Project Information Document (PID)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 10-May-2021 | Report No: PIDA32018
## BASIC INFORMATION

### A. Basic Project Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Project ID</th>
<th>Project Name</th>
<th>Parent Project ID (if any)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>P176862</td>
<td>Jordan COVID-19 Emergency Response Additional Financing</td>
<td>P173972</td>
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</tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parent Project Name</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Estimated Appraisal Date</th>
<th>Estimated Board Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practice Area (Lead)</th>
<th>Financing Instrument</th>
<th>Borrower(s)</th>
<th>Implementing Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health, Nutrition &amp; Population</td>
<td>Investment Project Financing</td>
<td>Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</td>
<td>Ministry of Health</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proposed Development Objective(s) Parent

The Project Development Objective is to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen the national health system for public health preparedness.

### Components

- Component 1: Emergency COVID-19 Response
- Component 2: Implementation Management and Monitoring and Evaluation
- Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC)

## PROJECT FINANCING DATA (US$, Millions)

### SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Project Cost</th>
<th>60.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Financing</td>
<td>60.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which IBRD/IDA</td>
<td>49.35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financing Gap</td>
<td>0.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DETAILS

#### World Bank Group Financing

| International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) | 49.35 |

#### Non-World Bank Group Financing
B. Introduction and Context

1. Jordan remains highly vulnerable to COVID-19. By the end of April 2021, there have been over 705,000 confirmed cumulative cases, with more than 8,600 confirmed deaths. Since the end of January 2021, Jordan has recorded a third wave of COVID-19 cases with the increasing number of new cases due to the variant B.1.1.7, known as United Kingdom variant spreading in Amman and neighboring governorates. Daily infections and deaths drastically increased with highest daily confirmed cases reported on March 17, 2021 (9,535 confirmed cases).

2. The Ministry of Health (MOH) has strengthened its capacity to effectively respond to COVID-19 based on the National Preparedness and Response Plan (NPRP) developed in April 2020. The NPRP aims to strengthen the GOJ’s capacity to prevent, detect, and respond to the COVID-19 outbreak and has served as a practical guide for national authorities and health sector partners in filling gaps. The GOJ ensures that all COVID-19 interventions are targeted and provided to all Jordanian and non-Jordanian residents, including refugees registered at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). Currently, the MOH has designated fifteen public and private hospitals for COVID-19 case referral. Eleven public and private laboratory facilities are accredited to conduct COVID-19 polymerase chain reaction (PCR) tests and strengthened their testing capacities. As a result, the average number of PCR tests conducted on a daily basis increased to more than 30,000 PCR tests. The MOH recently introduced rapid antigen tests to be used at emergency departments at both public and private hospitals.

3. Jordan is one of first countries to issue a policy to provide COVID-19 vaccinations to all citizens and foreign nationals residing in the country, including refugees. Jordan has already started its vaccination program and is successfully managing its rollout in line with the National Deployment and Vaccination Guide for COVID-19.

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3 Prince Hamzah Hospital (Public, Amman); King Abdullah University Hospital (Public, Irbid); Al-Bashir Hospital (Public, Amman); University of Jordan Hospital (Public, Amman); Al Karak Government Hospital (Public, Karak); Prince Hashim Military Hospital (Public, Aqaba); Queen Alia Royal Medical Services Hospital (Public, Amman); Zarqa Government Hospital (Public, Zarqa); Istikla Hospital (Private, Amman); and Al-Essa Hospital (Private, Amman); Zayed Filed Hospital (Public, Aqaba); COVID-19 Field Hospitals (Public, Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, Ma’an).
4 Biolabs; Al-Sultan Laboratories; Precision Medical Laboratories; Med Laboratories; The Specialty Hospital; Mega Labs; Quest Labs; Geno Labs; Zarqa Hospital Public Health Laboratory; Irbid Ramtha Hospital Public Health Laboratory; and Aqaba Health Directorate Public Health Laboratory.
Despite unprecedented efforts required to carry out large-scale vaccination campaigns with limited resources, Jordan has managed to utilize available resources to establish and strengthen necessary systems, such as registration and supply chain management. Particularly, a whole-of-government approach has resulted in addressing critical areas for successful vaccination campaigns, such as planning and coordination, supply chain, prioritization and targeting, monitoring and evaluation and demand generation.

