

DAEHAN WIND POWER PROJECT (51.75 MW)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) – Operation Phase



November 2022

REV 7



DAEHAN WIND POWER Co., P.S.C.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The renewable energy sector in Jordan is gaining momentum since the “Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law No. (13) of the year 2012 and its amendments No. (33) of the year 2014” entered into force. This law established the basis in Jordan for the ‘Direct Proposal Submission’ of renewable energy projects to the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR), where investors were allowed to develop renewable grid-connected electricity production projects.

Within this context, Korean Southern Power Co., Ltd ‘KOSPO’ (hereafter referred to as ‘the Developer’) has been selected by MEMR for the development of a 49.5 MW (it was changed to be 51.75 MW, 2018) wind power project in Tafileh Governorate (hereafter referred to as ‘the Project’). KOSPO has signed a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) in March 2016 with the National Electric Power Company (NEPCO). The Project reached Commercial Operations Date in July 2021. All WTGs and control building/sub-station facilities have been constructed and the site is fully operational. All 15 WTGs are monitored from the control building at the on-site sub-station.

This document constitutes a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) to be implemented by the Developer throughout the 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 operation and implementation.

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

In particular, this SEP includes the following:

- Chapter 2 – Project Description: provides a summary of the Project location, main Project components, Project schedule and job opportunities;
- Chapter 3 – Regulatory Context: highlights the main requirements that are relevant for stakeholder engagement to the Project to include Jordanian regulations and international best practice requirements;
- Chapter 4 – Identification of Stakeholders: identifies all relevant stakeholders for the 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- Risk incidents and assessment: includes a risk assessment related to key relevant stakeholder groups based on issues faced during the construction 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 – Contact Details: provides contact details of the Developer for communication with all relevant stakeholders of the Project;
- Chapter 8 – Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism: identifies a mechanism for managing and handling any concerns or complaints related to the Project during the operation phase, particularly from affected stakeholder and communities;
- Chapter 9 – Roles and Responsibilities: identifies the roles and responsibilities for personnel involved in the implementation of this plan; and
- Chapter 10 – Monitoring and Reporting: identifies the monitoring and reporting requirements for implementation of this plan.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 Project Location

The Project is located within Tafileh Governorate in the south of Jordan approximately 130 km south of the capital city of Amman. More Specifically, the Project site is located within Bseira District as well as Tafileh District in Tafileh Governorate which hosts several communities, the closest of which being: (i) Um Sarab and Bseira which are located to the western border of the Project site at a distance of 1 km and 3 km respectively, (ii) Gharandal which is located around 1.3 km to the south of the Project site, and (iii) Ain Baida which is located around 4 km to northwest of the Project site.

The Project site can be accessed from Highway #15 (known as the Desert Highway), considered the main highway in Jordan that connects the capital city of Amman with the southern Governorates (including Tafileh). From Highway #15, an exit leads to Highway #60 which then connects to the Project area. In addition, the Project site can also be accessed through Highway #35 (known as the King's Highway), a secondary highway which connects Tafileh Governorate with the capital city of Amman in the North. Figure 1 below presents the location of the Project site in relation to the nearby local communities.

The actual land area permanently affected by the installation of infrastructure will only be a small portion of the total project footprint, approximately 96.000 m², which affects approximately 61 land parcels out of 66 parcels leased. See figure 2.

Figure 3 below presents the Project Area of Influence for operational impacts (noise, shadow flicker, ice throw, safety). This includes: (1) the area in which noise levels were modelled to exceed the applicable threshold value of 40dBA as the maximum limit during night-time (black line); and (2) the area in which shadow flicker levels were modelled to exceed the applicable threshold levels of 30 hours per year and/or 30 minutes per day (orange line). The safety area for ice throw around each turbine is included.



Figure 1: Project Area and local communities

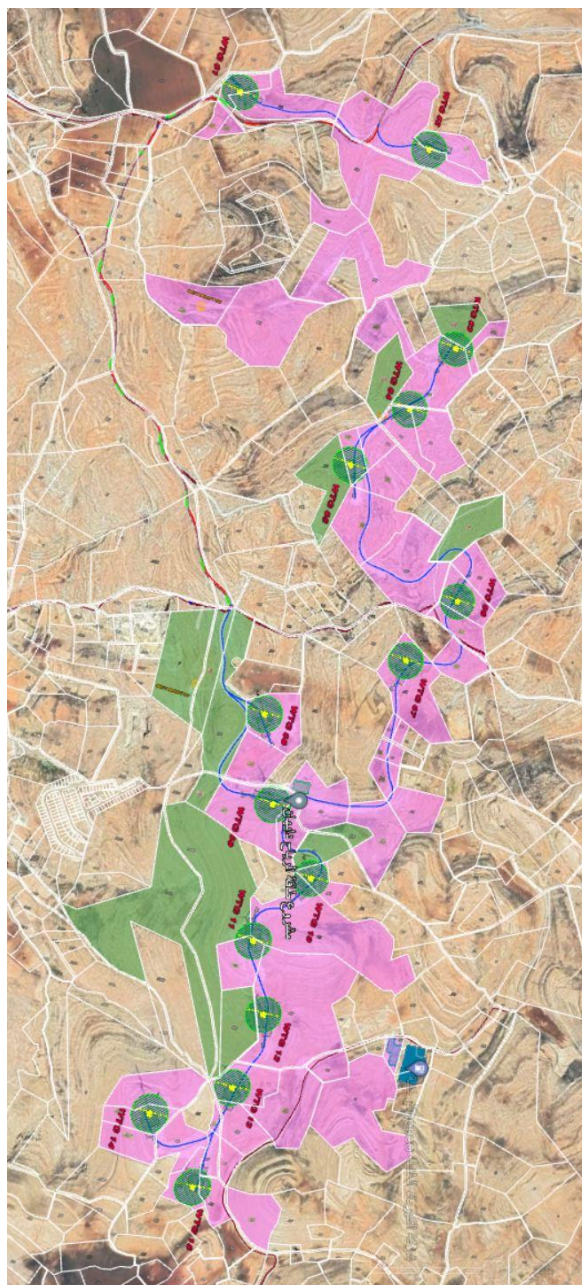


Figure 2: project footprint

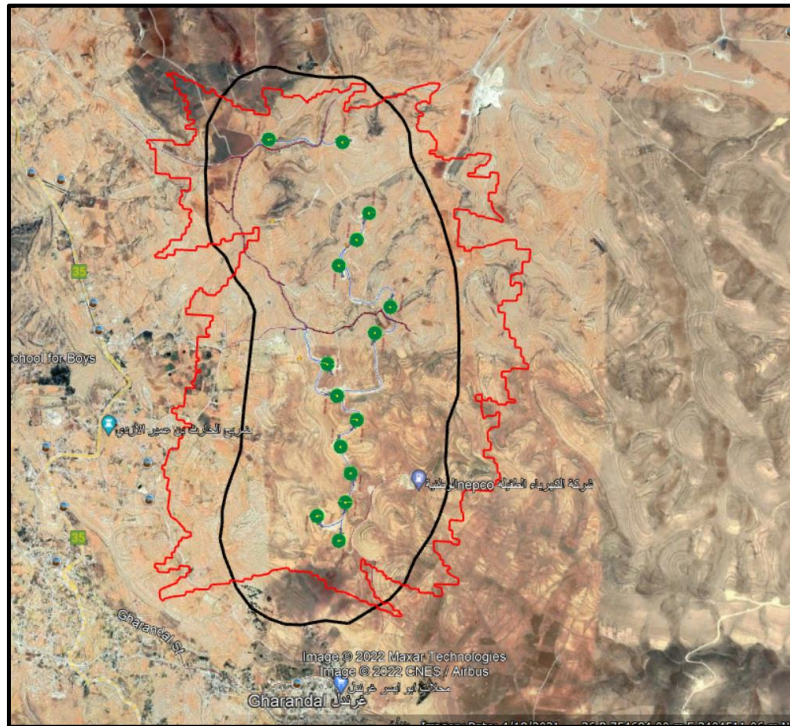


Figure 3: area of influence (noise – black lined polygon – and shadow flicker impacts – red lined polygon)

2.2 Project Rationale

The Project will result in crucial positive environmental and economic impacts on the strategic and national level given the current challenges the energy sector in Jordan is facing, these include:

- The Project allows for more sustainable development and shows the commitment of the Government of Jordan to realizing its Energy Strategy and meeting the set targets for renewable energy sources;
- The Project will contribute to increasing energy security through reliance on an indigenous, inexhaustible and mostly import-independent energy resource. The expected electricity generation from the Project will serve the average annual electricity needs of around 40,000 average local households in Jordan;
- The Project will produce clean energy which will contribute to lowering electricity generation costs when compared to the current costs associated with liquid fuels, and thus leads to a decrease in the Government of Jordan's fiscal deficit; and
- Generating electricity through wind power is rather pollution-free during operation. Compared with the conventional way of producing electricity in Jordan, the clean energy produced is expected to reduce the consumption of liquid fuels and reduce greenhouse gas emissions and air pollution. The Project will save more than 119,000 metric ton of CO₂ per year in Jordan.

