

**COMBINED PROJECT INFORMATION DOCUMENTS / INTEGRATED  
SAFEGUARDS DATA SHEET (PID/ISDS)**

**Additional Financing**

Report No.: PIDISDSA21030

Date Prepared/Updated: 22-May-2017

**I. BASIC INFORMATION**

**A. Basic Project Data**

<b>Country:</b>	Jordan	<b>Project ID:</b>	P161982
		<b>Parent Project ID (if any):</b>	P147689
<b>Project Name:</b>	Municipal Services and Social Resilience Project (P161982)		
<b>Parent Project Name:</b>	Jordan- Emergency Services and Social Resilience (P147689)		
<b>Region:</b>	MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA		
<b>Estimated Appraisal Date:</b>	30-Jan-2017	<b>Estimated Board Date:</b>	13-Dec-2017
<b>Practice Area (Lead):</b>	Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice	<b>Financing Instrument:</b>	Investment Project Financing
<b>Borrower(s)</b>			
<b>Implementing Agency</b>	Ministry of Municipal Affairs		
<b>Financing (in USD Million)</b>			
	<b>Financing Source</b>		<b>Amount</b>
	MNA VPU Free-standing Trust Funds		30.00
	Financing Gap		0.00
	Total Project Cost		30.00
<b>Environmental Category:</b>	B-Partial Assessment		
<b>Appraisal Review Decision (from Decision Note):</b>	The review did authorize the team to appraise and negotiate		
<b>Other Decision:</b>	The review authorized the team to negotiate upon the approval and disclosure of safeguards documents		
<b>Is this a Repeater project?</b>	No		

**B. Introduction and Context**

**Country Context**

The latest Jordan census records of 2016 indicate that Jordan is currently hosting nearly 1.3 million

Syrian refugees, 80 percent of whom live in host communities. This number represents about 13 percent of Jordan's population. During the first two years of the Syrian refugee crisis, the international community's response focused almost exclusively on providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees, including to those who fled to Jordan. As the numbers of Syrian Refugees infiltrating host communities in Jordan gradually increased, this increase significantly strained the country's systems and structures, adding pressure on basic service delivery in water, sanitation, electricity, solid waste management, and overstressing health and education systems. Gradually, the impact of the crisis on municipal infrastructure deepened, and the socioeconomic impact across Jordan and in particular within host communities worsened.

The deepening of the Syrian crisis required an approach that recognized the protracted nature of the crisis and sought to address its impact on the development prospects of the country. The longevity of the crisis will likely translate into mounting costs and ever-increasing challenges to the social and economic fabric of the country. One such challenge is related to mitigating social tensions and fostering social cohesion between refugees and host communities in non-camp, urban contexts. In response, The GOJ took the lead in preparing annual rolling Jordan Response Plans (JRPs) which identified the country's humanitarian and medium-term resilience needs in an integrated fashion. The JRPs serve as a platform for coordinating donor support to the country's response plan to the crisis. Concurrently, the international community started shifting away from short-term assistance towards building resilience of host communities and mitigating the socio-economic impact on the country's population.

Consistent with this shift in the overall approach to addressing the Syrian crisis, in February 2016, the Government of Jordan signed the 'Jordan Compact' which put forward a more holistic framework for addressing the crisis; an approach that (i) addresses the wellbeing of the Syrian refugees while responding to the immediate needs of the host communities; and (ii) supports Jordan's growth agenda and longer-term resilience and economic stability.

To help translate the commitments under the Jordan Compact, the GOJ had requested the World Bank to extend and scale up the ESSRP. The donor community has also expressed its interest in sustaining the MDTF as a critical platform for providing coordinated financing and institutional support to municipalities affected by the crisis.

