

GLOBAL CONCESSIONAL FINANCING FACILITY

PROGRESS REPORT

As of January 25, 2019

This Progress Report consolidates data provided by the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the World Bank, as well as the Islamic Development Bank.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

- DPL development policy loan
- EBRD European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- EIB European Investment Bank
- GCFF Global Concessional Financing Facility
- IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
- IDA International Development Association
- IMF International Monetary Fund
- ISA Implementation Support Agency
- IsDB Islamic Development Bank
- MDB multilateral development bank
- MENA Middle East and North Africa
- MIC middle-income country
- MOH Ministry of Health
- MWI Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- M&E monitoring & evaluation
- PDO project development objective
- PforR Program for Results
- SMEs small and medium sized enterprises
- UN United Nations
- UNHCR United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- WAJ Water Authority of Jordan
- WB(G) World Bank (Group)
- WWTP wastewater treatment plant

*Dollar amounts, shown with \$, refer to US Dollars

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GCFF TIMELINE

Oct 2015, Lima	MENA Financing Initiative idea at UN/WB/IsDB stakeholder meeting
Nov 20, 2015, Paris	First Working Group Meeting
Jan 28, 2015, Amman	Second Working Group Meeting
Mar 14, 2016, Jeddah	Third Working Group Meeting
Apr 15, 2016, WDC	First Pledging Session for CFF at IMF-WBG Spring Meetings
Jun 2016, WDC	CFF participation approved by World Bank
Jul 28, 2016, Beirut	First Steering Committee Meeting Operationalizing the CFF
	Approval establishment documents
	Approval Trustee and Coordination Unit budgets
	Approval concessionality Jordan Economic Opportunities
	Approval concessionality Jordan Ain Ghazal Wastewater
Sep 7, 2016	Finalization Global CFF Value Proposition Note
	Approval Amendments of Operations Manual for Global CFF
Sep 20, 2016, New York	Announcement Global Concessional Financing Facility
Sep 27, 2016	Jordan Economic Opportunities Approved by WB
Oct 29, 2016	Approval concessionality Lebanon Roads and Employment
Nov 3, 2016	Approval Concessionality Jordan Energy and Water
Nov 22, 2016	Jordan Ain Ghazal Wastewater approved by EBRD
Dec 1, 2016	Jordan Energy and Water approved by WB
Feb 7, 2017	Lebanon Roads and Employment Project approved by the WB
Apr 20, 2017, WDC	Second Steering Committee Meeting at IMF-WBG Spring Meetings
	Approval concessionality Jordan Emergency Health Project
	Approval concessionality Lebanon Health Resilience Projects
	Approval concessionality Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project
Apr 21, 2017, WDC	WB CEO Georgieva hosts GCFF ministerial at Spring Meetings
	GCFF reaches \$1bn in unlocked concessional financing in its first year
May 14, 2017	Jordan Emergency Health Project approved by IsDB
Jun 13, 2017	Jordan Emergency Health Project approved by the WB
Jun 26, 2017	Lebanon Health Resilience Project approved by WB
July 2, 2017	Lebanon Health Resilience Project approved by IsDB
Oct 29, 2017	Third Steering Committee Meeting in Amman, Jordan
	Approval concessionality Jordan Education Program for Results (PforR)

October 31, 2017	Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project approved by EBRD
Dec 5, 2017	Jordan Education Program for Results (PforR) approved by WB
January 17, 2018	Approval Concessionality Greater Beirut Public Transport Project
March 15, 2018	Greater Beirut Public Transport Project approved by WB
March 23, 2018	Approval Concessionality Lebanon National Jobs Program for Results (PforR)
May 29, 2018	Fourth Steering Committee Meeting (by video-conference) Approval Concessionality First Equitable Growth and Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Loan
June 27, 2018	Lebanon National Jobs Program for Results (PforR) approved by WB First Equitable Growth and Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Loan approved by WB
October 30, 2018	Lebanon Roads and Employment Project declared effective
November 14, 2018	Lebanon Health Resilience Project declared effective
January 10, 2019	Colombia approved as benefitting country at a virtual Steering Committee Meeting

Introduction

1. **As a result of Syria’s ongoing conflict, over 5.6 million people have fled the country since 2011.** The vast majority have sought refuge in neighboring countries, in particular Jordan and Lebanon. As a result, these two countries have a higher number of refugees as a share of their overall populations than any other countries in the world. While Jordan and Lebanon have performed a vital global public good in opening their borders to those fleeing violence and persecution, the influx of Syrian refugees has also caused considerable fiscal and financial stress and strained infrastructure and public services, such as water, education, and housing. The fiscal impacts of providing basic services to the large population of Syrian refugees has been significant in both Lebanon and Jordan. Furthermore their status as middle-income countries (MICs) prevents them from borrowing from multilateral development banks (MDBs) on concessional terms traditionally reserved for the poorest nations. In light of these pressures, Jordan and Lebanon appealed to the international community for access to concessional assistance.

2. **Global partners responded to this call with strong support.** In October 2015, at the International Monetary Fund (IMF)-World Bank Group (WBG) Annual Meetings in Lima, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General, the Islamic Development Bank Group (IsDBG) President, and WBG President convened representatives from more than 20 countries and international partners to discuss how best to help Jordan and Lebanon address the influx of Syrian refugees. Over the next six months, stakeholders conducted an intensive consultation process to shape the value proposition and governance structure of a new facility for providing support. On April 15, at the 2016 IMF-WBG Spring Meetings in Washington, D.C., the Concessional Financing Facility (CFF, GCF, or Facility) was launched with US\$140 million in pledges from seven donor countries and the European Union (Supporting Countries), as well as pledges to provide

additional “soft loans” to the World Bank that could be used by IBRD’s Treasury to generate additional grant contributions to the Facility.

3. **The GCFF supports MICs, currently Jordan and Lebanon, by using contributions from Supporting Countries to provide concessional financing for MDB development loans that address the impact of Syrian refugees and benefit both refugees and host communities.** In doing so, it aims to fill a gap in the architecture of foreign aid whereby MICs lack access to concessional financing even as they perform a valued service for the global community by hosting refugees. By closing this gap, GCFF support intends to help Jordan and Lebanon better absorb the costs of, and improve conditions for, Syrian refugees while continuing to pursue their own development agendas.

4. **In September 2016, at the Leader’s Summit on Refugees at the UN General Assembly in New York, the CFF was expanded to the global level by allowing it to support eligible countries anywhere in the world.** CFF Steering Committee members recognized the need to quickly respond to future refugee crises that may emerge in other MICs. The establishment of the GCFF marked a turning point in the world’s approach to the refugee issue. By catalyzing collective action in the face of this shared global challenge, the Facility provides a coordinated international platform available and ready to swiftly help MICs address refugee crises wherever they occur.

5. **The GCFF has set fundraising goals to underpin its support for Benefitting Countries and expanded global mandate.** Initially, GCFF partners set a financing objective to raise USD\$1 billion in contributions to Jordan and Lebanon over five years, which could unlock US\$4-5 billion in concessional financing during that period. While that goal remains in place, as Jordan and Lebanon continue to face the greatest needs, the expansion of the GCFF to the global level gave rise to a new objective to raise US\$500 million in additional contributions for a “global window” that could provide concessional support to any eligible MIC refugee-hosting country.¹ If met, the financing objective to raise US\$1.5 billion in contributions over five years would allow the GCFF to unlock some US\$6 billion in concessional financing to benefitting countries.

6. **While, technically, the conflict in Syria has subsided,** the ongoing violence and the remnants of war will likely prevent many Syrian refugees from returning home in the coming years. This means the GCFF will remain a key source of support for Jordan and Lebanon going forward and illustrates the importance of ensuring projects supported by the Facility make a strong, positive impact on the lives of Syrian refugees and those in communities that host them. While the crisis in Syria is ongoing, another crisis has flared up in Venezuela. Since 2014, over 2.6 million people have left Venezuela. Colombia has been the country in the Americas most directly impacted by the political and socio-economic situation in Venezuela. An average of 4,000 Venezuelans a day have arrived in Colombia throughout 2018 (not counting circular migration), with currently about 40% remaining in Colombia and the remaining 60% to other countries. Over 442,000 Venezuelans irregularly present in Colombia were registered by the Government with UNHCR and IOM Support between April and June 2018. The UNHCR estimates that an important proportion of 935,000 Venezuelans currently present in Colombia may be eligible for refugee status or equivalent protection under applicable international, regional, and national standards, including the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, and the 1984 Cartagena Convention.

¹ Jordan and Lebanon are also eligible to benefit from the Global Window.

7. **Against background, the GCFF Steering Committee accepted the request of the Colombian Government to add Colombia as a benefitting country at a virtual Steering Committee Meeting on January 10, 2019.** Colombia will be eligible for funding from the existing Global Window.

