



Red Sea-Dead Sea Water Conveyance Study Environmental and Social Assessment

Public Consultation and
Communications Plan (PCCP),
March 2010 Update

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The World Bank

Red Sea-Dead Sea Water Conveyance
Study Environmental and Social
Assessment: *Public Consultation and
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	PREAMBLE	1
1.2	WHAT IS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION?	1
1.3	PURPOSE OF THE PCCP	2
1.4	STRUCTURE OF THE PCCP	2
2	BENEFICIARY PARTY AND WORLD BANK REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	3
2.1	INTRODUCTION	3
2.2	BENEFICIARY PARTY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULTATION	3
2.3	WORLD BANK REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULTATION	5
3	STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION AND ANALYSIS	7
3.1	INTRODUCTION	7
3.2	STAKEHOLDER PROFILING AND MAPPING	7
4	STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY	11
4.1	OVERVIEW AND SCHEDULE	11
4.2	PHASE 1 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	11
4.3	PHASE 2 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	15
4.4	PHASE 3 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES	29

ANNEX A – STAKEHOLDER LISTS

ANNEX B – SUMMARY OF CONSULTATION MEETINGS

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AA	Alternatives Assessment
APC	Arab Potash Company
AS	Additional Studies
ASEZ	Aqaba Special Economic Zone
BSSA	Bethlehem Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
EA	Environmental Assessment
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERM	Environmental Resource Management
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EPRI	Environmental Protection and Research Institute
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
EQA	Environmental Quality Authority
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FS	Feasibility Study
FOE(ME)	Friends of the Earth (Middle East)
GoA	Gulf of Aqaba
GSI	Geological Survey of Israel
IFI	International Financing Institution
IOLR	Institute of Oceanographic & Limnological Research
IUED	Israeli Union for Environmental Defence
JNAF	Jordan National Aid Fund
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashimite Fund for Human Development
JPMC	Jordan Phosphate Mining Company
JREDS	The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JRSP	Jordan Red Sea Water Project
JSSD	Jordan Society for Sustainable Development
MoE	Ministry of the Environment
NGOs	Non-governmental organizations
NPA	National Parks Authority
PCCP	Public Consultation and Communications Plan
PERSGA	Regional Organization for Conservation of Environment of the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden
PHG	Palestinian Hydrology Group
PWA	Palestinian Water Authority
RSDSC	Red Sea Dead Sea Water Conveyance
RSCN	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature
SoA	Study of Alternatives
WAI	Water Authority of Israel

1.1

PREAMBLE

1.1 The following document is the *Public Consultation and Communications Plan (PCCP)* prepared for the Feasibility Study (FS) and Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA), collectively referred to as the ‘study programme’ of the proposed Red Sea Dead Sea Water Conveyance (RSDSC, or ‘Proposed Project’).

1.2 The PCCP will guide the study teams and beneficiary parties in undertaking a robust public consultation program that fully supports and informs the detailed technical, economic, environmental and social analyses that will be carried out.

1.3 The PCCP is a working document, that will be updated and adjusted as the ESA progresses and the planning of the scheme evolves. It thus provides a framework to manage effective and meaningful engagement with key stakeholders.

1.4 The original version of this PCCP was prepared in September 2008 and three Phases of consultation were planned. Phase 1 has now been concluded and a report documenting all the engagement activities during this Phase was produced in December 2008 ⁽¹⁾. Phase 2 activities (August 2009 – December 2010) are described in detail in this report. A plan and schedule for Phase 3 activities (January – September 2011) will be prepared at a later date, in cooperation with the Beneficiary Parties. At the end of Phase 2, a second consultation report will be produced.

1.2

WHAT IS STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATION?

1.5 Stakeholder consultation is an inclusive and culturally appropriate process for sharing information and knowledge that seeks to understand the concerns of stakeholders, and to provide them with an opportunity to express their views. These views are then considered, responded to and incorporated into the decision making process.

1.6 Effective consultation therefore requires the prior disclosure of relevant and adequate information to enable stakeholders to understand the risks, impacts and opportunities of the proposals. It also needs to be a two way communication process that imparts information to stakeholders, but also obtains additional information from them that would not be obtained through

(1) Red Sea-Dead Sea Water Conveyance Study Environmental and Social Assessment, Phase 1 Stakeholder Consultation Report, December 2008.



(for example) specialist studies. It therefore needs to take place at critical stages of the development of the scheme, when there is important information to be shared with stakeholders and when it is necessary to obtain key information that may inform engineering design.

1.3

PURPOSE OF THE PCCP

1.7 The overall purpose of the PCCP is to ensure a consistent, comprehensive and coordinated approach to stakeholder consultation and disclosure throughout the study programme that enables a free, prior and informed consultation of the affected communities in an inclusive and culturally appropriate manner.

1.8 The PCCP needs to demonstrate that the study team is fully committed to a 'best practice' approach to stakeholder engagement, and that the consultation process will be carried out in keeping with the policies and regulations of three beneficiary parties, as well as the environmental and social safeguard requirements of the World Bank.

1.9 In summary, the goals of the PCCP are to:

- Generate a good understanding of the proposed scheme;
- Manage expectations and misconceptions;
- Understand potential significant impacts;
- Develop effective mitigation measures and management plans;
- Optimise any local benefits that can be delivered through the proposed scheme; and
- Enable affected communities to be involved in the design process.

1.10 The stakeholder engagement activities need to be early, on-going and iterative, throughout the life of the study programme. The PCCP is therefore a working document that will be updated and adjusted as the study programme evolves.

1.4

STRUCTURE OF THE PCCP

1.11 The structure of this PCCP is as follows.

- *Section 1:* Introduction;
- *Section 2:* BP/World Bank Requirements for Consultation and Disclosure;
- *Section 3:* Stakeholder Identification and Analysis; and
- *Section 4:* Stakeholder Engagement Strategy.
- *Annex A:* Stakeholder Lists; and
- *Annex B:* Summary of Consultation Meetings.



2.1**INTRODUCTION**

2.1 The following section outlines international good practice requirements for the consultation and disclosure that should be undertaken as part of environmental assessment procedures. The relevant requirements of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process within each of the beneficiary parties are also noted.

2.2 The scope of the consultation and disclosure process being undertaken as part of this Environmental and Social Assessment (ESA) will at least match and often exceed the requirements of the relevant beneficiary party's procedures. It should be noted, however, that the ESA is being conducted as part of a Feasibility Study into the scheme. The beneficiary EIA systems all locate the EIA study as part of an application for consent from the relevant planning/permitting authorities to site and construct a development. The level of detail that accompanies such an application is greater than that which is available during a feasibility assessment. If the RSDSC option proves feasible and it is decided to implement the scheme, further design work will be undertaken and formal development planning applications will be submitted. Such applications will be accompanied by further consultations on more detailed environmental information, perhaps in the form of a full EIA carried out under beneficiary rules.

2.2**BENEFICIARY PARTY REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULTATION****2.2.1*****Israeli Requirements***

2.3 Environmental Impact Assessments have been used in Israel from the mid-1970s, although regulations governing the requirements of EIA documents were only promulgated under the Planning and Building Law in 1982 and revised in 2003.

2.4 The Environmental Impact Statement of 1982 and the Environmental Impact Assessment of 2003 do not explicitly provide for public consultation. However, public bodies and individuals are free to inspect plans that have been submitted to regional and local planning authorities and to file opposition during the deposition period of any given plan. There is also an appeal process in case an objection is rejected.



2.2.2

Jordanian Requirements

2.5 Jordan's Environmental Impact Assessment Regulation No 37, 2005 requires any project which may have a significant impact on the environment, to carry out an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), before permission to construct or operate is given. A Scoping Session is required, where potentially affected stakeholders and statutory bodies are consulted, and invited to comment on the draft terms of reference for the assessment. The process is governed by the Ministry of Environment, which convenes a technical committee to review the study and results and make recommendations to the Ministry. The EIA study must describe the pre-project baseline, examine project alternatives, identify and assess potential impacts, and develop an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) which includes mitigation and monitoring measures which should be agreed and implemented. There is presently no requirement for disclosure of the study results other than to the Ministry's technical committee, although this committee includes both technical and statutory members.

2.6 However, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZ) is a separate jurisdiction, and has a separate environmental permitting regime, operating under the ASEZ Environmental Protection Regulation No 21. This also requires proposed projects which may have a significant impact on the environment, to carry out a comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), before permission to construct or operate is given. This Regulation sets out the requirements of the EIA study, and has a particular focus on protection of the marine environment. There is a similar requirement for stakeholder consultation during scoping, but in the ASEZ, the study results must also be disclosed and discussed with the stakeholders. The Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) governs this process, and can involve any party it sees fit to be involved in the study review process.

2.7 Elements of the RSDSC will pass through both jurisdictions, and therefore will eventually require separate environmental clearances in each jurisdiction.

2.2.3

Palestinian Authority Requirements

2.8 The Palestinian Environmental Law of 1999 states that "Every person... may also obtain any necessary official information to discover the environmental impact of any industrial, agricultural, constructional or other activity within the development programmes, in compliance with the law."

2.9 Additionally, the Palestinian Environmental Assessment Policy of 2000 states that "*the Palestinian National Authority seeks to facilitate stakeholder consultation in the environmental assessment of development activities to be carried out within Palestine, and to provide public access to the information on which those environmental assessments are based*" Article 3 of the Policy states that "*Stakeholder consultation is an essential component of EA policy*".



2.10 The Policy further stipulates 5 requirements for stakeholder consultation as follows:

1. Proponents are required to consult stakeholders during the scoping and conduct of Environmental Impact Assessments.
2. Stakeholder consultation may be required during Initial Environmental Evaluations as determined by the Ministry (currently the Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)).
3. The Ministry is empowered to conduct its own stakeholder consultation to verify the information provided, or extend the proponent's consultations.
4. Initial Environmental Evaluation and Environmental Impact Assessment Reports shall be made available by proponents for stakeholder review and comment as specified by the Ministry.
5. The Ministry shall coordinate EA consultations with consultations by other authorities pursuant to other regulations and laws.

2.3 *WORLD BANK REQUIREMENTS FOR CONSULTATION*

2.3.1 *World Bank Group Operation Policies*

2.11 The World Bank Group's Environmental Assessment Policy (OP 4.01, January 1999) provides that project-affected groups and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should be consulted about the project's potential environmental and social impacts during the Environmental Assessment (EA) process. The purpose of this consultation is to consider local views when designing the environmental and social management plans as well as in the project structure.

2.12 Other relevant World Bank Group policies with provisions for public consultation are listed in *Box 2.1*.

Box 2.1 World Bank Operational Policies and Public Consultation

- Operational Policy 4.04: Natural Habitats
- Operational Policy 4.11: Safeguarding Cultural Property
- Operational Policy 4.12: Resettlement
- Revised Draft Operational Policy 4.10: Indigenous People (replaces Operational Directive 4.20 on Indigenous Peoples)
- Operational Policy 14.70: Involving Non-Government Organizations in Bank-Supported Activities



2.13 The World Bank Group requirements focus on:

- early consultation with affected people and NGOs;
- early information disclosure; and
- providing information in a way that allows informed consultation with stakeholders.

2.14 In addition to the requirement for consultation with stakeholders, the World Bank Group has specific requirements for disclosure of documentation resulting from the EIA process. These include preparation and publication of a Public Consultation and Disclosure Plan (PCDP) for consultation, disclosure of the draft EIA in public places, and preparation of an Environmental Management Plan (EMP).



3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1 For the purposes of the PCCP, a stakeholder is defined as “any individual or group who is potentially affected by the proposed scheme or can themselves affect the proposed Scheme”.

3.2 The objective of stakeholder identification process is therefore to establish which organizations and individuals may be directly or indirectly affected (positively or negatively) by the proposed scheme. Stakeholder identification is an ongoing process requiring regular review and updates.