2.3 Project Components

The project consists of the following major components:

- 15 wind turbine generators (WTG) with tubular steel towers. The proposed turbine for the project is the Vestas V136 with a capacity of 3.45 MW and a hub height of 112m. The rotor has a diameter of 136m;
- 15 steel-reinforced concrete foundations (1 per turbine) as well as 15 crane pads;
- Underground electrical cables which will connect each turbine with 1 project substation;
- Grid connection from substation to existing overhead line via overhead cables;
- Access roads;
- Laydown areas; and

- Site operation building.

2.4 Project Phases and Schedule

- Planning and Construction: this mainly included preparing a detailed design for the project, transportation of the various project components to the site, and site preparation activities for installation of the wind turbines and various other components. Site preparation included excavations and land clearing activities. Such activities were undertaken by Vestas as the Engineering, Procurement, and Construction (EPC) Contractor. Construction activities are completed by March 2021;
- Operation (2021 – 2041): Such a project requires limited operational activities which mainly include maintenance of the turbines and the various electrical equipment. This includes for example, turbine and rotor maintenance, lubrication of parts, washing of blades, maintenance of electrical components, etc. Such operational activities will be undertaken by Vestas as the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Contractor; and
- Decommissioning (to be determined): In the case of decommissioning, the tower and blades of the removed wind turbine will be taken down by crane, disassembled into components, and then cut into sizes suitable for scrap. The turbine foundation will be removed to a depth of approximately 1 m and refilled. The whole site, including all flattened areas (e.g. storage- and crane pad areas) will be reclaimed to a close natural status and tracks used for maintenance vehicles will be covered over.

2.5 Job Opportunities

Throughout the operation phase, the Project will likely require around 15 job opportunities for a duration of 20 years as per the table below. This will include skilled job opportunities (such as engineers, technicians, administrative employees, etc.) and unskilled job opportunities (such as security personnel, drivers, etc.).

Entity	Existing Jobs Retained	New Jobs to be Provided	Total
Developer	5	2	7
O&M Contractor (Vestas)	3	5	8

Project vacancies will be filled by Recruitment Procedure as described separately in the Operational Community Integration Plan for Daehan project.

3. REGULATORY CONTEXT

3.1 Relevant Jordanian Stakeholder engagement requirements and legislation

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

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

3.2 IFC Requirements

The Project is financed by International Financial Institutions (IFIs) – to include Korea Trade Insurance Corporation (KSURE) and the International Finance Corporation (IFC).

Therefore, the Developer aims to design and manage the Project in accordance with good international industry practice and standards. The SEP has been prepared in accordance with the IFC Policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability including the IFC Performance Standards (PS) and the Environmental, Health & Safety (EHS) Guidelines. The IFC requirements have become the *de facto* international environmental and social performance benchmark for project financing.

The IFC Performance Standards form part of their Sustainability Framework, where the “IFC Performance Standard 1” (IFC, 2012) sets out the following recommendations for stakeholder engagement:

- Stakeholder Engagement is an on-going process that may involve: stakeholder analysis & planning, disclosure & dissemination of information, consultation & participation, grievance mechanism, and on-going reporting to Affected Communities.
- A Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will be developed and implemented that is scaled to the project risks and impacts and development stage, and be tailored to the characteristics and interests of the Affected Communities.
- 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.
- 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).
- 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.

3.3 Company level related relevant policies and plans

Stakeholder Engagement is managed by this document along with the following O&M ESMPs:

- DWPC operational Community Health and Safety plan
- Methodology for enhanced land use monitoring
- Operation Community Integration Plan
- EHSS Manual
- Noise Management Plan
- Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan
- Traffic Management Plan

4. IDENTIFICATION OF STAKEHOLDERS

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

1. People and social groups who will be directly or indirectly affected by the Project (such as local communities as well as nomadic groups),
2. People and social groups who may participate in the implementation of the Project (such as investors, lenders, workers/employees, etc.);
3. People and social 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 and/or may have an interest in the Project.

The main groups of stakeholders identified so far are listed in Table 3: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Level of Stakeholder Interest In/Involvement to the Project
1. Stakeholders who may be Directly or Indirectly Affected by the Project
Residents of the Villages in the vicinity of the Project and which include Um Sarab and Bseira, Gharandal, and Ain Baida. In particular this includes: (i) local leaders and representatives; (ii) Community Based Organisations, (iii) Youth and unemployed; and (iv) Women groups,
Landowners whom the company have leased the lands from for development of the project, please refer to figure- 4.
Landowners not leasing their lands to the project however owning land within the Project Area of Influence, i.e. the study area as defined in methodology for enhanced land use monitoring document (please refer to figure- 3).
Informal nomadic land users <i>type 1</i> , i.e. tribal nomadic groups that settle within the Project Area of Influence during summer, and practice grazing or crop cultivation and harvesting activities, shown in figure- 5
Informal nomadic land users <i>type 2</i> , i.e. not part of nomadic tribes (type 1 above) within the Project Area of Influence; they usually practice (only) sheep herding at different times throughout the year.
Informal local land users, i.e. they do not own land in the Project Area of Influence however practice the activity of plowing the land and sowing seeds during the winter period
2. Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project
Investor/Lender
Employees / Workers/trainees
3. Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project
<u>Central Government</u>
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH)
Ministry of Labor
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Ministry of Health
Ministry of industry and Trade

Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Water Authority of Jordan
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Social Security Corporation
Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission
Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology
National Electric Power Company
Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)
Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF)
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (TRC) – to include Zain, Orange and Umniah
Traffic Department
Department of Antiquities
The General Directorate of Jordan Civil Defence
<u>Local Government</u>
Tafileh Governorate – Local Development Unit
Bseira and Tafileh Municipality
Bseira and Tafileh District Office
Tafileh Agricultural Directorate
Tafileh Water Directorate
Department of Antiquities – Tafileh
Tafileh Public Works and Directorate
Tafileh Land Department
Tafileh Civil Defence Department
Tafileh Technical University
Tafileh Labour Office
Tafileh Health Directorate
Tafileh Agriculture Directorate
Tafileh Antiquities Directorate
Tafileh Directorate of Water and Irrigation
Tafileh Police Department
<u>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</u>
Jordan Environment Society
Friends of Environment Society
National Environment and Wild Life Society
The Jordan Society for Sustainable Development
Environmental Societies Association
Jordan Green Building Council
Jordan Engineers Association
Jordan Construction Contracting Association
Energy Conservation and Environmental Sustainability Society

Renewable Energy and Environment Investment Society
Jordan River Foundation
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)
BirdLife International
Hemmitna Gheer
Tafileh Model Young Women Center
<u>Associations and unions</u>
EDAMA
Jordan Engineers Association
Jordan Contractors Association

Table 2 below identifies for the key stakeholder groups included above their interest and influence over the Project.

. The list can be updated and modified in the course of the Project development and as a result of cooperation of the parties.

The stakeholder list below also targets vulnerable groups. Vulnerable groups include those expected to be disproportionately affected by the project, and therefore require special consideration throughout the consultation process. Vulnerable groups are project specific and depend on 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. The vulnerable groups within this context of the Project include the following;

- Women groups: due to the cultural norms in Jordan (and specifically within the context and settling of the Project area), the participation of woman groups in the decision making process is limited which could result in overlooking any specific concerns they might have.
- Nomadic groups: those are people that travel in different areas on a seasonal basis with no fixed residence. As they could not be present in an area year-round, this could limit their participation in the decision-making process which could result in overlooking any specific concerns they might have.

Within the context of the Project site, nomadic groups within the area belong to two (2) main groups which include the Saba'aween Tribe and Sa'edeen Tribe. Both nomadic groups move around in the Tafilah and Ma'an Governorates on a seasonal basis and move to the project area during spring/summer time (between May and September) due to: (i) its cooler climate; (ii) productive lands in which they can undertake agricultural and/or grazing activities; and (iii) availability of water resources. Throughout this period they reside in the project area by setting tents. By the end of September, as the weather becomes colder, they move back to warmer areas (such as Wadi Araba). Such nomadic groups occupy the area each year, but do not settle in the exact same specific area each year. They generally reside in lands through verbal agreement with the land owner or on other available public lands in the area.

More details of the socio-economic status of the local communities can be found in **Annex 6** "ESIA (2018)-Assessment of socio-economic conditions."

The ESIA (2018) identified following land use activities in the Project Aol:

- *Grazing Activities (February – early May)*: throughout this season grazing activities take place within the area including the project site. This mainly involves day trips to the area where afterwards the local communities return to their villages. Generally, anyone is allowed to enter the lands for grazing except areas that are private farms and which are planted by the land owner (in order to protect their plantations from livestock grazing). Livestock raising activities are generally undertaken by the local communities for self-sufficiency purposes and less so as a source of income.
- *Harvesting Activities (June – September)*: this is the season with highest land activity where the area in general is harvested with wheat and barley. Throughout this season harvesting activities take place in each of the landowners designated land area. Harvesting activities are undertaken by landowners themselves, or through other local community members in agreement with the landowner, or by local community members hired by the landowner. Generally, throughout this period, the local communities undertake their harvesting activities and return to their villages on a daily basis. Some of the lands in the area have small structures that are used for resting throughout the day. Agricultural activities are generally undertaken by the local communities for self-sufficiency purposes and less so as a source of income.
- *Post Harvesting Season (September – January)*: throughout the season no one inhabits the area in general. However, occasional day trips for grazing by the local community are possible, although they depend more on fodder to feed their livestock throughout this period.