Summary of Progress Made Under the GCFF

8. **As of December 31, 2018, GCFF pledges from Supporting Countries and the European Commission amounted to \$655.69 million.** The Supporting Countries that have signed Contribution Agreements/Arrangements to date are Canada, Denmark, the European Union, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, and the United States. The funding objective of the Facility is to raise \$1 billion in grants over five years to support Jordan and Lebanon, and \$500 million to the global window, which aims to support middle-income countries facing refugee crises wherever they occur. As of January 10, 2019, Colombia will be eligible to receive funding from the Global Window. **To date, \$496.78 million has been approved, supporting projects worth \$2.5 billion.**

9. **The Facility's governance structure has not changed since the last round of reporting.** It is laid out in the GCFF Operations Manual approved on July 28, 2016, and amended on September 7, 2016 and April 20, 2017. The GCFF Steering Committee consists of Jordan and Lebanon, Canada, Denmark, the European Commission, Germany, Japan, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, the United States as decision making members, as well as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the Islamic Development Bank (IsDB), the UN (represented by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Development Programme as well as the UN Resident Coordinators for each Benefitting Country), the World Bank, and the IMF as observers. The co-chairs of the GCFF Steering Committee from July 2017 to June 2018 are Lebanon and Canada.

10. **The signing of Financial Procedure Agreements (FPAs) is required to be recognized as an Implementation Support Agency (ISA) and for the Trustee to transfer funds to the respective ISA.** Currently, FPAs have been signed by the World Bank (as a Trustee) with the EIB, the EBRD, the IsDB, the UN, and the World Bank (in its ISA role). Other MDBs may become eligible in the years to come.

11. **The next Steering Committee meeting will take place on April 1, 2019 in Paris.** During the meeting, a funding request for the Second Fiscal Sustainability, Competitiveness, and Migration Development Policy Financing project in Colombia will be discussed. This is the first project in Colombia which could receive funding from the GCFF. The funding request is for an amount of \$75 million to provide concessionality alongside a loan of US\$675 million. Currently the GCFF Trust Fund balance is not sufficient to finance to Concessionality Amount requested by Colombia given the limited funding available in the Global Window. However, the Colombian government has accepted partial conditionality of this project. The pipeline of operations planned for Jordan and Lebanon in fiscal years 2019 and 2020 will also be presented. These include the Jordan Emergency Health Operation Additional Financing which is being prepared with a Board date of June 2019.

Highlights of the Financial Status of the GCFF Fiduciary Intermediary Fund

The full Trustee Report can be found in Annex 1.

Table 1. Financial Status (as of December 31, 2018)

	Total	% of Total
<u>Supporting Country Pledges and Contributions</u>		
Contributions	580.69	88.6%
Pledges outstanding	75.00	11.4%
Total Pledges outstanding and Contributions	655.69	100.0%
<u>Cumulative Resources</u>		
<u>Resources received</u>		
Cash Receipts	571.52	86.4%
Investment Income earned	5.60	0.8%
Total Resources Received	577.12	87.3%
<u>Resources not yet received</u>		
Contributions not yet received	9.16	1.4%
Pledges outstanding	75.00	11.3%
Total Resources not yet received	84.16	12.7%
Total Potential Resources (A) (in USD millions)	661.29	100.0%
<u>Cumulative Funding Decisions</u>		
Concessionality	494.05	99.5%
ISA Costs	0.53	0.1%
Administrative Budget	2.20	0.4%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	496.78	100.0%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	164.51	
<u>Funds Available</u>		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	86.28	
Approved Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	5.93	
Total Funds Available to Support Steering Committee Decisions	80.35	

Note: Sub-totals may not add up to due to rounding

Pledges and Contributions:

12. As of December 31, 2018, contributions and outstanding pledges to the GCFF Trust Fund totaled US\$655.69 million. Of this amount, US\$571.52 million has been deposited into the GCFF Trust Fund.

Investment Income:

13. As of December 31, 2018, the GCFF Trust Fund earned investment income of approximately US\$5.60 million on the liquid balances in the Trust Fund. The GCFF Trust Fund portfolio has returned 1.96% during the calendar year 2018. The GCFF Trust Fund balance is allocated to a short term fixed portfolio.

Funding Approvals:

14. As of December 31, 2018, the GCFF Steering Committee had approved funding from the GCFF Trust Fund totaling US\$496.78 million to cover Concessionality Amounts and Implementation Support Agency (ISA) Costs, as well as administrative costs of the GCFF Coordination Unit and Trustee.

Funds Held in Trust:

15. Funds Held in Trust reflect contributions paid-in from Supporting Countries, plus investment income, less cash transfers. Funds Held in Trust as of December 31, 2018, amounted to US\$86.28 million.

Funds Available for GCFF Funding Decisions:

16. Funds available to support GCFF funding decisions amounted to US\$80.35 million as of December 31, 2018.

Portfolio of Projects supported by the GCFF and their Performance

A. Portfolio of Underlying Operations

17. From its operationalization on July 28, 2016 to December 31, 2018, concessionality support for eleven projects has received GCFF approval (See Table 2).

Table 2. Portfolio of GCFF supported Underlying Operations

ISA	Project Name	Date concessionality approved by CFF	Date ISA Board Appr.	Closing	Total Financing Plan (\$m)	Total Project Amount (\$m) (ISA Loan + Concessionality)	of which concessional portion	Transferred to ISA (\$m)	Disb Underlying Operations (\$m)	Disb Underlying Operations (%)
Jordan										
WB	Economic Opportunities for Jordanians & Syrian Refugees	7-28-2016	9-27-2016	1-31-2021	386.00	300.00	51.00	51.00	215.32	55.8%
EBRD	Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project	7-28-2016	11-22-2016	1-31-2021	47.20	25.30	1.95	1.95	0.00	0.0%
WB	Jordan Second Programmatic Energy and Water DPL	11-3-2016	12-1-2016	12-31-2017	250.00	250.00	25.00	25.00	250.00	100.0%
WB	Jordan Emergency Health Project	4-20-2017	6-13-2017	6-29-2019	50.00	50.00	13.90	13.90	48.33	96.7%
IsDB		4-20-2017	5-14-2017	12-31-2018	100.00	100.00	21.00	21.00	33.00	33.0%
EBRD	Jordan West Irbid Wastewater Project	4-20-2017	10-31-2017	12-31-2021	62.40	24.84	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.0%
WB	Jordan Education Reform Support Program	10-29-2017	12-5-2017	05-31-2023	700.00	200.00	52.30	52.30	77.17	11.0%
WB	Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Cre	5-29-2018	6-27-2018	6-30-2020	500.00	500.00	111.00	111.00	0.00	0.0%
Jordan					2095.60	1450.14	278.65	278.65	623.82	29.8%
Lebanon										
WB	Roads and Employment Project	10-29-2016	2-6-2017	6-30-2022	200.00	200.00	45.40	45.40	10.05	5.0%
WB	Health Resilience Project	4-20-2017	6-26-2017	6-30-2023	120.00	120.00	24.20	24.20	0.00	0.0%
IsDB		4-20-2017	7-2-2017	12-31-2019	30.00	30.00	5.90	5.90	0.00	0.0%
WB	Greater Beirut Urban Transport Project	1-17-2018	3-15-2018	12-31-2023	345.00	295.00	69.80	69.80	0.00	0.0%
WB	Lebanon National Jobs Program (PforR)	3-23-2018	6-27-2018	12-31-2023	695.00	400.00	70.10	70.10	0.00	0.0%
Lebanon					1390.00	1045.00	215.40	215.40	10.05	0.7%
Grand Total:					3485.60	2495.14	494.05	494.05	633.87	18.2%

Total Financing Plan refers to the Project financing package, which includes borrower's financing and financing from any other sources (e.g. private sector, co-financiers, donors, etc.)

Jordan Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian refugees includes US\$100 million IDA credit as part of integrated financing package for a total project amount of US\$300 million

Total ISA Loan Amounts for EBRD Ain Ghazal Project and EBRD West Irbid Wastewater Project based on GX rate on submission to the GCFF

Jordan Energy and Water DPL complemented by separate budget support from Japan - not included in the total project commitment amount.

After approval by the GCFF, the ISA Loan Amount of the EBRD West Irbid Wastewater Project increased to EUR 22.5m or US\$ 25.6m (FX rate as of 02-06-2019)

*Dollar amounts shown with \$ refer to US Dollars

** Totals may not round up due to rounding

18. The Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees Program for Results seeks to provide economic opportunities for Jordanians and Syrians by: (i) reforming Jordan's labor market regulations to grant access to Syrian refugee workers to the formal labor market and allow them to legally contribute to Jordan's economic activity; (ii) improving Jordan's investment climate through improving predictability of regulation, and reducing red tape, supporting small businesses and trade facilitation; and (iii) attracting and retaining investments especially in manufacturing in the special Economic Zones that will

benefit from preferential access to the EU. The foreign investments will most likely come from: (i) the Syrian business diaspora; (ii) regional investors; and (iii) investors targeting the EU market.