3.2 STAKEHOLDER PROFILING AND MAPPING

3.3 Stakeholder profiling and mapping was initiated during the planning and scoping phase (Phase 1) of the Environmental and Social Assessment. For each of the three beneficiary parties (Israel, Jordan and the Palestinian Authority), a small group of knowledgeable parties or individuals was assembled to assist with the stakeholder profiling and mapping.

3.4 During this exercise it was found that the community level stakeholders were less well known, especially along the conveyance route in the Wadi Araba/Arava ⁽¹⁾. As such, a rapid survey of the Wadi Araba/Arava communities was commissioned in July 2008 whereby a consultant visited or documented each of the villages along the potential conveyance route to assess:

- Approximate population;
- Main livelihoods (men and women);
- Ethnic composition;
- Key meetings venues available; and
- Local community leaders (and their contact details).

3.5 This information was reviewed and updated in November 2009 and fed into the stakeholder mapping as well as the plans for local level consultation outlined in *Sections 3 and 4*.

3.2.1 Stakeholder Identification

3.6 In order to develop an effective PCCP it was necessary to determine who the stakeholders are and understand their priorities and objectives in

(1) In Jordan the area in question is known as the ‘Wadi Araba’ and in Israel as the ‘Arava Valley’, or simply ‘Arava’.



relation to the scheme. By classifying stakeholders it has been possible to develop a plan that is tailored to the needs of different stakeholder groups.

3.7 Recognizing the strategic importance of the scheme, a diverse range of stakeholders were identified that could be involved in the PCCP process. Different issues are likely to concern different stakeholders and so different types of stakeholder were grouped based on their connections to the scheme (see *Table 3.1*). Having an understanding of the connections of a stakeholder group to the scheme helps identify the key objectives of engagement.

Table 3.1 Stakeholder Groups and Connections to the Proposed Scheme

Stakeholder Groups and Types	Connections to the Scheme
Government	
Government – National	National, regional and local government individuals of primary political importance to the scheme.
Government – Local	
Communities/landowners	
Local Communities	Communities and other land owners that will receive impacts (positive or negative) as a result of the Scheme.
Community Based Organisations (CBOs)	
Land Owners/Users	
Private Sector	
Business organisations	Individuals or organisation with direct economic interest in the scheme. This may be through gaining contracts or other benefits or due to economic impacts caused by the scheme. They may also be potential business partners and finance institutions.
Companies - potential suppliers and contractors	
Companies - other	
Labour unions	
Financial community	
Tourism organisations	
Nongovernmental Organisations/Research Institutions	
International NGOs	Organisations with a direct interest in the scheme and might influence it directly or through public opinion. Such organisations often have useful data and insight and may become partners in areas of common interest.
Local NGOs	
Research/Academic Institutions	
IFIs and Donors	
Multilateral and Bilateral Organisations	Potential financiers with requirements for international best practice.
Other (political parties, religious groups, media)	
Political Parties	Other international, regional and local groups with direct interest in the scheme.
Religious Organisations	
International and National Media	

3.8 Following the identification of stakeholder groups and connections, stakeholder details are being compiled for all three beneficiary parties. These lists are ‘living documents’ that will be updated as engagement progresses. Current versions (November 2009) can be found in *Annex A*.



3.9 For the purposes of this PCCP internal stakeholder mapping has been undertaken by the study team to identify the 'level of interest' and 'likely access to information' of each stakeholder. If it is known that certain stakeholders are broadly positive or negative towards the proposed scheme this has also been identified, but at these early stages this is largely unknown.

3.10 This process of stakeholder mapping has been useful so that:

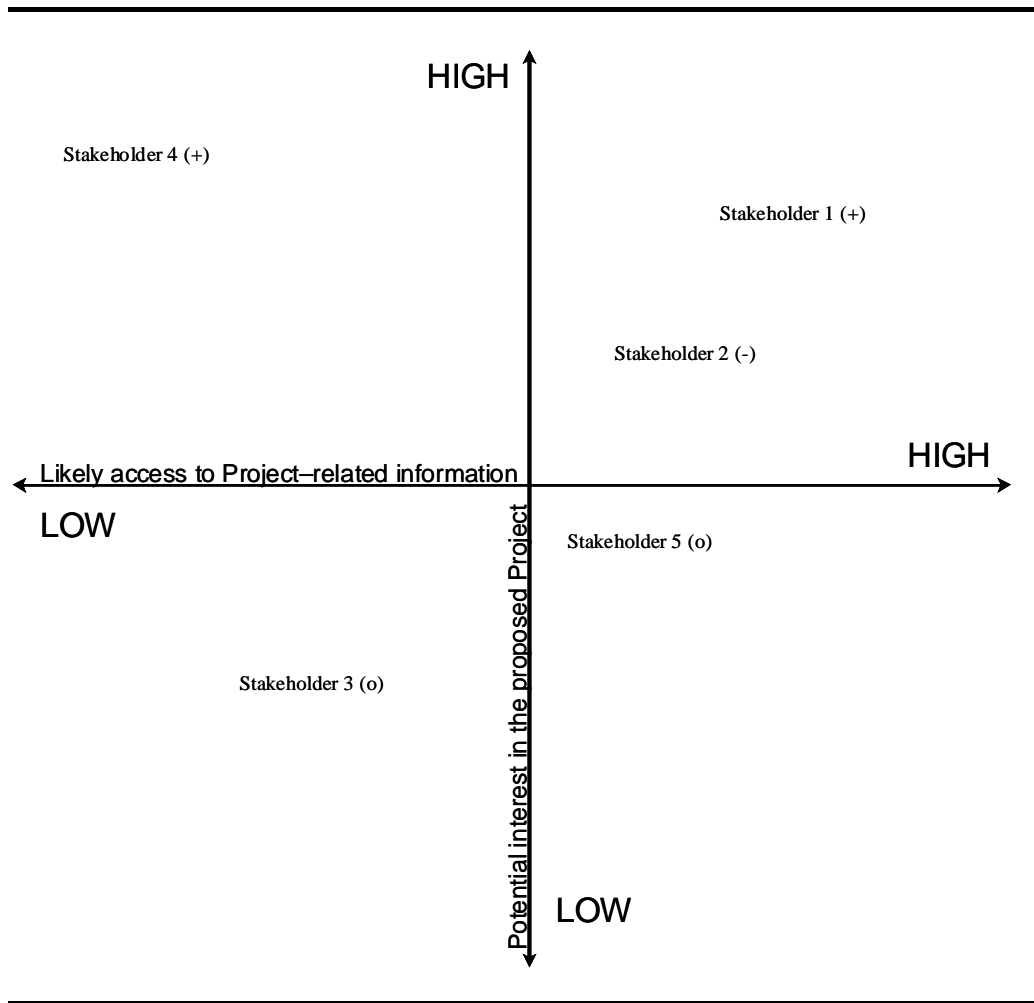
- the PCCP can be tailored to the interests and needs of different stakeholder groups; and
- available study resources for engagement activities can be prioritised appropriately.

3.11 Level of interest, access to information and stance (+, o, -) are combined using a matrix diagram. Positioning stakeholders in relative terms according to the broad criteria allows stakeholders to be positioned into the four quartiles of the matrix, as shown in *Figure 3.1*.

3.12 This mapping exercise has assisted the study team in its planning of consultation activities. For example, those stakeholder positioned in the top, left quartile have a high interest in the proposed scheme, but are likely to have limited access to information about the proposals. It is therefore important that these stakeholders are engaged effectively during the ESA process.



Figure 3.1 Example Stakeholder Mapping



4.1 OVERVIEW AND SCHEDULE

4.1 *Figure 4.1* provides a schedule of PCCP activities in support of the RSDSC study programme. As shown, the consultation activities have been planned as three consecutive phases:

- Phase 1: Scoping (June 2008 – July 2009);
- Phase 2: Detailed Studies (August 2009 – December 2010); and
- Phase 3: ESA Finalisation and Disclosure (January – September 2011).

4.2 This schedule has been amended since development of the original PCCP in September 2008, primarily by way of a 13 month extension that takes into account the revised timetable for delivery of the sub-study and additional study results to the ESA study programme. However, engagement activities have, and will, continue during this period, as it is important to ensure that consultation remains on-going and iterative throughout the life of the RSDSC study programme.

4.3 A brief overview of each of these phases is provided in the following sections. *Box 4.1* also details a number of additional consultation activities that are currently being considered for inclusion within the PCCP in response to the emergence into the public arena of the JRSP in recent months and the potential confusion that this may cause for RSDSC stakeholders.

4.4 The outcomes of the PCCP activities to date are discussed in *Section 5*.

4.2 PHASE 1 ACTIVITIES (JUNE 2008 – JULY 2009)

4.2.1 Key Objectives

Key Objectives of Phase 1 Consultation:

- Introduce study and inform stakeholders about the draft design of the scheme;
- Introduce the two study teams for the FS and ESA;
- Discuss the proposed ESA approach and methodologies;
- Outline the planned consultation activities;
- Discuss key issues identified during scoping that will likely be the focus of the ESA;
- Understand key sensitivities and concerns of stakeholders;
- Manage expectations and any misconceptions; and
- Develop formal working relationships with relevant authorities.



During Phase 1 (Scoping), the study team carried out a series of consultations at the central and local level. The various types of meetings that were undertaken are outlined in the following sections, and the individual meetings themselves are listed in Annex B ⁽¹⁾.

4.2.2 *Central Level Public Meetings*

4.5 Two-rounds of consultation meetings were held at the central level. The first round was in August 2007 when each of the beneficiary parties, with assistance from the World Bank, held public meetings to invite comments on the RSDSC and its implications for the region. Questions and comments received during these central level meetings in 2007 are available on the Study Program website and fed into the design of the RSDSC study programme.

4.6 A second round of consultation meetings were held in July 2008, with the newly appointed FS and ESA consultants presenting and inviting comments on their study work plans and the proposed consultation and communications process. Questions and comments received during these meetings fed into the design of the study programme and have been posted (with responses) on the World Bank website (www.worldbank.org/rds).

4.2.3 *Bilateral Consultation Meetings*

4.7 To complement and follow up on issues raised at the central level public meetings, the FS and ESA teams held bilateral meetings in each of the beneficiary parties with key stakeholders who were identified (through stakeholder mapping) as having a high interest in the scheme and/or limited relevant information.

4.8 These meetings comprised one-on-one meetings with individual stakeholders and larger meetings with several organisations. Stakeholder groups identified for bilateral consultation meetings included:

- NGOs/research institutions;
- Regulatory/statutory consultees; and
- Business (industry/tourism).

4.2.4 *Local Level Public Meetings*

4.9 Local level consultations were conducted with communities, local businesses and NGOs that may be affected by any development near the Red Sea, along the proposed conveyance route and near the Dead Sea. Potential water transmission line routes were not known during Phase 1 and there was no consultation with local level stakeholders during this phase.

(1) *Annex B* presents a chronological list of all stakeholder meetings held to date for the study program. It does not distinguish between consultation phases since, due to the evolutionary nature of the project design, it is difficult to identify a definitive point at which the discussions with stakeholders moved from those of a conceptual to a more detailed project design. For planning purposes, this was assumed to have taken place in July 2009, just prior to the ESA/FS team impact/mitigation workshop at which outline mitigation options began to be developed.



4.10 Each local level meeting included the following:

- A short leaflet describing the proposed scheme in the relevant language was sent out with an invitation letter 10 days in advance of the meeting;
- A neutral, accessible location was chosen for each meeting, allowing participants to meet and speak freely;
- A short presentation was made in the relevant language at the start of each meeting by the study team;
- Posters were produced to support the presentation;
- Where appropriate (*i.e.* in some areas in the Wadi Araba), participants were split into separate (male/female) groups for discussion with one male and one female facilitation team, to allow free discussion; and
- The proceedings were recorded by a scribe.