### **Sectoral and Institutional Context**

Rationale for Additional Financing: The proposed AF is aligned with the Government's commitment under the Jordan Compact, and the 2016-2018 JRP to respond to the protracted nature of the crisis. In particular, the MSSRP aligns with the JRP objectives to: (i) strengthen resilience of local governance systems and communities to crisis with a particular focus on social cohesion, and (ii) to create short-term employment opportunities in host communities. The MSSRP operationalizes its support to GoJ priorities as follows. First, by opening up for investments in employment opportunities, and by contributing to the regularization of the work force through alignment with ongoing initiatives to ensure issuance of work permits for Syrians under the activities it funds. Second, by placing a premium on addressing risks to social cohesion in response to tensions between refugee and host communities and between local communities and administrative authorities.

Accordingly, the AF will work at three distinct levels, as follows:

- Improving access to and quality of service delivery in host communities while providing opportunities for employment
- Improving the governance of municipal services

- Providing opportunities for active and institutionalized community engagement at the local decision making level

The ESSRP was quite successful in responding to the most pressing needs of municipalities, helping them address the most immediate impact of the Syrian crisis. However, given years of under-investment, many of the Participating Municipalities (PMs) continue to lack the resources to sustain their services and the quality and efficiency of municipal services continues to suffer from lack of adequate human, financial and planning capacity. While the quality of community consultations has improved over the course of the Project, such processes have not yet been adequately institutionalized.

It is with this in mind that the proposed AF intends to shift its focus towards deepening the capacity of PMs to achieve more sustainable, transparent and accountable service delivery, while continuing to support local service provision in the most affected municipalities. The AF will also expand its coverage to include additional municipalities that were not targeted under the parent ESSRP, but currently face considerable pressure on their services due to increase in the percentage of Syrian Refugees as per the recent census data. Expanding the scope to include new municipalities will also serve to further institutionalize the Project's model of multi-year predictable financing to a larger number of municipalities. Finally, it will allow for financing investments that generate employment opportunities for, both, Jordanians and Syrians.

### **C. Proposed Development Objective(s)**

#### **Original Project Development Objective(s) - Parent**

The project development objective is to help Jordanian municipalities and host communities address the immediate service delivery impacts of Syrian refugee inflows and strengthen municipal capacity to support local economic development.

#### **Proposed Project Development Objective(s) - Additional Financing**

The objective of the MSSRP will be to Support Jordanian municipalities affected by the influx of Syrian refugees in delivering services and employment opportunities for Jordanians and Syrians.

#### **Key Results**

The Project will continue to support the delivery of municipal services in communities that are hosting large numbers of Syrian refugees. Through the introduction of a new sub-component for project-based financing, the Project will place greater emphasis on financing activities that create job opportunities for Syrians and Jordanians and that contribute to longer-term development through partnerships with NGOs and private sector. The proposed new phase will also place additional focus on deepening the capacity strengthening efforts to achieve more sustainable, transparent and accountable service delivery. The Additional Financing will also expand the Project's coverage to include other highly-stressed municipalities, to respond to social cohesion stresses as well as core service deficiencies.

### **D. Project Description**

Project Components: The proposed AF will maintain the Parent Project's two main components: (i) Municipal Grants; and (ii) Institutional Development and Project Management.

Component Name:

Component 1: Municipal Grants (estimated US\$ 54.5.00 million)

Municipal grants will be provided annually for a total of 21 municipalities. While the focus under the (ESSRP) was on the provision of timely delivery of services as an emergency response, the proposed project will place higher emphasis on sustainability, responsiveness, and efficiency of services in a way that promotes longer-term resilience and mitigates risks to social cohesion at local levels. This will be achieved by: i) focusing on more inclusive community consultations to ensure that investments better reflect community needs and priorities; ii) emphasizing that investments made through sub-projects are aligned with municipality's strategic planning over the medium-term; iii) ensuring predictability of funding to allow for better planning that takes into account the cost of operating and maintaining procured assets; and, iv) encouraging municipalities to use labor-intensive techniques for public works to support the generation of jobs for Syrian refugees and Jordanians.