Other Activities: within the project site and specifically within the northern parts are small scale private farms planted with other crops such as pistachios, olives, grapes, and apricots. Some of these small-scale farms have small structures that are used for resting throughout the day. Such farms are mainly used for self-sufficiency purposes and less so as a source of income. The harvest is usually collected in August and

September. In addition, within the northern part of the project site an empty and deserted poultry barracks that is no longer in use.

Table 3: Identified Groups of Stakeholders

Level of Stakeholder Interest In/Involvement to the Project
4. Stakeholders who may be Directly or Indirectly Affected by the Project
Residents of the Villages in the vicinity of the Project and which include Um Sarab and Bseira, Gharandal, and Ain Baida. In particular this includes: (i) local leaders and representatives; (ii) Community Based Organisations, (iii) Youth and unemployed; and (iv) Women groups,
Landowners whom the company have leased the lands from for development of the project, please refer to figure- 4.
Landowners not leasing their lands to the project however owning land within the Project Area of Influence, i.e. the study area as defined in methodology for enhanced land use monitoring document (please refer to figure- 3).
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Informal nomadic land users <i>type 2</i> , i.e. not part of nomadic tribes (type 1 above) within the Project Area of Influence; they usually practice (only) sheep herding at different times throughout the year.
Informal local land users, i.e. they do not own land in the Project Area of Influence however practice the activity of plowing the land and sowing seeds during the winter period
5. Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project
Investor/Lender
Employees / Workers/trainees
6. Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project
Central Government
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH)
Ministry of Labor
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Ministry of Health
Ministry of industry and Trade
Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Water Authority of Jordan
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Social Security Corporation
Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission
Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology
National Electric Power Company
Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)
Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF)
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (TRC) – to include Zain, Orange and Umniah
Traffic Department

Department of Antiquities
The General Directorate of Jordan Civil Defence
<u>Local Government</u>
Tafileh Governorate – Local Development Unit
Bseira and Tafileh Municipality
Bseira and Tafileh District Office
Tafileh Agricultural Directorate
Tafileh Water Directorate
Department of Antiquities – Tafileh
Tafileh Public Works and Directorate
Tafileh Land Department
Tafileh Civil Defence Department
Tafileh Technical University
Tafileh Labour Office
Tafileh Health Directorate
Tafileh Agriculture Directorate
Tafileh Antiquities Directorate
Tafileh Directorate of Water and Irrigation
Tafileh Police Department
<u>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</u>
Jordan Environment Society
Friends of Environment Society
National Environment and Wild Life Society
The Jordan Society for Sustainable Development
Environmental Societies Association
Jordan Green Building Council
Jordan Engineers Association
Jordan Construction Contracting Association
Energy Conservation and Environmental Sustainability Society
Renewable Energy and Environment Investment Society
Jordan River Foundation
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)
BirdLife International
Hemmitna Gheer
Tafileh Model Young Women Center
<u>Associations and unions</u>
EDAMA
Jordan Engineers Association

Jordan Contractors Association

Table 2 below identifies for the key stakeholder groups included above their interest and influence over the Project.

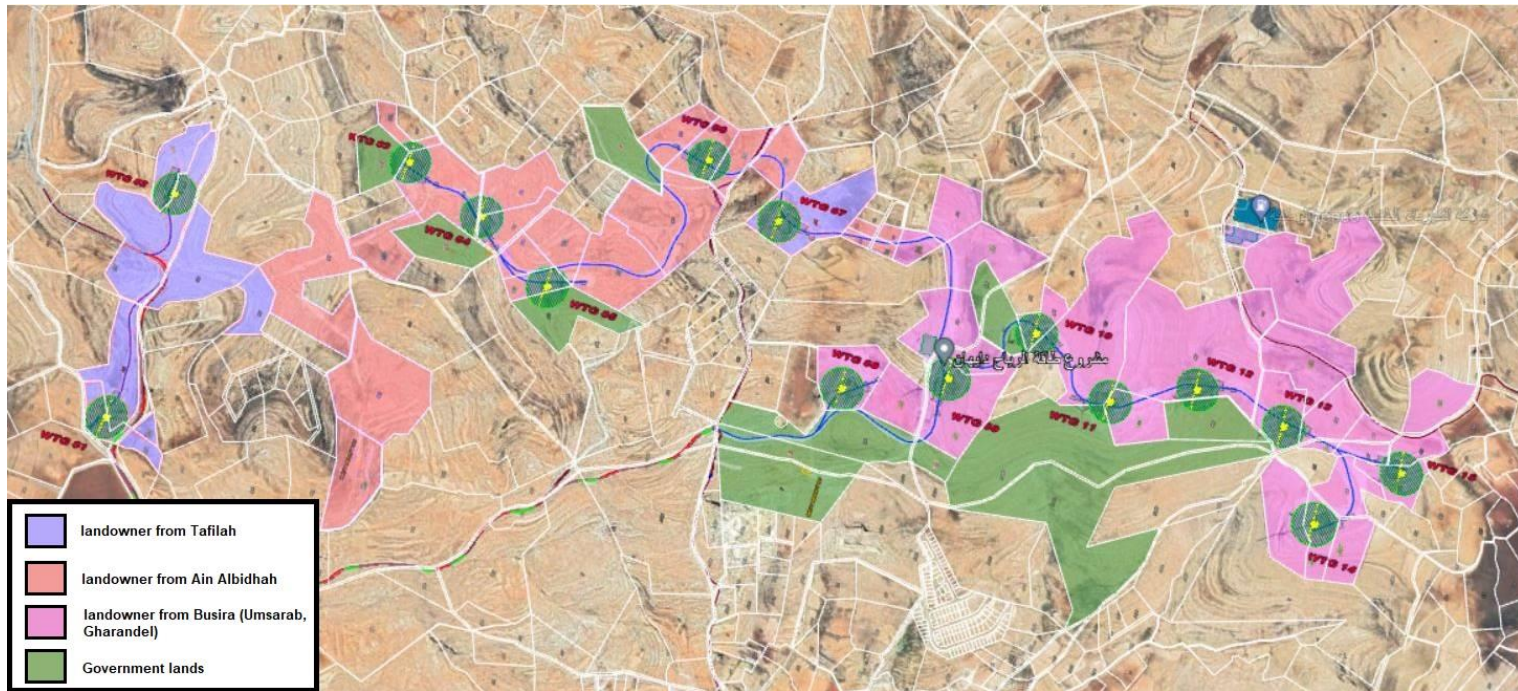


Figure 4: Project leased lands

During the end of winter and spring period, some Bedouins/Nomadic sow barley seeds in some suitable lands in order to use this crop later for grazing their livestock. The most exploited lands of the leased lands for this purpose are shown in the Figure-5 below in green color, based on a survey in spring 2018.

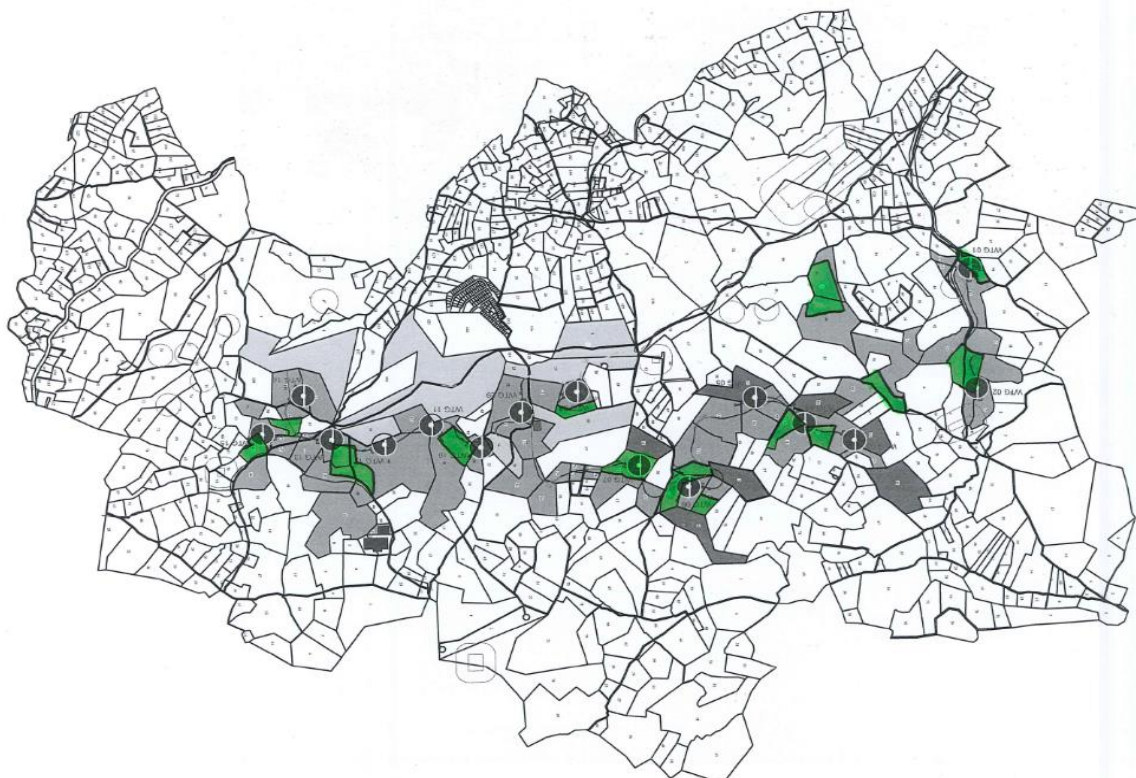


Figure – 5 Agricultural map of crops (dark grey: private leased lands; light grey: governmental leased lands)

