

## Amman Disclosure Session

A Disclosure session was held at the St. Regis Hotel in Amman on 2 February 2026. The session lasted 6 hours and brought together various stakeholders, with a total of 120 participants attending. Its objective was to communicate the ESIA findings to stakeholders and provide information on the project’s potential environmental and social impacts, as well as the proposed mitigation measures. The following provides a summary of the discussion key points.

**Table 1: Record of Amman Disclosure Session - February 2026**

Amman		
<p><b>Location:</b> St. Regis Hotel - Amman  <b>No. of Participants:</b> 120  <b>Participants:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Governmental Entities (Ministries &amp; Municipalities)</li> <li>▪ Associations &amp; Community members</li> <li>▪ Private Companies</li> </ul>		
Topic	Question	Answer
<b>Land acquisition and compensation</b>	Will the project require land acquisition from citizens, particularly agricultural lands located within urban areas, and which authority will be responsible for land valuation given that prices set by the Land and Survey Department are often significantly lower than the actual agricultural value of the land?	A study will be conducted to estimate the value of the lands to be acquired, and compensation will be determined based on the size of the acquired area and the affected assets including crops
<b>Project Schedule and Timeline</b>	What is the project’s implementation timeline, how is it being financed (government funding or external lenders), and which lands will be designated for the project’s solar plant.	<p>The project is currently in its early stage, during which studies such as soil investigations are being conducted. These studies are expected to take approximately one month. Project implementation will begin with the preparation of detailed designs, while actual construction activities are anticipated to commence by the end of 2026. The project will be implemented through several parallel segments, with the overall implementation period expected to span 3-4 years</p> <p>The project is being implemented by the NCPC and will be transferred to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI). It is financed through a combination of government funding and various lenders. The lands allocated for the solar park are government-owned and have already been identified and designated for the project.</p>
<b>Environmental, Social, Health, Safety, and Security</b>	What precautionary and mitigation measures will be implemented if pipeline excavation works are carried out within residential areas, particularly given the high prevalence of asthma and other health concerns linked	Measures to control and manage dust generation will be included in the project’s environmental management plans and will be implemented continuously during construction activities. These measures will

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	<p>to existing industrial pollution? Specifically, how will dust and air quality impacts be controlled during summer excavation works, potentially reaching depths of up to eight meters near homes, when residents often keep windows open, and how will lessons learned from previous pipeline and utility projects that caused significant dust and disturbance be addressed?</p>	<p>be applied in a systematic and ongoing manner to minimize dust emissions, particularly in residential areas. Another key mitigation approach will be the rapid execution of construction works within populated areas. Construction activities will be carefully planned to limit the duration of excavation and related works in residential zones, thereby reducing the period during which local communities may be exposed to dust and other construction-related disturbances. These measures are intended to ensure that construction activities within populated areas are completed efficiently and with minimal environmental and public health impacts.</p>
	<p>Is the project water supply safe and fit for drinking, and does it pose any public health risks, such as radiation, high salinity, or other contaminants, given public concerns about Disi water quality? Will the project water comply with applicable Jordanian and international drinking water quality standards to ensure it is safe for consumers?</p>	<p>Once the water leaves the treatment/desalination plant, essential minerals, including magnesium, calcium, and fluoride, are added under controlled dosing to achieve levels required for public health. This process complies with World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines, Jordanian drinking water standards, and other relevant international specifications. Given the long conveyance distance (approximately 450 km) and the associated travel time, residual disinfection is maintained throughout the transmission system through controlled chlorination. This ensures the prevention of bacterial growth and maintains microbiological safety until the water reaches end users.</p>
	<p>Will the project commit to mitigating environmental and social impacts in response to concerns raised by the local community, including addressing long-standing environmental challenges in western Rajm Al-Shami near Sahab Industrial City caused by previous projects?</p>	<p>High environmental and social standards are mandatory for this type of partnership. Compliance with environmental and social requirements is a contractual and regulatory obligation and is not optional. The project is required to comply with Jordanian environmental legislation as well as the requirements of the project funders, who will remain involved throughout both the implementation and operational phases. The environmental impact study has not yet been presented. A detailed presentation on the current status of the project, anticipated environmental impacts, and proposed mitigation measures will be delivered by Engineer Lana Al-Zoubi and the ECO Consult team. No additional technical details are provided at this stage.</p>