Given the amount of funding that the 14 PMs under ESSRP have already received over the past three years, their allocations under MSSRP, will be set at a reduced per capita amount and the focus will be on maintaining viable levels of service delivery and adequate operation and maintenance of capital investments financed under the ESSRP. The reduced allocation will be calculated based on a base allocation of US\$ 250,000 and a per capita amount of US\$ 19 per Syrian for a total allocation of US\$ 12 million for the first year of the MSSRP. The allocations will be further reduced in subsequent years with a view to gradually reduce external assistance and have municipalities better manage their own resources over the course of the project. To maximize the efficiency of investments amongst municipalities that have benefited from the ESSRP, the renewal of their eligibility for second and third year grants would be conditioned upon achieving a certain minimum percentage of commitments.

For newly included municipalities (7), it is proposed that the Project will allocate in the first year a total of US\$ 4 million to be distributed based on a base allocation of US\$ 250,000 and a per capita allocation of US\$ 47 per Syrian. The new municipalities will receive higher per capita municipal grants commensurate with their needs to rapidly improve their highly stressed local services. In the same vein, new municipalities would benefit from more flexibility in prioritizing their investments.

Under the component, an attempt will be made to strengthen the processes of planning, implementing and monitoring the proposed investments/subprojects. The project will provide the municipalities with an opportunity to work on their medium term strategy linked with investment plans. This will ensure that the proposed investments are aligned with municipality's medium-to-long term vision that takes into account current challenges, such as expansion and highly strained services, as well as potential for city growth and planned development.

Municipal investments plans will be presented to the communities during community consultations and the proposed interventions will be prioritized with the communities. The emphasis will be on inclusive community consultations, where women, youth, refugees and other marginalized groups are well represented and their voices are heard. The project will also encourage and implement tools for citizen engagement and beneficiary feedback in selected municipalities. The municipalities will be encouraged to include management plans to ensure quality and monitoring of service delivery as well as operating and maintenance plans to ensure sustainability of investments. In addition, municipalities will be encouraged to apply labor intensive techniques in the proposed activities and investments. The process for selection of municipal investments to be financed by the Project, including guidelines on the consultation process and appraisal criteria, will be detailed in the Project Operational Manual.

An Innovation Fund (IF) will be introduced under Component 1. The IF will finance demand-driven projects that may be multi-year and involve inter-municipality collaboration. IF projects shall adhere

to the following set of principles: (i) robust and inclusive participatory consultations and planning, (ii) provide innovative solutions to local challenges faced by communities, and (iii) contribute directly to the Project's outcomes. The IF will also encourage municipalities to (iv) leverage resources and expertise by partnering with CBOs, NGOs, and private sector in promoting improved services and employment opportunities for Syrians and Jordanians. Municipalities will furthermore be encouraged to consider project ideas that have surfaced through other donor-financed engagements including the USAID-funded CITIES Project and other similar consultative planning initiatives supported by the EU and International NGOs.

Innovation Fund processes and procedures. Two IF cycles are foreseen, in year 1 and year 2 of MSSRP implementation, respectively. The IF cycle would have a two-step prioritization and selection process. Both steps would involve that projects will be prioritized and selected based on the following criteria: (i) higher focus on women, youth, and marginalized populations as direct beneficiaries; (ii) higher labor content (labor intensive works); (iii) employment generation potential for Syrians and Jordanians; (iv) established partnerships with private sectors, NGOs, etc.; (iv) inter-municipal cooperation: and, (v) ensured mechanisms for citizen engagement and grievance redress. The total allocation under the Innovation Fund will be \$11m, provided in two rounds conducted in year 1 and year 2 of the MSSRP with an average size of the grant amounting to \$250,000.

#### Component 2 – Institutional Support and Project Management (Estimated Amount US\$5.5 million)

Activities under this component will include: i) institutional strengthening with experts' support ii) capacity building and trainings iii) technical assistance. Under institutional strengthening, local experts will be hired (Annex xx), to support and strengthen the oversight and monitoring capacity of the PMU and CVDB while providing implementation support to PMs. PMs will also benefit from customized technical assistance and training to improve the quality and efficiency of their services, focusing on the following key aspects: i) improved strategic and financial planning, ii) improved accountability vis-à-vis the communities through the use of citizen outreach and engagement tools, iii) targeting youth and women through inclusive practices and projects in order to strengthen social cohesion between Syrians and Jordanians. Finally, this Component will finance contracts with other organizations for supporting implementation, including contracts with experts in labor-based works investments and youth and third party monitoring.