19. The Ain Ghazal project tackles the extreme strain placed on the existing infrastructure due to an unprecedented population growth, primarily caused by the rapid Syrian refugee influx. In addition, wastewater generation has increased as a result of the increased water supply from the Disi Water Conveyor to Amman. The project will reduce the risk of an environmental disaster.

20. The Lebanon Roads and Employment project objectives are to: (i) improve transport connectivity along select paved road sections; and (ii) create short term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians. The project is expected to create about 1.5 million labor days of direct short-term jobs in the construction industry, most of it for the low skilled Lebanese and Syrian communities. Substantial additional jobs will also be created in the supply chain industries as well as the engineering and consultancy services in Lebanon. The project will also benefit local industries supporting the construction sector as well as local economies from improved connectivity and increased demand on local goods and services.

21. The Jordan Energy and Water DPL supports reforms that aim to improve the financial viability and increase efficiency gains in the electricity and water sectors. Jordan's economic growth has been subdued as spillovers from the Syrian conflict and hosting of Syrian refugees weigh on the economy and public finances. Jordan is one of the most water-stressed countries in the world. Its record of water reforms is under pressure because of extreme external shocks that have resulted in rapidly increasing costs of service delivery. The rapid population growth is also putting additional pressure on the electricity sector. In total, residential electricity consumption has grown by 26 percent since 2010, and even faster in northern governorates (those mainly affected by the Syria crisis). Expansion of medium term reforms in the electricity and water sectors are expected to address public finance weaknesses, helping to improve Jordan's macroeconomic framework structurally. The project closed on December 31, 2017.

22. The Lebanon Health Resilience project was designed to increase access to quality health care for thousands of poor families in Lebanon – both Lebanese and Syrian. Health care in Lebanon suffered from structural problems even before the Syrian crisis. The influx of Syrian refugees has put enormous added pressure on health services and contributed to rising tensions. The project aims to reach 715,000 people. It will focus on strengthening the capacity and resilience of both primary and hospital-level institutions. The project will provide the targeted population with (i) gender-specific wellness packages; (ii) treatment for the most common non-communicable diseases, such as diabetes and hypertension; (iii) reproductive health services; (iv) mental health services; and (v) services for the elderly.

23. The Jordan Emergency Health project was established to maintain the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor, uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees. The program is initially targeted at helping approximately 2.4 million people (2.1 million Jordanians and 330,000 Syrian refugees), though the number of refugees covered may increase. The access of this population to critical health care is at risk, as the influx of large numbers of Syrian refugees has put severe strains on the delivery of basic health services. There is a shortage of health workers, and waiting times have increased. The project will support care for the target population at primary health care centers across the country (including such services as maternal and child health care; malnutrition prevention and treatment; integrated management of childhood illness; and management and treatment of communicable and non-communicable diseases),

and both outpatient and inpatient services at the 33 hospitals of the Ministry of Health (MOH). The project follows a Results-Based Financing model, disbursing funds against independently verified results. In addition to maintaining current services, the project is also providing technical assistance and capacity building to help improve health sector efficiency.

24. The Jordan West Irbid Wastewater project aims to strengthen Jordan's resilience to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently needed rehabilitation of the wastewater treatment system in the north of Jordan, which hosts the largest number of Syrian refugees. Their presence has placed immense strain on already overstretched wastewater services. The project will target 15 towns in West Irbid. It will upgrade the existing wastewater network within all the towns, serving an area of 22 km², by connecting them to the Wadi Al-Arab wastewater treatment plant (WWTP). It will also provide first-time sanitation to over 100,000 residents and thus address urgent socio-economic needs of both the local population and the refugee community in the project area. Infrastructure improvements financed through the operation are likely to avert potential health issues and related economic losses.

25. The Jordan Education Program for Results (PforR) seeks to improve the quality of education for both Jordanian and Syrian refugee children by expanding access and improving quality of early childhood education, improving teaching and learning conditions, reforming the student assessment and certification system, and strengthening the education system management. The result areas have a common objective to enhance the quality of education available to Syrian refugees. By 2022, an estimated 160,000 Syrian refugee children are projected to have benefitted from the Program's specific interventions. The Program targets an increased enrolment of 30,000 students into the formal sector. In addition, the Program provides a very comprehensive set of activities and actions for making the education system more results oriented.

26. The Greater Beirut Public Transport Project aims at improving the speed, quality and accessibility of public transport for passengers in the city of Beirut and the city's northern entrance. Low and middle-income Lebanese and Syrians living in the Greater Beirut area will directly benefit from the project by using the system for their transportation needs. The project will also contribute to reduced traffic congestion, improved air quality and improved mobility. The BRT system will be almost fully accessible to persons with disabilities and will introduce measures, such as well-lit stations, professional bus drivers, security cameras in buses and stations, and security guards at stations and select buses, in order to increase women's ridership. The project will also improve traffic safety with the introduction of about 25 pedestrian bridges along the Northern Highway. The project is expected to create about 2 million labor days of direct short-term jobs in the construction industry, most of it for low-skilled Lebanese and Syrians. The project's coverage will benefit over 50 percent of Lebanese and Syrians living in Lebanon.

27. The Lebanon National Jobs Program PforR aims to support the creation of 100,000 jobs in Lebanon over the medium-term for Lebanese women and youth that are unemployed or inactive, as well as for Syrian refugees. To achieve this, the Government of Lebanon will implement reforms to enhance the environment for private investment, catalyze job creation through a focus on trade and exports, and expand and enhance active labor market programs targeting women, youth, and Syrian refugees. These reforms are also expected to generate temporary employment opportunities for Syrian refugees created from the construction associated with development of trade zones, PPP investments, and expansion of broadband Internet infrastructure.

28. The Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL aims to set the foundations for higher economic growth in Jordan by supporting measures that improve the competitiveness and ability to export of Jordanian business, foster a more flexible and inclusive labor market and a more effective social safety net, and improve the Government's fiscal sustainability through revenue mobilization and more efficient government spending. These measures will benefit Syrians in the country by waiving work permit fees for them, increasing economic opportunities through work permit issuance in select sectors, introducing a minimum wage, and strengthening social assistance institutions. Other indirect benefits may come from the support to the development of services and SMEs in Jordan, a reduction in barriers in the labor market, as well as the implementation of a secured transactions regime, which will make borrowing easier for those without property.

B. Performance Ratings

29. There are two types of performance ratings: (i) rating for progress towards achievement of project development objective (PDO); and (ii) rating for overall implementation progress. The rating scale consists of five ratings: (i) Satisfactory; (ii) Moderately Satisfactory; (iii) Moderately Unsatisfactory; (iv) Unsatisfactory; and (v) Not applicable (in case the project is not yet effective). The ratings are provided in each ISAs Progress Report for Underlying Operations.

Table 3. Performance ratings

Project name	ISA	Rating for progress towards achievement of project development objective	Rating for overall implementation progress
Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees PforR	WB	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project	EBRD	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Lebanon Roads and Employment	WB	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Jordan Energy and Water DPL	WB	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Lebanon Health Resilience Project	WB	N/A	N/A
	IsDB	N/A	N/A
Jordan Emergency Health Project	WB	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
	IsDB	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
West Irbid Wastewater Project	EBRD	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Greater Beirut Public Transport Project	WB	Satisfactory	Satisfactory
Jordan Education Reform Support PforR	WB	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory
Lebanon National Jobs Program Pfor R	WB	N/A	Moderately Satisfactory
Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job DPL	WB	Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory

C. Disbursements of Underlying Operations

30. Disbursements of the Underlying Operations have fallen slightly, with 20.0 percent disbursed from the first ISA approval starting in September 2016 to the end of December 2018. The main challenge remains the approval of the projects in Lebanon. The remaining issue has been highlighted to the Government of Lebanon (GoL) and the country and project teams are working with GoL counterparts to render the projects effective.

Table 4. Disbursements

Project name	Total Project Amount (US\$)	Disbursements (US\$)
Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees PforR	300,000,000	215,320,000
Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project	47,180,000	0.00
Lebanon Roads and Employment	200,000,000	10,054,000
Jordan Energy and Water DPL	250,000,000	250,000,000
Lebanon Health Resilience Project	150,000,000	0.00
Jordan Emergency Health Project	150,000,000	81,330,000
West Irbid Wastewater Project	50,700,000	0.00
Jordan Education Program for Results (PforR)	200,000,000	77,170,000
Greater Beirut Public Transport Project	345,000,000	0.00
Lebanon National Jobs Program PforR	400,000,000	0.00
Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL	500,000,000	500,000,000
Total	2,592,880,000	1,133,874,000

Results

A. Results of GCFF in Providing Concessional Financing

31. The GCFF identified four targets to track results in achieving provision of concessionality and improved coordination. As of June 2018 – roughly two years after the Facility was operationalized – all indicators are on-track or have been exceeded.