4.2.5 *Other Phase 1 Engagement Activities*

4.11 In order to engage with the wider public at key intervals, the study team also used the following engagement mechanisms to keep them informed about the proposed scheme and to provide wider opportunity for comment. The following activities were undertaken during Phase 1:

- **Website:** From time to time, the World Bank uploads documents and reports from the study programme to its dedicated RSDSC website; and
- **Email:** The study team set up a dedicated email address for the study, which provides a forum for the public to send their comments about the proposed Scheme.



Key Objectives of Phase 2 Consultation:

- Update stakeholder lists and identify any individuals and groups that may be differentially or disproportionately affected by the scheme because of their disadvantaged or vulnerable status. Such groups may include people who are illiterate, nomadic or absentee landlords, amongst others. Dedicated approaches and an increased level of resources may be needed for communication with such stakeholders so that they fully understand the issues that are potentially affecting them. These may include the use of picture boards and posters, holding meetings outside of the study area (e.g. at seasonal grazing lands -possibly in an erected tent), or the provision of transportation to allow affected stakeholders living outside of the study area to be able to attend meetings.
- Introduce the proposed Scheme, which has been developed in significantly more detail since Phase 1, in particular with specific proposals for location and siting of scheme components ;
- Continued management of local expectations, concerns and any misconceptions;
- Provide key stakeholders with information on the baseline for the assessment and obtain feedback;
- Inform stakeholders about the preferred options for the proposed Scheme;
- Focussed consultation on specific key issues and their proposed mitigation / enhancement measures to enable the study team to check the relative significance of potential impacts and obtain feedback on the proposed mitigation measures and alternatives;
- Presentation and discussion about the proposed grievance mechanism for the scheme.
- Enable affected communities to input into the Scheme design and management plans; and
- Update stakeholders on the activities and plan for engagement.

4.12 During Phase 2 (Detailed Studies), the study team will carry out a series of consultations at the central, regional and local level. This phase of consultation will be undertaken during the detailed studies and will therefore inform, and be informed by, the results of this work. *Annex B* includes a list of stakeholder meetings held to date under this phase.

4.13 This is the main phase of consultation for the ESA and FS study teams, providing an opportunity to update stakeholders on the scheme design and preferred options. The design of the scheme has been substantially refined since the last round of consultation and the likely routes of the various conveyance and freshwater transmission lines are now known, as are the possible locations for the other components of the proposed scheme. This round of consultation will therefore provide a good opportunity to update stakeholders on the proposed design and incorporate their views into our assessment of the environmental and social implication of the various design options.

4.14 The Study of Alternatives (SoA) and Additional Studies (AS) of the Red Sea and Dead Sea have now been commissioned by the World Bank. It will be important to work closely with the consultants undertaking these studies so that consultation activities are coordinated. The proposed meetings for Phase 2 will include information about the work being undertaken by all four study



teams (ESA/FS, SoA, Red Sea Study, Dead Sea Study) and when necessary representatives of each of the study teams will be invited to be present so that they can provide information about their work and any preliminary findings can be discussed with stakeholders.

4.15 Phase 2 consultation activities will include meetings at the central, regional and local levels to provide updated information on the study and manage any misconceptions that may exist ⁽¹⁾. It will also include targeted consultation, focused on those stakeholders most affected by the scheme, whether because of proximity or vulnerability to change. Such consultation will look to identify any local benefits that could be delivered through the scheme and ensure that potential measures to be implemented are appropriate to the local situation.

4.16 An outline grievance mechanism will be developed for the scheme during Phase 2 to allow for concerns and grievances to be captured and responded to. The proposed mechanism will be discussed during community engagement activities to ensure that it addresses concerns promptly and transparently in a culturally appropriate manner, and is readily accessible to all segments of the affected communities.

4.17 The stakeholder lists and mapping has been reviewed and updated prior to this phase of consultation, to ensure that activities are tailored to the needs of different stakeholder groups (see *Annex A*).

4.18 The timing of the Phase 2 consultations is later than originally planned as a result of delays in the overall programme schedule, as documented in the RDSC study progress reports. Mitigation workshops were undertaken during August 2009 and the next phase of meetings are planned to commence from late May 2010 as detailed in *Table 4.1*. Dates for all the meetings listed will be available in early May 2010.

4.19 As with Phase 1, the following is planned for each meeting:

- A short information document describing the proposed scheme will be prepared in the appropriate language and sent out with an invitation letter 10 days in advance of the meeting;
- Public meetings will be advertised in local media 10 to 14 days in advance of the meetings;
- A neutral, accessible location will be chosen for each meeting, allowing participants to meet and speak freely;

(1) For example, in relation to the aforementioned JRWSP or the earlier 'Tshuva scheme'



- A short presentation(s) will be made in the local language at the start of each meeting and cover each of the studies. The Q&A documents that support these meetings will be updated in advance.
- Posters will be produced to support the presentations;
- Where appropriate or necessary (*e.g.* in the villages of the Wadi Araba), participants will be split into separate (male/female) groups for discussion with one male and one female facilitation team, to allow free discussion; and
- The proceedings will be recorded by a scribe, with all questions and answers posted on the RSDSC website.



Table 4.1 Phase 2 Provisional Consultation Schedule (Jordan)

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
1.	Bilateral meetings with technical groups who have a national remit		To be undertaken by the ESA and FS Team Leaders in coordination with the SoA and AS teams.	Amman	March '10 onwards
2.	'Central level public meeting with statutory stakeholders and interested technical and civil society organizations. In Amman, advertised publically.	<p>All statutory invitees on MoE EIA list – e.g:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Water and Irrigation • Jordan Valley Authority • Royal Court • Water Authority of Jordan • Ministry of Environment • Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation • Ministry of Agriculture • Jordanian Armed Forces • Ministry of Tourism • Department of Antiquities • Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Ministry of Municipal Affairs • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Public Works and Housing • Development Zones Corporation • Mutah University Prince Faisal Centre for Dead Sea, Environmental and Energy Research (PFC-DSEER) • Miyahuna (Amman Water Company) 	<p>A technical session undertaken with the two Additional Studies teams and the Study of Alternatives team, including presentation of current scheme options, outline of key environmental and social issues and potential mitigation measures, etc.</p> <p>Presentations and some discussion will be in English, but simultaneous translation into Arabic will be provided.</p>	Amman	Sunday 13 th June 2010 (provisional date)

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
		<p>Also other interested technical & civil society organizations, <i>e.g.</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSCN, JSSD, FOEME, FOE, JoHUD, JRF, JNAF <p>Also national representatives of concerned parties, <i>e.g.</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dead Sea Hotels, • Arab Potash Company 			
3.	Stakeholders in Aqaba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority • Aqaba Development Corporation • Aqaba Governor • Aqaba Water Company • Jordanian Maritime Authority • Aqaba Ports Corporation • Aqaba Container Terminal • Ayla Development • Saraya Development • Marsa Zayed Development • King Hussein International Airport • Marine Science Station • JREDS • Aqaba Marine Park • PERSGA • Association of Dive Clubs of Aqaba • Factories in Southern Industrial Zone (JPMC, APC, Kemapco, etc) • General public 	<p>A technical session undertaken with the Additional Studies (AS) team, focused on the impacts to the GoA.</p> <p>Presentation of scheme options, outline of key environmental and social issues related to GoA, and outline of AS work to be completed.</p> <p>Presentations and most discussion will be in English, but simultaneous translation into Arabic will be provided.</p>	Aqaba	Monday 14 th June 2010 (provisional date)
4.	Dead Sea area stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local municipalities in area (e.g. Sweimeh, Southern Ghors) 	A technical session undertaken with the Additional Studies (AS) team, focused on the	Sweimeh or Hotel Zone	June/ 2010

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local Governorates in area (Madaba, Karak) • Dead Sea Development Company • Arab Potash Company (APC) and sister companies at Dead Sea • Dead Sea Hotels and developments (Marriott, Movenpick, Kempinski, Dead Sea Spa, Holiday Inn, King Hussein Conference Center, Samarrah) • Mutah University Prince Faisal Centre for Dead Sea, Environmental and Energy Research (PFC-DSEER) • Development Zones Cooperation (DZC) <p><i>Note – if most of these groups attend the Amman Scoping Session, this meeting may become a more local community-level consultation in Sweimeh. To be confirmed after Scoping Session.</i></p>	<p>impacts to the Dead Sea.</p> <p>Presentation of scheme options, outline of key environmental and social issues related to Dead Sea, and outline of AS work to be completed.</p> <p>Presentations and most discussion will be in English.</p>		
5.	<p>Village meetings in local villages along the freshwater transmission line route.</p> <p>It is likely that only one meeting will be required close to Abil or Al Ees, for all those in affected villages to attend. This will be confirmed once the transmission line route is finalised. The meeting may be in a tent, if no local venue is available.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local municipality representatives • Tafila, Karak, Amman Governorates representatives • General public from villages along route 	<p>These meetings will be in Arabic, and the presentations will be in Arabic.</p> <p>Men and women will be separated for the discussion. Refreshments to be provided.</p>	Village along route – to be identified (close to Abil or Al Ees)	May - July 2010
6.	FGDs and key informant interviews in local communities in the south Tafila	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews with: 	<p>These meetings will be in Arabic, and the presentations will be in Arabic.</p>	Village along route – to be	May – July 2010

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
	area (names to be determined) along the freshwater transmission line route	<p>Mukhtar, teacher, doctor/nurse, religious leader, elders</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FGDs with: women, agriculturalists, livestock herders 	Men and women will be separated for the discussion. Refreshments to be provided.	identified (close to Abil or Al Ees)	
7.	Village meetings (four in number) along the conveyance route - in Fifa, Finan, Rishe, Rahma.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local municipality representatives (Qatar, Rahma, Rishe, Bir Mathkour, Greigera, Finan, Fifa) • Aqaba Governorate representative • General public & civil & technical organizations from each village • The final list will be agreed with the local leaders in each area, closer to the time of the meeting. 	<p>These meetings will be in Arabic, and the presentations will be in Arabic.</p> <p>Men and women will be separated for the discussion. Refreshments to be provided.</p>	Fifa, Finan, Rishe, Rahma	May - July 2010
8.	FGDs and key informant interviews in local communities (Fifa, Finan, Rishe, Rahma, Qatar) along the conveyance route.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews with: Mukhtar, teacher, doctor/nurse, religious leader, elders, • FGDs with: women, agriculturalists, livestock herders, NGOs & development workers in area. Interviews with development organizations in the area - Jordan River Foundation, Princess Basma Centers, RSCN, the Bir Mathkour project. 	These meetings will be in Arabic, and the presentations will be in Arabic.	Fifa, Finan, Rishe, Rahma,	May - June 2010

Table 4.2 Phase 2 Provisional Consultation Schedule (Israel)

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
1.	Bilateral meetings with technical groups in Israel. These could be separated, or combined into one technical meeting in Tel Aviv.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • Water Authority of Israel, Mekarot (Water Distribution Company) • National Parks Authority • Society for the Protection of Nature • FOEME • Geological Survey of Israel (GSI) • Institute of Oceanographic & Limnological Research (IOLR) • Dead Sea & Arava Institute for Environmental Studies • Israeli Union for Environmental Defence (IUED) • Agricultural R&D Stations in the Southern and Central Arava • The Inter-University Institute for Marine Science in Eilat • The Hebrew University of Jerusalem - The Institute of Earth Sciences • Israeli Defence Forces 	<p>If this is a combined meeting, it will be a technical session, organized and facilitated by the Water Authority of Israel; Presentations from the two Additional Study teams will be included. Presentations will be English, but much of the discussion will be in Hebrew. The Water Authority will determine whether simultaneous translation is required.</p>	Various	June - July 2010
2.	Central level public meeting with statutory stakeholders in Ein Bokek	<p>Central Govt:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Authority of Israel • Ministry of Environmental Protection • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Infrastructure • Ministry of Defence • Ministry of Tourism • Ministry of Interior • Ministry of Labour • National Parks Authority (NPA) • Israel Antiquities Authority 	<p>A technical session undertaken with the two Additional Studies (AS) teams and the Study of Alternatives team.</p> <p>Presentation of scheme options, outline of key environmental and social issues related to DS and GoA, and outline of AS work to be completed.</p> <p>Presentations and most discussion will be in Hebrew.</p>	Ein Bokek	Wednesday 16 th June 2010 (provisional date)