The launching of the MSSRP will coincide with the launch of two other important donor-funded Projects whose aim is to improve municipal governance and enhance financial management capacity – USAID's Cities Implementing Transparent, Innovative and Effective Solutions (CITIES) and the World Bank's Strengthening Financial Management Systems to Sustain Service Delivery in Municipalities affected by the crisis. The MSSRP will leverage interventions proposed through these projects to support its efforts to build the capacity of PMs particularly in areas related to improved financial and strategic management, asset management, accountability, community engagement and citizen feedback and any other areas where the existing capacity of MSSRP implementing agencies is not particularly strong. To facilitate that, the final selection of the MSSRP's PMs will take into account those selected for receiving CITIES's support. In the second year of implementation, consideration will be given to linking allocations to municipalities to performance indicators as supported by the CITIES' and FM projects. Other donor-supported initiatives that the proposed AF would complement the EU's US\$ 100 million program of support to the implementation of the National Strategy for Solid Waste Management.

**Component Name:**

Component 1: Municipal Grants (estimated US\$ 52.00 million)

**Comments ( optional)**

**Component Name:**

Component 2 – Institutional Support and Project Management (estimated US\$3.5 million)

**Comments ( optional)****E. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)**

The municipal block grants will be provided to 21 participating municipalities in the Governorates of Mafraq, Irbid, Ma'an, Zarqa, Madaba, Ajlun, and Amman annually, with predictable financing over three years. The objective is to provide funding to municipalities for service delivery in an efficient, responsive and sustainable manner that promotes longer-term resilience and mitigates risks to social cohesion at local levels, while filling critical service delivery gaps. Out of the participating municipalities (PMs), 14 PMs are already part of ESSRP. It is therefore expected that the total number of beneficiaries will reach around 3 million including more than 500,000 Syrians who represent more than 70 per cent of Syrians living, in host communities other than the Greater Amman Municipality (or 44% of Syrians living across the country). In addition to participating municipalities, the Innovation Fund will be open to municipalities in Jordan who are also municipal centers and, therefore, project investments will also be implemented in the Governorates of Karak, Tafileh, Jerash.

**F. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists**

Amer Abdulwahab Ali Al-Ghorbany, Environmental Safeguards Specialist

Mariana T. Felicio, Social Safeguards Specialist

**II. IMPLEMENTATION**

The proposed AF will use the same implementation arrangements as the parent project. The ESSRP is implemented by MoMA with the support of CVDB on fiduciary and safeguards aspects. Adhering to the ESSRP institutional setup, the AF will be implemented according to the following arrangements:

- An Inter-Ministerial Steering Committee (SC): The SC will continue to provide strategic direction and exercise overall coordination and oversight at the national level. It will be headed by the Secretary General of MOMA and include key ministries and agencies such as Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), MoMA, and CVDB. It will continue to include representatives of participating governorates and municipalities (on a rotating basis). The Ministry of Water and Irrigation will be replaced with a representative from the Ministry of Public Works. MoMA, especially the PMU, will function as the Secretariat to the SC. The SC will meet at least once every six months to endorse selection of targeted municipalities and list of sub-projects to be financed.
- Overall Project Coordination: MoMA will continue to be responsible for overall Project coordination, management and reporting. The PMU within MoMA, comprising of a Project Director, a Deputy Director (from CVDB), a Monitoring and Evaluation Expert, a Communications Expert and a Gender/Outreach Specialist will be responsible for day-to-day Project coordination, management and implementation oversight. An Innovation Fund Coordinator will also be placed in the PMU to ensure the successful implementation of this pilot initiative. The overall PMU responsibilities will include: (i) providing support to the SC,

overseeing the planning and supervision of Project activities; (ii) coordinating with other donor-financed municipal programs and amongst institutional partners and donors, (iii) overall monitoring and evaluation of project implementation, including the preparation of quarterly Progress Reports to the Government and participating donors; (iv) Project related information and communication activities.