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	<p>Will a responsible entity continue engagement and dialogue with the local community and the association after project implementation.</p>	<p>Community engagement will not end with the completion of the study; rather, it represents the beginning of ongoing dialogue. Engagement with local communities will continue through the National Carrier Project Company (NCPC) and its advisors.</p>
	<p>Will the project commit to effectively mitigating environmental and social impacts identified during community consultation sessions, particularly in western Rajm Al-Shami near Sahab Industrial City where long-standing environmental pressures exist, and how will persistent impacts observed in previous large-scale projects be avoided through long-term solutions? Additionally, will a dedicated entity be designated to maintain ongoing engagement with local associations during implementation, and will the project's social impacts result in tangible benefits for the local community, especially members represented by charitable associations?</p>	<p>The implementation of high environmental and social standards is mandatory and not optional. Compliance with environmental and social requirements constitutes a contractual and regulatory obligation under Jordanian legislation, as well as the requirements of the financing institutions, which will remain involved throughout both the construction and operational phases of the project.</p>
	<p>Will the location of the desalination plant have any impacts on tourism?</p>	<p>The desalination plant is located adjacent to the phosphate factory, in an area that is not used for tourism.</p>
	<p>Have measures been studied through the Environmental Impact Assessment to prevent encroachments on the conveyance pipeline during construction and after completion, and have lessons learned from previous projects, particularly regarding air valves and washout structures that were most frequently subject to encroachments in the Disi pipeline been taken into account?</p>	<p>The ESIA includes a study of potential encroachments that may occur after the pipeline is constructed, rather than during construction only. During construction, the EPC contractor applies its own insurance coverage and security management protocols, which are supervised to ensure that no issues arise during the construction phase. After construction, a fiber-optic system is proposed to run along the pipeline to detect any excavation, encroachment, or interference with the line. However, this system has not yet been formally approved and is still under study, as it is intended for the operation phase rather than the construction phase, similar to systems applied on gas pipelines. The fiber-optic system would allow detection of any movement near the pipeline, such that even a person walking alongside the line would be identified, with the exact time, location, and GPS coordinates recorded, enabling identification of whether the activity involves simple movement or actual works. In addition, monitoring will be carried out at all chambers, with the operation contractor responsible for supervision and regular site</p>

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		<p>visits. While continuous 24-hour physical presence at every valve along the approximately 450km pipeline is not feasible, a network of security measures, including security systems, CCTV cameras, and routine patrols along the route, will be implemented during the operation phase to detect and prevent encroachments to the extent possible.</p>
	<p>Is the contractor consortium the same entity as the design team, which entity will be responsible for reviewing and monitoring project implementation in addition to NCPC's supervision, and what penalties will be applied in cases of non-compliance during implementation, considering past non-compliance observed in projects such as the Disi Project?</p>	<p>The ESIA was prepared during the initial, semi-final design stage of the project. However, the company is currently reviewing certain route segments to further minimize potential impacts. In terms of monitoring, NCPC has appointed a main contractor responsible for supervising the contractors, in addition to oversight by relevant government entities, including ASEZA, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, and the Ministry of Environment, as well as the project lenders. The ESIA also includes a framework for 21 management plans, which will be developed in detail and implemented by the contractors to ensure compliance, with all plans subject to supervision throughout the construction phase.</p>
	<p>If a threat such as flooding or another risk affects the water transmission line, could this lead to a shutdown of the desalination plant due to insufficient water storage capacity to buffer interruptions, and how will such scenarios be managed?</p>	<p>Water transmission, storage, and energy management are addressed as an integrated system. If the transmission line is stopped, the desalination plant would also temporarily stop; however, the project's studies, design, and operational plans are based on an operating availability of approximately 98%, with shutdowns limited to around 2% of operational time. The system is designed for continuous 24/7 operation and includes operational flexibility through bypass lines as well as connected spare lines, allowing the transmission system to continue operating when required. These measures are intended to enhance system resilience, minimize service interruptions, and enable controlled shutdowns and restarts.</p>
	<p>Given the national importance and sensitivity of the project, will cybersecurity considerations be fully integrated into the project studies and planning, particularly for electronic and digital control systems? Specifically, how will cybersecurity risks be managed for water treatment and disinfection systems that rely on chemical</p>	<p>Cybersecurity is being addressed from the early study and design stages of the project. Given that multiple facilities and power stations are interconnected over long distances, the control systems will be designed as an internal, closed network isolated from the public internet and external communications.</p>

