





Tafila Wind Energy Project Tafila Governorate (Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan)

Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

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Project Company:



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List of Abbreviation

CUBE CUBE Engineering GmbH

ESIA Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

ESMMP Environmental and Social Mitigation and Monitoring Plan IFC International Finance Cooperation (Part of World Bank)

JWPC Jordan Wind Project Company PSC

MEMR Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

MoEnv Ministry of Environment

MOU Memorandum of Understanding NGO Non-governmental organization

NTS Non-technical summary

RAFP Resettlement Action Framework Plan

REEC Al-Rawabi Environment & Energy Consultancies
RSCN Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature

SEP Stakeholder Engagement Plan

SR Scoping Report of the Tafila wind farm

TOR Terms of Reference

WTG Wind Turbine Generator

1. Introduction

The Tafila wind farm is a 117 MW wind energy project (in the further referred to as "wind farm" or "the Project") to be located in rural land in the Governorate of Tafila. The development group for the Tafila Wind Project, Jordan Wind Project Company, PSC (JWPC) signed a MOU with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) in June 2011 to evaluate potential of a wind energy facility in the Tafila area. The area was selected based on its low intensity of human habitation, proximity to existing transmission infrastructure, expected favorable wind resource, its further distance to the Jordan Valley and the along going low impact on the nature and environment.

The Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) shows the results of public consultation activities, carried out by JWPC, and includes a definition of procedures that will be used throughout the further development, the construction and the operation of the planned wind farm. The SEP is a tool for the developer and informative for anyone raising concerns or grievance in relation to the Project.

The SEP is intended to be provided to stakeholders, including the public. It is a transparent view on the consultation and disclosure activities planned for the project. The SEP might be updated during the further course of the project development.

2. Legal framework and requirements for public consultation

The legal requirements for public consultation in Jordan are currently not defined. The Jordan Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) requested to conduct a scoping session discussing the project and Terms of Reference (TOR) of the ESIA with relevant stakeholders (see chapter 3.1).

JWPC intends to establish the first commercial wind farm project in Jordan, in the governorate of Tafila. Close involvement of stakeholders and good communication with the authorities and the local residents is aimed for during the lifetime of the project. The development process has been based on the local applicable laws and guidelines in Jordan. Furthermore the planning goes along with the requirements from international banks and funding institutes considering the equator principles as well as the IFC standards. Therefore JWPC makes strong efforts to involve local residents, regional tribes, affected communities, governorates and NGOs; this in compliance with the IFC guidance: "Stakeholder Engagement, a good practice handbook for companies doing business in emerging markets."

3. Previous public consultation

The following sections describe the public consultation, meetings and disclosure of information previously conducted for the proposed project.

A first overview on the meetings with stakeholders is listed in Table 3-1

Table 3-1: Overview on meetings with stakeholders

Meeting	Date	Participants
Consultation on the flora and	2 nd October, 2011	Local residents in Gharandil,
fauna species, their usage by		REEC
locals and hunting activities		
Literature review preparation	14 th October, 2011	BirdLife International, REEC
Consultation on the flora and	15 th October, 2011	Local residents in Gharandil,
fauna species, their usage by		REEC
locals and hunting activities		
Consultation on the flora and	27 th October, 2011	Local residents in Gharandil,
fauna species, their usage by		REEC
locals and hunting activities		
Scoping session	5 th December 2011	Listed in Annex 1
Phone call for the preparation of	7 th December, 2011	BirdLife International, REEC
meeting		
Project analysis	8 th December, 2011	BirdLife International, REEC
Meeting with Birdlife	11 th January 2012	BirdLife, CUBE, JWPC, REEC
Public Questionnaire	March 2012	Residents of Gharandil
Consultation on flora and fauna	22 nd April, 2012	Local residents from Dana, REEC
species, especially on the		
avifauna		
Project description and	24 th April, 2012	Tafila Archaeology department,
comparison from turbine		JWPC, REEC
locations to archaeological		
database		
Email exchange with RSCN	5 th May, 2012	RSCN, JWPC
Consultation with local residents	15 th June, 2012	Local residents in Gharandil,
from Gharandil to locate possible		REEC
bat habitats		
Archaeological site visit with	23 rd July, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
consultation of local residents		REEC
Approximately 15 emails	July and August, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC
exchanged regarding mapping		
results and report drafting		
Archaeological site visit with	2 nd August, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
consultation of local residents		REEC
Meeting to review mapping	12 th September, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
results and review study results	41.	REEC
Meeting to review mapping	18 th September, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
results and review study results	41.	REEC
Archaeological site visit with	20 th September, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
consultation of local residents		REEC
Archaeological site visit with	21 st September, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
consultation of local residents	41.	REEC
Meeting to review mapping	25 th September, 2012	Department of antiquities, JWPC,
results and review study results	4h 4l-	REEC
Lenders Meeting including	16 th – 18 th October 2012	Listed in Annex 2

meeting with Dana Reserve		
Discussion on social benefits and	4 th November, 2012	RSCN, JWPC
cooperation plans		
Submission of proposal for job	4 th November, 2012	Minister of Labor, JWPC
creation by the Tafila wind farm		
Public consultation meeting	12 th November 2012	Listed in Annex 3
Phone call to discuss public	Mid November, 2012	BirdLife International, REEC
consultation results		
Meeting to discuss the	10 th December 2012	BirdLife International, RSCN,
biodiversity chapter of the ESIA		JWPC, REEC, CUBE
Meeting to discuss the	15 th December 2012	REEC, RSCN
biodiversity chapter of the ESIA		
Meeting to discuss the	17 th December, 2012	RSCN, BirdLife International,
biodiversity chapter of the ESIA		REEC, CUBE

3.1. Scoping session

The scoping session was the first part of the ESIA conducted for the planned Tafila wind farm. The TORs were discussed with governmental representatives, national and international stakeholders and NGOs (a list of participants is added in Annex 1) who were welcome to bring up comments, feedback and details on further planning activities in the vicinity. Their comments, sensitive topics and objections were included in the TORs and were assessed within the scope of the ESIA.

