or green area.	A CSR is advised to be developed as part of the ESMS. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		The Project is located in proximity to a local research center ecosystem. Stakeholders requested specific ecological monitoring and mitigation measures for this area, and proposed that any protected or sensitive flora affected by construction be relocated where feasible.	This was undertaken as part of the biodiversity baseline assessment. Refer to “Section Error! Reference source not found.” in the ESIA for additional details.
		Concerns regarding potential impacts of industrial emissions on community health, including long-term exposure to particulate	Air Quality & Noise Monitoring and

		matter, dust, and operational noise, were raised. Stakeholders also requested clear definition of safety buffer zones around Project infrastructure.	dispersion modelling was undertaken "Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. and Section Error! Reference source not found. " for additional details in the ESIA for additional details.
		The community requested that Project waste management protocols be aligned with local municipal capacity and infrastructure, and that pollution control systems be communicated transparently.	This has been addressed in the infrastructure and utilities chapter. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
AlHarsh Community	21 May 2026	The Project description, ESIA methodology, and anticipated environmental and social impacts were presented to local community members, municipal representatives, and community leaders from the Al Hursh area.	N/A
		Participants referenced prior experience with existing industrial developments in the area, including the gas station and cement operations, and expressed concern regarding cumulative impacts from successive industrial development. No community consultation was conducted for the gas station Project.	A cumulative risk assessment has been undertaken. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
		Community members noted that locals have historically received limited employment from nearby industrial facilities. Participants requested guaranteed employment targets, a minimum local hiring percentage, access to technical and management positions for qualified locals, and involvement of local committees in candidate nomination.	This has been taken into consideration. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
		Participants requested that a recruitment plan and job vacancies be announced prior to construction, with community members trained to fill Project roles in advance.	This has been taken into consideration. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
		Al Harsh was described as underserved with limited economic opportunities. Participants emphasized the need for tangible and sustained community benefits from the Project.	A CSR is advised to be developed as part of the ESMS. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
		Concerns were raised regarding construction traffic impacts on local road networks. Participants requested rehabilitation of roads and infrastructure affected by Project activities, and noted the need for improved connectivity with surrounding developments including Cyber City.	A Traffic and Transport Impact Assessment has been conducted. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
		Environmental concerns which include GHG emissions, air quality impacts, and effects on human health, vegetation, and fauna. Detailed information on expected emissions, monitoring	This has been considered in detail in Chapter 8 in the ESIA.

	measures, pollution control systems, and daily fuel transport volumes was requested.	
	Participants raised concerns regarding the Project's water requirements and potential impacts on local water availability and requested assurance that wastewater would not be discharged into nearby wadis. Participants also questioned whether the Project would drill new water wells.	This has been addressed in the infrastructure and utilities chapter. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
	Concerns were raised regarding privately owned land near the Project site, including potential restrictions on future development and reductions in land value.	A Land Use Impact Assessment has been conducted. Refer to "Section 8.8" in the ESIA for additional details.
	The area is used seasonally for recreation and hunting. Concerns were raised regarding public access restrictions and visual impacts during operations.	A Landscape and Visual Impact Assessment has been conducted which took this concern has been addressed. "Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
	Participants proposed scholarships, university support, technical training, and skills development initiatives. Establishment of a health center or support for the existing healthcare system was also requested as a community benefit.	A CSR is advised to be developed as part of the ESMS. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
	Requests were made for ongoing and transparent engagement with municipalities and local communities throughout all Project phases.	This has been taken into consideration. Refer to "Section Error! Reference source not found. " in the ESIA for additional details.
	Several participants expressed concern that the consultation was purely procedural given the Project's existing Cabinet approval. Some indicated outright opposition, while others conditioned acceptance on implementation of mitigation measures and community benefits.	N/A



Figure 11: FGD with Manshyet Bani Hasan Community



Figure 12: FGD with Al-Hursh Community

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN

The table below identifies the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan to include stakeholders relevant to the Project (as identified in Table 1 earlier), objective of consultation with each group, the communication methods and tools, time frame and responsible entity for undertaking such consultations.