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	<p>dosing (such as chlorine), to prevent any unauthorized interference or cyber intrusion that could manipulate chemical quantities and result in adverse public health and environmental impacts?</p>	<p>International standards will be applied, including firewalls, access controls, and other cybersecurity measures, with particular focus on water treatment and chemical dosing systems such as chlorine. These measures aim to prevent unauthorized access and ensure the protection of public health and environmental safety.</p>
	<p>Has the Environmental Impact Assessment examined measures to prevent encroachments, theft, and vandalism along the pipeline during construction and after completion, and have lessons learned from risks and incidents experienced on the Disi pipeline been taken into account?</p>	<p>Security protocols will be implemented with continuous supervision to ensure compliance, particularly during the higher-risk construction phase. All contractors will be clearly identified, and the main contractor will be responsible for overall oversight and coordination with security personnel. Following construction, an integrated monitoring system will be implemented along the pipeline alignment to detect any excavation activities or encroachments on the pipeline. While continuous 24-hour physical presence along the entire pipeline is not feasible, measures will be applied to reduce violations, including the use of surveillance systems such as CCTV, regular patrols, and coordination with security forces and relevant authorities.</p>
	<p>What procedures will be followed if a complainant does not accept or is dissatisfied with the decision reached after a complaint has been reviewed?</p>	<p>Grievances will be addressed on a case-by-case basis depending on their nature. Any physical damage resulting from the project will be compensated, and affected assets will be restored to their original condition.</p>
<p><b>Employment Opportunities and Local Procurement</b></p>	<p>Contractors and employment are key priorities for the Administrative Governors, and there is a strong need for these processes to be clear, transparent, and well-defined.</p>	<p>Employment arrangements consist of two components: individual employment and contracting. The approach for individual employment is still under study. With respect to contracting, contractors operating in each area may be required to register with the Administrative Governor. Local committees will be established in each area to support this process and help identify local contractors; however, detailed procedures for implementation have not yet been finalized.</p>
	<p>What training programs are planned for communities hosting the desalination plants, and will local residents have the necessary academic, educational, and vocational qualifications to access the approximately 4,000 expected jobs? Additionally, what measures will be implemented to prioritize employment for local residents, particularly in remote villages or areas with limited access</p>	<p>There is one desalination plant, which will be located in Aqaba. The project also includes a transmission pipeline of approximately 438 km extending from Aqaba to Amman. The previously referenced figure of more than 4,000 jobs applies to the overall project, with a significant proportion of these opportunities associated with the</p>

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	<p>to education and professional training opportunities?</p>	<p>transmission pipeline rather than the desalination plant itself.</p> <p>Certain positions will require specialized and high-level technical expertise, particularly as this is the first pipeline of this scale (approximately 2–2.5 meters in diameter) to be implemented in Jordan. While some specialized expertise may need to be sourced internationally, many other roles will be filled by local labor.</p> <p>Coordination will be undertaken with the Ministry of Labor and the National Employment Program once the required job categories are finalized. Following this, recruitment processes will be initiated, with vacancies announced in a transparent manner.</p> <p>Local employment will be prioritized as a core principle of the project. Employment opportunities will be allocated on a geographic basis, whereby residents of Ma’an will be employed in Ma’an, residents of Amman in Amman, residents of Al-Qatraneh in Al-Qatraneh, and similarly for other areas along the project route.</p> <p>Further details on the project’s positive impacts on local employment and community development will be presented in the upcoming environmental and social presentation.</p>
	<p>What level of local content is expected in the project in terms of local labor, local factories, and local contractors, particularly for pipeline works, stations, solar power facilities, operations, and employment?</p>	<p>Local market capacity is taken into consideration, including the ability of local factories and companies to meet technical requirements and the conditions set by financing institutions. Certain components, such as large-diameter valves, cannot currently be manufactured locally and therefore need to be sourced from international markets.</p> <p>At the same time, efforts are made to maximize the use of local labor and local manufacturing wherever feasible. Studies have also been conducted in coordination with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to assess opportunities for increasing local market participation in both the current project and future projects.</p>
	<p>To what extent is the National Carrier Project expected to involve local labor, local manufacturing, and local contractors, and what level of local content is anticipated for components such as piping, valves, solar</p>	<p>The project will aim, as much as possible, to engage the local market. However, for certain components, such as large-size valves, local manufacturing at the required scale is generally not available.</p>