The scoping session for the Tafila wind farm was held on December 5th, 2011 in Amman. In the scoping session the project was described and general questions on wind energy were responded to. Each environmental issue was discussed in the presence of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national and international stakeholders and ministerial representatives (a list of the participants is attached to the ESIA). The main objectives raised during the scoping meeting are the following:

- Introduction of the project to the public, regulatory authorities as well as national and international stakeholders;
- Identification of the key environmental issues to be assessed in the ESIA;
- Identification of the legal requirements and framework for the project through its life cycle;
- Identification of the relevant component studies to establish the baseline conditions for the project area;
- Collect, acknowledge and incorporate comments and suggestions of the public, regulatory authorities and stakeholders into the scope of the ESIA;
- Determine the terms of reference (TOR) of the ESIA;
- Determine the relevant legal frameworks and legislations for the ESIA.

According to the Jordan law enough time was given to comment on the described project and the topics to be addressed as well as the laws and regulations to be met in the ESIA. All consulters' responses have been considered carefully and have been addressed in the relevant chapters within the ESIA.

3.2. BirdLife International

BirdLife International, one of the stakeholders attending the scoping session, was highly interested in the project. Another meeting took place in January and further cooperation in the project has been discussed.

Throughout the planning process of the Tafila wind farm, BirdLife was invited to comment on the different ecological aspects of the project.

BirdLife was invited to the Lenders meeting in October, where first comprehensive results of the environmental study were presented. Before submission of the ESIA, BirdLife and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) were asked to comment on mitigation and avoidance measures as listed in the biodiversity chapter of the environmental and social impact assessment.

3.3. Local residents

Consultation with affected neighboring communities and their inhabitants has already taken place. The idea of the project has been presented in personal interviews and meetings to local people. The consultation has been run through four different levels of contacts and persons:

- A local parliament representative (senator) who is based/rooted in the area and who is very familiar and well known to local residents;
- A local real estate agent who is also very familiar to local residents;
- The team working on the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA);
- Representative of JWPC.

Such consultation started with home meetings with land owners to explain the nature of the project and the expected effects and benefits.

3.3.1. Land lease

The project requires a certain size of land parcels. These parcels are leased by JWPC. For this purpose the project developer consulted the relevant landowners. Besides negotiations on a fair and transparent lease for all related landowners, the people have been informed that regular land use between the WTGs is possible during the operation. The project was presented to the residents and questions were answered.

3.3.2. Questionnaire

During the process of the ESIA a social impact assessment was conducted. Interviews with male and female residents of all ages were carried out, in order to get a picture of the local population in Gharandil. Besides questions on the social status of the interviewees, their general opinion on renewable energies, wind energy and on the Tafila wind farm project were queried. The questions and answers are summarized in Table 3-2 to Table 3-4.

Table 3-2: Results of the questionnaire

No. of persons	Total: 22	Male: 16	Female:6		
interviewed					
Age range		Males: 11 – 57	Female: 20 - 26		
Education	Junior high	High school: 6	Bachelor of	Master of	
	school: 12		science: 3	science: 1	
Most recent job	Retired: 5	Military: 8	Civil worker: 6	Student: 1	Self-
					employed: 2
Family size	1 - 14	Male: 46 %	Female: 54%		
Individuals above	52	Workers: 22			
age18					
Level of education	JR. High: 24	High School: 44	BS.: 17	MS.: 2	Illiterate: 9
of family members	Male: 15	Male: 21	Male: 4	Male: 1	Male: 1
	Female: 9	Female: 23	Female: 13	Female: 1	Female: 8
Average monthly	210 – 450 JD				
income	(avg. 350 JD)				
Main energy	Electricity: 22	Winter costs: 15	Summer costs:		
source		– 100 JDs	10 – 50 JDs		
No. of family	None				
members attended					
a technical college					
/ training					

Table 3-3: Feedback of local residents on current energy issues and renewable energy use

Question	Answer
Would you consider the common energy use in	Yes: 22 (100%)
Jordan as "environmentally friendly"?	
How do you suggest we can improve?	Pollution prevention using solar energy;
	Pollution prevention using natural resources.
What is your opinion regarding renewable and	Excellent and clean source of energy: 22
cleaner energy, mainly wind?	
Do you support the use of wind energy in Jordan?	Yes: 22
Do you like the way wind farms look? What do you	Yes: 22; I think it looks good.
know about the "Wind Energy Project" to be	Yes: 2 I heard about the project since I own a piece
constructed near Gharandil in Tafila Governorate?	of land within that area.
Do you feel that the wind farm site in Tafila is a	Yes: 22 because of the mountainous area with
good location for a wind farm?	high winds.
Are you in favor of using wind energy in Tafila	Yes: 22 because it is expected to rejuvenate the
Governorate? Why/why not?	area and decrease pollution.
Would you support the project?	Yes: 22
List key points you consider as advantages of the	Economic benefits and reduction of costs to the
project.	country, citizens, and area;
	Energy savings;
	Clean and environmental friendly by avoiding
	using other polluting sources;
	Permanent and natural;
	Renewable and natural source;

Question	Answer
	Area rejuvenation.
List key points you consider as disadvantages of	None (Negative)
the project.	
Are you interested in further information on wind	Yes: 22
energy	
Are you interested in further information on the	Yes: 22
wind farm project in Tafila	

Table 3-4: Local residents answer to land use matters

Question	Answer
Do you own land within the designated project	Yes: 22
area or close to it?	
Do you use land within the designated project	Yes: 8
area or close to it?	
If yes, what is the main use to it?	Wheat and barley production
Would the project significantly hinder your use of	No: 8
the land?	
Would it improve the land use pattern and	Yes: 8
comfort?	
Would the project affect your choice in using the	No: 8
land? Would it cause you to look for other places?	

It is seen that the local residents' main jobs are in the military of civil service. Few are self-employed. Most have a side work in the agriculture by growing wheat and barley in the land that they own within or close to the project area. The interviewed persons have different educational levels, ranging from high school to master degree.