Table 2: Key Stakeholders and their Interest and Influence

Group	Stakeholder	Interest	Influence	Starting Point	Outcome
Landowners (leasing to the project)	Landowners	<p>Sustainability of disbursing their dues from leasing their land</p> <p>Obtaining jobs</p> <p>concerns about accessibility of their lands.</p> <p>request to be paid the lumpsum for the entire project duration instead of annual payments</p> <p>impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker, access to land and other.</p>	Good relationship for smooth operation – social license to operate	Uneven relationship between those who are satisfied and those who want more	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any complaints that may arise.
Landowners (Not leasing to the project)	Landowners with land plots within the Project Area of Influence who are not leasing to the project	<p>(some) would like to benefit from the Project, e.g. lease their land to the project</p> <p>Obtaining jobs</p> <p>concerns about accessibility of their lands.</p> <p>impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker, access to land and other.</p>	Good relationship for smooth operation	Uneven relationship between those who have no concerns and those who feel impacted/deprived	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any complaints that may arise.
Informal land users (not nomadic) (*) these could be from the local communities	Land users who are informally using private/public land in the Project area of influence, mainly	<p>Accessibility (practical e.g. slopes / security e.g. access) of the lands</p> <p>impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker,</p>	Good relationship for smooth operation	Some lands may not be (easily) accessible; security guards may prevent them from entering	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any complaints that may arise

	plowing and sowing the lands during winter	access to land and other.			
Informal land users (tribal nomadic – type 1)	Tribal nomadic groups settling in the Project Area of Influence during summer, practicing grazing or crop cultivation and harvesting activities	Accessibility (practical e.g. slopes / security e.g. access) of the lands impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker, access to land and other.	Good relationship for smooth operation	Some lands may not be (easily) accessible; security guards may prevent them from entering	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any complaints that may arise
Informal land users (nomadic, not tribal– type 2)	They usually practice (only) sheep herding at different times throughout the year	Accessibility (practical e.g. slopes / security e.g. access) of the lands impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker, access to land and other.	Good relationship for smooth operation	Some lands may not be (easily) accessible; security guards may prevent them from entering	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any complaints that may arise
Local community	Residents of neighbouring villages to include Um Sarab, Ain Al-baidah Gharandal and Busira May be overlapping with local landowners/ users/ identified above	Maximum benefit from the project Impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker, access to land and other.	Good relationship for smooth operation – social license to operate	Uneven relationship between those who are satisfied and those who are not, leading to (perception of) social disparities Some complaints on project impacts	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any complaints.
Nomadic Bedouins	Seasonally passing or residing within the project with the aim of practicing	Impacts from project activities, e.g. dust, noise, shadow flicker, access to land and other.	Good relationship for smooth operation	Uneven relationship between those who are satisfied and	Maintain good relationship with as many as possible in order to maintain smooth operation and anticipate any

	some activities such as grazing or crop cultivation.			those who want more	complaints that may arise.
Local government	As identified earlier under Table 1 (Tafileh Land department, Tafileh Technical University, Tafileh Labor Office, Tafileh Municipality, etc.)	Project compliance with legal requirements Sometimes providing support in different forms	Issuance of licenses and permits, especially those that require annual renewal	Good relationship	Sustaining a good relationship in order to facilitate future government transactions
Local authorities	Tafileh governor and Tafileh Police department	Comply with legal requirements related to security	Sustaining stability and security in the area.	Good relationship	Sustaining stability and security in the wind farm and surrounding areas and rapid intervention in the event of any conflict, for example.
Project employees	Employees of DWPC, and subcontractors and service providers	Increasing work to be carried out, improving financial conditions	Sustainability and smooth operation of the project	Good relationship	Continuing success of the project
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)/Associations	As identified earlier under Table 1 (e.g. Tafileh Model Young Women Center, Environmental Associations, RSCN, etc.)	Updates on project implementation during construction and operation Financial and moral support and contribution to the community projects that they implement. Reporting on bird monitoring	Good relationship for smooth operation	Good relationship	Enabling them to achieve their goals would reflect positively on the good relationship with the local community.
Associations and unions	As identified earlier under Table 1 (e.g. EDAMA, JEA, etc.)	Benefits from the project represented in supporting the projects they are based on.	Good relationship for smooth operation	Good relationship	Enabling them to achieve their goals would reflect positively on the good relationship with the local community.

5. RISK INCIDENTS AND ASSESSMENT

The table below identifies a risk assessment related to key relevant stakeholder groups based on issues faced during the construction phase of the Project. Such risk assessment has been taken into account and considered as part of the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan developed under Chapter 6 that follows.

Table 3: Key Incidents and Risks

Issue	Description	Relevant Stakeholders
2020 – shooting incident	Some of the cranes were shot at by unknown people during the night which caused some minor material damages. The company, in addition to the security company, made several visits to the Tafileh police chief to follow up on the matter and arrest the perpetrators.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tafileh Police / criminal investigation - CSR /CLO - Security company - Governor - DHWP Employees and subcontractor - Surrounding villages
2020 Vandalism / Theft Incident	During the construction phase, two vandalism incidents occurred, one of them was in the substation area, where the vandals cut the grounding cables, and another incident occurred near the turbine No. 2, where the vandals cut the medium voltage cables.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tafileh Police/ criminal investigation - CSR/CLO/ communicate with local community and local leaders - Security company
2019-2021 Impact of dust from site activities on livestock and crops.	During the construction phase, some of the land owners adjacent to the project complained about the issue of dust resulting from the earth-works and the movement of machinery. Remedial measures were followed, represented by intensifying water spraying on the roads, in addition to stopping work during windy weather. It is expected that this impact will be very low during the operation phase due to the nature of the activities which do not entail any dust generating activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landowners (leasing / not leasing) - residents of neighbouring villages/farmers - CLO/CSR to communicate the - Semi-Nomadic Bedouin
High Community Expectations - Expectation of	During the last period, since start of construction and during operation, some owners of land adjacent to the project repeatedly requested that the company lease their lands, as they invoke some complaints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Residents of neighboring villages

community to lease their land	and negative impacts caused by the project, and that the solution from their point of view is that their lands be leased.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local government - NGOs - CLO/CSR
OM Phase transition	The project's transition from the construction phase to the operating phase will reduce the number of workers, in addition to completing the construction work, which will lead to the termination of some contracts for residents from the local community. On January 2022, the company held a consultation session with the local community representative members to inform them of this matter and send clear messages in this regard, as the company will implement some sustainable development projects according to the CSR program during the operational period.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLO/CSR - Security company - Surrounding communities - Governor - Local department of Ministry of Labor
COVID – 19	Due to ongoing COVID-19 situation in Jordan, Ministry of Health might issue decisions/instructions that affect project performance and workforce management. This could include requirements for labour testing, curfews, workforce management and other, However, all restrictions related to the COVID have been lifted in Jordan as of May 2022.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All identified stakeholder groups - Ministry of Health - Tafileh Health Directorate
Avifauna Data	Ministry of Environment requires regular submission of avifauna monitoring data for the wind farm during the operation phase. This is a requirement for all wind farms in Jordan. Non-compliance with such requirement could cause issues with the Ministry of Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - All wind power project developers in Tafila area - Ministry of Environment - RCSN
Emergency	Project could face several emergency incidents such as fire, health incidents, sandstorms. The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan prepared by the O&M Contractor addresses these issues. Please refer to document for additional details	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tafileh Civil Defence Department - Employees DWPC/Vestas
Operational impacts (e.g., noise and shadow flicker impact)	<p>Operation of turbines could cause noise and shadow flicker impacts which could cause annoyance and/or disturbance on nearby receptors.</p> <p>Where a complaint was submitted through the CAO from one of the owners of the lands adjacent to the project (not leased to the Project), stating that the landowner was affected by the shadow flickering and noise, however the land was not identified as a sensitive receptor as defined in the environmental impact assessment study. The complaint is under study.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landowners - residents of neighbouring villages/farmers - Semi-nomadic Bedouins - CLO/CSR to undertake awareness sessions/discussions for these groups as required in the SEP

biodiversity	<p>Elevated risks for bird collisions due to feeding dogs attracting raptors; this requires ongoing consultation with shepherds and inform them about this risk and the extent of its impact on birds, and the need to adhere to the appropriate times for feeding dogs (after dark).</p> <p>This stakeholder engagement related mitigation measure is implemented in addition to ongoing bird activity monitoring and implementation of the Shutdown-on-Demand Protocol.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLO - RSCN - Employees DWPC/Vestas/EcoConsult - Semi-Nomadic Bedouin/local shepherds - Security company -
Landowners leasing to the Project	repeated requests from the landowners to pay the land lease fee as a lump sum instead of annual fee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Landowners - CLO - Employees DWPC/Vestas
Access to site	The entry of livestock herders to graze within the project, in addition to the desire of the locals to pass within the roads of the project, the need to inform them of compliance with the warning signs during the use of the road	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLO - Employees DWPC/Vestas - Security company - Nomadic and Bedouin - Local community
Ongoing court cases	Existing cases in the Jordanian courts as a result of the subcontractor's delay or failure to pay financial dues to employees or service providers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CLO/CSR - Construction Subcontractor Employees

6. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN

Table 4 below identifies the stakeholder engagement strategy and plan to include stakeholders relevant to the Project (as identified in Table 3: Identified Groups of Stakeholders)

Level of Stakeholder Interest In/Involvement to the Project
7. Stakeholders who may be Directly or Indirectly Affected by the Project
Residents of the Villages in the vicinity of the Project and which include Um Sarab and Bseira, Gharandal, and Ain Baida. In particular this includes: (i) local leaders and representatives; (ii) Community Based Organisations, (iii) Youth and unemployed; and (iv) Women groups,
Landowners whom the company have leased the lands from for development of the project, please refer to figure- 4.
Landowners not leasing their lands to the project however owning land within the Project Area of Influence, i.e. the study area as defined in methodology for enhanced land use monitoring document (please refer to figure- 3).
Informal nomadic land users <i>type 1</i> , i.e. tribal nomadic groups that settle within the Project Area of Influence during summer, and practice grazing or crop cultivation and harvesting activities, shown in figure- 5
Informal nomadic land users <i>type 2</i> , i.e. not part of nomadic tribes (type 1 above) within the Project Area of Influence; they usually practice (only) sheep herding at different times throughout the year.
Informal local land users, i.e. they do not own land in the Project Area of Influence however practice the activity of plowing the land and sowing seeds during the winter period
8. Stakeholders who may Participate in Implementation of the Project
Investor/Lender
Employees / Workers/trainees
9. Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project
<u>Central Government</u>
Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH)
Ministry of Labor
Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Ministry of Health
Ministry of industry and Trade
Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Water Authority of Jordan
Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Social Security Corporation
Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission
Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology
National Electric Power Company
Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission (CARC)
Royal Jordanian Air Force (RJAF)
Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (TRC) – to include Zain, Orange and Umniah
Traffic Department

Department of Antiquities
The General Directorate of Jordan Civil Defence
<u>Local Government</u>
Tafileh Governorate – Local Development Unit
Bseira and Tafileh Municipality
Bseira and Tafileh District Office
Tafileh Agricultural Directorate
Tafileh Water Directorate
Department of Antiquities – Tafileh
Tafileh Public Works and Directorate
Tafileh Land Department
Tafileh Civil Defence Department
Tafileh Technical University
Tafileh Labour Office
Tafileh Health Directorate
Tafileh Agriculture Directorate
Tafileh Antiquities Directorate
Tafileh Directorate of Water and Irrigation
Tafileh Police Department
<u>Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)</u>
Jordan Environment Society
Friends of Environment Society
National Environment and Wild Life Society
The Jordan Society for Sustainable Development
Environmental Societies Association
Jordan Green Building Council
Jordan Engineers Association
Jordan Construction Contracting Association
Energy Conservation and Environmental Sustainability Society
Renewable Energy and Environment Investment Society
Jordan River Foundation
Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)
BirdLife International
Hemmitna Gheer
Tafileh Model Young Women Center
<u>Associations and unions</u>
EDAMA
Jordan Engineers Association

Jordan Contractors Association

Table 2 below identifies for the key stakeholder groups included above their interest and influence over the Project.

earlier), objective of consultation with each group, the communication methods and tools, time frame and responsible entity for undertaking such consultations.

Table 4: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Stakeholders who may be directly or indirectly affected by the project				
<p>(Local community)</p> <p>Residents of the Villages in the vicinity of the Project and which include Um Sarab and Bseira, Gharandal, and Ain Baida.</p>	<p>Updates on Project Development and significant activities</p>	<p>Focus Group Discussions (FGD) to be undertaken with local communities. At least 1 focus group will be undertaken to include: (i) the first targeted for male representatives of local communities to include local leaders and representatives as well as male youth; and (ii) second targeted to female representatives of local communities to include youth.</p> <p>The objective of the session is to provide updates to the local communities on: (i) key operational and maintenance activities undertaken to date, (ii) implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), (iii) implementation of grievance mechanism, (iv) implementation of CSR program; (v) other as appropriate.</p> <p>If any governmental COVID-19 related restrictions would be in place at that time, these will be taken into account (i.e. undertaking more than one gathering while limiting numbers to 20, face mask, sanitizers, only allowing people with the ‘Aman’ mobile application, and other as applicable).</p>	<p>at least once per year (one for males and one for females), and more as needed</p>	<p>CLO of Developer team, DWPC management, Vestas and DWPC EHS Managers (2) *female qualified personnel will be included for female FGD</p>
		<p>Hardcopy of SEP in Arabic to be available at Bseira Municipality and Tafileh Municipality.</p>	<p>Once before operation</p>	<p>CLO of Developer team</p>
	<p>Disclosure of Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism.</p>	<p>Summary advertisement in Arabic of grievance mechanism to be posted at key local community platforms to include municipalities and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) (including women CBOs). Refer to Chapter 7 for additional details.</p>	<p>Once before operation (to be checked regularly to ensure advertisement in place)</p>	

	<p>Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g. environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)</p>	<p>Prepare leaflet in Arabic with updates on project and its environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the project development, number of employment opportunities, key operational and maintenance activities undertaken etc. Leaflet to be disclosed at key local community platforms to include municipalities and CBO's (including youth and women CBO's in particular).</p>	<p>Semi-annually during operation</p>	<p>CLO of Developer team</p>
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Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
<p>Informal land users, to include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Informal nomadic land users – type 1 and type 2 - Informal local land users 	<p>Updates on Project Development</p> <p>Information on operational impacts and identification of any concerns</p>	<p>Undertake site visits to nomadic groups as part of Enhanced Systematic Land Use Monitoring. Objective of the visits is to provide information to each nomadic group within the Project area on the following: (i) key operational and maintenance activities undertaken to date, (ii) implementation of the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), (iii) implementation of grievance mechanism, (iv) provide details on shadow flicker and noise impacts through explaining maps and identify areas where such impacts are expected to be acceptable for nomads to settle in.</p> <p>Should CLO or other staff members identify any issues related to livelihood and or/resettlement issues for nomadic groups whether through the site visits or grievance mechanism, these will be resolved by the CLO in coordination with relevant personnel from the Developer team. Such issues will be properly documented along with livelihood and resettlement issues provided.</p>	<p>at least bi-weekly during the period between May-Sept, and at least Monthly basis during the rest of year; and more frequently as needed.</p>	<p>CLO of Developer team</p> <p>DWPC EHS Manager</p> <p>Security staff</p>

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Landowners (leasing to the project)	Updates on Project Development, operational impacts, and significant activities	Prepare leaflet in Arabic with updates on project and its environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the project development, number of employment opportunities, key operational and maintenance activities undertaken etc. Leaflet to be disclosed at key local community platforms to include municipalities and CBO's (including youth and women CBO's in particular).	at least once per year, and more as needed Enhanced land use monitoring within the project study area on bi-weekly basis during the period between May- Sept, and on Monthly basis during the rest of year.	CLO of Developer team
Landowners (not leasing to the project)	Updates on Project Development, operational impacts, and significant activities	Prepare leaflet in Arabic with updates on project and its environmental and social issues. This could include updates on the project development, number of employment opportunities, key operational and maintenance activities undertaken etc. Leaflet to be disclosed at key local community platforms to include municipalities and CBO's (including youth and women CBO's in particular).	at least once per year, and more as needed Enhancing land use monitoring within the project study area in bi-weekly basis during the period between May – Sep, and in Monthly basis during the rest of year.	CLO of Developer team
Stakeholders who may participate in implementation of the project				
Investor/Lender	Updates on the Project including environmental and social issues (e.g.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required)	TBD	Developer

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
	environmental performance, grievance mechanism implementation, community integration plan, etc.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Submission of annual environmental report that will include a summary of the environmental and social performance for the Project during the reporting year. The report will also include details of consultation carried out during that year, any grievances received, how they have been addressed / resolved and future consultation planned for the upcoming year. Submission of quarterly EHS audit reports, monthly bird/bat monitoring records, bi-annual bird/bat monitoring reports 	Annually – 1 st quarter of each year	Developer
Stakeholders who may have a possibility to influence and make decisions on implementation of the project and/or may have an interest in the Project				
Central Government				
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ministry of Environment Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Labour Ministry of Municipal Affairs Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources Ministry of Health Ministry of Public Works and Housing Ministry of Industry and Trade 	<p>Some governmental stakeholders might require to undertake certain inspections or auditing exercises and/or might require certain updates/information on the implementation of the project.</p> <p>MEMR requests that all developers of wind projects in Tafilah have a CSR program through it and under the supervision of the JREEEF.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) Correspondence and official letters (if required) 	<p>Upon occurrence</p> <p>Upon occurrence</p>	<p>Developer</p> <p>Developer</p>