Table 5. Providing Concessionality and Improving Coordination Status Matrix

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Status as of June 2018	Comments
Indicator 1: Amount of contributions raised	0 (2016)	US\$1 billion in contributions (2021) (yearly milestone of: US\$200m)	US\$575 million pledges and contributions (includes Global Window)	Exceeded
Indicator 2: Amount allocated by the GCFF per year	0 (2016)	US\$150-200 million (yearly)	US\$304 million	Exceeded
Indicator 3: Amount of total MDB financing made on concessional terms from the GCFF	0 (2016)	US\$3 billion in concessional MDB financing (2021) (\$600m per year)	US\$2.5 billion	Exceeded
Indicator 4: Share of respondents from Benefitting Countries, ISAs, and Supporting Countries who indicate that GCFF implementation is making a useful contribution to coordination efforts		Percent of respondents indicating that the CFF is making a useful contribution to coordination efforts: (a) of the MDBs involved; and (b) between the MDBs and UN around country level interventions to address the impact of refugees	First satisfaction survey conducted. Review of the survey process is underway and suggestions will be made at the upcoming Steering Committee.	

B. GCFF-related Results of the Underlying Operations

32. The Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees Program-for-Results is progressing on track and is expected to achieve its development objectives. Program implementation is progressing well on the investment climate, trade facilitation and investment promotion fronts. However, on the labor market and entrepreneurship fronts related to Syrians, work permits and home-based businesses for Syrians are currently progressing slower than expected. In addition, an amount of approximately \$3.8 million has gone undisbursed since the number of issued work permits remains below target. In 2018, close to 46,000 work permits have been issued to Syrian refugees, falling shortly of the project's target of 90,000 work permits for calendar year 2018 due to numerous bureaucratic obstacles. Two recent studies showed that the number of Syrians working in Lebanon is much higher than the number of Syrians working holding a work permit. For these reasons, the bank and the Ministry of Labor are looking into a new approach to recognize the fact that Jordan has been welcoming Syrians into its labor market. The Project has also contributed to the creation of 351 formal home-based businesses, of which 240 were owned by women.

33. The Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project in Jordan continues to face delays in mobilizing the consultants needed to implement the project. These delays were initially caused due to conflicting procurement rules applied by EBRD and the Water Authority of Jordan (WAI), which was resolved by allowing consultants funded by USAID to carry out the design work. When project design is finalized, the WAI has nearly completed the procurement process for consultants to support Tender and Implementation. The new consultants will determine the need for a livelihood restoration implement the project. Mobilization of consultants is expected to take place by Q1 2019. In parallel in mid-2018, Ministry of Water and Irrigation was informed by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) that 6 of the 32-km pipeline would need to be rerouted along a different line to the one assessed during the Feasibility Study. Therefore, technical and environmental and social due diligence was required on the new section of the pipeline route. EBRD mobilized the consultants to do this and the updated study was concluded in November 2018. The need for a livelihood restoration plan will be determined, and accordingly developed and implemented by WAI with support from consultants during the Design phase of the Project. Lastly, a standard construction permit from the Ministry of Environment is required and EBRD has mobilized consultants to assist WAI in preparing the report, submitting it and obtaining the permit.

34. The Lebanon Roads and Employment Project was approved by the World Bank in February 2017 and was finally made effective at the end of October 2018. Project implementation has now started and several technical aspects are being worked on, such as: the visual survey of 6000 km of national roads in Lebanon has been finalized and the list of priority roads prepared; draft safeguard documents are almost completed and consultations are expected in a few weeks; the composition of the Project Implementation Unit (PIU) has been agreed and four PIU members are in place while the hiring of three additional ones is ongoing; field visits of most priority roads has been completed; and the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared, cleared and published.

35. The Jordan Energy and Water Development and Policy Loan (DPL) closed on December 31, 2017. The DPL supported significant structural reforms in the energy and water sectors. All the DPL targets were met for both sectors while service delivery expanded to meet, at least partially, the additional demand from

Syrian refugees, host population growth and economic growth. The task team has produced an Implementation Completion and Results Report on the DPL².

36. **The Lebanon Health Resilience Projects were approved by the World Bank and the Islamic Development Bank Boards in June 2017 and July 2017, respectively, and signed by the Lebanese Council of Ministers in March 2018.** The Health operation was declared effective in November 2018. Legal opinion from the relevant Government authorities is currently being awaited to declare the project effective. Despite delays in project effectiveness, the World Bank has initiated several technical discussions and steps for project implementation, such as developing an Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), finalizing a list of equipment requirements per hospital, designing a payment scheme for hospital special capitation, creating a survey for baseline assessment of primary healthcare clinics, and starting focus group discussions with beneficiaries. An extended package of services has been identified, which has been expanded to include mental health, reproductive health and GBV services, elderly care package, and management of three NCDs (diabetes, hypertension and cardiovascular disease).

37. **Likewise, project preparation and implementation of the Jordan Emergency Health Project is progressing on-schedule.** The project is implemented by the WB and IsDB. The Financing Agreement between the IsDB and the GOJ was signed and the project launching was held on August 3, 2017. The project had three dated covenants which are now completed. Since the start of the project, more than 2 million healthcare services (both primary and secondary) were provided to the project beneficiaries (Syrian refugees and poor and/or uninsured Jordanians) at the Ministry of Health facilities. The Government of Jordan had recently increased the co-payment for health services to Syrians from 20% to 80%. Since the policy change, the World Bank team together with development partners took a proactive role engaging Jordanian officials to reverse the policy. As a result, the GOJ and two initial donors (USAID and Denmark) agreed to establish a Multi-Donor Account (MDA) in the MOH to bridge financial gaps to provide health services for Syrian refugees and the GOJ agreed to reverse the co-payment policy. Consequently, demand for health services at the MOH facilities by Syrian refugees is expected to increase, particularly at primary care facilities. The reversal of the MoPh Health Policy described above was approved by Cabinet on March 25, 2019.

38. **The West Irbid Wastewater Project in Jordan was approved in April 2017 and has already made good progress; the EBRD signed the financing agreements with the GoJ in December 2017 and the EU's MADAD grant for EUR 20 million, approved in December 2017, was signed in May 2018.** EBRD and WAJ expect to mobilize the consultants to support MWI and WAJ with detailed design, tendering and project implementation by the end of January 2019. Following a comprehensive negotiation process between WAJ and the consultants, the Grant Agreement and Consultancy Contract were issued by EBRD in early December 2018 but cannot be signed by WAJ until the GoJ provide their approval; therefore, there is an outstanding approval from the GoJ for the grant for this technical assistance. EBRD expect WAJ to receive the approval within January 2019 and for the consultants to mobilize immediately. The kick off meeting for the consultancy will include training for both WAJ and the consultants on EBRD's inclusive procurement

² The Implementation Completion Report is available here:

<http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/222301546546705732/pdf/icr00004657-12282018-636818041906584165.pdf>

practices; this will enable the local population to benefit from not only first time wastewater services but also employment opportunities.

39. **The Jordan Education Program for Results (PforR) is progressing well with five out of eight Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs) showing noticeable progress.** Those include achievements related to the enrolment of children in the education system, particularly the enrolment of Syrian refugees and the enrolment in Early Childhood Education. The number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in targeted schools increased from 125,000 to more than 134,000 (December 2018) and the number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in targeted schools at KG2 level increased from 2,500 to about 3,500 (December 2018). The number of additional children enrolled in public and private KG2 increased from 80,000 to almost 102,000 (enrolment rate in KG2 reached 62.2 percent as of December 2018, a 2.3 percentage points increase in one year). The program has also made progress in teachers' professional development with the adoption of the New Teacher Professional Standards, student assessment with the implementation of the Grade 3 diagnostic test in reading and math, and data and management systems with the deployment of the Geographical Information System. Nevertheless, there have been delays in decision-making and implementation with regard to two critical reforms in the education sector: the *Tawjihi* Grade 12 National Examination reform and the increase in school autonomy, specifically when it comes to maintenance and school upkeep.

40. **The Greater Beirut Public Transport Project was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors in March 2018, and the loan agreement was approved and signed by the Council of Ministers in July 2018. The project is now awaiting parliamentary ratification.** Despite not being effective, project implementation for the project has started and immediate next steps have been agreed upon. The project will procure detailed designs consultants as well as hire a transaction advisor firm to structure the PPP deal.

41. **The Lebanon National Jobs Program PforR was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on June 27, 2018, and is now pending approval from the Council of Ministers and parliamentary ratification.** Preparation for implementation has carried on despite the absence of parliamentary ratification and is supported by a large program of technical assistance.