The collected data showed that the average monthly income is quite modest (350 JD average), while the average family size reaches up to 14 members, which indicates the difficulty and poverty level.

The energy cost can form a significant part of the expenses during winter, reaching up to 100 JD. Finally, there is a quite large number of family members (males and females) attending schools and higher education. The residents in general do not believe that the use of land for wind power will hinder their use of the land for agriculture.

Results of energy matters showed no clear comprehension of climate change and its effects, however, all participants considered themselves environmentally friendly. All of them accept and encourage the use of renewable energy including wind energy and consider Tafila as a suitable location for such project due to its natural high wind speeds.

3.4. Lenders Meeting

The Lenders meeting with the sponsors took place from the 16th to the 18th of October 2012. RSCN as well as BirdLife was invited to join the meeting for the session on biodiversity. Both institutions have sent their representatives to the meeting. A list of participants is attached to Annex 2.

3.5. Public Consultation

A public consultation was conducted on the 12^{th} November, 2012 in the Dana RSCN Visitor Center in Gharandil.

The invitation for this event was based on the following:

- Personal invitation of residents (Figure 3-1);
- Invitation via telephone;
- Public announcement via poster invitation (Figure 3-2).



Figure 3-1: Personal invitation



Figure 3-2: Public announcement

During the meeting, the project and its social and environmental impacts, either positive or negative, were described and discussed. A presentation on the environmental impact assessment was held in Arabic. The participants raised several questions which were directly responded and led to active discussions on the project. The minutes of the public consultation are attached to Annex 3. A questionnaire with seven project related questions was handed out. The questions were:

- What is your opinion of renewable energies?
- What is your opinion of wind energy?
- What is your opinion of a wind farm in Tafila?
- Please provide your comments and suggestions on the planned wind farm in Gharandil.
- Which effects do you expect of the planned wind farm?
- List key points that you regard as advantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila.
- List key points that you regard as disadvantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila.

The completed questionnaires are attached to Annex 3. Furthermore the answers on the questionnaire are summarized in English in Table 3-5.

The overall impression on the project was very positive. The planned wind farm is regarded to be beneficial for the area as it will provide clean renewable energy and create jobs. Some concerns were raised with reference to impacts on migratory birds.

Photos of the public consultation are attached to Annex 3.

Table 3-5: Answers on questionnaire during the public consultation meeting

	What is your opinion of renewable energies?	What is your opinion of wind energy?	What is your opinion of a wind farm in Tafila?	Please provide your comments and suggestions on the planned wind farm in Gharandil.	Which effects do you expect of the planned wind farm?	List key points that you regard as advantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila	List key points that you regard as disadvantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila
Questionnaire 1	It is a beneficial project for the region, because it part of an underserved region economically., and the population is low.	It is like an oil well for Gharandil.	It is very good, mainly for livestock growers and the population	It will be beneficial for the region in scence / agricultural aspects, and attract people who left Tafila back into the area.	We wish you luck.	This project will establish new knowledge for students in the field of energy	
Questionnaire 2	It is the only solution for environmental protection and to bring foreign investment to the area.	It depends on the wind movement and speed which generates energy.	It provides job opps for the local people, raises awareness for locals, and important for the future.	It will increase awareness of wind energy importance and is very important for the local community.	It provides energy without pollution and reduces the maximum generation required from the other power plants in the country	Road paving in the wind farm area, local jobs, more purchases in local market for maintenance / supplies, etc.	Some birds will build their nests on the turbine
Questionnaire 3	Very good concept, hard to capture though.	A very efficient way to generate electricity.	Good idea, if it is done properly.	Public awareness should be elevated to generate positive feedback	Lower energy bill	Provide a source of income for the locals. Reduce dependency on fossil fuels Help the environment.	If the project failed to materialize.

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	What is your opinion of renewable energies?	What is your opinion of wind energy?	What is your opinion of a wind farm in Tafila?	Please provide your comments and suggestions on the planned wind farm in Gharandil.	Which effects do you expect of the planned wind farm?	List key points that you regard as advantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila	List key points that you regard as disadvantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila
Questionnaire 4	It is the safest alternative to conventional generation	Safe source for energy and considered as lowest impact on environment among all types of energy sources	I am a supporter of wind energy in my area, but as an environmentalist, I have some concerns regarding its impacts on migrating birds.	To assess the impact on birds, as close to the project area there is the 2 nd most important route for bird migration.	Most of them are positive, first top is saving money on Jordan's energy bill.	Lowering energy bill in Jordan. Employing local people.	It may have a negative impact on the biodiversity, esp. birds of prey.
Questionnaire 5	It is safe energy, and the country is suffering from a lack of energy, so I wish to see it implemented all over the country.	Safe, lower costs,	It is a good experiment. I wish it to succeed because the area under consideration is far from houses.	Great idea. In my experience in the region I don't think that area will have development soon.	It will supply energy continuously and with low cost	Easy to connect electricity (!?) Lower cost Continuity of generation (no blackouts).	
Questionnaire 6	It is clean energy, sustainable and reliable. It is the energy that will be used to generate electricity in case Jordan runs out of oil and gas.	Clean energy, available and cheap	In that farm (area), wind is available most days of the year, and it is not too strong.	Creates job opportunities for local community and helps in community development.	The effect will be positive, with good return for the region.	The citizens will be interested in establishing the project, on the condition that more information is provided.	The effect on the land, and reducing the agricultural area, and possible problems from not including the locals