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	<p>panels, operations, and workforce requirements, taking into account the capacity of local factories, the ability of local companies to meet market demand, and the requirements of funding and donor entities?</p>	<p>Engagement with the local market will take place in terms of both labor and manufacturing, and several ongoing projects are currently being reviewed in this context. In addition, studies have been conducted in coordination with the MWI to assess existing companies and available capacities in the market. These assessments indicate that local capacities are stronger on the contracting side, particularly in electromechanical and civil works, than on the manufacturing side. Communication is currently taking place with local partners and contractors who have the capacity to deliver for a project of this scale within the required timeline. As construction is expected to commence in approximately six months, materials will need to be supplied at a pace that aligns with the project schedule. Although no contracts have been awarded at this stage, as the project remains in its early phases, engagement with local companies has already begun. A clear plan is in place, and coordination with the Ministry is ongoing to further assess contractors, local production capabilities, and the local workforce in order to identify available competencies and enable effective collaboration.</p>
<p><b>Water Share</b></p>	<p>How will the project support national efforts to enhance water security and serve the public interest, and will Um Al-Rasas District despite experiencing severe water shortages be supplied with a water pipeline given that the project passes through Ma'an, Karak, and Tafilah? Additionally, will local associations in Um Al-Rasas and other project areas (including productive, charitable, and disability-focused associations) have a role or participation in the project?</p> <p>Is there a study by the project team or the Ministry of Water and Irrigation on the price of water per cubic meter for citizens, and will the desalinated water conveyed from Aqaba be sold at the current tariff or reflect additional costs in the water price?</p> <p>Has a study been conducted by the project team or the Ministry of Water and Irrigation on the price of water per cubic meter for</p>	<p>The project is a strategic project involving a main conveyance pipeline. Issues related to water distribution and distribution companies, whether through WAJ or the MWI, are not within the scope of the current study, are not covered by it, and the NCPC is not mandated to address them. As the NCPC is a private entity, it cannot provide answers on this matter. However, it was noted that the MWI and WAJ have plans in place regarding the distribution of water from the project.</p> <p>All water produced by the project will be sold to WAJ, which will then distribute it to the water companies. Regardless of the cost per cubic meter at which the water is purchased, the tariff applied to consumers will remain fixed in accordance with the approved annual tariff, whether for domestic, commercial, industrial, or other uses, and the project cost will not directly affect the consumer water price.</p> <p>All water produced under the project will be sold to the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), which will then distribute it to the water</p>