42. **The Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on June 27, 2018 and became effective on July 19, 2018.** The DPL was part of a programmatic series of two operations, and as such, implementation support has focused mostly on preparation of the second operation which is under preparation. New action areas added to strengthen DPL2 include reduction of equity restrictions for FDI, removal of restrictions in import of high skilled labor and of management talent (completed), revision of all bylaws for public procurement (completed) and launching of e-procurement (completed), and a strong gender package (opening all occupations and shift work to women, codes of conduct public transport and for work places, and streamlining of regulations for starting nurseries, all completed). In terms of actions aimed directly to Syrian refugees, the prior action under the first DPL was to (1) simplify the issuance of work permits for Syrians working in the construction sector and (2) waive the fees for issuance for work permits in all sectors that were open to Syrian workers. Both of the policies were applied in 2018 and have been extended through 2019.



Annex 1: Trustee Report

Global Concessional Financing Facility Trust Fund
Financial Report
Prepared by the Trustee
As of December 31, 2018



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Introduction

The Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) was established in July 2016 as part of the *New Financing Initiative to Support the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) Region* which aims to provide additional financing on more favorable terms to countries in the MENA region impacted by forced displacement, conflict and economic instability. In September 2016, the GCFF was expanded to a global facility in order to provide middle income countries the development support needed to address refugee crises across the globe.

This report covers the financial status of the GCFF Trust Fund, and is produced by the Trustee (World Bank) in accordance with the Trustee's role in the GCFF Operations Manual and Standard Provisions for the Contribution Agreements/Arrangements (Section 6):

"The Trustee will maintain separate records and ledger accounts with respect to the funds deposited in the Trust Fund and transfers made therefrom. The Trustee will report to the Steering Committee semi-annually on the financial status of the Trust Fund, including information on the status of Contributions, investment income, Allocations, Commitments, transfers and funds available for approval by the Steering Committee."



GCFF Trust Fund Financial Summary as of December 31, 2018

Pledges and Contributions:

A pledge represents a Supporting Country's expression of intent to make a contribution. Pledges are converted to Contributions by way of a countersigned Contribution Agreement/Arrangement.

As of December 31, 2018, contributions and outstanding pledges to the GCFF Trust Fund totaled USDeq. 655.69 million.³ Of this amount, USD 571.52 million has been deposited into the GCFF Trust Fund.

Investment Income:

As of December 31, 2018, the GCFF Trust Fund earned investment income of approximately USD 5.60 million on the liquid balances in the Trust Fund. The GCFF Trust Fund portfolio has returned 1.96% during calendar year 2018. The GCFF Trust Fund balance is allocated to a short term fixed income portfolio.

Funding Approvals:

As of December 31, 2018, the GCFF Steering Committee had approved funding from the GCFF Trust Fund totaling USD 496.78 million to cover Concessionality Amounts and Implementation Support Agency (ISA) Costs, as well as administrative costs of the GCFF Coordination Unit and Trustee.

Funds Held in Trust:

Funds Held in Trust⁴ reflect contributions paid-in from Supporting Countries, plus investment income, less cash transfers. Funds Held in Trust as of December 31, 2018 amounted to USDeq. 86.28 million.

Funds Available for GCFF Steering Committee Funding Decisions:

Funds available to support GCFF funding decisions amounted to USD 80.35 million as of December 31, 2018.

³ In addition, Japan pledged to provide JPY 100 billion in loans that may be used by IBRD to generate additional grant contribution amounts.

⁴ Funds Held in Trust represents balance of cash, investments and unencashed promissory notes (if any) as of the reporting date.



1. GCFF Trust Fund Summary – Inception through December 31, 2018

In USD millions

	Total	% of Total
<u>Supporting Country Pledges and Contributions</u>		
Contributions	580.69	88.6%
Pledges outstanding	75.00	11.4%
Total Pledges outstanding and Contributions	655.69	100.0%
<u>Cumulative Resources</u>		
<u>Resources received</u>		
Cash Receipts	571.52	86.4%
Investment Income earned	5.60	0.8%
Total Resources Received	577.12	87.3%
<u>Resources not yet received</u>		
Contributions not yet received	9.16	1.4%
Pledges outstanding	75.00	11.3%
Total Resources not yet received	84.16	12.7%
Total Potential Resources (A) (in USD millions)	661.29	100.0%
<u>Cumulative Funding Decisions</u>		
Concessionality	494.05	99.5%
ISA Costs	0.53	0.1%
Administrative Budget	2.20	0.4%
Total Funding Decisions Net of Cancellations (B)	496.78	100.0%
Total Potential Resources Net of Funding Decisions (A) - (B)	164.51	
<u>Funds Available</u>		
Funds Held in Trust with no restrictions	86.28	
Approved Amounts Pending Cash Transfers	5.93	
Total Funds Available to Support Steering Committee Decisions	80.35	

Note: Sub-totals may not add up to due to rounding

2. Pledges and Contributions as of December 31, 2018

In millions

Supporting Country	Curr	Pledge in Currency of Contribution	USDeq. a/	Effective (or signed) Contribution					Receipts in Currency of Contribution				Receipts in USDeq. b/
				Global	Lebanon / Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Total	Global	Lebanon / Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	
Canada	CAD	40.00	30.70	-	40.00	-	-	40.00	-	40.00	-	-	30.70
Denmark	DKK	437.10	68.33	437.10	-	-	-	437.10	437.10	-	-	-	68.33
European Commission	EUR	5.00	5.36	-	5.00	-	-	5.00	-	5.00	-	-	5.36
Germany	EUR	91.48	102.73	-	67.65	23.83	-	91.48	-	62.32	21.16	-	93.57
Japan	USD	110.00	110.00	-	60.00	15.00	-	75.00	-	60.00	15.00	-	75.00
Japan	c/ JPY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Netherlands	EUR	50.00	58.04	-	20.00	-	30.00	50.00	-	20.00	-	30.00	58.04
Norway	NOK	235.20	27.73	-	235.20	-	-	235.20	-	235.20	-	-	27.73
Sweden	SEK	180.00	20.24	-	180.00	-	-	180.00	-	180.00	-	-	20.24
Sweden	USD	30.00	30.00	10.00	20.00	-	-	30.00	10.00	20.00	-	-	30.00
United Kingdom	d/ USD	40.30	40.30	-	-	40.30	-	40.30	-	-	40.30	-	40.30
United Kingdom	GBP	65.50	87.25	-	-	65.50	-	65.50	-	-	65.50	-	87.25
United States	USD	75.00	75.00	-	-	35.00	-	35.00	-	-	35.00	-	35.00
Total			655.69										571.52

a/ Represents (1) actual US dollar value of paid-in cash contributions and (2) December 31, 2018 value of pledges outstanding, contribution amounts pending FX, and unpaid amounts.

b/ Represents actual USD receipts

c/ Japan pledged to provide JPY 100bn in additional loans that may be used by IBRD to generate additional grant contribution amounts

d/ Represents grant amount only

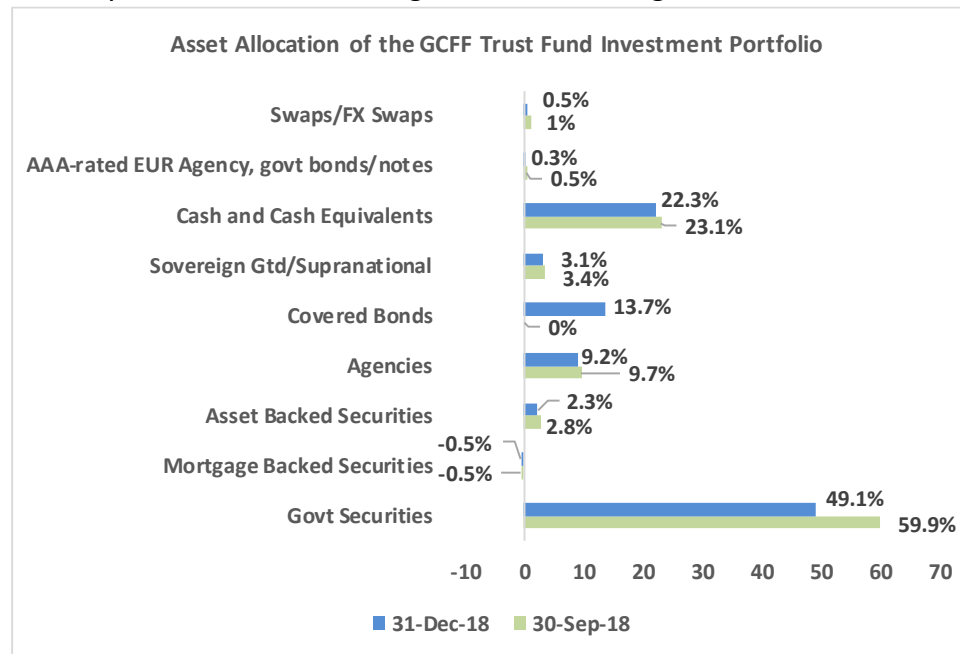
Note: totals may not add up to due to rounding

3. Asset Mix and Investment Income

ASSET MIX

Funds held in trust by the World Bank (as the Trustee) are maintained in a commingled investment portfolio (the “Pool”) for all trust funds administered by the World Bank. On July 1, 2015, the World Bank formally adopted the Conditional Value-at-Risk (CVaR) measure as the risk constraint in the management of trust funds. Funds are managed such that the expected maximum loss, as measured by the CVaR, at the portfolio’s investment horizon, is not to exceed 1% with 99% confidence.