	What is your opinion of renewable energies?	What is your opinion of wind energy?	What is your opinion of a wind farm in Tafila?	Please provide your comments and suggestions on the planned wind farm in Gharandil.	Which effects do you expect of the planned wind farm?	List key points that you regard as advantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila	List key points that you regard as disadvantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila
Questionnaire 7	We think it is a new thing (wind energy), but people have been using it for ages. Thank god!	It's the perfect alternative for energy, and has positive impact / results	Choosing Tafila for choosing this Project (sentence was not completed)	It's OK, and we welcome it. (the wind farm in Gharandil)	Each action has a positive and negative, but this project has many more positive than negative parts.	Helping the local people, mainly in the form of jobs and scholarships.	Almost no negative side, or very neglible compared to the positive.
Questionnaire 8	It is a good project, and Jordan is in desperate need of the project.	We hope that this valuable project will be finished ASAP.	It is a good project.	I have no comment, other than that we should go forward with this project.	There are no negative effects of the project.	All points are very good.	The owner should have shares in the project according to their land ownership.
Questionnaire 9	It is a good project for the area.	A future benefit	Good project in Gharandil and Tafila				
Questionnaire 10	It is a creative and constructive idea, it will reduce the energy bill if actually implemented. It will reduce the effect of fossil fuel on the government. All this will help to reduce the deficit, which will enhance the living standards for people.	It's a successful, safe, and right technique for the environment and its components	It's a successful project and constructive. It will have a positive outcome.	No comment, except move forward and may you succeed!	Reducing the electricity bill, reducing fossil fuel impacts, reducing the imported energy from abroad.	See what is mentioned in #5	There are no negatives, esp. if the public safety is accounted for and kept in mind.

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	What is your opinion of renewable energies?	What is your opinion of wind energy?	What is your opinion of a wind farm in Tafila?	Please provide your comments and suggestions on the planned wind farm in Gharandil.	Which effects do you expect of the planned wind farm?	List key points that you regard as advantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila	List key points that you regard as disadvantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila
Questionnaire 11	It's a good and beneficial idea.	It is a successful process, safe, and good for the environment	Successful project.	Successful project with a good aim, and promising	Creating job opps for the region, and local community benefit. Reducing the electricity bill, too.	See my other answers	No negative points.
Questionnaire 12	I have a positive opinion, and I say continue with this important project.	Wind energy is excellent, cheap, serves the country, and reduces the oil bill for the country.	The wind energy project is a successful project.	The project contributes to the alternative energy in the country, and it is an inexpensive project because land is cheap.	I don't see any negative sides to the project – Serving Bsaira area and local community	Renewable energy availability	No negative points
Questionnaire 13	We welcome the project and thank all the people who are serving humanity.	The essence of the smart ideas to serve humankind.	It is a positive and excellent project.	To recruit locals first before people from outside of Tafila.	Serving people, the homeland, and the environment	Everything about this project is beneficial, and people who are working on it will be compensated by god.	There is no harm from the project, and the project is full of benefits.

	What is your opinion of renewable energies?	What is your opinion of wind energy?	What is your opinion of a wind farm in Tafila?	Please provide your comments and suggestions on the planned wind farm in Gharandil.	Which effects do you expect of the planned wind farm?	List key points that you regard as advantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila	List key points that you regard as disadvantage of the planned wind farm in Tafila
Questionnaire 14	We should produce renewable (wind) energy, which is available in the mountains of Bsaira and Tafila.	Wind Energy serves humankind good health, and clear minds. So, it will give humans clear minds and create smart ideas to serve humanity.	It is a sustainable development project, to serve local communities and help the country to generate power.	I hope this project will get through and be developed to open new job opps and have a clean environment	Public awareness and preserving human safety, esp. that Bsaira is a promising area.	Using the new technology to serve humanity, and find new jobs for the local community. Preserving the environment, as well.	All what the project aims for is positive, and I wish that the project will continue on. 'if you try to count the gifts of life, you will never be able to do so' [Quote from Koran]
Questionnaire 15	It is a type of energy that does not require fuel, and it is environmentally friendly. But we have to focus on the biodiversity and do the required studies for that.	It is a new type of energy, which can be used to generate electricity for Jordan, which is important for investment.	It's very important, mainly to help serve local communities and creates economic benefits for the people and job opportunities.	No comment, but I wish that the company will do socioeconomic study for the region and to include community development programs.	The region will be famous for energy production, and it may affect immigrant birds.	Good reputation for the region Creating job opportunities Development programs for the locals	Noise, aesthetics, effect on birds.
Questionnaire 16	Excellent.	Beneficial for the region	Beneficial for the citizens	We hope to preserve the tents in the area.	Priority for locals in jobs.	Creating energy resource	There are none.
Questionnaire 17	Clean energy that helps the community	Sustainable source of energy	Helps the community to develop	To preserve the livestock resources in the area.	To provide help for livestock owners.	Energy conservation and the benefit of having electricity.	To use guards for the project?

4. Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder engagement can be defined as a process to determine who will be directly or indirectly affected by the project in a positive or negative way and who can contribute to or hinder its success. The stakeholders for the Tafila wind farm are the residents of the affected communities of Gharandil, the land owners, local agencies, Semi-Nomadic people and NGOs (such as Dana reserve or Birdlife). These key-stakeholders are described in the following section.

4.1. Affected communities

Residential areas that are located in close vicinity to the project site of the Tafila wind farm are as follows:

- Rashidiya Lafarge Housing Area, approximately 1.1km km west;
- @ Gharandil, approximately 1.5 km west;
- Bsaira, approximately 5 km west;
- Qadissiya, approximately 4.7 km southwest;
- Eyn al Baida, approximately 11 km northwest;
- Tafila, approximately 14 km northwest;
- Husseiniya, approximately 14.5 km southeast.

4.2. Land owners

The land ownership on the project site is a mixture of public (Government) and private owners. JWPC is acquiring private land through lease agreements with the owners which extend for 30 years. Government land required for the project will also be acquired through a lease agreement, executed with the appropriate government department at market rates which are the same for all land plots within the proposed wind farm area.

All parcels necessary for the Tafila wind farm are secured. Therefore further negotiations with land owners are not intended.

4.3. Semi-Nomadic People

"All Jordanians of east bank origin who are ethnically Arab and either Muslim or Orthodox Christian belong to a tribe, be it traditionally Settled (that is, urban dwellers and / or farmers and peasants) Semi-Nomadic (that is, who move only twice a year and within a limited area, and rear sheep / goats / camels) or Bedouin (that is 'fully nomadic', i.e. who move thousands of miles into the inner deserts of Arabia and rear camels)" [1].