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	citizens, and will the desalinated water conveyed from Aqaba be sold at the current tariff or include additional costs passed on to consumers?	companies. Consumer water tariffs are fixed and determined annually under approved domestic, commercial, and industrial tariff structures, regardless of production costs. Accordingly, the project will not directly affect water prices charged to consumers.
<b>Technical Matters</b>	Has the potential of solar energy to reduce pumping demands been assessed?	Limiting pumping to daytime hours would require the construction of a station capable of delivering 300 million cubic meters within ten hours, resulting in a facility approximately two to two and a half times larger than the current station, which is not the intended approach.
	Is there an energy management plan in place, including the construction of large reservoirs (e.g., at the 1,300-meter elevation) to enable daytime solar-powered pumping, reduce losses, avoid peak nighttime electricity demand, and ensure coordination with the Ministry of Energy given the high electricity consumption of water pumping in Jordan?	The storage tanks, with a total capacity of 60,000 cubic meters, are designed to provide only half an hour to one hour of operation rather than twenty-four hours, as extending storage to a full day would require additional land.
	Given that the project will produce approximately 55% saline water and 45% fresh water, is it technically feasible to establish facilities to extract salts such as potassium, magnesium, and calcium from the saline water to create added value, and could the remaining water after salt extraction be blended with the fresh water output and distributed to other areas?	Regarding the potential for salt revalorization from brine, this concept is technically feasible, but it is not included in the current feasibility study for the project. Studies of this type are generally conducted for new desalination plants. While the idea is noted and may be considered in a future phase to improve the project, it is not currently part of the project scope. The primary focus remains on delivering fresh water to Amman and addressing Jordan's water challenges.
	Given that the solar power plant is expected to supply about 28% of the project's energy needs, what will be the source of the remaining energy requirements, and will this increase the overall financial cost of the project?	The renewable energy component is expected to provide 28% of the project's energy needs. The remaining electricity will be sourced from the national grid through NEPCO. An agreement with NEPCO is being developed to supply the project with electricity, and electricity costs are included in the overall project cost.
	What role will municipalities play in the project, particularly regarding permits and approvals?	The Ministry of Water and Irrigation is responsible for obtaining all required permits from the relevant authorities, including municipalities.
	Does the project take into account anticipated population increases associated with developments such as the proposed Amra City?	The project capacity has been assessed at the national level, and it is recognized that additional future projects may be required to accommodate population growth.
	What is the expected volume of brine to be discharged back into the sea (estimated at approximately 300–400 million cubic meters per year), and is the salinity expected to	At the current stage, the focus is on the project's core components, namely water production and the water conveyance

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	<p>exceed around 98,000 ppm (about 10% higher than natural seawater)?</p>	<p>pipeline, which constitute the primary objectives of the project.</p>
	<p>Why are alternative options not being considered to utilize the brine for industrial salt extraction (e.g., chlorine, bromine, lithium, potassium), potentially generating significant economic benefits and employment opportunities?</p>	<p>At the global level, there is growing interest in recovering and utilizing minerals from desalination brine; however, such approaches require detailed investment, technical, environmental, and economic feasibility studies and involve substantial additional costs. In principle, there is no objection to studying these options.</p>
	<p>Could an integrated approach be adopted to treat the brine as a resource rather than solely as a waste by-product, subject to detailed technical, environmental, and economic studies?</p>	<p>At the global level, there is growing interest in recovering and utilizing minerals from desalination brine; however, such approaches require detailed investment, technical, environmental, and economic feasibility studies and involve substantial additional costs. In principle, there is no objection to studying these options.</p>
<p><b>Biodiversity and Marine Environment</b></p>	<p>Were the ecological importance and the presence of coral reefs in Aqaba taken into account during project planning?</p>	<p>The Gulf of Aqaba is characterized by unique marine and oceanographic conditions that naturally enhance the resilience of coral reef ecosystems. Temperature-related impacts associated with coral bleaching along the Red Sea are significantly reduced upon reaching the Gulf of Aqaba due to its deep-water profile and the presence of ascending and descending marine currents, which help regulate seawater temperatures and reduce thermal stress.</p> <p>The Gulf of Aqaba reaches depths of approximately 1,850 meters, and its coral species demonstrate a high adaptive capacity to extreme environmental conditions, including higher-than-average salinity levels. In the absence of significant anthropogenic pollution such as oil spills or hazardous substances, these coral communities are able to tolerate a range of environmental stresses. The area is not affected by river inflows, agricultural runoff, or major land-based pollution sources, resulting in exceptionally high water clarity, with underwater visibility reaching up to 50 meters in some locations. This allows coral reefs to extend to greater depths compared to many other marine environments worldwide.</p> <p>The coral reefs in the project area are predominantly fringing reefs located close to the shoreline and are aligned with the surrounding mountainous topography, which limits exposure to flash floods and surface runoff. Floodwaters typically discharge into</p>