- CVDB will continue to support MoMA under a management contract and be responsible for providing (i) fiduciary support to the Project, including the preparation of withdrawal applications and other financial requests; (ii) procurement of works, goods and services for items that are beyond the procurement thresholds set for municipalities under the current regulations; (iii) FM and reporting; (iv) safeguards monitoring and oversight and (iv) procurement of annual financial and technical audits for the entire Project. CVDB capacity would be augmented with the hiring of field-based additional staff including two procurement specialists, two financial management specialists, two field engineers, two gender and outreach specialists, and two project planning experts. CVDB will keep a nodal officer as the Deputy Director of the PMU, who will report to the Project Director on the above set of activities.

The grievance redress system needs to be handled in the language of the PAP. All objections to land acquisition must be made in writing, to the appropriate Governorate or Municipalities. The Municipalities will inform and consult with the appropriate District Administration to determine validity of claims. If considered valid, the Local Leader will notify the complainant and s/he will be assisted. If the complainant's claim is rejected, the matter must be brought before the local government authority for settlement. The complainant may seek redress in the established Jordanian legal system. Copies of the complaint must be sent to PMU/PIU and Resettlement Specialist and the appropriate Minister for administration of land matters within 15 days after the public notice. Resolving complaints at the Municipality level is aimed at addressing the problem of distance and cost the PAP may have to face in pursuing grievance redress. The GRM unit must maintain records of grievances and complaints, including minutes of discussions, recommendations and resolutions made. Ultimately, the compensation and resettlement plans will be binding under the Jordanian Land Acquisition Law (LAL) and O.P. 4.12, and will recognize that customary law is the law that governs land administration and tenure in the rural/village areas. This is the law that inhabitants living in project affected areas are used to and understands.

### III. SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	This policy is triggered as the project will support small scale works such as rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and basic infrastructure, minor rehabilitation of public buildings and town centers, cleaning, painting, rehabilitation of parks, public libraries, cleaning campaigns in vegetable markets, upgrading of water drainage systems, pavements and sidewalks, minor improvements to public facilities including

		school playgrounds and sanitary units, community centers, covers and shades for public yards and playgrounds. Such interventions might cause minor, site-specific reversible environmental impacts. Since the location of sub-projects (activities) is not known at this stage, an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is prepared and includes a checklist for excluding any proposal for activities that might cause significant or irreversible environmental impact –category ‘A’- or might cause impacts on natural habitats, forest, cultural resources and/or pest management applicability. Sub-projects will be screened for potential environmental impacts to determine if a subproject’s ESMP is needed or mitigation measures contained in the ESMF are sufficient. The ESMF was revised for the AF.
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	Policy is not triggered as the project will not intervene in areas of natural habitat nor result in loss, conversion or degradation of natural habitats or critical natural habitats as defined by the policy.
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	Policy does not apply as the project will not be implemented in any forested areas.
Pest Management OP 4.09	No	Policy does not apply as the project will not support the purchase or use of pesticides or pesticide application equipment.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	Policy is not triggered as the project will not be implemented in areas of cultural heritage sites.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	Policy is not triggered as indigenous people as defined in the policy are not present in project areas.
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	Yes	The Policy is triggered not in anticipation of land acquisition rather as a precautionary measure in the unlikely situation that squatters and/or encumbrances are found on government land used for the project. For this reason, a Resettlement Policy Framework has been prepared and in such an event, Resettlement Action Plans. The RPF was revised for the AF.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	Policy is not triggered as the project will not include construction of dams as defined by the policy.

Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	Policy is not triggered as the project will not undertake any activities in the catchment areas of international waterways and shared aquifers.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	Policy is not triggered as project activities will not be implemented in any disputed areas.