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Authority of Israel, Mekarot (Water Distribution Company) <p>Local Authorities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eilat Municipality • Eilat Regional Council. • Central Arava (Arava Tihona) Regional Council. • Tamar Regional Council (of the Southern Dead Sea) • Megillot Regional Council (of the Northern Dead Sea) • Port in Eilat • Israel Airport Authority • NPA (Nature Parks Authority) at the Dead Sea (Ein Gedi and Ein Fescha), Arava and Eilat area (Masiv Eilat and more). • Mekorot Israel Water Utility • Drainage Authorities (Dead sea, Arava) • KKL <p>Research Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Geological Survey of Israel (GSI) • Institute of Oceanographic & Limnological Research (IOLR) • Tel Aviv University - Department of Geophysics and Planetary Sciences • Dead Sea & Arava Institute for Environmental Studies • Israeli Union for Environmental Defence (IUED) • Agricultural R&D Stations in the Southern and Central Arava • The Inter-University Institute for Marine Science in Eilat 			

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Hebrew University of Jerusalem - The Institute of Earth Sciences General public - this will be publically advertised, with invitations sent by Water Authority of Israel (WAI) to the above GOI institutions. 			
3.	Marine stakeholders in Eilat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eilat Regional Authority Eilat Municipality Port authority in Eilat Israel Airport Authority? Mekorot Israel Water Utility Tourism industry groups to be identified - marine NGOs, dive groups, etc General public 	<p>A technical session undertaken with the Additional Studies (AS) team, focused on the impacts to the GoA.</p> <p>Presentation of scheme options, outline of key environmental and social issues related to GoA, and outline of AS work to be completed.</p> <p>Presentations and most discussion will be in Hebrew.</p>	Eilat	Tuesday 15 th June (provisional date)
4.	One village meeting in central/southern Arava Valley	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hevel Eilat Municipality (Central Arava (Arava Tihona) Regional Council.) representatives General public from area Kibbutz Settlements and other agricultural groups in the Arava (e.g. Yotvata, Gerofit, Ketura, Lotan, Yahel, Paran, Zofar, Sappir, etc) 	<p>A technical session, focused on the impacts to the GoA, including presentation of scheme concept, outline of key environmental and social issues related to GoA, and outline of Sub-Study A.</p> <p>Presentations and discussion will be in Hebrew.</p>	Central Arava - TBA, perhaps Arava Research Station or Hevel Eilat municipality	June - July 2010
5.	FGDs and key informant interviews in local communities (e.g. Yotvata, Gerofit, Ketura, Lotan, Yahel, Paran, Zofar, Sappir, etc) in Arava Valley (TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Key informant interviews with teacher, doctor/nurse, local leaders, FGDs with: women, agriculturalists, livestock herders, researchers, 	<p>This meeting will be in Hebrew, and the presentations will be in Hebrew. Refreshments to be provided.</p>	Selected communities in Wadi Araba	June - July 2010
6.	Village meetings along proposed freshwater transmission lines - Arad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local municipality representatives (from Arad, Ein Gedi & Hatseva) 	<p>This meeting will be in Hebrew, and the presentations will be in Hebrew. Refreshments to be provided.</p>	Arad, Hatseva	June - July 2010

No	Type & Audience	Preliminary Stakeholder List	Details	Location	Date
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hatseva - Ein Gedi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tamar Regional Council (of the Southern Dead Sea) and Megillot Regional Council (of the Northern Dead Sea). • General public from Arad, Hatseva, Ein Bokok and Ein Gedi, 			
7.	FGDs and key informant interviews in local communities (Arad, Hatseva, Ein Bokek , Ein Gedi) along proposed freshwater transmission lines.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews with: farmers, agricultural workers, tourism workers, • FGDs with: women, farmers, agriculturalists, livestock herders, tourism workers 	This meeting will be in Hebrew, and the presentations will be in Hebrew. Refreshments to be provided.	A selection of places around Arad, Ein Gedi, Hatseve, etc.	

Table 4.3 Phase 2 Provisional Consultation Schedule (Palestinian Authority)

No	Type & Audience		Details	Location	Date
1.	Courtesy meetings with the Mayor and Governor of Jericho, and Governor of Bethlehem.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bethlehem • Jericho 	Courtesy meeting with maps. Possibly in Arabic or English.	Jericho Bethlehem	May - June 2010
2.	Central level public meeting with statutory stakeholders, NGOs, civil society and the public in Jericho	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Office of the President • Palestinian Water Authority (PWA) • Ministry of Agriculture • Negotiations Support Unit • Ministry of Planning • Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency • Ministry of Labour • Ministry of Finance • Environmental Quality Authority (EQA) • Ministry of Health • Ministry of National Economy • Ministry of Local Government • Land registration department • West Bank Water Department, Jericho Municipality • Bethlehem Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (BSSA). • Hebron Water Utility • Other water distribution utilities • Local municipalities in area • NGOs present in area <p>The invitee list to be finalized by the PWA.</p>	A technical session, including presentation of scheme concept, outline of key environmental and social issues. Presentations by the two Additional Studies teams and the Study of Alternatives team. of the work being conducted Presentations may be in English with the discussion in English and/or Arabic. Translation will be provided.	Jericho	Thursday 17 th June 2010 (provisional date)
3.	Bilateral meetings with technical groups in Palestinian Authority <i>Note this could be combined with the main meeting in Jericho, depending on advice from the PWA, perhaps as an additional technical</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al Najah University: Water and Environment Studies Centre, and Earth Science and Seismic Engineering Centre, Energy Research Centre • Bethlehem University: Water and Soil Environmental Research Unit 	Technical session, including presentation of scheme concept, outline of key environmental and social issues, summaries of the work of the 2 Additional Studies and the Study of Alternatives Presentations may be in English with the discussion in English and/or Arabic.	Ramallah or Birzeit	June 2010

No	Type & Audience		Details	Location	Date
	<i>session.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Al-Azhar University: Faculty of Science, Environmental Protection and Research Institute (EPRI) (Gaza) • Birzeit University – Institute of Water Studies • EWASH and other NGOs working in the Palestinian Authority 			
4.	FGDs and key informant interviews in local communities around Jericho (to be identified In conjunction with the PWA and Jericho municipality) along proposed freshwater transmission line.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key informant interviews with: Mukhtar, teacher, doctor/nurse, religious leader, • FGDs with: women, farmers, , livestock herders, tradesman 	This meeting will be in English and/or Arabic, and the presentations will be in English and/or Arabic Refreshments to be provided.	Jericho area	May - July 2010

Additional Consultation Activities:

In addition to the activities outlined in *Tables 4.1-4.3* the study team is considering running a series of exhibitions as well as preparing a video illustration of the RSDSC.

RSDSC Exhibitions

These would be public, open events in Jordan, Israel and the Palestinian Authorities that stakeholders can attend throughout the day. Up to date information, relevant literature and illustrations about the scheme would be exhibited and representatives for each of the five study teams available, to answer questions. The aim of these events is that they are less formal than the central level public meetings, providing stakeholders with more flexibility about when they attend and an informal setting in which they can ask questions of the study teams.

RSDSC Short Film (To Be Confirmed)

Short films have the advantages of combining sound and visual images in a user friendly format. Combining sight and sound can draw an audience into the subject matter and with technological advances it is increasingly easy to host films on web based platforms. Films can relay a moderate amount of information in a relatively short amount of time and so developing a film of the RSDSC for the study website would be a way of providing clear information and may help to dispel some of the confusion with the JRSP that has emerged in recent months.

4.4

PHASE 3 CONSULTATION ACTIVITIES

Key Objectives of Phase 3 Consultation:

- Support the beneficiaries in undertaking public hearing(s) to disclose the Draft Final ESA and gain feedback on issues raised and mitigation and management measures proposed.

4.20 The beneficiary parties will have primary responsibility for consultation during the third (and final) phase of the study programme (ESA Finalisation and Disclosure). The study team will provide support during this phase of consultation - the updated PCCP will be available with a full list of stakeholders consulted, meetings held and key issues that have been raised to date; the draft ESA report and non-technical executive summary will also have been produced for use during this phase. The study team will also be available to coordinate inputs from the five study teams and present their findings, as needed. It is emphasised that the primary purpose of this phase of consultation is disclosure, and that consideration of design options and mitigation measures will have already been completed during the earlier phases of the study.

4.21 A Phase 3 Consultation Report will be produced towards the end of the phase, describing the final outcomes of the PCCP process undertaken for the study programme, and outlining a proposed future programme for consultation activities by the beneficiary parties following study completion.

5 CONSULTATION OUTCOMES TO DATE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1 The following sections provide a brief synthesis of the outcomes of the stakeholder consultation activities carried out to date in each beneficiary party jurisdiction (as detailed in *Annex B*), followed by overall conclusions for the study program. The results presented are primarily for the first phase of consultation (*Section 4.2*) only, since the detailed phase 2 consultation activities are not yet underway.

5.2 Questions and comments received during the large central-level public meetings held in 2008 and described in *Section 4.2* have also been posted (with responses) on the RSDSC Study Program website (www.worldbank.org/rds).

5.3 The full outcomes of phase 2 consultation activities will be summarised in the next PCCP update that will be produced towards the end of 2010.

5.2 CONSULTATIONS IN JORDAN

5.2.1 Consultation and Permitting Procedure

5.4 Issues raised concerning the consultation and permitting procedure itself were focussed on a number of topics. These concerned:

- the possibility of a time limit to respond to questions and comments raised during the public meetings;
- whether an environmental study of the area to be tunnelled would be undertaken;
- whether Jordanian experts would be involved in the consultation, design and permitting process;
- how negative impacts resulting from the proposals would be dealt with and
- whether these impacts might result in the scheme not going ahead.

5.2.2 Design of the Scheme

5.5 Many people were interested in learning more about the design proposals including the following key issues.

5.6 *Conveyance* - There was particular interest in the conveyance of water between the Red and Dead Seas. These questions concerned:

- the nature of the pipeline (i.e. was it to be open or closed, and in which regions/countries);
- the route the pipeline was going to take (in particular which countries it was going to pass through); and
- the area of land that the development would cover.



Some consultees wanted to know more about the decision-making process for the location of intakes, and whether ecosystems associated with these intakes would be taken into account.

5.7 *Construction plan* - Questions were raised concerning the amount of time required for the pipeline/tunnel to be constructed, what the start date for the Project was, and whether final reports would be publically available.

5.8 *Pumping* - Questions were raised over where pumping would take place and whether it would be controlled or not. Some consultees wanted to know what the total pumping capacity required would be.

5.9 *Water distribution* - Many of the consultation meetings were dominated by the question of how much freshwater people might be able to receive in their home areas as a result of the scheme. Many consultees in the Wadi Araba were keen that freshwater produced by the Project be used for drinking and agriculture. Others noted that some proposals for large real estate projects in the area included lagoons and wanted to know whether water from the Project might be available for these purposes.

5.10 *Finance* - There was interest in who might fund the scheme and how freshwater would be distributed as a result.

5.11 *Alternatives* - There were a number of queries concerning alternatives to the proposed Red-Dead conveyance option design. Many consultees wanted to know if the Med-Dead route had been considered. Some consultees wanted to know how the final location of the canal would be selected.

5.12 *Monitoring* -A number of consultees wanted to know if monitoring stations would be present along the pipeline, and whether the levels of the Red Sea and Dead Sea would be monitored.