Table 7: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the Project				
Nearby local communities, including: - Faa’, - Al-Harsh; - Al-Khanasri; - Buraiqa; - Hosha; - Umm Al Lulu; - Deir Al Waraq; and - Manshiyet Bani Hassan.	1. Announce key project milestones 2. Updates on project construction schedule and phasing 3. Announce stakeholder grievance mechanism 4. Setup employment and procurement procedure 5. Updates on employment and procurement opportunities 6. Updates on stakeholder engagement activities 7. Updates on E&S management plan implementation 8. Educate on key E&S risks 9. Potential risks of influx, and how influx-related impacts are to be monitored and controlled. 10. The presence of security personnel and the steps taken to ensure their good behaviour towards local people. 11. Obtain Feedback	Undertake informative sessions with the local communities located within the Project’s area of influence. The engagement program will include one session in Manshyet Bani Hassan and another in Al-Harsh, which represent the main population clusters within the Project area of influence. Local community session, where required, will target female and youth representatives, coordinated through CLOs and existing community communication channels. Engagement activities will consider appropriate timing, accessible locations, and suitable communication methods to facilitate participation of these groups.	Quarterly during Pre-construction as applicable Semi-annually during Construction Annually during Operation	- Developer - CLO (as applicable) - EPC Contractor - Project Operator
Women and Youth Groups		Prepare and distribute Arabic advertisements, notices and information leaflets containing key Project updates to the nearby communities. Such leaflets should be made available through relevant local authorities and community platforms, including Mafraq Governorate, Hosha Sub-District Directorate, Al-Basiliyah Municipality, community associations, mosques and other accessible public locations.	Quarterly during Pre-construction as applicable Quarterly during construction Annually during operation	
Bedouin Groups		Disclose the SEP in Arabic version or summary in a form understandable to affected communities. The documents should be made available online and as hardcopies at accessible locations, including Mafraq Governorate, Hosha Sub-District Directorate, Al-Basiliyah Municipality and other appropriate community locations.	Quarterly during Pre-construction as applicable Once / to be checked monthly to ensure documentation is in place	
		Undertake visits within the wider project area	Quarterly during Pre-construction as applicable during spring / summer Semi-annually during Construction during spring / summer Annually during Operation during spring / summer	
Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the Project				
Investor	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	TBD	Developer
		Submission of Annual E&S Monitoring Report (AMR).	Quarterly reporting during construction and half-yearly/annual during operations	
Workers	Provide updates on contract requirements on employment to include duration, salary, leaves, etc.	Individual/Internal Meetings	Upon employment	- Developer - EPC Team - Project Operator
	Provide explanation on worker grievance mechanism present in the Labor and Working Conditions Management Plan	As part of Induction Training and Toolbox Talks	Upon employment / continuous	
	Provide general/specialized training requirements as applicable to include but not limited to induction, Toolbox Talks (TBT), occupational health and safety, waste management, etc.	As per training plan to be developed	Upon employment / continuous	
Stakeholders who may influence or make decisions regarding Project implementation and/or have an interest in the Project				
National government and permitting authorities				
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)	Obtain and maintain the required environmental approvals and permits	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and official letters	Before commencement of construction	Developer
	Coordinate for collection and disposal of hazardous waste.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and official letters	Before commencement of construction Before commencement of operation	- EPC Contractor - Project Operator
Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) / Yarmouk Water Company	Coordinate for water-supply, infrastructure connection, water availability.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings	Before commencement of construction	- Developer - EPC Contractor

			Before commencement of operation	Project Operator
	Coordinate for collection and disposal of wastewater	- Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) - Correspondence and official letters	Before commencement of construction Before commencement of operation	- EPC Contractor - Project Operator
- Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) - Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) - Ministry of Labour (MoL) - Ministry of Health (MoH) - Ministry of Interior (MoI) - Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MoPWH) - Ministry of Transport - Department of Antiquities (DoA) - Social Security Corporation (SSC) - Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization (JSMO)	Some governmental stakeholders might require undertaking certain inspections or auditing exercises and/or might require certain updates/information on the implementation of the Project.	- Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) - Correspondence and official letters (if required)	Upon occurrence	Developer team as applicable
Department of Lands and Survey (DLS)	Coordinate on landownership and cadastral information required for implementation of the LAF, including relevant parcel, basin, ownership and legal-encumbrance information.	Individual meetings, official correspondence and exchange of landownership/cadastral information, as required.	Prior to construction and as required during LAF implementation.	NEPCO
National Electric Power Company (NEPCO)	Coordinate the OHTL route, design, grid connection, land requirements, compensation arrangements and implementation schedule.	Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	Official correspondence.	- Developer - EPC Contractor
	Participate in LAF implementation	Individual/Internal Meetings with NEPCO to include in particular the following: - Document stakeholder engagement process - Address any grievance received in relation to LAF in coordination with NEPCO - Document negotiations and their outcomes - Document outcomes of judicial process for reporting purpose - Organize in coordination with NEPCO a survey of affected farmers and herders after construction to check on any disproportionate impacts - Organize monitoring requirements	Throughout construction phase Throughout operation phase	Developer
Jordan Hejaz Railway Authority	Confirm railway rights-of-way, setback requirements, crossings and any lease or approval requirements.	Individual/Internal Meetings	Once before construction	- Developer - EPC Contractor
Jordanian Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)	Obtain the required aviation-safety clearance and No Objection Certificate for stacks, transmission towers, cranes and other elevated structures.	Individual/Internal Meetings	Once before construction	- Developer - EPC Contractor
Jordan Armed Forces	Coordinate relocation of the military shooting range, confirm clearance of the Project site and ensure that the land is safely handed over for construction.	Individual/Internal Meetings	Once before construction	- Developer - EPC Contractor
Regional and local government and service authorities				
Mafraq Governorate	- Announce key project milestones - Updates on community development initiatives	To be invited to targeted local community meeting discussed above.	- Pre-construction - Semi-annually during Construction	- Developer - CLO (as applicable) - EPC Contractor - Project Operator
Hosha Sub-District Directorate	- Announce stakeholder grievance mechanism - Updates on employment and procurement opportunities		Annually during Operation	
Al-Basiliyah Municipality	- Updates on stakeholder engagement activities - Obtain feedback	- Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) - Correspondence and official letters	Before commencement of construction	- EPC Contractor - Project Operator
	Coordinate for collection and disposal of solid waste.		Before commencement of	