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
9. Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities 10. Ministry of Water and Irrigation 11. Social Security Corporation 12. Energy and Mineral Regulatory Commission 13. Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology 14. National Electric Power Company 15. Jordan Engineers Association 16. Jordan Contractors Association 17. Department of Antiquities 18. The General Directorate of Jordan Civil Defence	Updates on the project including environmental and social issues	Related updates will be shared with concerned authority upon request, e.g. monthly bird monitoring data statistics submission to RSCN for MoEnv.	As needed.	Developer
Ministry of Environment	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of hazardous waste from the site to the Swaqa Hazardous Waste Treatment Facility. Collection of hazardous waste is under Vestas responsibility, and their approved contractor “BE - Environmental Services”.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once operation before	O&M Contractor
Local Government				

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
Bseira and Tafileh Municipality	Coordination for the collection of solid waste from the site to the municipal approved landfill (with Bseira Municipality only). An approved local company “Adulsatar rofo’ company for cleaning services” has been selected by DWPC.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before operation; and as required	O&M Contractor
Tafileh Water Directorate	Coordination for list of private contractors approved for collection of wastewater from Project site. An approved local company “Adulsatar rofo’ company for cleaning services” has been selected by DWPC.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before operation; and as required	O&M Contractor
	Coordination to secure the water requirements of the Project An approved local company “Adulsatar rofo’ company for cleaning services” has been selected by DWPC.	1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters	Once before operation; and as required	O&M Contractor
Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Other Organisations				

Stakeholder	Objectives	Communication Methods and Tools	Timeframe	Responsibility
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jordan Environment Society (JES) 2. Friends of Environment Society 3. National Environment and Wild Life Society (NEWS) 4. The Jordan Society for Sustainable Development 5. EDAMA 6. Environmental Societies Association 7. Jordan Green Building Council 8. Energy Conservation and Environmental Sustainability Society 9. Renewable Energy and Environment Investment Society 10. Jordan River Foundation 11. Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development 12. RSCN 13. BirdLife International 	<p>Bird monitoring monthly data statistics submission to RSCN.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Individual/Internal Meetings (if required) 2. Correspondence and Official Letters 		

7. CONTACT DETAILS AND REPORTING

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

Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Daehan Wind Power

Name: Mohammed Amayreh

Telephone: 0777121229

Web: www.Daehanwind.com

e-mail: info@daehanwind.com

In addition, Developer refers any interested person to the leaflets in Arabic distributed in the communities, and to::

- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and associated Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP);
- Non-Technical Summary (NTS);
- Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) including grievance mechanism (this document).
- Community Integration Plan

Hard copies are available at the following entities:

Ministry of Environment (MoEnv)

Location: Amman – Um Uthaina – King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz Street – Building No. 83

P.O. Box: 1408

Postal Code: 11941

City: Amman

Phone: 962 6 5560113

Fax: 962 6 5560288

Email address: info@moenv.gov.jo

Busira Municipality

Location: Bseira, Tafileh

Phone: +962 3 2267111

Fax: +962 3 2267371

Tafileh Municipality

Location: Tafileh City

Phone: 962 3 2241316

Fax: 962 3 2241316

8. GRIEVANCE PROCEDURE

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 of 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.

Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism

1. A Grievance Disclosure Sheet (Annex I) will be prepared and disclosed 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. Bseira Municipality Bulletin Board
 - b. Bseira District Office Bulletin Board
 - c. Tafileh Municipality Bulletin Board
 - d. Tafileh District Office Bulletin Board
 - e. Selected key CBOS's to include Women & Youth CBO's (list of CBO's where disclosure sheet will be posted will be updated once this is undertaken)
2. Stakeholders willing to lodge a grievance should be able to use the following avenues:
 - a. Grievance Sheets (Annex 2) and Boxes will be made available at the following locations:
 - **Bseira Municipality**
Location: Bseira, Tafileh
Phone: 962 3 2267111
Fax: 962 3 2267371
 - **Tafileh Municipality**
Location: Tafileh City
Phone: 962 3 2241316
Fax: 962 3 2241316
 - b. Direct Contact through the following:
 - **Community Liaison Officer – Daehan Wind Power**
Name: Mohammed Amayreh
Telephone: 0777121229
Web: www.Daehanwind.com
e-mail: info@daehanwind.com

3. All grievances (whether submitted through a grievance form, e-mail, telephone, etc.) will be recorded on a grievance log sheet by the CLO (Annex 3).
4. 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.
5. In coordination with the relevant personnel, the CLO will analyse the nature of the grievance, investigate if the grievance is eligible or not, and identify the required actions to be implemented to deal with the issue and identify the timeline for their completion (if applicable).
6. The CLO will prepare a grievance resolution form (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 to DWPC management within twenty (20) days of receiving the grievance.
7. The grievance resolution form must be approved and signed-off by the Developer's Project Manager.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. 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.
11. 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.
12. The grievance mechanism will be implemented promptly and at no cost and without retribution to the party that originated the issue or concern.
13. The use of grievance mechanism shall not impede access to judiciary means.
14. The grievance mechanism allows submission of anonymous complaints by community members.

9. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

This chapter identifies the roles and responsibilities related to implementation of the SEP.

Project Manager – Daehan Wind Power

- Ensure resources required are available for the implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Oversee the overall implementation of this Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- Participate in implementation of the requirements of the stakeholder grievance mechanism as applicable to include signing grievance resolution forms.

Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Daehan Wind Power

- Update the SEP as required during the implementation of the project and operation
- Overall responsibility for implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement strategy as applicable
- 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.
- Coordination with EHS personnel to include DWPC and VESTAS EHS Managers to ensure the implementation of requirements of SEP, community health and safety plan, traffic management plan and any related EHS matters.

O&M Contractor

- Implementing the requirements of the stakeholder engagement strategy as applicable
- Submission of proof of completion of required engagements through a summary report to Developer CLO

10. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A yearly “SEP Activities Implementation Report” report will be prepared for the stakeholder engagement activities that were undertaken for the reporting year, the SEP Activities Implementation report will be annexed to the AMR “Annual Monitoring Report” to the Lenders, engagement/grievance updates to be monitored during the EHS quarterly audits, the report will provide a summary of the following in particular:

- FGD report that includes list of attendees, list of invitees, minutes of meeting, key comments raised, key responses and outcomes, photo representations;
- Proof of leaflet distribution to include: (i) name of key local community platforms where it has been distributed; and (ii) photo representation;
- Summary of site visits with nomadic groups to include names, minutes of meeting, key comments raised, key responses and outcomes, photo representations; and
- Any formal communication with national and/or local governmental entity will be summarized and identified to include objective and key outcome.

The report will also include Key Performance Indicators (KPI) that will be monitored to ensure the proper implementation of the SEP. This will include the following at a minimum:

KPI	Target
Number of FGD facilitated and completed	At least 2 per year (one for males and one for females)
Number of Attendees per FGD	At least 20 per FGD
Number of site visits undertaken with nomadic groups throughout active season	At least 5 (once per month during their settling period May – September)
Number of platforms at which Project summary leaflets were distributed	8 (2 for youth, 2 for women, 2 local governmental entities and 2 other)
Percentage of official governmental correspondences responded effectively	100%
Percentage of complaints receiving effective and timely response	100%
Percentage of complaints not resolved	0%

Annex 1 – Grievance Disclosure Sheet



DAEHAN WIND POWER Co., Ltd./Jordan P.S.C.

Any stakeholder or local community members willing to lodge a grievance related to the project should use the following avenues:

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

- **Bseira Municipality**
Location: Bseira, Tafileh
Phone: 962 3 2267111
Fax: 962 3 2267371

- **Tafileh Municipality**
Location: Tafileh City
Phone: 962 3 2241316
Fax: 962 3 2241316

2. Direct Contact through the following:

Community Liaison Officer (CLO) – Daehan Wind Power

Name: Mohammed Amayreh

Telephone: 0777121229

Web: www.Daehanwind.com

e-mail: info@daehanwind.com

Annex 2 – Grievance Sheet

PUBLIC GRIEVANCE FORM

Reference No.	
Full Name:	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted and add contact details	<input type="checkbox"/> By Post: <input type="checkbox"/> By Telephone: <input type="checkbox"/> By E-mail: <input type="checkbox"/> 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	
<input type="checkbox"/> One-time incident/grievance (date) <input type="checkbox"/> Happened more than once (how many times?) <input type="checkbox"/> 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	

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	Date closing of	related stakeholder group

Annex 4 – Grievance Resolution Form

GRIEVANCE RESOLUTION FORM

How was grievance received	<input type="checkbox"/> Grievance Box (specify which box) <input type="checkbox"/> Directly contact with CLO
Reference No:	
Description of Concern, Incident or Grievance: <i>What is the grievance/ What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?</i>	
Date of Grievance	
Has the Grievance been Resolved?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> 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:

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 the grievance been resolved (Yes/No)	

CLO

Name:

Date:

Signature:

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Annex 6 - ESIA (2018) Assessment of socio-economic conditions (Chapter 21.1.2)**21.1.2 Results**

This section presents the results of the socio-economic conditions in relation to (i) population and demographics, (ii) livelihood and employment, (iii) income, unemployment, and poverty and (iv) education and health services.

(i) Population and Demographics

According to DoS the population of Tafileh Governorate was estimated at 96,291 with an annual average population increase of 2.3% over the last decade. The population of the governorate represents around 1% of the total population of the kingdom.