The material above is partly reflective of the breakdown of lifestyles, with a few important corrections:

- There are very few, if any "fully nomadic" people, either in Jordan, or anywhere throughout the Arabian Desert area. "Fully nomadic" was essential at a time when people were entirely dependent on their natural surroundings, for example the prevalence of water for livestock. In current times, this need to be "fully nomadic" has been reduced or eliminated, as the advent of water wells / pumping, permanent structures (i.e. houses, some of which were provided by the government), and bagged food for livestock has reduced the requirement to fully transplant one's presence into a different area in order to support a living during different seasons.
- © Traditionally settled and Semi-Nomadic are the prevalent types of lifestyle, with the vast majority being "traditionally settled." Even those considered "semi nomadic" own a house in one or all of the areas which they choose to settle in for the year. The choice to settle in a tent does not in any way imply that these people do not have access to permanent dwellings of their own.
- Semi-Nomadic is actually a lifestyle borne from business requirement, specifically livestock raising (sheep, camel shepherding), and again is not the only option, or even preferred option for the people which do choose to reside in tents in the area. The residents which are seen in these tents in the summer months usually live for a day or two in the tent, after which being replaced by another family member who assumes the duties of maintaining the livestock which is being raised, confirming that this is in fact a living situation connected to a business operation.
- The term "Bedouin" now represents a culture, not necessarily a lifestyle. Families that identify with Bedouin roots are now in fact often very urbanized. While they still identify with their origins in the Bedouin lifestyle, most are urban dwelling, own homes and businesses in major cities, and for all purposes are identical in socioeconomic status to other Jordanians.

4.3.1. Semi – Nomadic and Bedouin Characterization

Given the above, the terms "Fully settled" and "Semi-Nomadic" are used to describe the people in the area throughout the ESIA and the corresponding documents, although "semi nomadic" in itself overstates the transience of the lifestyle.

"Bedouin" is a difficult term to define and apply in the current socioeconomic makeup of Jordan, and given that families affiliating with Bedouin roots have chosen to pursue urban lifestyles, there is no precise definition of how a Bedouin's lifestyle in Jordan is actually characterized. Nevertheless [1] gives on overview on the different groups of Jordan regional tribes.

The people in the Tafila wind farm area are known to be mostly fully settled, with occasional groups choosing to live a Semi-Nomadic lifestyle. The leaders of the tribes which these people identify with, along with several of the actual people who reside seasonally in the tents in the project area were contacted and invited for the public exhibition during which their views were gathered on the project and their thoughts regarding the potential impact from construction / operations of the project, such as visual and noise impact. The general consensus, after the impacts were explained, was that the wind farm would bring far more positive impacts to the area than negative, and that the semi nomadic people of the area would actually benefit from the increased economic activity, improved roads, and social programs that the project is intending to implement.

It was also confirmed in discussions with these tribal leaders and residents of the area that during winter these semi nomadic people live in dwellings e.g. in the towns of Gharandil, Jurf Al Darawish, Bsaira, or elsewhere in Tafila, with some preferring to move to Ghohr area, in the Dead Sea Valley. During summer some of the people work as shepherds in the open space of the Governorate of Tafila and also in the area of the planned wind farm. They partially (not all of them) live in tents in the summer time close to the grazing areas, as this is a choice of living conditions which brings them closer to their seasonal occupation, and saves them from having to commute back into the nearby town with their livestock.

In general the Semi-Nomadic people, or the tribes which they identify with, are not assumed to be vulnerable since they already settled down and most of them have other occupations beyond livestock raising (e.g. in military, civil service, etc.), almost all own houses or other permanent dwellings in towns and villages, and many are in fact quite prosperous, despite the appearance of living conditions considered undesirable to foreigners.

Further, Semi-Nomadic peoples, such as those which are seasonally present in the project area are considered not to be dependent on the natural resources existing in the wind farm area. The erection of the wind farm is not considered to destroy their livelihood, as the size of the agricultural / grazing areas will not be at all reduced due to the construction of the turbines, and a net benefit will actually be created from the jobs and additional revenue brought in the form of local spending.

4.3.2. Impact

The impact of the individual WTG to their environment is mainly characterized due to visual impact as well as noise and shadow flickering if the Semi-Nomadic people are on the land. For shadow flickering, a map was produced showing areas with low and high impact. The issue of shadow flicker, as well as turbine noise was explained on the public consultation, and the general consensus from those attending was that these impacts, while they are relevant impacts, they do not see the impacts as being materially impeding to the lifestyle of the Semi-Nomadic people in the area.

The wind farm is not considered to significantly affect the Semi-Nomadic tribes, again as was discussed and confirmed with the leaders of the tribes to which these semi nomadic people belong to, as well as conversations with the people which erected tents in the area. The erection of the wind farm is not considered to destroy their livelihood because the size of the grazing areas will not be reduced due to the construction of the turbines, their crane pads and the roads. The access to the area is unrestricted and can be further used by them for their livestock grazing operations. Further protection of the tribes with regards to noise and shadow flickering is described in the ESMMP.

4.4. Non-governmental organizations (NGO) and regulatory authorities

National and local stakeholders of the project are listed in Table 4-1.

Table 4-1: List of stakeholders

Stakeholder	Stakeholder type
Jordan Ministry of Environment	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Civil Defense	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Labor	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Agriculture	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Energy	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Health	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Transport	National regulatory authority
Jordan Ministry of Trade and Industry	National regulatory authority
Natural Resources Authority	Environmental authority
Tafila Environmental Health Department	Regional authority
National Society for the protection of Environment	Environmental organization
BirdLife International	International environmental organization
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	International environmental organization
Jordan Environment Society	National environmental society
American University	Educational establishment
Albalqa Applied University	Educational establishment

5. Ongoing stakeholder engagement

Further steps for the engagement of relevant stakeholder are planned throughout the project lifetime. JWPC plans to submit its ESIA report to the Jordan MOE in December of 2012, which will include a distribution of the copies to all relevant stakeholder / approval groups, such as RSCN, Birdlife, Ministry of Health, etc. Copies of this submittal report will be made available at local points such as the Dana Nature Reserve Center and Tafila Technical University.