			operation	
Research institutions				
Al-Khanasri Animal Research Station	1. Announce key project milestones 2. Updates on community development initiatives 3. Announce stakeholder grievance mechanism 4. Updates on employment and procurement opportunities 5. Updates on stakeholder engagement activities 6. Obtain feedback	To be invited to targeted local community meeting discussed above.	- Semi-annually during Construction - Annually during Operation	- Developer CLO (as applicable) - EPC Contractor - Project Operator
Non-governmental organisations				
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	1. Updates on biodiversity issues	Submission of outcomes of Post-Construction Fatality Monitoring (PCFM) for the OHTL	Annually during operation	Project Operator
BirdLife International				
Gas Facility Operators				
Jordanian Egyptian Fajr for Natural Gas Transmission and Supply Company	Coordinate the Project gas connection and interface with adjacent gas infrastructure and address operational safety, emergency-response and cumulative-impact considerations.	Technical and HSE coordination meetings.	Semi-annual during construction (every 6 months) Annually during operation as needed	- Developer - EPC Contractor - Project Operator

7. STAKEHOLDER GRIEVANCE MECHANISM

The Developer understands that management of grievances is a vital component of stakeholder engagement and an important aspect of risk management for a project. Grievances can be an indication of growing stakeholder concerns (real and perceived) and can escalate if not identified and resolved. Identifying and responding to grievances supports the development of positive relationships between projects, communities and other stakeholders. Monitoring grievances will signal any recurrent issues, or escalating conflicts and disputes.

The Developer will implement a Grievance Mechanism to ensure that it is responsive to any concerns and complaints particularly from affected stakeholders and communities. The Developer will accept all comments and complaints associated with the Project and individuals who submit their comments or grievances have the right to request that their name be kept confidential. At all times, complainants are also able to seek legal remedies in accordance with the laws and regulations of Jordan.

The Developer will monitor the way in which grievances are being handled and ensure they are properly addressed within deadlines specified within the mechanism presented below. The Developer will also report regularly to the public on the grievance mechanism implementation, protecting the privacy of individuals.

Grievances raised by Project workers in relation to their employment or working conditions are considered internal grievances and are outside the scope of the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism presented in this Section. A separate Worker Grievance Mechanism will be established and implemented under the Labor and Working Conditions Management Plan. The Worker Grievance Mechanism will apply to workers employed by the Developer, EPC Contractor, subcontractors and Project Operator, as applicable.

External Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism

The GRM presented in this Section applies to external stakeholders. Typical external grievances that may arise during the Project lifecycle may include, but are not limited to:

- Construction-related noise, dust, vibration or other disturbance;
 - Traffic, road safety and access concerns;
 - Community health and safety concerns;
 - Inappropriate behavior or conduct of Project workers or security personnel towards community members;
 - Employment and local recruitment process-related concerns raised by external stakeholders;
 - Procurement and subcontracting-related concerns;
 - Environmental impacts, including air quality, noise, waste, water and biodiversity-related concerns;
 - Temporary or permanent land access requirements;
 - Restrictions on land use;
- A Grievance Disclosure Sheet which will be translated into Arabic (Annex 1) will be disclosed prior to the commencement of construction by the Developer's CLO at the locations identified below. The Grievance Disclosure Sheet will inform the local communities on how and where to lodge a grievance in accordance with step 2 below.
- A. Manshyet Bani Hassan Community to target the following communities: (i) Manshyet Bani Hassan, (ii) Umm Al Lulu, and (iii) Dier Al Waraq;
 - B. AlHarsh Community: to target the following communities: (i) AlHarsh, (ii) Faa', (iii) Buraika, (iv) AlKhanasri, and (v) Hosh;