#### IV. Key Safeguard Policy Issues and Their Management

##### A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

##### 1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

In accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy OP 4.01, the MSSRP environmental category is considered to be 'B'. This category is justified as the list of eligible subprojects would include small scale interventions that would cause minor, if any, potential negative environmental impact, which can be mitigated through the implementation of the mitigation measures which are suggested in the ESMF. Based on the experience from the parent project, the likely subprojects to be financed would consist of rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and basic infrastructure, minor rehabilitation of public buildings and town centers, cleaning, painting, rehabilitation of parks, public libraries, cleaning campaigns in vegetable markets, upgrading of water drainage systems, pavements and sidewalks, minor improvements to public facilities including school playgrounds and sanitary units, community centers, covers and shades for public yards and playgrounds. The project will also apply a labor-intensive methodology to financed public sector works with technical support from the International Labor Organization (ILO).

Consultations were held in Amman on March 9, 2017 during which more than 150 participants were invited from the different communities' segments including: Mayors, municipal council members, municipal LDUs (Local Development Units), women, youth, private sector and Syrian refugees. Representatives of the participating donors were also invited (Canada, UK, Denmark, Netherlands, and USAID) as well as the International Labor Organization (ILO) to present the concept of labor intensive works method which would be implemented under the new MSSRP. Based on implementation experience to date which was further confirmed during MSSRP consultations, ESSRP provided a critical injection of funds that helped offset a significant funding gap that for years has undermined the ability of municipalities to deliver on their basic services, made visible improvements, and helped restore trust between communities and their Mayors. Nevertheless, the Project will place a premium on communication and outreach within the purview of the Project and PMs. Beneficiary perceptions about how humanitarian aid is delivered and to whom, and how government systems are seen as being associated with equitable support – issues of equity and gendered and generational inclusion, access, fairness of targeting and distribution, quality, appropriateness, and quantity – have been further developed in mitigation of risks to social cohesion.

The subprojects of the MSSRP are likely to result in a number of positive environmental and socio-economic impacts. Nevertheless, to ensure that the project will support interventions

that do not have any significant impacts, an environmental and social safeguards screening tool will be included in the ESMF with provisions for rejecting any subprojects that would have significant negative environmental or social impact. The existing, well established mechanisms and procedures that MOMA/CVDB developed under the ESSRP at municipality and central levels will be used for implementing the MSSRP's ESMF. After screening each subproject and based on the subproject's type, the proper environmental assessment tool i.e. checklist/ESMP would be applied and in accordance with OP. 4.01. MOMA/CVDB focal points at municipal level will be tasked with the on-site monitoring and reporting supported by the PMU at central level to ensure proper implementation of the mitigation measures required by the ESMF.

The project anticipates only positive social impacts through community service delivery and other services. No adverse impacts such as relocation of households; adverse impacts on incomes/livelihoods/businesses; or any restriction of access to natural resources are anticipated under this project. No permanent or temporary land acquisition using the principle of eminent domain is expected under this project. Land requirements, if any, are expected to be small scale in nature and subproject investments will be carried out only on municipally owned land (or other government owned land). In addition to sub project investments being carried out only on government land, the investments are expected to be flexible thus their siting will be flexible. A Resettlement Policy Framework has been updated, building on the ESSRP experience as a precautionary measure in the unlikely situation that squatters and/or encumbrances are found on government land used for the project. In such an event, Resettlement Action Plans will be prepared to address any adverse impacts that may arise as per OP 4.12. The counterpart is familiar with the provisions of the Bank's social safeguards policies and thorough documentation on sub-project screening and land ownership will be further emphasized.

**2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:**

Since the types of activities financed will be similar to those under the parent project ESSRP, the anticipated direct impacts are the following:

- \* Worker health and safety;
- \* Dust, noise and odor due to small-scale rehabilitation;
- \* Disposal of construction wastes;
- \* Pedestrian and/or vehicular traffic diversions and/or limited accessibility of public spaces of short duration;
- \* Water (wastewater, surface water discharge, storm water) during construction and operation;
- \* Remote potential of "chance finds" with respect to cultural heritage assets.

With regards to indirect and/or long term impacts however, only positive impacts are envisaged. Based on the outcomes of the parent project, the likely subproject will strengthen social cohesion and improve services in communities of the participating municipalities. The new component on labor-intensive works managed by ILO will also improve livelihoods of participating community members and their families.