4. The need for additional resources to expand the COVID-19 response was formally conveyed by the Government of Jordan (GOJ) on December 27, 2020. The proposed additional financing will form part of an expanded health response to the COVID-19 pandemic, which is being supported by development partners under the coordination of the GOJ. Additional World Bank financing will provide essential resources to enable the expansion of a sustained and comprehensive pandemic response that will appropriately include vaccination in Jordan.

5. Jordan’s vaccination strategy aims to vaccinate at least 75 percent of its adult population (approximately 4.6 million), depending on vaccine availability. The GOJ secured enough financing to cover 35 percent of the adult population (2.2 million). Thus, this additional financing will support the second stage of vaccine purchase and deployment, which will cover the additional 40 percent of the adult population (2.4 million) to help Jordan achieve herd immunity.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Original PDO
The Project Development Objective is to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen the national health system for public health preparedness.

Current PDO
The Project Development Objective is to prevent, detect and respond to the threat posed by COVID-19 and strengthen the national health system for public health preparedness.

Key Results

6. The following indicators will be added to measure progress towards the PDO:

- Percentage of populations fully vaccinated based on the National Deployment and Vaccination Guide (NDVP) for COVID-19.

D. Project Description

7. The support for vaccines procurement and deployment, which was anticipated under the Parent Project as part of the initial Global COVID-19 MPA, is proposed to be added as part of the containment and mitigation measures to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and deaths under Component 1.

8. Component 1: Emergency COVID-19 Response. Under this component, the AF will support the procurement and
deployment of COVID-19 vaccines, strengthening the cold chain for both COVID-19, and case management strengthening for Syrian refugees living in the host community as well as upfront technical assistance. The following three sub-components will be added:

a. **Sub-component 1.1. COVID-19 Vaccination Support.** This sub-component will finance purchasing of 4.8 million COVID-19 vaccine doses for 2.4 million adults aged 19 and older who are targeted in the second phase of vaccination;

b. **Sub-component 1.2. Deployment of COVID-19 Vaccines and Strengthening Vaccine Delivery System.** This sub-component will finance deployment of 4.8 million COVID-19 vaccine doses. In addition, this additional financing will also finance upfront technical assistance to support Jordan to continue to strengthen its institutional frameworks for the safe, inclusive, equitable and effective deployment of vaccines; and

c. **Sub-component 1.3. Strengthening COVID-19 clinical management for Syrian refugees.** This subcomponent is financed with a grant from the Health Emergency Preparedness and Response Trust Fund (HEPRTF) to further strengthen case management capacity for Syrian refugees.

9. **Component 2: Implementation Monitoring and M&E.** This component provides support for ICPMU at the MOH, the implementation agency for the Parent Project, in managing and overseeing project activities, including: (i) staffing, (ii) data collection and aggregation and periodic reporting on the project’s implementation progress; (iii) monitoring of the project’s key performance indicators and periodic evaluation; and (iv) overall project operating costs, financial and technical audit costs, and monitoring and compliance with Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legal Operational Policies</th>
<th>Triggered?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Projects on International Waterways OP 7.50</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Projects in Disputed Areas OP 7.60</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Summary of Assessment of Environmental and Social Risks and Impacts**

**E. Implementation**

10. The MOH will the implementing agency in charge of the overall implementation and fiduciary responsibilities for the project. The International Coordination and Project Management Unit (ICPMU) at the MOH will be the responsible unit for project management and coordination. The ICPMU has expanded its experience on Bank procedures and guidelines since it became responsible for the management of the ongoing Jordan COVID-19 Emergency Response Project (P173972).
11. The ICPMU is headed by a Director and reports directly to the Minister of Health for guidance and approval. The MOH has assigned staff from its relevant directorates, such as the Financial Services, Purchase and Supplies, Environmental Health, Health Communication and Awareness, and Complaint Directorate/Department to support the ICPMU for the implementation of agreed activities to comply with the national and the World Bank’s fiduciary policies as well as its environmental and social framework. The ICPMU will also coordinate activities with other governmental entities such as the National Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) in charge of the logistic of COVID-19 distribution and the Jordanian Food and Drug Administration (JFDA). donors and development partners ensuring that the MOH can avoid duplication of efforts or resources and exploiting synergies with other donor funded projects.

**CONTACT POINT**

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APPROVAL

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|                      | Takahiro Hasumi |

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| Country Director: | Holly Welborn Benner | 12-May-2021 |

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