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		<p>the sea through wadis, and significant adverse impacts on coral reefs are therefore not anticipated.</p> <p>Detailed environmental studies are being conducted as part of the ESIA process to assess potential impacts associated with the project, and appropriate mitigation and management measures will be developed and implemented accordingly. In addition, discussions are ongoing regarding the designation of the area as an internationally recognized protected area under UNESCO. If finalized, access to the area would be strictly controlled to ensure long-term protection of the marine environment.</p>
	<p>Have studies been conducted to assess the environmental impacts on marine organisms in the Gulf of Aqaba, including potential changes in salinity levels?</p>	<p>A detailed study of the marine environment has been conducted. Although it was not presented in detail during this session, as ASEZA is the primary concerned entity, a disclosure session is scheduled to be held in Aqaba on the ninth of the month, during which this topic will be discussed comprehensively.</p> <p>Salinity and other marine aspects, including coral reefs, have been taken into account, and modeling has been carried out. Marine environmental studies will continue beyond this stage, and the topic will be addressed in detail during upcoming presentations by the consulting company, including responses to the questions raised.</p> <p>The first part of the presentation covered the more technical aspects of the project and its details. The second part of the presentation will focus on the Environmental Impact Assessment study, including matters related to the marine environment.</p> <p>A presentation will be delivered by the Marine specialist and head of the study team. The relevant topics will be presented, and if there are any questions related to environmental biodiversity, whether marine or terrestrial, a dedicated presentation will be provided, during which related questions may be addressed in the second part of the presentation.</p>

**Table 2: Public Feedback and Suggestions Reception Form - Amman Disclosure Session**

No.	Area / District / Village	Type of Comment	Details and Description
1	Aljizah District, Amiriyah Municipality	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	Are there water-related advantages in the Amiriyah area to support the green belt, provide employment opportunities for local youth, and address the water deficit in the area?
2	Um Alrasas	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	<p>Will there be a role for associations in Um Alrasas in the project, such as the Um Alrasas Women's Association, which operates a productive kitchen and could supply food and beverages to project staff?</p> <p>We request that the provision of water to the Um Alrasas area be taken into consideration, as it suffers from water shortages.</p>
3	Almuwaqar District, Rujm Al-Shami	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	As an architect, I propose, from an architectural perspective, that when implementing the surface facilities associated with the NCP, architectural treatments should be considered that are compatible with the urban and environmental character of the surrounding areas, minimize adverse impacts, and adhere to principles of sustainability and accessibility.
4	Amman	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	All or the majority of materials and components be sourced from local markets, with a defined list of local suppliers and local manufacturers.
5	Amman	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	<p>Use underground power lines instead of overhead lines along the same corridor, through dedicated routes.</p> <p>Provide surface-level ground protection for the pipelines along the entire NCP route.</p> <p>Ensure the safety and quality of the water and its compliance with Jordanian standards.</p>

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No.	Area / District / Village	Type of Comment	Details and Description
6	Aljizah District, Um Alrassas	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	Will local labour and local owners of machinery and equipment be contracted, and will this be included as a requirement for the implementing contractors?
7	Amman	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	From the perspective of the Ministry of Youth, we emphasize the importance of engaging young people in community awareness activities related to the NCP, and prioritizing the employment and training of youth from local communities located along the NCP route, given the positive impact this would have on enhancing national participation and supporting local communities. Additionally, it is important to preserve youth facilities located along the NCP route.
8	Amman	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	Conduct a study in coordination with the Jordan Valley Authority to assess the potential use of recovered salts in industrial processes.
9	Aljizah District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	Inquiry regarding how labour and machinery will be provided? Inquiry regarding security and protection measures.
10	Amman	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	Can the saline water generated from the desalination process be reused to extract salts and other materials that could be beneficially utilized? How will 72% of the energy required to operate the desalination plant be supplied? Is there a study assessing the project's impacts on human health?
11	Aljizah District	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment	What is the overall cost of the project?

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No.	Area / District / Village	Type of Comment	Details and Description
		<input type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	
12	Albalqa'a	<input type="checkbox"/> Inquiry <input type="checkbox"/> General Comment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suggestion <input type="checkbox"/> Complaint <input type="checkbox"/> Environmental or Social Comment (e.g., land, compensation, employment opportunities, health and safety, etc.)	Establish a team to study the possibility of preventing encroachments on air valves or manholes that will be installed, not only the main NCP pipeline



Figure 1: Selected Pictures from the Amman's Disclosure Session