**3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse**

**impacts.**

MSSRP is building on the implementation experience under ESSRP which focused on small scale municipal service improvements (e.g. rehabilitation, expansion, and/or limited new construction), with the labor-intensive works. Reflecting the request of beneficiaries during consultations, MSSRP will focus less on small scale infrastructure and more on improving living conditions and jobs which is likely to further minimize potential adverse impacts.

**4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.**

While ESSRP initially experienced weak safeguards compliance due to reporting, documentation and oversight, the situation has significantly improved over the past implementation period owing to the improved capacity of the client and to the support provided by CVDB branches to the municipalities. As a result, the last ISR rating on safeguards performance was upgraded to Satisfactory from Moderately Satisfactory.

The consultation process during project preparation was well attended and inclusive, including representatives from municipalities, Jordanians benefiting communities including men and women, and Syrian refugees. On the job training during ESSRP's implementation has resulted in increased capacity visible in well-organized public consultation sessions and improved safeguards screening documentation which is now part of the sub-projects. MSSRP will also strengthen safeguards management for the additional financing through the implementation of a scaled up institutional set-up including a Gender Specialist to be based in the PMU, two field based Inclusion and Gender Specialists and two field based Supervision Engineers (whose TOR includes social and environmental compliance tasks, respectively). The project will also finance training workshops targeting CVDB, municipal operation staff and eligible contractors and public awareness campaigns at each of the municipalities to ensure public knowledge of the project objectives, description and what activities will be launched in their communities.

Overall, safeguards performance to date has been moderately satisfactory and continually improving, with a focus on further strengthening municipal capacity to monitor and manage compliance at the sub-project level.

**5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.**

The key stakeholders of the project include mayors, municipal council members, municipal LDUs (Local Development Units), women, youth, private sector and Syrian refugees. Representatives of these groups from the municipalities of Irbid, New Ramtha, Greater Mafraq, Al Sarhan, Sahel Horan, Al Wasateyeh, Greater Ajloun, Ma'an, Za'atari & Mansheyeh, Zarqa, New Hosha, Sabha & Dafyaneh, Sahab, Adhleil, Greater Madaba, Azraq, Um Al Jmal, Al Jneid, West Irbid, and Deir Abi Sa'id participated in a consultation workshop on March 9, 2017. At the workshop the project design was presented, safeguards policies presented, and feedback was provided by participants. The ESMF and RPF have been updated and will be disclosed in country as well as in the World Bank InfoShop.

***B. Disclosure Requirements***

<b>Environmental Assessment/Audit/Management Plan/Other</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	09-May-2017
For category A projects, date of distributing the Executive Summary of the EA to the Executive Directors	
"In country" Disclosure	
Jordan	08-May-2017
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>Resettlement Action Plan/Framework/Policy Process</b>	
Date of receipt by the Bank	09-May-2017
Date of submission to InfoShop	09-May-2017
"In country" Disclosure	
Jordan	
<i>Comments:</i>	
<b>If the project triggers the Pest Management and/or Physical Cultural Resources policies, the respective issues are to be addressed and disclosed as part of the Environmental Assessment/Audit/or EMP.</b>	
<b>If in-country disclosure of any of the above documents is not expected, please explain why::</b>	

### C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level

<b>OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment</b>						
Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>OP/BP 4.12 - Involuntary Resettlement</b>						
Has a resettlement plan/abbreviated plan/policy framework/process framework (as appropriate) been prepared?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
If yes, then did the Regional unit responsible for safeguards or Practice Manager review the plan?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is physical displacement/relocation expected?	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input type="checkbox"/>

Is economic displacement expected? (loss of assets or access to assets that leads to loss of income sources or other means of livelihoods)	Yes	<input type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	TBD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information</b>						
Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
<b>All Safeguard Policies</b>						
Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?	Yes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No	<input type="checkbox"/>	NA	<input type="checkbox"/>

**V. Contact point****World Bank**

Contact:Lina Abdallah Saeed Abdallah  
Title:Sr Urban Spec.

Contact:Phoram Shah  
Title:Urban Specialist

**Borrower/Client/Recipient****Implementing Agencies**

Name:Ministry of Municipal Affairs  
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