- C. Selected key Community Based Organizations (CBO's) to include Women CBO's (list of CBOs where disclosure sheet will be posted will be updated once this is undertaken); and
 - D. Entrance Office of the Project Site.
 - Stakeholders willing to lodge grievances should be able to use the following venues:
 - a. Grievance Sheets which will be translated into Arabic (Annex 2) with grievance boxes will be made available at the following locations:
 - [insert location]
 - Location:
 - City:
 - Tel:
 - Project Site
 - Location:
 - Tel:
 - Fax:
 - b. Direct Contact through the following:
 - **Male Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Developer**
 - Address:
 - Telephone:
 - E-mail:
 - **Female Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Developer**
 - Address:
 - Telephone:
 - E-mail:
1. All grievances (whether submitted through a grievance form, e-mail, telephone, etc.) will be recorded on a grievance log sheet by the CLO which will be translated into Arabic (Annex 3).
 2. Grievance procedure starts with formal acknowledgment in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified by the complainant within 7 working days of submission. If the grievance is not well understood or if additional information is required, clarification will be sought from the complainant during this step.
 3. In coordination with the relevant personnel, the CLO will analyse the root cause of the grievance, investigate if the grievance is correct or not, and identify the required actions to be implemented to deal with the issue and identify the timeline for their completion (if applicable).
 4. The CLO will prepare a grievance resolution form which will be translated into Arabic (see Annex 4) which includes the nature of the grievance, date of its submission, actions implemented to resolve the grievance and date of implementation, or proposed actions to be implemented to resolve the grievance along with the timeline for their completion. Grievance resolution form will be submitted within twenty (20) days of receiving the grievance.
 5. The grievance resolution form must be approved and signed-off by the Developer's Project Manager.
 6. The outcomes of the grievance resolution form will be communicated to the complainant by the CLO in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified.

7. In the case the grievance resolution form identifies proposed actions to be implemented, the CLO will monitor and follow up to ensure that such actions have been implemented in accordance with the timeline proposed within the grievance resolution form. The CLO will contact the complainant once such actions are completed in accordance with the preferred method of communication specified
8. Upon resolving the grievance, a grievance closeout form (Annex 5) will be prepared to be signed off by the CLO and the complainant that will detail the solution that was implemented to resolve the grievance.
9. The CLO will ensure that the grievance forms, grievance log sheet, grievance resolution form, and grievance closeout form are updated and maintained onsite at all times.
10. The grievance mechanism will be implemented promptly and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.
11. The use of grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means.
12. The grievance mechanism allows submission of anonymous complaints by community members.

Land-Related Grievances and the LAF

Grievances relating to land acquisition, land access, compensation, restrictions on land use, damage to crops or assets, or other land-related impacts may be submitted through the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism established under this SEP.

The Developer will receive and record such grievances and seek to support their appropriate resolution through coordination with the relevant responsible entity.

For grievances associated with the OHTL and related land acquisition or compensation matters, the Developer will coordinate with NEPCO and follow up on the grievance to the extent of the Developer's influence and leverage. The Developer will document relevant engagement, actions and outcomes for monitoring and reporting purposes.

The handling of land-related matters will be coordinated, as applicable, with the land acquisition, compensation and mitigation requirements identified under the Project's Land Acquisition Framework (LAF). **Grievance Escalation**

Where the complainant does not accept the proposed resolution, the grievance will remain open and the CLO will record the reasons for the complainant's dissatisfaction. The grievance will then be escalated to the Developer's Project Manager for further review and, where required, coordination with the relevant Project personnel.

Where the grievance relates to an activity or Associated Facility under the responsibility of another entity, the Developer will refer and coordinate the matter with the relevant responsible entity and follow up on its resolution to the extent of the Developer's influence and leverage. For OHTL-related land acquisition and compensation matters, this will include coordination with NEPCO.

Following further review, the outcome and any additional proposed actions will be communicated to the complainant by the CLO.

Where the grievance remains unresolved, the complainant may pursue available administrative or judicial remedies. Use of the Project Grievance Mechanism will not restrict access to such remedies.