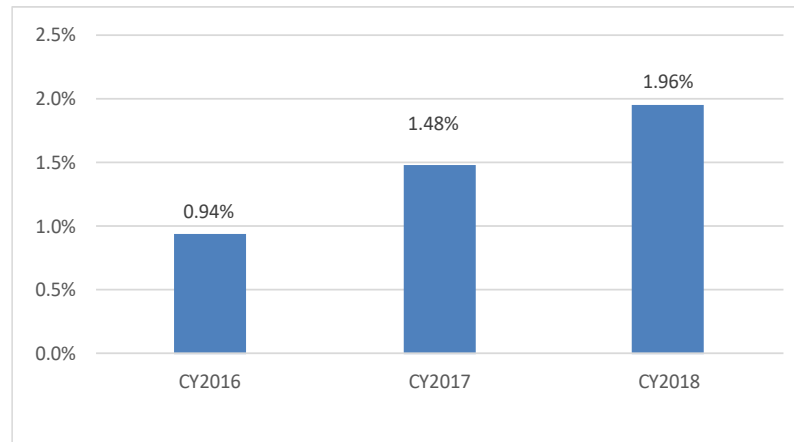
The portfolio allocation by asset class has the largest allocations to government securities and money-market instruments.



Note: Mortgage Backed Securities allocation includes To-Be-Announced (TBA) contracts for which only Mark-to-market (MTM) is used to calculate the value of the position which, as a result, could be negative.

INVESTMENT RETURNS

The GCFF funds are invested in accordance with strategy established for all trust funds World Bank. The GCFF funds are invested in a income portfolio with an investment horizon of Trust Fund portfolio earned approximately investment income since inception.



the investment administered by the short term fixed one year. The GCFF USD 5.60 million in

4. Cumulative Funding Decisions

In USD millions

Concessionality	ISA	Global	Lebanon / Jordan	Jordan	Lebanon	Total
Jordan - Ain Ghazal Wastewater	EBRD	-	1.95	-	-	1.95
Jordan - Economic Opportunities	WB	-	11.24	39.76	-	51.00
Jordan - Energy and Water Development Policy Loan	WB	-	-	25.00	-	25.00
Jordan - West Irbid Wastewater	EBRD	-	2.50	-	-	2.50
Jordan - Emergency Health	WB	-	7.95	5.95	-	13.90
	IsDB	-	12.01	8.99	-	21.00
Jordan - Education Reform Support	WB	-	41.88	10.42	-	52.30
Jordan - First Equitable Growth and Job Creation	WB	11.26	18.45	81.29	-	111.00
Lebanon - Roads and Employment	WB	-	28.91	-	16.49	45.40
Lebanon - Health Resilience	WB	-	24.16	-	0.04	24.20
	IsDB	-	5.89	-	0.01	5.90
Lebanon - Greater Beirut Public Transport	WB	25.39	32.35	-	12.07	69.80
Lebanon - National Jobs P4R	WB	41.34	22.52	-	6.25	70.10
		77.98	209.81	171.41	34.85	494.05
ISA Costs						
EBRD		-	0.17	-	-	0.17
IsDB		-	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.07
WB		0.04	0.14	0.09	0.02	0.29
		0.04	0.36	0.11	0.02	0.53
Administrative Budget						
Coordination Unit		0.19	0.45	0.50	0.03	1.16
Trustee		0.14	0.41	0.46	0.02	1.04
		0.33	0.85	0.96	0.05	2.20
Total Funding Decisions		78.35	211.03	172.48	34.93	496.78

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

5. Funds Available as of December 31, 2018

In USD millions

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Global</u>	<u>Lebanon / Jordan</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>
1. Cumulative Receipts	577.12	79.28	260.10	202.51	35.23
a. Cash receipts from Supporting Countries	571.52	78.33	256.92	201.62	34.65
b. Investment Income earned	5.60	0.95	3.19	0.89	0.58
2. Cumulative Cash Transfers	490.84	78.35	205.10	172.48	34.92
a. Concessionality	488.15	77.98	203.92	171.41	34.84
b. ISA Costs	0.50	0.04	0.33	0.11	0.02
c. Administrative Budget	2.20	0.33	0.85	0.96	0.05
3. Funds Held in Trust (3 = 1 - 2)	86.28	0.93	55.00	30.03	0.32
4. Funding Decisions Pending Cash Transfer	5.93	-	5.92	-	0.01
5. Funds available to support Steering Committee decisions (5 = 3 - 4)	<u>80.35</u>	<u>0.93</u>	<u>49.08</u>	<u>30.03</u>	<u>0.31</u>

Note: totals may not add up due to rounding

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

March 1, 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Jordan First Equitable Growth & Job Creation Programmatic Development Policy Financing		
Benefitting Country: Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): IBRD	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Christos Kostopoulos	Email of ISA Project Leader: ckostopoulos@worldbank.org	
Recipient Entity: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Zeina Toukan zeina.toukan@MOP.GOV.JO	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 111.00 Million	Total Project Amount (US\$): 500.00 Million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 500.00 Million
CFF Approval Date: 6/27/2018	Project Implementation Start Date: 7/19/2018	Project Closing Date: 6/30/2020

A. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components</u> requiring remedial action. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	Moderately Satisfactory

Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: *Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.*

The Jordan First Equitable Growth and Job Creation DPL was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on June 27, 2018, and became effective on July 19, 2018. Given the nature of this DPL, namely (i) all prior actions were completed before Board, and (ii) full disbursement in a single tranche, the money has already been disbursed to the Ministry of Finance. The DPL was part of a programmatic series of two operations, and as such, implementation support has focused mostly on delivery of the second operation. The new government of Jordan, which took office a few days before the operation went to the Board, signed off on the PDO and the full policy matrix of the DPL. Since then, the government has decided to (i) strengthen the second DPL operation and (ii) asked the Bank for a third DPL in the series. To this end, the original PDO remains the same and highly appropriate, and will improve the employment opportunities for Jordanians and non-Jordanians. New action areas added to strengthened DPL2 include reduction of equity restrictions for FDI, removal of restrictions in import of high skilled labor and of management talent (completed), revision of all bylaws for public procurement (completed) and launching of e-procurement (completed), and a strong gender package (opening all occupations and shift work to women, codes of conduct public transport and for work places, and streamlining of regulations for starting nurseries, all completed).

In terms of actions aimed directly to Syrian refugees, the prior action (PA#7) under the first DPL was to (1) simplify the issuance of work permits for Syrians working in the construction sector and (2) waive the fees for issuance for work permits in all sectors that were open to Syrian workers. Both of these policies were applied in 2018 and have been extended through 2019.

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
<i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>		
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.

B. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
500 Million USD	500 Million USD	100%

C. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2016	
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	

D. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One:							
Indicator Two:							
Indicator Three:							
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:	Guaranteed exports as a percentage of total exports	1.09 percent					
Intermediate Result indicator Two:	Insolvency Framework Index of the Doing Business indicator	5					
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
Intermediate Result indicator One:	Number of manufacturing and services work	16,516					

	permits issued to Syrian workers from January 1 to December 31 of each year						
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>	Cost of work permits for Syrian workers	JD 300-370 (without waiver)					
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>	Impact of revenue measures in 2018-2020	0					
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>	Number of households covered by NAF	93,000					

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

28 January 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Creating Economic Opportunities – Lebanon National Jobs Program		
Benefitting Country: Lebanon	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): IBRD	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Peter Mousley, Haneen Sayed, Thomas Farole	Email of ISA Project Leader: pmousley@worldbank.org , hsayed@worldbank.org , tfarole@worldbank.org ,	
Recipient Entity: Ministry of Finance	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Alain Bifani, alainb@finance.gov.lb ;	
Concessional Amount Approved (US\$): 70,100,000	Total Project Amount (US\$): 400,000,000	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 00.00
CFF Approval Date: 3/23/2018	Project Implementation Start Date: 3/31/2019	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2023

E. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Not Applicable
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is in <u>substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. 	Moderately Satisfactory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
<p>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.</p> <p>Two key points to note for implementation status:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Effectiveness delay from 1 January 2019 to revised target date of 31 March 2019. Delay due to pending formation of new government, further to May 2017 national elections and submission of project for Parliamentary ratification. 2. Implementation readiness proceeding in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparatory work progressing across the three "Results Areas" of NJP Program towards the finalization of the Project Operations Manual and project workshop\launch event end-March 2019; - Progress ongoing by government in number of DLI/DLR areas that augurs for timely results in: (i) PPPs; (ii) trade facilitation; (iii) financial sector; (iv) telecommunications; (v) Tripoli Special Economic Zone; - Development of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) component of the Program. 	