Generally, the governorate has a similar gender distribution ratio of approximately 1:1, and an average household size of around 5.3 members. As expected, the majority of the population of the governorate lives in the major district (Tafileh Qasabah District at around 62.3%) where the capital city is located (Tafileh city). Within this district Ain Baida village is located with a population of 10,448. The other nearby villages to include Bseira, Gharandal and Um Essarab are located within Bseira District with a population of 10,587, 4,680 and 744 respectively.

The governorate has a population density of around 42.3 people/km², which is lower than the national average of 75 people/km², given to the relatively large area and the fact that the majority is relatively unpopulated. A summary of the governorate is presented in Table 55 below while the population breakdown is presented in Table 56. No additional details were available at the District level or specifically for the local communities near the project area.

Table 55: Summary of Tafileh Governorate

Statistic	Tafileh Governorate	National Average
Population	96,291	9,531,712
Average Household Size	5.3	5.1
Number of households	18,168	1,868,963
Population Density (people/km ²)	42.3	75.2
% Living in Major District	62.3%	N/A
% of Male /Female	1:1	52/48

Table 56: Population Breakdown of Tafileh Governorate

Governorate	District	Population
Tafileh	Tafileh Qasabit District	60,803
	Ain Baida	10,448*
	Bseira District	25,245
	Bseira	10,587*
	Gharandal	4,680*
	Um Essarab	744*
	Hasa District	10,243
Total		96,291

*those have been accounted for within the Tafileh Qasabit District or Bseira District population count

In general, Tafileh Governorate is characterized by two major social environments; these are the city style and the village style. The city style is represented mainly by Tafileh city. In spite of that, the simple village life style is dominant in the villages and small settlements scattered along the governorate (including the local communities near the project site), which are still the base that governs all social relations in Tafileh Governorate.

The communities of Tafileh Governorate in general identify themselves primarily in terms of tribal affiliations, and each village belongs to a distinct tribe or sub-group of a tribe. The tribal affiliations for the local communities near the project site are summarized in the table below.

Table 57: Tribe/Affiliations of Local Communities in the Area

Community	Tribe/Affiliation
Ain Baida	The local community of Ain Baida belongs mainly to the Bani Hamida (Al-Hamaydeh) tribe whom occupy primarily the southern Governorates of Karak and Tafileh. Al-Hamaydeh have fled to Tafileh a long time ago from Sayyah valley in Hijaz in the present day Saudi Arabia. They are also considered one of the biggest tribes in Tafileh, and one of the major tribes in Jordan.
Bseira, Um Essarab and Gharandal	These local communities mainly belong to Al-Saudi tribe. There are many sub-groups to this tribe which occupy these villages but the most important include Al-Rfou, Zydannean and Msaedin. Al-Saudi tribe are also considered one of the biggest tribes in Tafileh and only of the major tribes in Jordan. .

(ii) Livelihood and Employment

The section below discusses the main employment sectors in Tafileh Governorate and the local communities to the greatest extent possible. This mainly includes: public services, industry and commerce, and agriculture.

a. Public Services

According to DoS, the public service constitutes the highest percentage of the working population, accounting for 48.5% of the population in Tafileh Governorate. This sector mainly entails working for armed forces, police, and public administration offices and civilian central government. On the other hand, the education sector accounts for 19.9% of the working force (mostly in schools operated and managed by the Ministry of Education). The staff mainly includes teachers and administrative personnel, whom are mostly females. Together these two sectors constitute around two thirds of the working population in Tafileh Governorate, indicating that the majority of the workforce work for the government and in the public sector.

Within the nearby communities a similar trend is also evident; however it is believed to be at a much higher percentage. Based on discussions with the local community representatives, it was stated that the majority of the working population in the local communities are in the public sector – the majority of which are in the Jordanian Armed Forces and minority of which are in public administration offices and civilian central government as well as education (mostly in schools operated and managed by the Ministry of Education).

b. Industry and Commerce

Industry and commerce forms an important part of the employment sector in Tafileh Governorate that accounts for approximately 20% of the workforce. According to DoS, in 2011 (latest statistic) there were approximately 1,709 active economic establishments in Tafileh Governorate. The breakdown for the major active economic establishments that represent around 97% of the total active establishments is presented in the table below.

Table 58: Major Economic Establishments in Tafileh Governorate

Economic Establishment	Number of Establishments	Comment
Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	1007	Mainly retail sale in non-specialized stores with food, beverages or tobacco Predominating and retail sale of food in specialized stores
Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	100	Mainly maintenance and repair of motor vehicles
Other personal service activities	100	Mainly hairdressing and other beauty treatment
Food and beverage service activities	101	Mainly restaurants and mobile food service activities

Manufacture of food products	52	Mainly Bakery
Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and	48	Mainly manufacture of structural metal products

Economic Establishment	Number of Establishments	Comment
equipment		
Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	34	Mainly manufacture of articles of concrete, cement and plaster
Repair of computers and personal and household goods	33	Mainly repair of household appliances and home and garden equipment, Repair of consumer electronics and repair of footwear and leather goods
Manufacture of wearing apparel	28	Mainly manufacture of wearing apparel, except fur apparel
Human health activities	25	Mainly medical and dental practice activities
Manufacture of furniture	23	
Sports activities and amusement and recreation activities	16	Mainly activities of sports clubs and other amusement and recreation activities
Legal and accounting activities	15	Mainly legal activities
Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles	15	Mainly wholesale of food, beverages and tobacco
Education	14	Cultural education
Computer programming, consultancy and related activities	12	Engaged mainly in information technology and computer service activities
Social work activities without accommodation	11	Mainly social work activities without accommodation for the elderly and disabled
Rental and leasing activities	10	Mainly renting and leasing of other personal and household goods
Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	10	Mainly manufacture of builders' carpentry and joinery
Manufacture of textiles	9	Mainly manufacture of made-up textile articles, except apparel
Total	1663	

It can be concluded that the majority of economic establishments in the governorate are those that engage in retail trade of commodities (food, beverage, clothing, and household appliances) all of which are considered to be small establishments. There is a limited number of economic establishments which have a registered capital greater than 1 million JD and which include the Jordan Phosphate Mining Company – engaged in Al-Hasa Phosphate Mines, Al Rashadiyah cement factory, and Tafileh Wind Farm Project (117MW).

Within the local communities of the project site, job opportunities in this sector are very limited and mainly include small scale establishments like retail shops. In addition, the local communities in general have not benefited from employment opportunities in large scale economic establishments as those discussed above.

c. Agriculture and Livestock

This sector constitutes the lowest percentage of the working population, accounting for 0.5%. Although agricultural activity is rather an important sector in Tafileh Governorate, it is largely employed by foreign workers.

However, generally in Jordan where local communities are dominated by a village lifestyle, livestock and agricultural activities are considered an important constituent to the economic base of the local communities but mainly for self-sufficiency purposes and less so as a source of income.

(iii) Income, Unemployment, and Poverty

The section below discusses the income, unemployment, and poverty in Tafileh Governorate and the nearby communities to the greatest extent possible.

According to DoS, the average annual income per household in Tafileh Governorate was around 9,000 JD, lower than the national average of 9,258 JD. This translates into 750 JD per month for the entire household (which averages around 5.3 members). In addition, around 61% of the income is generated from employment, 23% from transfers (which in general are in the form of pensions, subsidy transfers from the government and transfers from expatriates), 5.2% from own business, and 10.6% from rent. Similarly, the average annual income per household member in Tafileh Governorate is 1,712 JD which is lower than the national average of 1,857, which translates into less than 143 JD per month.

Taking all of the above into account and comparing those figures to the national averages clearly reveals that households in Tafileh Governorate in general are poorer and at a lower standard of living compared to the average of Jordanian households. No detailed information was available for those of the local communities.

With regards to employment, in Tafileh Governorate around 41% of the population of age 15 and above were economically active, of which 34.9% are working and 6.5% are seeking a job, whereas 58.6% are economically inactive. The high rate for the inactive population is due to the fact that they are mostly students (28.4% of the inactive) and housewives (53.4% of the inactive). It is worth mentioning that the majority of the economically inactive that can work but do not, believe that there are no job opportunities in the market and/or a suitable job is not available for them.

Taking into account the statistics for population, labour, and age breakdown gives insights about the human resources that are capable of being producers, of age 15 – 60+, in the community (economically active but cannot find a job); estimated at 6,073. The majority of the workforce, more than 50%, is between the age of 25 years old and 39 and around 32% are between 20-24 and 40-49. A very low percentage of the workforce is between the age of 15-19, 50-59 and 60+ (around 10%). Assuming a similar distribution among the unemployed, then projects targeting men and women in their twenties and thirties would have the highest impact on employment.

In addition, in this age group (15 – 60+), approximately two thirds of all the unemployed are female: women thus face even higher obstacles to entering the labour market. The higher age groups account for a lower number of the unemployed. This might either be due to better job opportunities or quite conversely due to limited prospects.

Figure 49 below presents the unemployment rate of Tafileh Governorate during the last 10 years compared to the national average. All statistics were based on DoS figures. The trend indicates a decreasing unemployment rate from around 21.6% to around 15.7% during the last 10 years; although from year to year it varies and most notable it increases from 2011 till 2012 from 17.5% to 19.6%. Nevertheless, the gap between the national figure and that of Tafileh Governorate clearly decreases throughout the last decade as presented in the figure below. However, although unemployment rate has improved throughout the last 10 years, it still remains higher than the national average, estimated at 13% in 2015, compared to 15.7% in Tafileh. No additional details were available for the local communities near the project site.