5.13 *Management* - The question was raised over whether an oversight committee would be established to manage the conveyance once construction was completed. Consultees also wanted to know whether local companies would be involved in construction, and what standards international construction companies would follow. The point was raised that there is a need to conduct a comprehensive strategic assessment in Aqaba to take into account cumulative impacts from the various projects that are occurring in the area.

5.14 *Desalination* - The question was raised over the number of desalination plants that would be constructed and whether their locations had been determined. It was suggested that a desalination plant might be placed near Aqaba.

5.15 *Land distribution* - The point was raised that land distribution by the government was halted over ten years ago, in anticipation of a development to



carry Red Sea water to the Dead Sea. The question was asked about when the distribution process would restart. Some consultees said that no scheme should begin until land distribution has been completed.

5.2.3 *Impacts of the Proposed Scheme*

5.16 *Industry* - There was a lot of interest in the impacts of the proposed scheme on the local Potash, farming and tourism industries. The extraction industries were generally concerned with changing water levels and quality, whereas farmers asked about changes in land availability, and distribution and use of freshwater (including those of nomads).

5.17 *Employment* - There was particular interest in the potential for local employment, including employment of women, in the construction of the conveyance.

5.18 *Groundwater and hydrogeology* - A number of consultees enquired about the risk of impacts on groundwater (as a result of a leak from the conveyance system, for example) and what the influence the local geology and hydrogeology might have on this, including local seismic activity.

5.19 *Mixing* - Many consultees wanted to know what potential impacts to the physical characteristics (density, colour, evaporation rate) of the Dead Sea might arise as a result of Red Sea and Dead Sea water mixing.

5.20 *Sinkholes* - A number of consultees asked whether the scheme would prevent sinkholes forming.

5.21 *Freshwater* - The question was raised over whether any new industry would be created in the area as a result of the freshwater availability.

5.22 *Wildlife* - A number of questions were raised concerning the potential impact of the scheme on local fish populations and terrestrial animals. One consultee was worried about the potential impacts on migratory bird species.

5.23 *Red Sea* - Questions were raised on the impact on the Red Sea levels and the ports.

5.24 *Risk* - Consultees raised the possibility of the risk to the scheme from physical and socioeconomic factors such as regional instability, local seismic activity, climate change and urbanisation. In addition, the concern was raised over the possibility of people stealing water for drinking or agriculture.



5.3 CONSULTATIONS IN ISRAEL

5.3.1 *Scheme Alternatives*

5.26 *Lack of study of alternatives* - The issue most consistently raised was the absence of a large scale independent study of strategic alternatives. Concern was raised that such a study had not been completed as a first step, and that a 'zero' or 'no project' option had not yet been adequately taken into consideration.

5.27 *Conveyance from the Mediterranean* - Many people suggested that the proposals that are the subject of the present study are inferior to other options for restoring the Dead Sea. Consultees wanted to know why an alternative that considered conveyance from the Mediterranean was not being considered.

5.28 *Replenishment of the River Jordan* - A number of additional alternative routes were suggested. Many consultees argued that the replenishment of the River Jordan should be prioritised as this was best way to save the Dead Sea. Another stated that water should be brought from Haifa or Gaza, through Gaza to Hebron, before finally entering the Dead Sea. The possibility of water conveyance from Turkey was also suggested.

5.3.2 *Planning of the Scheme*

5.29 Various issues were raised concerning planning to implement the scheme. Comments were made that the implementation schedule must be accelerated. Other consultees made the suggestion that the scheme must be built in phases, with an initial pilot phase to test the impact on the Dead Sea. Some wanted to know what the role of the Israeli statutory planning institutes would be. Others wanted to know how long the Project would take to complete if it was approved.

5.3.3 *Financing*

5.30 Some consultees wanted to know where the funds for any development would actually come from.

5.3.4 *Consultation Procedure*

5.31 *Representation* - Disappointment was expressed that there was no World Bank representative present at the Ein-Bokek public meeting in 2008. One consultee at this meeting stated the opinion that the final decision to go ahead with the scheme would be made on a political basis, and that such a decision had probably already been taken.

5.32 *Research for sub-studies* - A number of consultees wanted to know how the teams for the sub-studies would be constituted and what the study teams felt about the research required. The question was also raised over whether



modelling would be carried out in the sub-studies. Other consultees also questioned whether there was enough time to do the necessary research. It was of concern that the Project had only two years to collect all the required information to make an informed decision.

5.33 *Disclosure of inception reports* - A regional environmental NGO asked why the inception reports had not yet been disclosed on the World Bank website.

5.3.5 *Potential Impacts of the Scheme*

5.34 *Water mixing* - There were significant concerns over mixing of the two types of salt water, and how water chemistry would be affected as a result.

5.35 *Social impacts* - The main social concerns centred on the political ramifications of the development, on water issues and associated development spin-offs.

5.36 *Ecological impacts* - Concerns were expressed that if the conveyance were an open channel, it could threaten ecological corridors, therefore causing genetic isolation of terrestrial populations. It was also suggested that bird migration needed greater attention in the study since many species have important breeding grounds in the study area. In addition, it was suggested that insect and invertebrate migration in the area needed to be investigated.

5.37 *Dead Sea works* - Questions were raised about how the Dead Sea Works might be affected by the changing level and chemistry of the Dead Sea. In particular, there was concern that gypsum formation might affect operations.

5.38 *Induced Development* - There was significant concern over potential development of the desert areas resulting from increased availability of fresh water, which would change the character of the area and make it harder to maintain the lifestyle that many of the residents value. Concerns were exacerbated by the publicity around the possibility of a Las Vegas style development complex being constructed in the Arava Valley ('the Tshuva scheme'), which many consultees (falsely) believed had some association with the current study.

5.4 *CONSULTATIONS IN PALESTINIAN AUTHORITY AREAS*

5.4.1 *Political Implications*

5.39 Concern was raised that there might be political agendas unconnected with the ostensible purposes of the scheme that might not be in the interests of the local residents. These concerns related mainly to issues around access to land and water in the areas of interest to the Palestinian Authority.



5.40 Another consultee stated that the issues associated with the scheme were trivial given all the other problems that the Palestinian Authority.

5.4.2 *Strategic Alternatives*

5.41 *Med-Dead* - Many consultees wanted to know why the Med-Dead proposal was no longer being considered. Some believed that the Med-Dead option is superior to the scheme currently under study.

5.42 *River Jordan* - It was pointed out that one reason for the decline in the level of the Dead Sea was that the flow in the Jordan River was becoming less. Consultees wanted to know whether this be taken into consideration in the study of strategic alternatives.

5.43 *Turkey* - The question was raised if whether sourcing water from Turkey would be the best option.

5.4.3 *Design of the Scheme*

5.44 *Access to water* - This was a major concern of consultees. Concerns were raised that the Palestinian Authority currently has limited access to water resources, including from the Jordan River and local aquifers, as well as a lack of access to the Dead Sea shoreline. They wanted to know how the scheme would allocate the desalinated water.

5.45 One consultee stated that one alternative with the fresh water produced would be to use it in the Jordan Valley and make some changes in the King Abdullah (East Ghor) Canal.

5.4.4 *Impacts*

5.46 *Tourism* - One consultee wanted to know whether Palestinians would be able to set up tourism projects along the route of any freshwater pipeline. It was suggested that changes in Dead Sea composition as a result of mixing could deter tourists, particularly those that off came to the area for the supposed healing properties of the waters.

5.47 *Dead Sea* - One consultee wanted to know whether it would actually be disadvantageous to allow the Dead Sea to continue to fall.

5.48 *Mixing* - Concern was raised by a number of consultees regarding the impacts of mixing water bodies with different chemical characteristics.

5.49 *Urbanization* - The concern was raised that increased freshwater availability risks promoting uses that could harm the environment through urbanizing the Wadi Araba/Arava Area.



5.50 *Risk* - Consultees pointed out that significant risks to the operation of such a scheme included the seismic and flood risk of water conveyance in alluvial areas.

5.5

CONCLUSIONS

5.51 The phase 1 consultation activities undertaken demonstrate a number of similarities and differences across jurisdictions. The main similarities concern whether the study of alternatives is adequately taking into account the full range of options for the pipeline routing. The Med-Dead, River Jordan and Turkey alternatives feature strongly in this regard, particularly the Med-Dead alternative. In addition, there is wide ranging concern regarding the potential ecological and social impacts of the scheme. Ecological concerns centre on the construction of large structures within a fragile desert environment and the effect on migratory birds. Economic and social concerns relate to the mixing of effects on the Dead Sea including potential impacts on tourism and the local chemical industry.

5.52 Some concerns were shared by consultees throughout the region. These included: the effect of mixing on the Dead Sea and consequent effects on tourism and industry; the effect of induced development of the Wadi Araba/ Arava Valley; and, the effect on local ecology – especially birdlife. There were also a number of difference of between issues raised by consultees of the three beneficiary parties. In Jordan, where current proposals suggest that the physical works will be mainly located, consultees tended to highlight potential social and ecological impacts of construction and jobs. In Israel, concerns centred on the lack of alternatives studies and the mechanisms for managing future construction and operation of the facilities. In the Palestinian Authority, there were concerns over how the scheme might impact other political and resource allocation interests that are of greater immediate concern.

5.53 It is clear from the consultation process that the study has very high public profile, especially in Israel, but also in Jordan and to some extent in the Palestinian Authority. Amongst stakeholders there was a genuine appreciation of the consultation process and their involvement in it. There were, however, a number of consultees who were frustrated by the process. Frustrations were expressed, for example, by environmental groups concerned that two years were not long enough to fully investigate all potential significant impacts resulting from the proposed scheme. This finding highlights the need for ongoing communication between stakeholders, especially between the various technical groups involved in the study. It also highlights the importance of feeding back findings to consultees at the end of study period.



5.54 One of the priorities for phase 2 of the stakeholder consultation programme will be to engage with a number of identified groups that have not yet been adequately consulted, including:

- Women's groups in the Araba valley in Jordan
- University – students and researchers in the Palestinian Authority
- Statutory stakeholders in Israel
- Locally affected persons along the potential freshwater pipeline routes in Israel and the Palestinian Authority.



Annex A

Stakeholder Listings

Table A1.1 List of Israeli Stakeholders

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/interest in the Project
Government			
Central Government	Water Authority of Israel	Water policy & planning	GOI designated contact agency for RSDSC. Member of TSC
	Ministry of Environmental Protection	Environmental regulator	Environmental concerns and management. Environmental permitting
	Ministry of Agriculture	Responsible for agricultural policy	Concerned if there are project implications on agriculture
	Ministry of Infrastructure	Responsible for infrastructure policy	Central policy for infrastructure advancement
	Ministry of Defence/IDf	Responsible for Defence	Concerned if border crossings are required, or infrastructure is adjacent to border. Concerned if infrastructure are overlapping to army land uses. Concerns over the proximity of labour camps to the border. Concerns over the origin of labour (if not local).
	Ministry of Tourism	Responsible for tourism policy	Concerned with impacts on tourism in Eilat and Dead Sea areas.
	Ministry of Interior	Responsible for statutory planning. Responsible for Israel Land Administration (ILA)	Concerned with planning process. Concerned with state owned land.
	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Labor	Responsible for workers rights, health and safety in work; In charge of business and entrepreneurship, licensing in the West bank (via the local DCO - District Coordination Office)	Workers rights, health and safety; Business licensing and coordinating economic development in the west bank between the Israeli Government and PA
	Prime Minister's Office/Ministry of Regional Cooperation	Responsible for regional cooperation	Regional projects; General economic development