The project will be meeting with groups during the review period to address clarifications or concerns surrounding the report so that these groups are fully informed of the impacts of the project prior to the submittal of final comments.

Each person is welcome to report any grievance on the project throughout the project lifespan as described in chapter 8.

Furthermore a program of avifauna monitoring, community engagement, and environmental education between the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) and the project developer is planned and will be implemented during the construction and operations phases of the project.

JWPC is planning to improve the local town infrastructure in the form of high efficiency heating/cooling/lightning, solar rooftop installations, communication equipment, and other measures as described in the ESIA. To conduct these measures the Developer will consult with local municipalities and representatives so as to identify and implement these items.

The developer will inform locals on the different construction steps on the project homepage. Especially in cases of noise intensive construction works a close information policy is crucial.

6. Disclosure of information

JWPC intends to establish the first commercial wind farm project in Jordan, in the governorate of Tafila. Closed involvement of stakeholders and good communication with the authorities and the local residents is aimed for during the lifetime of the project.

According to this strategy, the target of the information disclosure and communication will be:

- To improve the knowledge of all stages of the wind farm project and its expected performance;
- To motivate the people of the region to use energy from renewable resources (e.g. wind, solar)
- To make public the commitment of the company to ensure the best practices in terms of environment protection and health & safety for workers and contractors;
- To make available to the public a grievance procedure, in order to collect the negative feedback and to interfere on any negative objection in advance to make the Tafila wind farm a successful project.

The information disclosure has been mainly made by direct official communication to affected parties and entities.

The documents will be published on the project homepage http://www.jordanwind.com. A hardcopy of the different documents will be published in the Dana RSCN National Park Visitor Centre.

Besides the possible review of the above listed documents JWPC will constantly update stakeholders on the progress of the project. Throughout the life of the project information on the Tafila wind farm, upcoming maintenance work and changes in the project will be provided on the project homepage.

As part of the end of the ESIA process, there is a statutory period of review by the Jordan authorities, followed by the public disclosure period ending with a meeting of the stakeholders to review and comment on the ESIA.

7. Resources and responsibilities

The implementation of the stakeholder's engagement plan lies within the responsibility of JWPC. JWPC will designate personnel to handle consultation, disclosure and grievance activities and will react in the fastest possible time to any issues raised by stakeholders throughout the project life time. JWPC has also the responsibility to monitor impacts on the environment. Therefore JWPC will designate personnel to handle the supervision of monitoring activities as described in the ESMMP.

8. Grievance mechanism

In the scope of the proposed project a public grievance mechanism will be established and implemented in order to ensure that complaints of the project affected people are considered and resolved with corrective actions in a timely manner. The grievance mechanism will be in a way to address concerns promptly and effectively, using an understandable and transparent process that is culturally appropriate and readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities, at no cost and without retribution.

A public grievance mechanism will be established for the Project. Any comments or concerns can be brought to the attention of the company orally or in writing.

Such grievances can be announced by the local inhabitants in reaction to damages caused by JWPC's contractors or employees during the construction works or later, at the operation stage, during the service works. Such grievances (related to damages caused by the construction works) can be notified to the company either directly or via a relevant community authority. The company will follow a standard procedure to deal with these concerns:

- A citizen notifies JWPC or authorities on real or potential damages;
- The authorities inform JWPC of the complaint;
- Within 5 working days, the mediation officer of JWPC contacts the complainant;
- The complaint will be investigated, and if found to be valid, the scope of damages and a level of compensation would then be negotiated between the complainant and the mediation officer;
- If agreement is achieved the compensation is paid to the complainer within 30 days.

If the complaint cannot be resolved by discussion and negotiation, or if the complaint is not found valid by the Company, the complainant is able to pursue the matter in the courts.

The entire procedure is recorded by the Company.

Such kind of grievance should be addressed to the following contact details:

Jordan Wind Project Company Bahkeet Awisheh 14 Abdel Hameed Badees St. #2 Shmeisani District Amman Jordan 11194

Phone: +962 779201962 Fax: +962 6569 2110 info@jordanwind.com

The planned public grievance form is presented in the table below. Such form will be posted on the JWPC homepage, together with the description of a grievance response mechanism.

Public Grievance Form Tafila wind farm

Reference No.:	
Full Name	
Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, email)	By Post: Please provide your mailing address By Telephone: By Email:
Description of Incident or Gr	ievance: What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem?
Date of Incident/Grievance	One time incident/grievance (date) Happened more than once (how many times?) On-going (currently experiencing the problem)
What would you like to see h	nappen to resolve the problem?

9. Monitoring and reporting

Public consultation and disclosure activities held during and are reported as described in chapter 3. Future engagement activities will be monitored and reported. The implementation of the SEP will be monitored and evaluated.

10. References

[1] Muhammad, Ghazi bin, 1999: The tribes of Jordan

Annex 1

List of Participants of the Scoping Session

Scoping Session Attendance – Holiday Inn – Amman Tafila Wind Energy Project

Date: 5 /12 /2011

No.	Name of Participant	Participating	Signature
الرقم	أسم المشارك	Organization الجهة المشاركة	التوقيع
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13.	ع نادر لحسوب	مزاره لرزاره	
14.	محبر رجدامته	الإلافتي لمامه	AD.
15.	م بحرا الموصي	وزاع كطاقة	5
16.	عارف عبراله ألعجاره	القوار ألسك	St
17.	ع. طارم مورطي الحسكان	synaptic	Tany
18.	ع. هـ ع شراء رويد	Synaphic	200
19.	المان عواد	,	_
20.	سامربواعت	وزارة النقل	