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
Project Effectiveness	GOL	3/31/2019
Completion of the Project Operations Manual	GOL	6/28/2019
PEU Established at the MOE	GOL	6/28/2019
Private Sector Advisory Board established		7/31/2019

F. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
	00.00	00.00

G. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2019	100 Million
2020	92 Million
2021	78 Million
2022	56 Million
2023	74 Million

H. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One: Private Capital Mobilized following the implementation of policy reforms and amongst businesses supported by the project	US\$	0	0	31,000,000	70,000,000	305,000,000	445,000,000
Indicator Two: Full-time equivalent (FTE) direct jobs created among businesses supported by the Program	Number	0	0	0	900	1,900	3,300
Indicator Three: Supported beneficiaries with wage employment	Number	0	0	1,000	3,000	5,000	8,000
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope Construction labor days in TSEZ for Syrian refugees	Number	0	45,000	90,000	135,000	180,000	225,000
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (for Indicator One):							
IR Indicator 1.1: Professional staff (non-administrative) recruited in HCP	Number	4	10	15	20	20	20
IR Indicator 1.2: Private investment committed to PPP projects through signed contracts in accordance with the PPP Law	US\$	0	0	0	0	200,000,000	300,000,000
IR Indicator 1.3: Number of new GOL agencies connected to the Customs system	Number	1	4	7	10	13	13
IR Indicator 1.4: Approval of a risk management strategy by HCC	Yes/No	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
IR Indicator 1.5: Amount of new private investment in fiber-optics (FTTH)	US\$	0	0	20,000,000	40,000,000	50,000,000	70,000,000
IR Indicator 1.6: TSEZ Masterplan approved by COM	Yes/No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

IR Indicator 1.7: Private investment in the TSEZ	US\$	0	0	7,500,000	19,000,000	36,500,000	51,000,000
IR Indicator 1.8: Private investment generated from beneficiaries under the matching grant program	US\$	0	0	3,600,000	11,000,000	18,000,000	22,000,000
IR Indicator 1.9: Additional private investment in businesses receiving entrepreneurship grants	US\$	0	0	0	0	1,000,000	2,000,000
Intermediate Result (Indicator Two):							
IR Indicator 2.1: Number of additional FTE direct jobs among firms located in TSEZ	Number	0	0	0	500	1,000	2,000
IR Indicator 2.2: Number of additional FTE direct jobs among beneficiaries from the matching grant fund	Number	0	0	0	300	700	1,000
IR Indicator 2.3: Number of FTE direct jobs among businesses benefiting from the entrepreneurship fund, including self-employment	Number	0	0	0	100	200	300
IR Indicator 2.4: Construction labor days in TSEZ for Syrian refugees	Number	0	45,000	90,000	135,000	180,000	225,000
IR Indicator 2.5: Funds disbursed under the matching grant fund to selected beneficiaries	US\$	0	0	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	18,500,000
IR Indicator 2.6: Number of entrepreneurs with business plans supported by the Entrepreneurship Fund <i>Of which women (minimum %)</i>	Number	0	0	700 40%	900 40%	1,100 40%	1,500 40%
IR Indicator 2.7: Number of formally established firms after receiving services from entrepreneurship fund	Number	0	0	0	0	100	300
Intermediate Result (Indicator Three):							

IR Indicator 3.1: Number of Lebanese Targeted Beneficiaries receiving ALMP services – total and disaggregated as follows: - Of which Lebanese youth - Of which Lebanese women	Number	0	0 - 0 - 0	3,000 - 2,000 - 1,000	6,000 - 4,000 - 2,000	9,000 - 6,000 - 3,000	12,000 - 8,000 - 4,000
IR Indicator 3.2: Number of Syrian refugees receiving vocational training in accordance with Lebanese laws and regulations			0	800	1,500	2,300	3,000
IR Indicator 3.3: Number of Lebanese Targeted Beneficiaries who remain employed in a job at the 12 th month of the subsidy period - Of which are employed after the wage subsidy period ends	Number	0	0 - 0	800 - 0	2,500 - 1,500	4,500 - 2,000	7,000 - 3,000
IR Indicator 3.4: Advocacy unit at OMSWA established and operational	Qualitative	No unit available	No unit available	Plan for the unit developed and staff hired	At least 2 advocacy campaigns launched publicly	At least 2 advocacy campaigns launched publicly	unit established & operational
IR Indicator 4: Number of implementing agencies with a functioning grievance redress mechanism GRM	Number	0	4	4	4	4	4

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

January 14, 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Greater Beirut Public Transport Project (P160224)		
Benefitting Country: Lebanon	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): Council for Development and Reconstruction	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Wafaa Charafeddine	Email of ISA Project Leader: wafac@cdr.gov.lb	
Recipient Entity: Lebanese Republic	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact:	
Concessionally Amount Approved (US\$): US\$ 69.8 Million	Total Project Amount (US\$): US\$ 295 million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): US\$ 0
CFF Approval Date: 1/17/2018	Project Implementation Start Date: 3/15/2018	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2023

I. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective: (i) improve transport connectivity along select paved road sections; and (ii) create short term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians.	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	Satisfactory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.</u> • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.</u> • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
<p>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.</p> <p>The Greater Beirut Public Transport Project was approved by the World Bank Board of Directors on March 15th, 2018. The loan agreement has been approved by the Council of Ministers on May 16th, 2018, a relatively short time in Lebanon. The signature of the loan agreement took place on July 9th, 2018, and the project has recently been transferred to the Parliament for ratification and is now under the review of the technical committees of the parliament.</p> <p>The project implementation has started, the procurement of detailed designs consultants is being initiated, and a meeting was held with IFC and counterparts to initiate the transaction advisory work. IFC is now preparing a proposal to be sent to a project steering committee, headed by the Council for Development and Reconstruction and including the Higher Council for Privatization and PPP and the Railways and Public Transport Authority, with a view to negotiate/discuss the proposal and sign the transaction advisory soon.</p>	

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
Parliamentary ratification of the loan	Parliament	March 30, 2019
Procurement of detailed designs consultants	CDR	April 15, 2019
Hiring of a Transaction Advisor firm	HCP/CDR	March 30, 2019

J. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country

K. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2018	US\$ 0 million
2019	US\$ 20 million
2020	US\$ 25 million
2021	US\$ 40 million
2022	US\$ 70 million
2023	US\$ 90 million
2024	US\$ 50 million

L. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Number of passengers per weekday using the formal public bus (BRT and regular buses).	Number	0.00	0.00	40.00	100.00	200.00	300.00
Percentage of female ridership in the formal public bus system (BRT and regular buses) per weekday	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	30.00	40.00
Percentage of population residing in GBA with access to Beirut city center ("La place des martyrs") within 60 minutes commuting period using public transport	Percentage	50.00	50.00	50.00	53.00	58.00	61.00
Average travel time by public transport from Tabarja station to Charles Helou terminal at morning peak hours	Minutes	75.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	45.00	45.00
Share of passengers satisfied with quality of formal bus system	Percentage	0.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00
Share of passengers satisfied with quality of formal bus system of which female	Percentage	0.00	30.00	50.00	60.00	70.00	80.00
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							

Number of labor days of short term jobs created for Lebanese and Syrians	Number	0.00	0.00	700.00	1600.00	2000.00	2000.00
At least one contract agreement with a private company to invest and operate in the BRT operations is signed	Number	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Number of km of the BRT infrastructure constructed	Number	0.00	0.00	15.00	35.00	42.00	42.00
Number of BRT and regular bus lines	Number	0.00	0.00	5.00	17.00	20.00	20.00
Number of operational BRT buses	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	120.00
Number of operational regular buses	Number	0.00	0.00	50.00	150.00	200.00	250.00
A mirror system to monitor the fare collection system is in use at the RPTA	Y/N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Annual net savings of GHG emission (ton CO2)	ton CO2	0.00	0.00	5000.00	10000.00	20000.00	40000.00