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/interest in the Project
	National Parks Authority (NPA)	Manages national parks.	Concerned with impacts on natural reserves and ecology
	Israel Antiquities Authority	Responsible for protection of archaeological sites.	Concerned with impacts on cultural heritage.
Authorities or Municipalities	Eilat Municipality	Local government for Eilat	Concerned with land use and impacts in Eilat (if any)
	Eilat Regional Council.	Regional government	Concerned with land use and impacts in the authority area
	Central Arava (Arava Tihona) Regional Council.	Regional government	Concerned with land use and impacts in the authority area
	Tamar Regional Council (of the Southern Dead Sea)	Regional government	Concerned with land use and impacts in the authority area
	Megillot Regional Council (of the Northern Dead Sea)	Regional government	Concerned with land use and impacts in the authority area
	Port in Eilat	Port Authority	Concerned with impacts on the port.
	Israel Airport Authority	Airport and border terminals Authority	Concerned with impacts on the airports and border terminals.
	Mekorot Israel Water Utility	Bulk water supplier	Would be responsible for freshwater distribution.
	Drainage Authorities (Dead sea, Arava)	Responsible drainage facilities and streams rehabilitation in the authority area.	Impacts on surface and groundwater
Communities/ Landowners			
	Local Residents in Eilat	Residents	Concerned with land use and construction impacts, marine environment.
	Kibbutz Settlements in the Arava	Agricultural collectives	Concerned with impacts on land uses, groundwater and environment
	Local communities in the project area	Local communities	Concerned with construction and environmental impacts
	Kibbutz and Moshav Settlements at the Dead Sea	Agricultural collectives	Concerned with impacts on groundwater and environment, and impacts on sinkholes and Dead Sea
	Land owners - public or private	Land owners	Concerned with land use, access, construction impacts

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/interest in the Project
Private Sector			
	Hotel Industry in Eilat	Tourism entities	Concerned with impacts on marine environment, tourism
	Local Tourism in the Arava Region (mostly bed & breakfasts)	Tourism entities	Concerned with impacts on tourism
	Hotel Industry and local tourism in Dead Sea	Tourism entities	Concerned with impacts on Dead Sea level, water quality and landscape
	Cosmetics and medicinal Industry at the Dead Sea	Industrial entities	Concerned with impacts on Dead Sea industries, water quality and tourism
	Dead Sea Works	Industrial entities	Concerned with impacts on water quality and climate, and impacts on industrial processes
NGOs/Research Institutions			
NGOs	Friends of the Earth ME (FOEME)	International environmental NGO	Concerned with impacts on environment and socio economics
	Society for Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI)	Israeli environmental NGO	Concerned with impacts on environment
	Life and Environment	Umbrella organisation for other green NGOs (e.g. SPNI)	Concerned with impacts on environment
	Tzalul	Dedicated to protecting the seas and rivers of Israel	Concerned with impacts on the marine environment.
Research Institutions	Geological Survey of Israel (GSI)	Research institution	Technical capability related to geology, seismic, Dead Sea physics and chemistry
	Institute of Oceanographic & Limnological Research (IOLR)	Research institution	Technical capability related to Red Sea and Dead Sea physics and chemistry
	Tel Aviv University – Department of Geophysics and Planetary Sciences	Research institution	Technical capability related to climate change
	Dead Sea & Arava Institute for Environmental Studies	Research institution	Technical capability related to ecology and socio-economics
	Israeli Union for Environmental Defence (IUED)	One of the influential environmental non-governmental organisations.	Concerned with impacts on environment and community.

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/interest in the Project
	Agricultural R&D Stations in the Southern and Central Arava Kibbutz and Moshav Settlements (cooperative settlements) in the Central Arava	Research institutions	Aiming to serve the development needs of the new settlements at officially declared high priority regions along the Israeli borders.
	The Inter-University Institute for Marine Science in Eilat	Research institution	Technical capability related to Red Sea and Dead Sea physics and chemistry
	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem - The Institute of Earth Sciences	Research institution	Technical capability related to environment
	KKL	Organization engaged in land preparation and management of forestry land	Concerned with impact on forest areas
Other (political parties, religious groups, media)			
Television media	Israeli Channel 1, 2, 10	Local broadcast media	Concerned with social, economic, environmental and political implications of project
	Newspapers - Haaretz, Yediot-Hacharonot, Maariv, Israel Hayom (free)	Local print media	Concerned with social, economic, environmental and political implications of project
	Ynet, Walla, The Marker, Calcalist	Local news sites - Some are owned by print media others independent	Concerned with social, economic, environmental and political implications of project

Table A2.1 List of Jordanian Stakeholders

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connection to/interest in the Project
Government			
Central Government	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Line ministry responsible for water policy.	Concerned with impacts on water policy.
	Jordan Valley Authority	Responsible for the integrated development of Jordan Valley territory that is more than 300m below sea level to the north of the Dead Sea, and 500m below sea level to the south of the Dead Sea. Includes bulk water provision for municipal, industrial and agricultural purposes, and land development and distribution for agricultural and municipal uses. Lead GOJ agency for RSDSC study programme.	Sits on TSC and Study Management Unit.
	Royal Court	Responsible, along with Council of Ministers, for national strategic policies.	Commissioned land use planning for Wadi Araba. Commissioned Water Strategy
	Water Authority of Jordan	Responsible for bulk water management and supply. WAJ reports to Minister of Water.	Concerned with impacts on water supply.
	Ministry of Environment	Environmental regulator outside Aqaba Zone.	Concerned with all environmental impacts. Sits on TSC.
	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Responsible for strategic development planning and foreign donor aid.	Sits on TSC.
	Ministry of Agriculture	Responsible for agricultural policy	Concerned with impacts on agricultural policy.
	Jordanian Armed Forces	Responsible for public security and border control	Concerned with security implications.
	Department of Antiquities	Responsible for antiquities protection	Concerned with impacts on archaeological and cultural heritage
	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Foreign Ministry	Interested in impacts on foreign and regional relations and policy.

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connection to/interest in the Project
	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Line ministry responsible for servicing municipal government. Includes Higher Planning Council.	Concerned with regional planning and land use issues.
	Ministry of Interior	Line ministry responsible for public security, police & intelligence services, local governorates, etc.	Interested in security implications, eg along border.
	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Line ministry for public infrastructure, roads, schools, hospitals, etc.	Possibly involved with infrastructure planning and/or approvals.
	Department of Lands and Survey	Responsible for land ownership records.	Possibly involved in land acquisition issues.
Local Government	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority	Regional authority in Aqaba Zone. Environmental regulator for Zone. Has some transferred responsibility for Wadi Araba water issues.	Concerned with all social and environmental impacts in the Aqaba Zone, environmental clearance, intake location, land use, etc.
	Aqaba Development Corporation	Local development corporation in Aqaba Zone	Concerned with impacts on development and economic development, and infrastructure and utilities.
	Local Municipalities in project area	Local municipalities through which conveyance line or freshwater transmission line might pass.	Concerned with local land use and social and economic impacts.
	Local Governorates in project area (Aqaba, Tafila, Karak)	Local authorities through which conveyance line or freshwater transmission line might pass.	Concerned with local land use and social and economic impacts.
	Aqaba Water Company	Water utility in Aqaba	Concerned with impacts on water supply, resources and demand in Aqaba region
	Jordanian Maritime Authority	Responsible for shipping	Concerned with impacts on shipping traffic
	Aqaba Ports Corporation	Operates Aqaba ports	Concerned with effects on port operations
Communities/ Landowners			
	Farmers in Southern Ghors	Agricultural communities	Concerned with impacts to livelihood, water supply and land use

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connection to/interest in the Project
	Local communities along conveyance route (Qatar, Rahma, Rishe, Bir Mathkour, Greigera, Finan, Ghor Fifa, Ghor Safi, etc)	Communities – settled Bedouin and agricultural communities	Concerned with construction impacts, land take, resettlement, and potential benefits
	Local communities near desalination plant (Ghor Fifa)	Communities	Concerned with construction and operation impacts, land take, resettlement
	Local communities along transmission routes (names to be added)	Communities	Concerned with construction impacts, land take, resettlement
Private Sector			
	Arab Potash Company (APC) and other industrial entities at Dead Sea	Industrial extraction enterprises along Dead Sea southern basin	Concerned with level changes and water quality changes to Dead Sea
	Dead Sea Hotels	Tourism entities along Dead Sea north-eastern shoreline	Concerned with level changes and water quality changes in Dead Sea
	Ayla Development in Aqaba	Tourism & residential development on Aqaba north shore	Adjacent to one possible pipeline route, riparian to north shoreline
	Jordanian Nuclear Commission	State Nuclear Agency	Possibly interested in energy requirements and water supply
	King Hussein International Airport (Aqaba)	Regional airport in Aqaba	Close to possible pipeline route
	Central Electricity Generating Company (CEGCO), NEPCO (electricity distribution company) & Aqaba Thermal Power Plant (ATPP)	Energy generation	Concerned with energy demand and distribution
NGOs/Research Institutions			
	Royal Marine Ecological Diving Society	Marine environmental NGO.	Concerned with impacts on marine ecology.
	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	Environmental NGO. Manages protected areas.	Concerned with impacts on social environment and ecology, especially existing and proposed protected areas in Wadi Araba. Research capability.

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connection to/interest in the Project
	Friends of the Earth ME (Jordan)	Environmental lobby group and NGO	Concerned about environmental impacts and Dead Sea basin.
	Jordan University: Centre for Strategic Studies	Research centre, public opinion.	Capability in surveys and assessment
	Marine Science Station, Aqaba	Marine research centre	Concerned with marine environmental impacts. Capability in water quality monitoring, surveys and marine ecology.
	Jordan University: Water and Environment Research and Study Centre (WERSC)	Research centre	Technical capability in certain fields
	Jordan University of Science and Technology Queen Rania Al-Abdullah Centre for Environmental Science and Technology (QRACEST)	Research centre	Technical capability in certain fields
	Mutah University Prince Faisal Centre for Dead Sea, Environmental and Energy Research (PFC-DSEER)	Research centre	Physical modelling of Dead Sea mixing
	The Hashemite University Centre of Environmental Studies	Research centre	Technical capability for ecological surveys
	Balqa Applied University	Research centre	Technical capability in certain fields
	Royal Scientific Society	Government research centre	Technical capability in certain fields
	Royal Jordanian Geographical Centre	Government agency providing maps	Provide maps and data
	National Centre for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer	Agricultural research and education agency	No relevance
	The Higher Council for Science Technology: Jordan Badia Research and Development Centre	Research institution related to the Jordanian Badia	No relevance as the project will not impact the Badia regions
	Jordan River Foundation	Social development charity	Involved in social development in Wadi Araba.
IFIs and Donors			
	AFD	French donor agency	Support to study programme, potential donor to project
	JICA	Japanese donor agency	Support to study programme, potential donor to project

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connection to/interest in the Project
	KOICA	South Korean donor agency	Support to study programme, potential donor to project
	SIDA	Swedish donor agency	Support to study programme, potential donor to project
	USAID	US donor agency	Support to study programme, potential donor to project
	GTZ	German donor agency	Potential donor to project
	EU	EU donor agency	Potential donor to project
	Embassies of interested donors	Embassies of France, Italy, South Korea, Holland and Greece	Potential donor to project
	other	Various other donors and development agencies	Potential donor to project
Other (political parties, religious groups, media)			
News Agencies	Petra News Agency	Government news agency	Provides official press releases
	Jordan Times	Print media	Interested in project details and implications/benefits to Jordan
	Al-Ghad		
	Al-Arab Al-Yawm		
	Al-Rai		
	Ad-Dustour		

Table A3.1 List of Palestinian Authority Stakeholders

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/ interest in the Project
Government			
Central Government	Office of the President	Head of Palestinian Authority	Final decision maker in Palestinian Authority
	Palestinian Water Authority (PWA)	Responsible for water resource and supply policy and planning (is the regulatory body).	Official appointed representative from the Palestinian Authority on the Technical Steering Committee (TSC).
	Ministry of Agriculture	Responsible for agricultural policy.	Only related if agricultural water is provided.
	Negotiations Support Unit	Peace negotiations unit (working to prepare the negotiation files on the final status issues).	Water is a major component of the peace negotiations.
New Name	Ministry of Planning and Administrative Development	Responsible for preparing the development plan (medium term) coordinate with donors.	The official signatory to the MOU for the Red Dead
	Palestinian Investment Promotion Agency	Consulting and information body related to donor support.	May be involved in financing discussions if project goes ahead.
	Ministry of Labour	Regulatory body that conducts monitoring and coordination for labour issues.	May be involved if construction labour is required.
	Ministry of Finance	Responsible for PA budgeting and financing.	Takes an interested in all major infrastructure projects.
	Environmental Quality Authority (EQA)	Regulatory body for the environment.	Responsible for protected areas management and for environmental permitting, to ensure compliance with National EIA guidelines.
	Ministry of Health	Responsible for all aspects of the health sector	Interested in potential health impacts (positive and negative) of project