7.1 AIIB's Project-affected People's Mechanism (PPM)

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) offers an independent avenue for project-affected people to raise concerns regarding the Bank's compliance with its Environmental and Social Policy. While the project-level

GRM remains the primary mechanism for addressing complaints, the PPM is considered good international practice and enhances transparency by informing stakeholders of additional options available should project-level grievance resolution prove ineffective.

- **Eligibility:** The mechanism is available to project-affected people who consider themselves adversely affected, or potentially adversely affected, by an AIIB-financed project. Under the revised policy effective 1 January 2026, submissions generally require two or more requestors; however, a single person may submit a request involving gender-based violence, sexual harassment, or sexual exploitation and abuse. Submissions must relate to an AIIB project and alleged non-compliance with the ESP and meet applicable procedural and time-limit requirements.
- **Access arrangements:** People are generally expected to make good-faith efforts to resolve concerns through the project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and AIIB Management before approaching the PPM. Exceptions may apply where the GRM is unavailable or ineffective, Management has not meaningfully engaged, or there is a credible risk of retaliation. Requests can be submitted through the PPM online submission form (link below), and requestors can seek confidentiality regarding their identity or other information. The submission should identify the project, describe the environmental/social concerns and provide contact details; supporting information on ESP non-compliance and previous grievance efforts is encouraged but not mandatory.

[PPM Online Form](#)

PPM complements, but does not replace, the Project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism, and provide appropriate reference information for stakeholders seeking additional guidance.

The figure below presents a process diagram for the stakeholder grievance procedure.

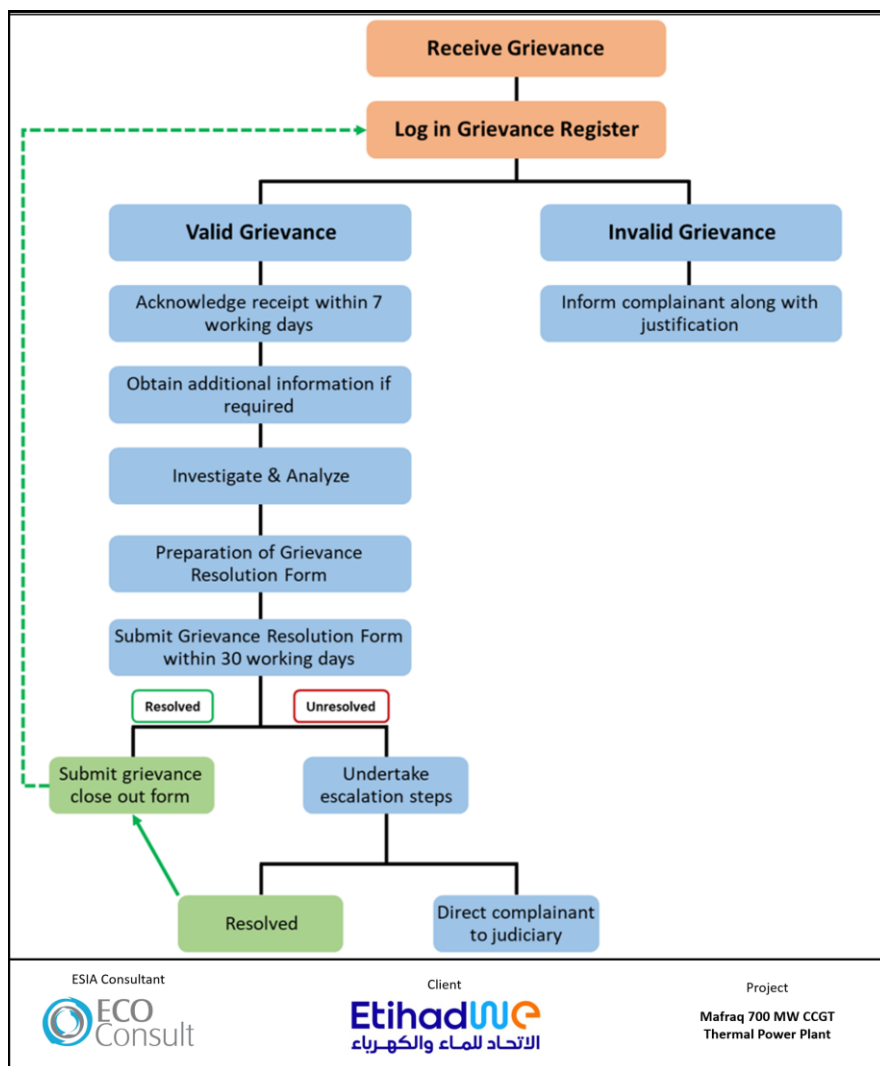


Figure 13 : Grievance Mechanism Process Diagram

8. STAKEHOLDER GRIEVANCE MECHANISM FOR GENDER BASED VIOLENCE, SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE

The requirements set below are considered applicable for handling grievances related to the following and in accordance with the requirements set within the “Good Practice Note Addressing Gender Based Violence in Investment Project Financing Involving Major Civil Works” (2018, World Bank).