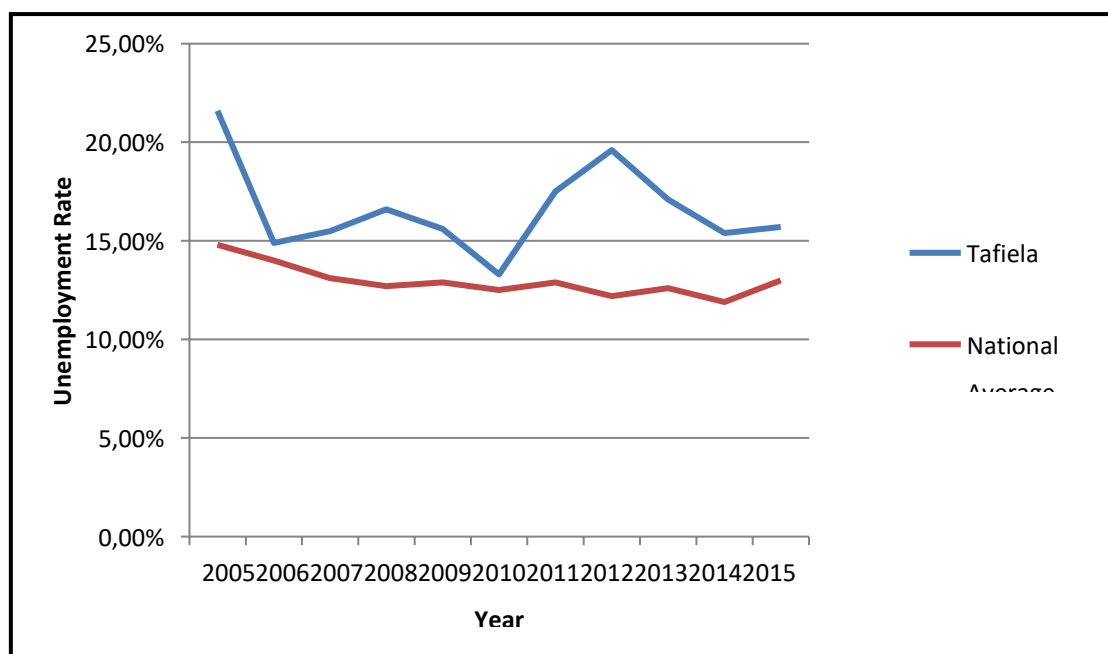


Figure 49: Unemployment in Tafileh Governorate vs. National Average from 2005-2015

Figure 50 below presents the poverty rates for the governorate for 2008 and 2010 compared to the national average (only statistics available). Similarly, all statistics were based on DoS figures. Poverty rate accounts for the percentage of residents who spend less than the national absolute poverty line. The absolute poverty line, also known as the general poverty line, is the required level of income or expenditure for an individual to secure the basic nutritional needs along with other basic non-nutritional needs related to housing, clothing, education, health, and transportation. In 2008, the absolute national average poverty line for the Kingdom was estimated at 680 JD and increased to 814JD in 2010.

The numbers in the figure below indicate that poverty rates in Tafileh are significantly higher than that of the national average in 2008 and 2010; around 21% compared to 13% and around 17% compared to 14% respectively. Tafileh ranked third (after Ma'raq and Ma'an) in 2008 and seventh in 2010.

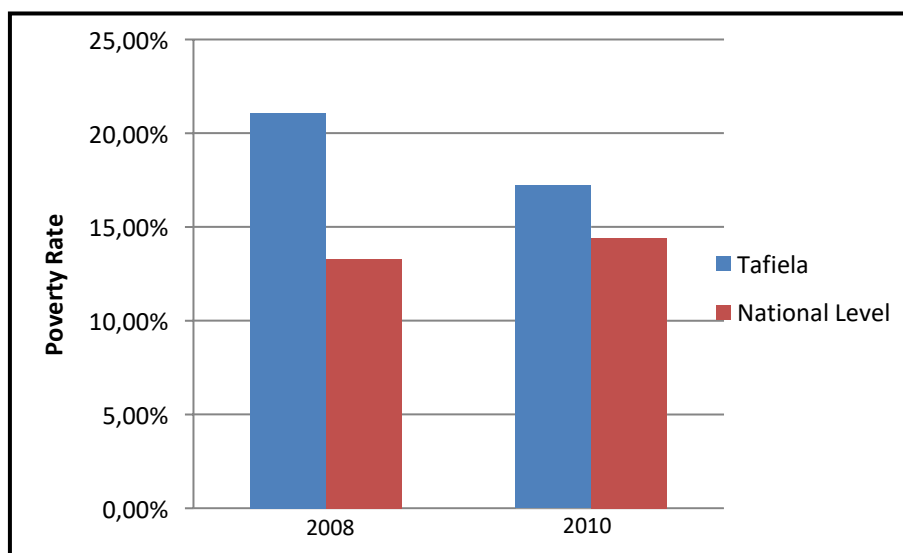


Figure 50: Poverty Rate in Tafileh vs. National Average for 2008 and 2010

According to the report 'Poverty Situation in Jordan' (DoS, 2010 and 2012) (which was based on 2008 and 2010 data respectively), the increase in poverty is likely attributed to the reduction in the purchasing power due to inflation throughout the years which has reflected on the actual expenditure of individuals in those areas. However, generally poverty rates can be considered rather constant in Jordan as it is constant in those

governorates with the highest population numbers where more than two-thirds of the population of the kingdom is concentrated.

The poverty statistics above are consistent with the listings of poverty pockets within Tafileh Governorate. Poverty pockets are the sub-districts in Jordan where poverty rate equals or exceeds 25%. According to DoS, in 2008 Tafileh Governorate had one poverty pocket (Bseira District at 31.4% - which includes Bseira, Gharandal and Um Essarab) in which poverty decreased slightly in 2010 down to 30.0%.

Table 59 below provides the poverty rate in 2010 within each of the sub-districts of Tafileh Governorate. Detailed poverty statistics for the local communities are not available.

Table 59: Poverty Rates within Bseira District

Sub-district	Poverty Rate
Bseira	30.0%
Al-Hasa	15.0%
Tafileh Qasabah	13.1%

With regards to the local community in specific, there are no available statistics on unemployment and poverty levels. Nevertheless, based on discussions with local community representatives, it is understood that unemployment rates are currently considered high and poverty levels are also considered an issue of concern. This is attributed to the following reasons:

- General difficult economic conditions in the kingdom as a whole along with a reduction in the purchasing power due to inflation throughout the years which has been reflected on the actual expenditure;
- Local communities mainly work in the public sector and in military jobs which are considered low income professions;
- The lack of governmental and private sector investment projects that can employ labour and thus positively impact unemployment and poverty levels; and
- The investment and development projects/programs that were targeted for Tafileh generally failed to employ local community members as such employment opportunities were generally targeted for people outside of the local communities.

(iv) Education and Health Services

a. Education

Tafileh Governorate has 148 schools (39 secondary schools, 91 primary schools, and 18 kindergartens) with a total of 2,545 teachers whom educate a total of 27,043 students. More than 60% of the schools are distributed within the communities of Tafileh District. In addition, specifically within Bseira district, there are 42 schools (8 secondary schools, 29 primary schools, and 5 kindergartens) with a total of 654 teachers whom educate a total of 7,037 students.

Within Ain Baida there are 14 schools (2 secondary schools, 10 primary schools and 2 kindergartens) while within Bseira village there are 14 schools (1 secondary school, 9 primary schools and two kindergartens), also within Gharandal village there are 8 schools (2 secondary schools and 6 primary schools) and finally within Um Essarab village there is only one primary school.

With regards to higher education, within Tafileh Governorate there is one university which is the Tafila Technical University (TTU).

Illiteracy rate within Tafileh Governorate is around 9.5%; higher than the national average of 7%. However, throughout the last decade illiteracy has generally been improving due to vast improvements in education awareness and education services within those local communities.

b. Health Services

Within the Tafileh Governorate there is one (1) military hospital only known as Prince Zaid Bin Al-Hussein Military Hospital located within Tafileh district (in Wadi Zaid). The following table summarizes the profile of the hospital.

The local communities within the Tafileh Governorate are also served with six (6) comprehensive health centres of which four (4) are located within Tafileh Qasabit district while the others are located in Al-Hasa district, and Bseira district. In addition, spread throughout the Governorate are 11 primary health centres , 6 secondary health centres, 15 dentistry centres, 17 maternity and child care centres, 14 pharmacies, 3 laboratories, and 1 radiology laboratory in the Prince Zaid Bin Al-Hussein Military Hospital.

Table 60: Summary of the Hospitals within Tafila Governorate

Name	Bed Capacity	Services Provided (Medical Specialties)
Prince Zaid Bin Al-Hussein Military Hospital	106	Anaesthesia, ICU & Pain Management, Cardiology, Dentistry, Ear Nose Throat (ENT), Gastroenterology & Hepatology, Health Care, Nuclear Medicine (Radiology), Paediatric, Physiotherapy, Psychological...