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/ interest in the Project
	Ministry of National Economy	Body for registration, licensing and coordinating investments (only relevant for private sector?)	
	Ministry of Local Government	Governs the municipalities.	May have a role in land access permits, and routing access.
	Land registration department	Land ownership registration	Land acquisition a long the pipeline route
Local Government	Municipalities close to possible transmission route (to be determined once route is known)	Local municipal government.	Local level coordination, construction permits and access.
	West Bank Water Department	Involved in water supply planning and infrastructure in West Bank.	Involved if freshwater supplied to Palestinian Authority areas.
	Bethlehem Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (BSSA).	Involved in water supply infrastructure in Bethlehem.	Involved if freshwater supplied to Bethlehem area.
	Hebron Water Utility	Involved in water supply infrastructure in Hebron.	Involved if freshwater supplied to Hebron area.
	Other water distribution utilities	Involved in water supply infrastructure in other areas.	Involved if freshwater supplied to other areas.
	Governorates along transmission route (will be named once route is known)	Local authorities	Local level coordination.
Communities/ Land owners			
	Households and communities along freshwater pipeline route	Local communities.	May experience construction-related impacts.
Private Sector			
	Chambers of Commerce, Businessmen's Associations	Business associations.	Organisations with direct economic interest on the proposed Project.
	It is an NGO		Either through gaining contracts or due to economic impacts of the proposed Project.
	It is an NGO		
NGOs/Research Institutions			

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/ interest in the Project
NGOs	EWASH forum (Environment Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) PHG to list the members.	International NGOs and UN agencies with an interest in water and sanitation.	Technical expertise, consultation,
	Environmental NGO Network (PENGON Members)	A network of environmental NGOs in PA.	Technical expertise, consultation.
	Palestinian Hydrology Group for Water and Environmental Resources Development	Research and development in the field of water and sanitation	Technical expertise, consultees, community work, lobby
	Applied Research Institute – Jerusalem, Bethlehem	Research centre with an interest in water issues.	Technical expertise, consultees
	Land Research Centre	Research in land use issues	Technical expertise
	Palestinian Agricultural Relief Committees	Research and development in agricultural related issues	Technical expertise, community work
	The Palestinian Association for Cultural Exchange	Interested in the cultural heritage	Technical expertise
	The Society for Environmental Protection (Jenin)	Environmental issues in Palestine	Technical expertise
	Palestinian Wildlife Society (Bethlehem)	Interested in wildlife	Technical expertise
	Union of agricultural work committees	Interested in agriculture	Technical expertise, community work
	Biodiversity Research centre	Interest in Biodiversity	Technical expertise
	Water and Environmental Development Organisation (WEDO)	Sister NGO to Friends of the Earth (Middle East).	Published previous studies on RSDSC. Lobby group.
Research Institutions	Birzeit University – Institute of Water Studies	Educational & research establishment.	Has technical research capability.
	Al Najah University: Water and Environment Studies Centre, and Earth Science and Seismic Engineering Centre, Energy Research Centre	Educational & research establishment.	Has technical research capability.
	Bethlehem University: Water and Soil Environmental Research Unit	Educational & research establishment.	Has technical research capability.

Category	Stakeholder	Description	Connections to/ interest in the Project
	Al-Azhar University: Faculty of Science, Environmental Protection and Research Institute (EPRI) (Gaza)	Educational & research establishment.	May be not relevant for the project
	Hebron University: Engineering Dept	Educational & research establishment.	Research capacity
	Hebron Polytechnic	Educational & research establishment.	Research capacity
IFIs and Donors			
	World Bank	International agency	Managing the RSDSC Study Programme
	JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency)	Japanese development agency, donor.	Potentially interested donor. Supporting study programme.
	USAID	US donor agency.	Potentially interested donor. Supporting study programme.
	GTZ	Donor agency in water and sanitation.	Potentially interested donor.
	European Commission	Donor agency.	Potentially interested donor.
Other (political parties, religious groups, media)			
	The Independent Commission for Human Rights		Human rights violation
Television media	Al Jazeera News Network	Local and international broadcast media.	Interested in reporting on project and implications on regional politics
	El Arabia TV		
	BBC Arabic		
	MBC		
Other media	Al Hayaa Al Jadida Newspaper	Local print media	
	Al Quds Newspaper		
	Al Ayyam Newspaper		

Annex B

Summary of Consultation Meetings

Table B1.1 Summary of Consultation Meetings

Date	Party Met	Notes
Meetings during Year 2008		
29th May	JVA, Amman	Courtesy meeting, communications
1st June	WAI, Tel Aviv	Courtesy meeting, communications protocols
2nd June	American Colony, Jerusalem	Sub-Studies
2nd June	American Colony, Jerusalem	Sub-Studies
2nd June	PWA, Ramallah	Courtesy meeting, communications
3rd June	Tel Aviv University	Climate change issues
3rd June	WAI, Tel Aviv	Communication protocols
3rd June	Tel Aviv	Sub-Study
3rd June	Tel Aviv	FOEME Concerns
26th June	JVA, Amman	To discuss stakeholders and consultations plan
1st -8th July	Bar-Ilan Israel Geological Survey Dead-Sea works NMC/IUI Eilat, Israel Aqaba Marine station, Jordan	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program.
2nd July	JVA, Amman	To discuss stakeholders and consultations in Wadi Araba
17th July	FOEME	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program.
17th July	FOEME	To discuss study programme and FOEME concerns
20th July	ASEZA Aqaba, Jordan	Review of Ayla Oasis project and possible northern intake site.
21st July	APC, Jordan	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program. Technical discussions about APC and DSW operations
24th July	RSCN	Introductory meeting, communications & concerns
27th July	Public Meeting	Public Meeting - see minutes
27th July	Nur Al Hussein Foundation	To discuss stakeholder mapping and consultations
29th July	Public Meeting	Public Meeting - see minutes.

Date	Party Met	Notes
30th July	Public Meeting	Public Meeting - see minutes.
17th Aug	MoEnv, Jordan	Introduction.
20th Aug,	JVA /MWI, Jordan	General introductions
21st Aug	FCA, Jordan	General introductions.
22nd Aug	WAI, Israel	General Introductions. Tour around Lake Kinneret
24th Aug	FoEME	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program.
24th Aug	Israel	General discussion about status of the project and the SI issues.
25th Aug	Ilan University, IUI-IOLOR-MSS	Discussed the study of Red Sea
26th Aug	WAI	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program.
26th Aug	PWA, Ramallah	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program. Discussed the allocation of potable water from the project Discussed public perception and the PCCP.
27th Aug	Dead Sea Institute for R & D, Israel	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program. Discussed public perception and the PCCP.
27th Aug	Arava Institute, Israel	General Discussion about the developments on Israeli side of the Dead Sea .
27th Aug	Dead Sea and Arava Science Centre, Israel	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program. Discussed public perception and the PCCP.
28th Aug	ASEZA, Aqaba, Jordan	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program.
28th Aug		Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program. Discussed other planned developments within the ASEZ

Date	Party Met	Notes
4th Sept	SABEQ, Jordan	Introductions and general exchanges about the RSDSP and the Study Program. Discussed the ongoing master planning exercise for the east shore of the Dead Sea and the impact of the RSDSP.
9th Sept	JVA, Amman	Stakeholder mapping, discussion of consultation plan.
9th Sept	ERM/ECO Consult, Jordan	Discussed issues concerning contracting with SI's Discussed the public consultation plan and process.
11th Sept	PWA, Ramallah	Stakeholder mapping, discussion of consultation plan.
11th Sept	PHG, Ramallah	Stakeholder mapping, discussion of consultation plan.
11th Sept	WAI, Tel Aviv	Stakeholder mapping, discussion of consultation plan.
12th Sept	Israel Institute of Technology	Energy market in Israel and the RSDP
14th Sept	UK Trade and Investment	Introductions and briefing on the status of the RSDSP and the Study Program.
14th Sept	Yodfat Engineers	Chemical industry impacts of RSDSP
17th Sept	ASEZA, Aqaba, Jordan	Impacts of RSDSP in Aqaba
17th Sept		Introductions and general exchange about the Study Program.
18th Sept	APC, Potash City, Jordan	Chemical industry impacts of RSDSP Visit to APC evaporation ponds and pumping stations
22nd Sept	NEPCO, Jordan	Power generation and transmission capacity. Power demands and consumption Future developments
22nd Sept	Ayla, Jordan	Discussed the Ayla Development project and the interfaces with the RSDSP
24th Sept	MoEnv, Amman	General concerns, environmental assessment process.
24th Sept	Jordan Board of Tourism, Jordan	Tourism data, developments and economics
25th Sept	ASEZA, Aqaba	Gulf of Aqaba, environmental clearance in Aqaba
25th Sept	MSS, Aqaba	Gulf of Aqaba concerns

Date	Party Met	Notes
3rd Oct	The Arava Institute of Environmental Studies, Israel	Discussed sub study issues
8th Oct	JVA /MWI, Jordan	Requested various data
9th Oct	JVA, Amman	Consultations preparation
13th Oct	JVA /MWI, Jordan	Discussed water supply and demand issues and the master planning process.
14th Oct	French Embassy	Briefing on the status of the Study Program
16th Oct	Arava Institute	Discussed issues and methodology for the required socio-economic studies in wadi Araba / Arava valley
17th Oct	British Embassy	Briefing on the status of the Study Program
18th Oct	Dead Sea	Workshop on Dead Sea/Sweimeh Master Plan
21st Oct	Ghor Safi Governorate Office	Public Consultation
21st Oct	Ghor Safi - Princess Basma Centre	Public Consultation
21st Oct	British Embassy, Jordan	Briefing on the status of the Study Program
22nd Oct	Rahma Public & local communities	Public Consultation
22nd Oct	Rahma Women's NGO	Public Consultation
22nd Oct	Public & local communities, Risha/Bor	Public Consultation
23rd Oct	Public & local communities	Public Consultation
27th Oct	MoEnv, Jordan	Public Consultation
3rd Nov	RSCN, Amman	Ecology & protected areas in Jordan, GIS data Review of existing and designated protected areas in proximity to the Study Area
6th Nov	Bethlehem University	Consultations
11th Nov	Numerous delegates	Attended the conference and gala dinner
13th Nov	Al-Najah University, Nablus	Consultations
17th Nov	Ben Gurion University Campus, Eilat	Public Consultation
18th Nov	Kibbutz Kettura, Arava	Review of socio-economics and environmental issues in Arava
18th Nov	Hevel Eilat Municipality/Regional Authority	Public Consultation
18th Nov	PWA, Ramallah	Discussed water supply & demand planning, and allocation of potable water from the project.