- **Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG):** defined violence against women and girls as any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life
- **Gender-based Violence (GBV)** is an umbrella term for any harmful act that is perpetrated against a person’s will and that is based on socially ascribed (i.e. gender) differences between males and females. It includes acts that inflict physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and other deprivations of liberty. These acts can occur in public or in private. Women and girls are disproportionately affected by GBV across the globe.
- **Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA):** any actual or attempted abuse of a position of vulnerability, differential power, or trust, for sexual purposes, including, but not limited to, profiting monetarily, socially, or politically from the sexual exploitation of another. Sexual abuse is further defined as “the actual or threatened physical intrusion of a sexual nature, whether by force or under unequal or coercive conditions.” Women, girls, boys, and men can experience SEA. In the context of World Bank supported projects, project beneficiaries or members of project-affected communities may experience SEA.

For the above complaints, there are risks of stigmatization, rejection, and reprisals against survivors. This creates and reinforces a culture of silence so survivors may be reticent to approach the project directly. Therefore, the following steps should be considered for any grievances related to the above.

- The CLO will receive appropriate training from an authorized GBV Service Provider (Jordanian National Commission for Women) on how to collect GBV cases confidentially and empathetically (with no judgement). It is essential to respond appropriately to a survivor’s complaint by respecting the survivor’s choices. This means that the survivor’s rights, needs, and wishes are prioritized in every decision related to the incident. The survivor who has the courage to come forward must always be treated with dignity and respect. Every effort should be made to protect the safety and wellbeing of the survivor and any action should always be taken with the survivor’s informed consent. These steps serve to minimize the potential for re-traumatization and further violence against the survivor.
- Confidentiality is essential throughout the process. Otherwise, the survivor risks retaliation and a loss of security.
- No identifiable information on the survivor should be stored including in particular the grievance log register. In addition, if a grievance is submitted through a grievance form it will be kept confidential.
- Should the grievance be received by the CLO through a grievance form, telephone, email or other, the CLO should not ask for, or record, information on more than three aspects related to the incident and which include the following:
 - Nature of the complaint (what the complainant says in her/his own words without direct questioning)
 - If, to the best of their knowledge, the perpetrator was associated with the project; and,
 - If possible, the age and sex of the survivor.
- The CLO should assist the survivor by referring them to the GBV Services Provider for support immediately after receiving a complaint directly from a survivor. It is up to the survivor, and only the survivor, whether to take up the referral. The list of services providers are included below:

Jordanian National Commission for Women

+962 6 551 8188

| The Jordanian National Commission for Women

- The GBV Services Provider provides the necessary support to the survivor until it is no longer needed. Survivors may need access to police, justice, health, psychosocial, safe shelter and livelihood services to begin healing from their experience of violence. This will be arranged by the GBV Services Provider on their behalf in accordance with the survivor's wishes.
- The CLO will immediately notify the Project Manager (if the consent of the survivor is obtained). The survivor must give consent to data sharing and know what data will be shared, with whom and for what purposes.
- The CLO, Project Manager and GBV Services Provider will meet immediately to agree on a plan for resolution as well as the appropriate remedy for the perpetrator in accordance with the below. Note: The survivor must give the service provider representative consent to participate in the resolution mechanism on her/his behalf.
 - Reviews the case and collectively agree upon the appropriate actions to be taken and sanctions, if any.
 - Refers the case to the police as appropriate (see note below).
 - Assigns the appropriate 'Focal Point' to implement the actions—with the assistance of the GBV Services Provider.
 - Upon resolution, the Focal Point and GBV Services Provider advise that it has been resolved, who in turn advise the CLO.
 - The CLO notes the resolution and closes the cases and submits a close-out report to the Project Manager whom in turn reviews and approves the report.
- All entities involved above in case resolution, need to understand their legal obligations when it comes to reporting cases to the police. Reporting should be done in accordance with the law, especially in cases that require mandatory reporting of certain types of incidents, such as sexual abuse of a minor. When there is no legal obligation to report the case according to the local law, survivors hold the decision of whether to report cases for resolution and other service providers and reporting of a case to anyone can only be made with the consent of the survivor.
- If a case is first received by the GBV Services Provider, a report should be sent to the CLO to ensure it is recorded in the system. If any follow up is required by the CLO, it will be provided immediately with the consent of the survivor as applicable.
- If the survivor does not wish to place an official complaint through the grievance mechanism, the complaint is considered closed.
- If the alleged perpetrator is an employee of the Developer, EPC Contractor, or subcontractor, to protect the safety of the survivor, and the workplace in general, the worker, in consultation with the survivor—and with the support of the GBV Services Provider—should assess the risk of ongoing abuse to the survivor. Reasonable adjustments should be made to the alleged perpetrator's work schedule and work environment—preferably by moving the perpetrator rather than the survivor—as deemed necessary.