Scoping Session Attendance – Holiday Inn – Amman Tafila Wind Energy Project

Date: 5 /12 /2011

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No.	Name of Participant	Participating	
INO.		Organization	
الرقم	أسم المشارك	الجهة المشاركة	
1.	Rashid Mohammad Hashiem	Natural Resources Authority	
2.	Lieutenant colonel Mohammad Lotfi Al- Ja'abrah	Traffic Department	
3.	major Omar Yosief Al-Mashahreh	National Society for the protection of Environment	
4.	Sherif Al-Jbour	Birdlife Institution	
5.	Ibrahim Khaleel Al-Husseini	Birdlife Institution	
6.	Eng. Randa Abdurrahman Obaid	Civil Defense	
7.	Eng. Emad Musa Al-Dara'awi	Ministry of Environment	
8.	Eng. Tamara Azzam Halaseh	Ministry of Labor	
9.	Rasha Hymour	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	
10.	Dr. Fares Khoury	American University	
11.	Baraa Al-Otaibi	Jordan Environment Society	
12.	Abdalraqaz Al-Hmoud	RSCN	
13.	Eng. Nader Al-Hshoosh	Ministry of Agriculture	
14.	Mohammad Al-Sawafeen	Department of Land and Survey	
15.	Eng. Omar Al-Momani	Ministry of Energy	
16.	Aref Abdullah Al-Ajarmeh	Jordan Armed Forces	
17.	Eng Tariq Mustafa Al-Khshman	Synaptic	
18.	Eng. Husam Bisher Al-Qur'an	Synaptic	
19.	Bayan Awaad	Ministry of Health	
20.	Samer Bawa'aneh	Ministry of Transport	
21.	Mohammad Salman	Tafila Environmental Health Department	

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

22.	Abdullah Ali Al-Kasbi	JISM
23.	Eng. Sherif Bani Hani	Ministry of Environment
24.	Eng. Mona Mohammad AL-Habahbeh	Ministry of Trade and Industry
25.	Eng. Manal Al-Louzi	Natural Resources Authority
26.	Eng. Ahmad Al-Faouri	Albalqa Applied University
27.	Jihad Adeeb Hadadd	Jordan Atomic Energy Commission

Annex 2

List of Participants of the Lenders Meeting

Name	Company/Institution
Sean Miller	JWPC
Andrea Gütschow	CUBE
Adnan Budieri	REEC
Rasha Haymour	RSCN (Royal Society for Conservation of Nature)
Abel Razzaq M. Al-Hmoud	RSCN
Hamed Ajarmeh	REEC
Tara Lindstedt	JWPC
Tom Bainbridge	Nabarro
James Duckworth	Nabarro
Mahmoud Mahrous	MottMacDonald
Ray Ball	MottMacDonald
Carrie Farley	IFC
lan A. Irvine	SGURR
Greg McAlister	SGURR
Waleed Saraf	IFC
Zoran Stanic	EIB
Sophie Jablonski	EIB
Catherine Barberis	EIB
Delphine Divan	IFC
Riad Khalil	IFC
Adam Schwartzmann	IFC
Akira Tanabe	IFC
Osama Al Nouri	BirdLife
Ibrahim AlHasani	BirdLife
Stefan Chun	CUBE

Annex 3

Public Consultation Meeting

Public Consultation Minutes of Meeting November 12, 2012 [10:30 – 12:55]

Q: The masts were installed 1 year ago, and there has been no other progress?

A: Wind Measurement takes at least a year. The masts have been up for a little over a year.

Discussion: Projection Description (Turbine count, approximate location, Turbine size)

Q: What is a MW? How big is the project relative to Jordan?

A: The project would be about 2% of the country's installed generation.

Q: Do owners still have access to land?

A: Overall, yes. The project just needs a dunum or so for each turbine foundation. Area outside of this is free for use by the owner.

Clarification: The purpose of the consultation session is to present the project, not debate the land lease.

Discussion: Background on the Company. The company is Jordanian, with funding from the IFC, EIB, and other international financial institutions. Consulting is provided from Germany and the UK.

Discussion on the components of a turbine: +50m blades (3), 100m tower height, generator, control equipment, manufactured in Europe, subterranean cabling, substation, turbine foundations, road network for access to turbines.

Discussion: Each tower base needs 20m diameter, approximately 2m depth. +400 cubic meters of cement

Q: Who is conducting the ESIA?

A: The ESIA is being conducted by a team comprised of Al Rawabi for Energy and Environment Consulting (REEC), and Cube Engineering of Germany.

Discussion on different stages of the ESIA were explained, including the Public Consultation stage, which is currently

Discussion on Renewable Energy, and on how it brings positive and negative impacts. In order to minimize the negative, steps are taken during the development of the project, including public input.

The construction stage was explained,, including the impacts of dust, noise, accidents, etc., and these are all studied in the ESIA, along with the local impact of the project, including Job creation, and local economic benefits.

Shadow of the turbines... blade flickering was discussed along with the map of shadow impact.

Q: Does the EMF from buried cables cause cancer?

A: Buried medium voltage electrical cables are a common method of electricity transmission, and do not represent a threat to public health.

What will the company offer for the local community? *Discussion on local* employment resulting from the construction / operations, collateral benefit to local businesses, schools improvement program, environmental programs. It was discussed that this is a major project for the south part of the country, which is generally seen as an underserved area.

Discussion on where the power is sent to. It was explained that the energy is injected into the NEPCO grid, and cannot be used to power people's local houses.

Suggestion: Company should look into providing scholarships for local students as part of its benefit program. It was confirmed that the Company was in fact considering this option.

Discussion on Tafila Solar program implemented by Petra Solar was discussed, and the fact that those roof mounted systems directly benefitted the people whose houses had the panels, in the form of lower electrical bills. This program was actually grant funded, and developed under

الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

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مشروع طاقة الرياح في الطفيلة استبيان

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يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل. حرا من الاثرارات و منطق المراح في المراح المراح في ال
الآثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟ العمام المراح المراحة في الطفيلة.
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة. المسلم على ما مراح على الروائل المسلم ا
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة. على السُوع الطبوى لاسما المُور على السُوع الطبوى لاسما المُور المُور على السُوع الطبوى لاسما المُور المُ



الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ رو رأل و معا كم المست مح في هذه العانه المسال المست مح في هذه العانه والمسال المست من المست من المست المسترك والمسترك والمست
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟ العنه وا فكر كلاف مراء العصار و الاحرى
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟ عرب عائره المحمد
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل. عكره را ريم و معن ويمون معرفين ما كمقطف ما مكن أن في منطقة عرددل. عكره را ريم و معن ويمون معرفين ما كمقطف ما مكن أن في منطقة عرددل.
الآثار الذي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟ كُو مُكُر إلى مِن انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة. 1
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الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ طا حد دا ي وي الماقة المتجددة؟ ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟ ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟ المرزعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟ وقعم الأراع والمراع والمر
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل.
الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
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الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.



الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

(_	ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟
	ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
	ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟
	يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل.
ر ا	الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
	قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
2	قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة إنشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
	شكرا جزيلا لتعاونكم الممرر نح



الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

سنكون ممتنين إذا قمت بالمشاركة من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة السبعة التالية:

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟
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ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
Lucie où l'à
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟
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يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتر احاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل.
الآثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.



الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟
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Las ny abillable in in Carelly & sill is sil
ما هو رايك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ فَكُرِي بِنَا وَ مِنْ الْمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ مِنْ الْمُ الْمُنْ الْمُولِي مُومِي الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِمِي الْمُعَلِيمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِّمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمِي الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعَلِمُ الْمُعْلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمُعِلْمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْمِلِمُ الْمُعِلِمُ الْ
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
· looplie et at le ad a si le asti que
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟
شع ناج و بناء مهاد کادید میاید .
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل.
Clerts elected leve « prévier !!
الآثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
· Silbila de de cres-1
عافره ما ما المعافرة
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قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبر ها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
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قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
لا المنقد البرم الع السائد أذا عي الشلعذى منفرج
What airling all soll
شكرا جزيلا لتعاونكم



الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

سنكون ممتنين إذا قمت بالمشاركة من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة السبعة التالية:

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
sus i ses elois entre gluis
ا ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟
ور مع نا عے ،
مر دع ناجج وهادی ووالی.
الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
ن مثلاث و المان و المان
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مغيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
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قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
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الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

سنكون ممتنين إذا قمت بالمشاركة من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة السبعة التالية:

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ المرابي فرا كا ك و كوري الرابي فرا كا ك و كوري الرابي فرا كا ك و كوري
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟ و كرم الملا لل المراك
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل. الماد و في مراح المراح ا
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.

الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ من من من عن المن من عن المن المن المن المن المن المن المن الم
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ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل.
الآثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
شكرا جزيلا لتعاونكم

(14)

مشروع طاقة الرياح في الطفيلة استبيان

الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ لطاقة الحرو وعام طا ما المراع
olevier of land land land
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
They had hely being
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟ مرعيم المورى مراحة الرياح في الطفيلة؟ المراح على المراح في الطفيلة؟
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتر احاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل.
استى اعامه المرى وتفوير ، لفتح منه على و نفاض
الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟ الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟ وما مد كوس منا طور لوار واعره سا مي
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة. - كلوما ليكور المراجعة في الطفيلة. المراجزيلا لتعاونكم من وا ن تعدوا حجمة المد للجامة في الطفيلة.
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الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟
هى نوع مدرنداع رف م و نعتبر صن العام مد العاع الطاحة اللا تحدث على عدم العاع الطاحة اللا تحدث الله على نوع عدم المستحدث العامة
ansigned in the construction of the of the one
- a / MICC MILLE OUS 18 gill Ede de (18 N/ 11 /2 WILL CO 200
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟ عن مان من عديده وعد رسناي عن مراحك من لك لا راحك من العالم بلري المراحك من المراحك
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟ مع مده و ذرائ كذب الحريبا لحمل دودور مردراً بي العرار به الله حرار من المرابع
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل. <u>لديم بديمه ما تري من المري من المري من المري معلى درا مه المنظور به</u> را حما عرف من
الأثار الذي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟ المناب من المناب على الم
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة. (المركزي على المفرع الحرب المركزي على المحمل المحمل على المحمل المحمل على ال
شكرا يتا التواديك

16)

مشروع طاقة الرياح في الطفيلة استبيان

الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

سنكون ممتنين إذا قمت بالمشاركة من خلال الإجابة على الأسئلة السبعة التالية:

	ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟ مما ر ٥
No leba	ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
الطفيلة؟	ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في ا
لمى مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل	یرچی تقدیم تعلیقاتکم واقتراحاتکم ع
عة الرياح؟	الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزر
مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.	قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها ه ر ر ر و م
سلبية نتيجة انشاء مرَّرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.	قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها





الشركة الأردنية لمشروع طاقة الرياح تخطط لانشاء مزرعة لطاقة الرياح بقدرة 114 ميجا واط في محافظة الطفيلة الشركة المالكة للمشروع تسعى لتخطيط المشروع بالتعاون مع السكان المحليين .ويجري هذا الاستبيان لتحديد الرأي واهتمامات السكان المحليين.

ما هو رأيك في الطاقة المتجددة؟
ما هو رأيك في طاقة الرياح؟
ما هو رأيك في مزرعة الرياح في الطفيلة؟
يرجى تقديم تعليقاتكم واقتراحاتكم على مزرعة الرياح المزمع اقامتها في منطقة غرندل. ا كا مُطُنّ كا مُحَلِّ كَا مُحَلِّمُ كَا مُحَلِقُ كَا مُحَلِّمُ كَا مُحْلِمُ كَا مُحْلِمُ كَا مُحْلِمُ كَا مُحَلِّمُ كَا مُحْلِمُ كَا مُحَلِّمُ كَا مُحَلِّمُ كَا مُحْلِمُ كَا مُحْلِم
الأثار التي تتوقعونها من انشاء مزرعة الرياح؟
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها مفيده نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.
قائمة النقاط الأساسية التي يعتبرها سلبية نتيجة انشاء مزرعة الرياح المزمعة في الطفيلة.