Date	Party Met	Notes
18th Nov	PHG, Ramallah	Made COB/ERM Public Hearing presentation on RSDSP Study Program Discussed issues and concerns in the community.
18th Nov	Palestine Water Authority/ PWA, Ramallah	Discussed water supply, demand, planning and management issues. Received some related documents.
19th Nov	Crown Plaza, Ein Bokek	Concerns over project
19th Nov	Crown Plaza, Ein Bokek	Public Consultation Discussed Israeli expectations from the study Program. Discussed DSW concerns and issues related to the RSDSP. See separate minutes of meeting
23rd Nov	Intercontinental Hotel , Aqaba, Jordan	See separate minutes of meeting
24th Nov	Ramallah, Palestinian Authority	Brief discussion about some of the issues raised during the TSC
25th Nov	Public Consultation, Aqaba	Public Consultation – see separate minutes
25th Nov	ASEZA, JVA	See separate minutes of meeting.
25th Nov	MSS	Discussed Gulf of Aqaba issues
26th Nov	Disi “Project	Discussed issues of common interest to DISI Project and the RSDS Study.
4th Dec	JVA/MWI, Jordan	Discussed future developments in Aqaba
4th Dec	JVA/MWI, Jordan	Discussed planned water developments in Jordan.
Meetings during Year 2009		
11th Jan	APC	Review of experimental work at APC, conducted by Mu’tah University. APC consultants gave a presentation on their enlarge scale long term experiments on mixing Red Sea and Dead Sea waters
13th Jan	MWI	Overview of progress and status of the Feasibility Study Discussed the importance of the project to Jordan
21st Jan	Arava Institute	I confirmed that the latest proposals from DS&ASC did not meet our budget or schedule requirements and we would have to make alternative arrangements.

Date	Party Met	Notes
9th Feb	Jordan Valley Authority/MWI	Handed over hard copy of OS&E Report Discussed potential impacts to APC and arrangements for next TSC meeting
17th Feb	Jordan University of Science & Technology-JUST	Arranging for Dr Malkawi to provide input to Sub-Studies.
17th Feb	University of Jordan	Arranging for Dr Salameh to provide input to Sub-Studies.
18th Feb	Arab Center of Engineering Studies/ACES	Arranging for Dr Bargouthi to provide input to Sub-Studies.
19th Feb	Jordan Valley Authority/MWI	Discussed the outcome of the OS&E process, and our proposed way forward regarding the phased development.
4th March	Technical Steering Committee Meeting/TSC	Presented and discussed the conclusions of the OS&E process.
8th March	Jordan Valley Authority/MWI	Discussed the results of the TSC meeting of 4th March and the way forward.
17th March	Israel National Water Co./MEKOROT	Discussed the involvement of Mekorot in the hydro-geological elements of the Sub-Studies. General discussion about Feasibility Study and Israel aspirations.
18th March	Michael Beyt- Jerusalem	General discussion about Feasibility Study and Israel aspirations.
19th March	Reuters, Israel Amos Shiran Structural Engineer	Gave a general explanation about the background to the RSDS and the structure and status of the current studies. Discussed involvement in the seismic study elements of the Sub-Studies.
29th March	Arava Institute	Discussed the involvement and scope of Arava Institute in the socio-economic aspects of the sub studies
31st March	Mekorot Office Tel Aviv	Discussed methodology and scope and role in the seismic aspects of the Sub-Studies. Discussed the methodology for the hydro-geological aspects of the Sub-Studies and Dr Guttman provided various data and information.

Date	Party Met	Notes
1st April	Water Authority of Israel/WAI	Discussed a number of issues raised at the last TSC meeting regarding the way forward for the Feasibility Study.
2nd April	Arab Center of Engineering Studies/ACES Jordan University of Science & Technology-JUST	Discussed the project configurations being studied and how to progress the corresponding geological studies. Discussed the methodologies for the seismic study elements of the Sub-Studies
4th April	University of Jordan	Discussed the methodologies for the hydro-geological study elements of the Sub-Studies
4th May	RSDS Donors Dutch Representative Jordan Valley Authority/MWI	Overview of Study Program progress, status and key issues. Discussion concerning the above Donor's meeting Discussion concerning the above Donor's meeting Discussion concerning the above Donor's meeting
10th May	Moutah University, Jordan	Discussed Dead Sea water mass balance and development of model.
13th May	Arava Institute	Review of outcome of OS&E process, short listed conveyance configurations. Review of outcome of OS&E process, short listed conveyance configurations and way forward for Sub-Studies B and D.
16th May	Ayla Project	Site visit to Ayla project and northern intake site
17th May	Morganti	Discussed operating issues and costs for the Ma'ian, Zara and Mujib desalination plant
20th May	MWI, Jordan	Tour of desalination plant and discussed staffing and operational costs.
24th May	Water Authority of Israel	Tour of the Israeli water carrier headworks and discussions about status and issues related to the Feasibility Study.
24th May	Yodfat Engineers	Review progress on Yodfat scope of works in support of the Sub-Studies.
25th May	Israel National Water Co./MEKOROT	Discussed the Jordanian announcement regarding the JNRSP and the likely Israeli reaction.

Date	Party Met	Notes
26th May	DSW	Discussed DSW concerns and how these were being addressed in the Study Program. Visited their water mixing trials on site.
27th May	MoEnv	Meeting with minister to review study programme and discuss consultations
2nd June	Orient Engineers Consultancy Design	General discussion about the Study program and related issues.
8th June	DZC, Amman	To discuss plans for development of Dead Sea & Wadi Araba Reviewed legal, regulatory and approvals regimes in Jordan as relevant to the RSDSP.
14th June	GSI	Discussed presentation to GSI on "Mining Fossil Ground Water
17th June	Arab Potash Co./APC	Reviewed status of Feasibility study and APC's ongoing concerns and discussed the JNRSP.
22nd June	ERM/ECO Consult, Jordan	Discussed various C&B / ERM interface issues
28th June	Arab Center of Engineering Studies/ACES	Discussed geotechnical site investigation works.
2nd July	Geotechnical Site Supervision Engineer/RSDSP	Reviewed requirements for supervision of the geotechnical site investigation works.
7th July	BRL Ingénierie, Jordan	Impacts of RSDSP on tourism and chemical industries.
9th July	Arab Potash Co./APC Ministry of Finance /MoF	Potential risks, economic impacts and cost savings to APC if project goes ahead Discussed macro economics of Jordan in relation to the RSDSP
14th July	FoEME	Discussed FoEME attitude and concerns about the RSDSP and other related issues Potable water allocations
20th July	TSC- Dead Sea, Jordan ERM/ECO Consult, Jordan French Embassy, Jordan	TSC meeting. Main topic was the JNRSP and how this inter-related with the RSDSP. Demographic data Status and progress on the Feasibility Study
21st July	Jordan Valley Authority/MWI, Jordan	Presented the approach to the Feasibility Study and progress to date. Discussed the concerns of the Egyptian delegation and how these were being addressed in the study.

Date	Party Met	Notes
26th July	Jordan Valley Authority JVA/MWI, Jordan	Configurations and likely phasing of the JNRSP
17th Aug	ERM/ECO Consult, Jordan Central Bank of Jordan, Jordan	Arrangements for "impacts workshop". Project implementation logistics. Economic analysis
18th Aug	Jordan Atomic Energy Commission, Jordan	Economic analysis
19th Aug	Marwan Raggad Electricity Regulatory Commission, Jordan	Potential environmental and social impacts Ground water data collection Power supply, demand and planning
20th Aug	National Electric Power Company/NEPCO, Jordan	Potential environmental and social impacts Conveyance alignments and potential impacts Evaluation and presentation of nuisance impacts Power supply, demand and planning
24th Aug	Marwan Raggad	Groundwater data collection
27th Aug	ASEZA,/ Aqaba, Jordan ADC/ Aqaba, Jordan Min of PW	Project implementation logistics Port developments and project implementation logistics Road traffic regulations and project implementation logistics
7th Sept	NCDR	To discuss mines around Ghor Fifa Security access approval and de-mining issues in the Fifa and Truce Canal area.
8th Sept	Jordan Valley Authority JVA/MWI, Jordan	To discuss ecology in the Wadi Araba Problems with data collection and problems with getting security approval to access project areas. Issues as discussed with Fayez batineh above.
9th Sept	Eilat	To discuss concerns re ecology & archaeology
9th Sept	Hevel Eilat Regional Authority	To discuss concerns on Eilat region
9th Sept	Kibbutz Ketura, Arava	To discuss visual & landscape, geology, hydrogeology, social issues
10th Sept	Hatseva, Israel	To discuss agriculture in the Arava
10th Sept	Masada & En Gedi, Israel Azzahra Hotel, Jerusalem	To discuss geology & ecology & sinkholes To discuss ecology & social S/S/ reports and GIS data

Date	Party Met	Notes
10th Sept	NEPCO, Jordan JVA/ MWI	Grid connection RSDS Plant Generation expansion planning Difficulties in getting data Difficulties in getting security approval for access to project areas.
14th Sept	JVA/ MWI	Difficulties in getting data
16th Sept	Israel Delegation, Jerusalem	Proto-type project / project phasing Progress on the Feasibility Study and progress reporting
16th Sept	Palestinian Authority Delegation	The JNRSP and its implications for, and inter-relationship with the RSDSP
17th Sept	Yodfat Engineers, Israel	Reviewed reports on meteorological and hydrological data
29th Sept	JVA/MWI Hassan Khalil	Arrangements for visit by Panel of Experts. Latest press announcements on the JNRSP and the implications. Disi-Amman Project
30th Sept	ESA Offices	Mini Workshop with RSCN Potential environmental and social impacts
4th Oct	POE/SOA Kick Off Meeting	Kick off meeting for POE and SOA: Study Program progress and issues COB Presentation on the Feasibility Study, Status and Progress to Data ERM Presentation on the Process, Statuses and Progress of the EAS Study Follow up discussions on the morning presentations Presentation on the Dead Sea water mass balance model. FoEME concerns and issues about the RSDSP Palestinian Authority concerns about the direction the Study program was taking and the introduction of the JNRSP.

Date	Party Met	Notes
5th Oct	JVA, APC, World Bank	Field visit to Dead Sea and possible project alignments APC gave a presentation on the APC operation. Field visit to Dead Sea and possible project alignments in Wadi Araba
6th Oct	ASEZA/ Aqaba, Jordan Water Authority of Israel/WAI. World Bank	ASEZA views and issues related to RSDSP. Review of research being carried out by Uri Shani's institute.
7th Oct	DSW Jericho Tel Aviv	DSW gave a presentation on the DSW operations. Discussed DSW issues and concerns about the project. Presentation on Palestinian Authority issues, concerns and aspirations for the RSDSP FoEME concerns and issues regarding the RSDSP.
8th Oct	Tel Aviv	General review of the Israel issues, concerns and aspirations for the RSDSP Mikhail Beyt gave a short presentation of the issues and challenges.
8th Oct	Israeli Environmental Coalition	Presented of the collective views of the NGO's with respect to the RSDSP. Eli Raz presented an alternative approach to stability of the Dead Sea. Presentation on the design of floating bladders to import water by sea from Turkey.
8th Oct	World Bank	Interface and co-ordination between Panel of Experts and Study Teams
20th Oct	Capt. Mohammed Khawaldeh	Traffic routes in and out of Aqaba port and general road traffic logistics
27th Oct	JVA/MWI	Difficulties in obtaining basic data.
29th Oct	Min of Municipal Affairs	solid waste disposal sites in the Wadi Araba
11th Nov	Regional Impacts Workshop, Aqaba	Regional Workshop Review of potential regional impacts
12th Nov	Regional Impacts Workshop, Aqaba	Regional Workshop Reviewed the draft socio-economic report

Date	Party Met	Notes
17th Nov	JUST USAID ERM, BRL, ECO	Inter-relationship between RSDSP and JNRSP Interface and co-ordination between Study Teams and Strategic Study of Alternatives General discussion about water sector in Jordan. Study Program, JNRSP, water sector in Jordan and related issues.
7th Dec	Department of Antiquities	Methodology for archaeological study
15th Dec	French-Jordanian Business Conference	Presentation of the RSDSP and the JNRSP General discussions about RSDSP and JNRSP
16th Dec	Chaden Diyab	Clarifications about the RSDSP and the JNRSP
Meetings during Year 2010		
20th Jan	Department of Antiquities, Jordan	Discussed archaeology survey progress
10th Feb	UNDP Climate Change Programme, Jordan	Discussed climate change implications and issues