9. CONTACT DETAILS AND REPORTING

Commented [NH1]: @EtihadWE, please fill in this section

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

Contact Details for the Public

Male Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

Address:

Telephone:

E-mail:

Female Community Liaison Officer (CLO)

Address:

Telephone:

E-mail:

In addition, the Developer intends to provide all relevant information to the public and which will include but not limited to the following:

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA);
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP);
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS);

The above will be provided at the Developer's website at the following link: [Etihad Water and Electricity](#)

In addition, 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.

▪ [insert location]

Location:

Tel:

Fax:

▪ [insert location]

Location:

Tel:

Fax:

10. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This section identifies the roles and responsibilities for the key personnel involved in the implementation of this plan.

10.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Project Manager – Developer

- Ensure resources required (budgetary, human, and logistical resources) are available for the implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Oversee the overall implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan, including frequent interfacing with the CLO.
- Participate in implementation of the requirements of the stakeholder grievance mechanism as applicable to include signing grievance resolution forms.

CLO – Developer

- Update the SEP as required during the Project's lifetime, to include planning, construction, operation, and decommissioning.
- Overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement plan as identified
- Overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the stakeholder grievance mechanism to include distribution of grievance disclosure sheets, collection of grievance forms, updating grievance log sheet, filling grievance resolution forms and grievance close-out forms.
- Coordinate with the EPC Contractor's team / oversee the implementation of the EPC Contractor and its subcontractors of all requirements related to SEP.
- A male and female CLO will be assigned by the Developer team.

EPC Contractor / Project Operator

- Implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement plan as identified within the SEP as they primarily under EPC Contractor's responsibility. Those are mainly related to those requirements for the project that are mainly with governmental entities such as securing water requirements, assigning authorized waste collectors, etc.
- Support the Developer's CLO, as requested, in implementing SEP requirements that fall under their responsibility. This could include, but is not limited to, assisting with local community sessions, messaging updates, and the preparation and distribution of advertisements or flyers, etc.
- Submission of proof of completion of required engagements to the Project Developer's CLO.

Note: The EPC Contractor and its subcontractors(s) will have no role in the implementation of the stakeholder grievance mechanism. Any complaints received directly or indirectly by any EPC or subcontractor staff shall be redirected to the Developer's CLO.

10.2 Coordination with Implementation Arrangements

The Developer will retain overall responsibility for implementation of the SEP. The Developer's Project Manager will provide the necessary budgetary, human and logistical resources, while the Developer's CLO will coordinate and oversee day-to-day implementation of stakeholder engagement and the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism.

All stakeholder engagement activities will be handled by the developer CLO. Any stakeholder consultation and engagement inquiries (that are not relevant for the EPC or Operator scope) and/or grievances coming through the EPC Contractor/Operator will be redirected to the Developer's CLO

The Project will require extensive coordination with NEPCO for land-acquisition related matters and grievances associated with the OHTL and the gas pipeline as well as implementation of the LAF. All such activities will be undertaken by the Developer team only and mainly through the CLO.

10.3 Capacity Building

The Developer E&S Manager will provide a capacity building workshop to the CLO on the following:

- Requirements of the SEP as indicated in Table 6 including reporting requirements
- Record keeping and reporting requirements as per Annex 6
- Grievance management procedure implementation including record keeping as per Annex 3
- Development of reporting requirements as per section below

In addition, Developer E&S Manager will ensure that the CLOs receive appropriate training from an authorized GBV Service Provider (Jordanian National Commission for Women) on how to implement the GBV grievance mechanism.

11. MONITORING AND REPORTING

11.1 Monitoring Requirements

The following monitoring requirements will be undertaken by the CLO with regards to the implementation of the SEP:

- Weekly inspections will be undertaken at stakeholder grievance boxes to collect any grievance forms.
- Twice per month inspections will be undertaken to ensure: (i) SEP is disclosed in hard copy at required locations; (ii) summary advertisements of grievance mechanism are available at local community platforms.
- Submission of minutes of meetings as per SEP implementation.
- Quarterly inspections will be undertaken to: (i) ensure project update leaflets are available at local community platforms; (ii) stakeholder grievance boxes and forms are available at designated locations.
- Monitoring requirements are to be updated once available for implementation of the local employment and procurement procedure as well as the social responsibility program. This could include for example submission of employment and procurement databases, proof of announcement advertisements, etc.

11.2 Reporting Requirements

The following reporting requirements will be prepared by the CLO with regards to the implementation of the SEP:

- On a monthly basis the stakeholder register form will be submitted as provided in Annex 6.
- On a monthly basis the stakeholder grievance form will be submitted as provided in Annex 3.
- The SEP will be updated and resubmitted on a semiannual basis during the construction phase and on an annual basis during the operation phase.
- The following Key Performance Indicators (KPI) will be reported monthly:

No.	KPI	Measurement Action
1	Number of stakeholder engagement activities undertaken	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
2	Number of stakeholders involved	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
3	Number of vulnerable groups engaged (including women groups)	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
4	Number of requests for information via websites, CLOs and local information centers	All communication to be reported in stakeholder register
5	Number of stakeholder valid grievances submitted (and number rejected as outside of scope)	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
6	Number of resolved stakeholder grievances	All grievances to be reported in grievance register

7	Number of stakeholder grievances related to GBV	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
8	Average time for resolution of stakeholder complaints	All grievances to be reported in grievance register
9	Type of stakeholder grievances submitted	All grievances to be reported in grievance register

12. ANNEX

12.1 Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet

Any stakeholder or local community members willing to lodge a grievance related to the project should use the avenues identified below. The mechanism handles all grievances related to the project to include grievances related to construction or operation activities, inappropriate conduct by workers, and other.

The grievance mechanism will be implemented promptly and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern. In addition, the use of grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means and will also allow the submission of anonymous complaints by community members.

Grievance Sheets with grievance boxes will be made available at the following locations:

- **[insert location]**

Location:

City:

Tel:

Fax:

- **Project Site**

Location:

Tel:

Fax:

In addition, grievances can be made through direct contact with the following:

- **Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Etihad Water and Electricity**

- **Address:**

- **Telephone:**

- **E-mail:**

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No.	
Full Name:	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted and add contact details	☐ By Post: ☐ By Telephone: ☐ By E-mail: ☐ Other (please specify)
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance	What is your concern/grievance/what happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of concern, incident, or grievance	
☐ One-time incident/grievance (date) ☐ Happened more than once (how many times?) ☐ On-going (currently experiencing problem)	
What would you like to see happen to resolve the problem?	
Signature:	
Date:	
Please insert this form in one of the grievance boxes	

12.3 Annex 3 – Grievance Log Sheet

Ref No.	How Was grievance submitted	Date of Submission of Grievance	Name and Contact Information	Description of Grievance	Actions Taken to Resolve the Grievance	Date of Communication of Solution	Has grievance been resolved (Y/N) if not explain why

12.4 Annex 4 – Grievance Resolution Form

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM

How was grievance received	☐ Grievance Box (specify which box) ☐ Directly contact with CLO
Reference No:	
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance: <i>What is the grievance/</i> <i>What happened?</i> <i>Where did it happen?</i> <i>Who did it happen to?</i> <i>What is the result of the problem?</i>	
Date of Grievance	
Has the Grievance been Resolved?	☐ Yes ☐ No; <i>If not provide a justification below</i>
Fill Out Either Section 1 OR Section 2 below	
Section 1	
Summary of Actions Undertaken to Resolve Grievance	
Date of Implementation	
Section 2	
Summary of Proposed Actions to be Implemented to Resolve Grievance	
Timeline for Implementation	

CLO Signature:

Project Manager Signature:

Date:

Date:

12.5 Annex 5 – Grievance Closeout Form

GRIEVANCE CLOSE-OUT FORM

Reference No:	
Full Name	
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance:	
Description of Actions Taken to Resolve the Grievance	
Date of Submission of Grievance	
Date of Communication of Solution to Grievance	
Has grievance been resolved (Yes/No)	

CLO

Name:

Date:

Signature:

Complainant

Name:

Date:

Signature

12.6 Annex 6 – Project Stakeholder Register Form

Stakeholder Engagement Register

Stakeholder			Importance and Priority Contact									Details of Engagement	Communication Methods and Tools	Date of Engagement Activity	Responsibility
#	Name, position, group, etc.	Role	Level of Interest			Ability to Influence			Priority						
			Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High				