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

January 14, 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Road and Employment Project (P160223)		
Benefitting Country: Lebanon	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): Council for Development and Reconstruction	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Wafaa Charafeddine	Email of ISA Project Leader: wafac@cdr.gov.lb	
Recipient Entity: Lebanese Republic	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact:	
Concessionally Amount Approved (US\$): US\$ 45.4 Million	Total Project Amount (US\$): US\$ 200 million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): US\$ 10.054 Million
CFF Approval Date: 10/29/2016	Project Implementation Start Date: 2/6/2017	Project Closing Date: 6/30/2022

M. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective: (i) improve transport connectivity along select paved road sections; and (ii) create short term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians.	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	Satisfactory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.</u> • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.</u> • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
<p>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.</p> <p>The Roads and Employment Project was approved by the World Bank's Board of Directors on February 6th, 2017. The loan agreement was signed on June 21, 2017, and the project was declared effective on October 30, 2018 following exceptional efforts and commitment by the Lebanese authorities, at highest levels, to ensure it is made effective by the Oct 31, 2018 deadline.</p> <p>The project implementation has started. An advance of US\$10 million from the project amount has been disbursed, and several technical aspects are ongoing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the visual survey of 6000 km of national roads in Lebanon has been finalized and the long list of priority roads prepared and agreed upon, (ii) the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) have been prepared, cleared, and disclosed on the CDR Website and the World Bank Website, (iii) the composition of the Project Implementation Unit's (PIU) has been agreed and 4 PIU members are in place, while the hiring of 3 additional members is ongoing, (iv) the Project Operations Manual is being finalized, (v) the procurement plan is monitored and regularly updated, (vi) the Selection of the Design consultants has been completed to undertake designs for the rehabilitation of 800km, (vii) the Shortlist of prequalified Supervision Consultants is being finalized and the Request for Proposals should be launched soon, and (viii) the request for bids for part of the equipment have been launched, while the remaining are awaiting CDR board's approval and expected to be launched soon. <p>Overall CDR is moving ahead with project implementation and in progressing towards the achievement of the legal covenants. The recent declaration of effectiveness of the project should speed up the implementation.</p>	

The delay in effectiveness amounted to about 2 years, however counterparts and the task team will work diligently to accelerate implementation within the remaining project implementation period of about 3 years. Follow up meetings have been held on monthly basis over the past year to facilitate and expedite implementation.

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
Selection of Supervision Consultants	CDR	May 15, 2019
Completion of designs and finalization of bidding documents for roads rehabilitation	CDR	June 30, 2019
Procurement of equipment	CDR	June 15, 2019
Formal Approval of the final list of roads to be rehabilitated under the loan	Council of Ministers	May 15, 2019
Selection of contractors and initiation of works	CDR	October 15, 2019

N. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
US\$ 200,000,000	US\$ 10,053,900	5.03 %

O. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2019	US\$ 20 million
2020	US\$ 60 million
2021	US\$ 80 million
2022	US\$ 30 million

P. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO): (i) improve transport connectivity along select paved road sections; and (ii) create short term jobs for Lebanese and Syrians							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One: Direct project beneficiaries (Number, Custom)	Number	0.00	200,000.00	500,000.00	700,000.00	900,000.00	1,000,000.00
Indicator Two: Female beneficiaries	Percentage	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Indicator Three: Reduction of average travel time on five priority road sections	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
Indicator Four: Number of labor days of short term jobs created for Lebanese and Syrians	Number (thousand)	0.00	400.00	800.00	1000.00	1200.00	1500.00
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Roads rehabilitated, Rural	Kilometers	0.00	100.00	250.00	350.00	400.00	500.00
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i> Reduction of road crash fatalities on five priority road sections	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Three:</i> Number of person-days of training benefiting Lebanese and Syrians on road construction and maintenance methods	Number	0.00	200.00	400.00	600.00	800.00	1000.00

<i>Intermediate Result indicator Four:</i> Number of routine maintenance contracts	Number	0.00	0.00	2.00	4.00	8.00	8.00
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Five:</i> Complete IRAP star rating for the primary, secondary and tertiary road network	Yes/No	No	No	No Actual : Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Six:</i> Complete visual survey of road condition for the primary, secondary, and tertiary road network	Yes/No	No	No	No Actual : Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Seven:</i> Number of wheel loaders purchased	Number	0.00	0.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Eight:</i> Roads with improved climate resilience and improved drainage and slope stabilization	Kilometer	0.00	20.00	40.00	60.00	80.00	100.00
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Nine:</i> Percentage of consultation sessions focused on women only	Percentage	0.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00	30.00
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Ten:</i> Surveyed beneficiaries satisfied with the project results	Percentage	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Eleven:</i> Number of union of municipalities consulted on road priorities	Number	0.00	0.00	5.00 Actual : 20	10.00	15.00	15.00

PROGRESS REPORTING COVERING July-DECEMBER 2018

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

12/25/2018

A. Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Lebanon Health Resilience Project		
Benefitting Country: Lebanon	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Sadik Mohamed Teyeb	Email of ISA Project Leader: Steyeb@isdb.org	
Recipient Entity: The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Council for Development and Reconstruction Tallet Al Serail – Riad El Solh Beirut – Lebanon Postal Code: 20239201 PO Box: 116/5351 Fax No. (961-1) 981252 – 981253 - 981381 Tel No. (961-1) 980096 (961-1) 980096 Email: wafac@cdr.gov.lb Email: mohamadh@cdr.gov.lb	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 30.00 million ¹	Total Project Amount (US\$): 150 .00million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 0
CFF Approval Date: 4/20/2017	Project Implementation Start Date: 1/1/2018	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2019

¹US\$ 5.9 million (for IsDB) and US\$ 24.2 million (for WB).

B. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective: Strengthening the primary healthcare system and community outreach to address basic health needs of Lebanese and displaced Syrians affected by the crisis, as well as addressing the immediate capacity constraints of public hospitals servicing high concentration of displaced Syrians and Lebanese.

<p>Rating for progress towards achievement of objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	<p><i>Not Applicable</i></p>
<p>Rating for overall implementation progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	<p><i>Not Applicable</i></p>
<p>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:</p> <p>The IsDB Board approved the project on July 2nd, 2017 following the approval of the GCFF Steering Committee on 14 April 2017. The Financing Agreement (FA) of the project was signed on 9 March 2018.</p> <p>IsDB's financing is earmarked for procurement of medical equipment. This entails the replacement of and/or upgrading of equipment, including diagnostic equipment (including medical imaging machines); treatment machines (such as medical ventilators, incubators heart-lung machines); medical monitors (including ECG, EEG, etc.); therapeutic equipment (such as CPM machines); and electro-mechanical equipment (such as generators).</p> <p>The envisaged first disbursement for the project has been delayed due to the delay in the declaration of effectiveness of the project. The FA was submitted for ratification of the Parliament immediately after signature. However, the Parliament ratified the FA on 30 November 2018. Legal opinion from the relevant Government authorities is currently being awaited at the Bank to declare the project effective.</p>	

Meanwhile, the CRD has finalized the identification of the Medical Equipment to be procured under the project and has submitted the list with the corresponding detailed specifications to the Ministry of Health for validation. This is envisaged to facilitate the immediate commencement of the bidding process once the project is declared effective. Accordingly, it is expected that the project will disburse by the third quarter of 2019.

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
Fulfill the requirements for declaration of effectiveness of the project's FA	GoL/CDR	1/31/2019
Finalize the bidding documents for the procurement of Medical Equip.	CRD	2/28/2019
Undertake International Competitive Bidding, Evaluate Bids, Prepare Bids Evaluation Report and Recommendation for Award of Contract(s)	CDR	7/31/2019
Submit the first withdrawal request to IsDB	CDR	8/31/2019
Process the disbursement request and make the payment	IsDB	9/30/2019

C. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
US\$ 30 million	0	0%

D. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2019	6 million
2020	24 million

E. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	End Target
Primary care beneficiaries	280000.00	290000.00	390000.00	500000.00	625000.00	715000.00	715000.00
Poor Lebanese	150000.00	150000.00	200000.00	250000.00	300000.00	340000.00	340000.00
Displaced Syrians	130000.00	140000.00	190000.00	250000.00	325000.00	375000.00	375000.00
% female of total beneficiaries	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
Pregnant women receiving at least four antenatal care visits	50.00	50.00	60.00	65.00	70.00	80.00	80.00
Public hospital admissions above the MoPH contracted ceiling	0.00	5000.00	12000.00	19000.00	27000.00	34000.00	34000.00
Health facilities accredited	30.00	30.00	50.00	85.00	125.00	170.00	170.00
Children fully vaccinated under the age of two according to national immunization policy	0.00	65.00	70.00	75.00	80.00	80.00	80.00

Intermediate Results Indicators FY

Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	YR3	YR4	YR5	End Target
Health facilities contracted	75.00	75.00	130.00	170.00	204.00	204.00	204.00
Number of Children vaccinated	0.00	2000.00	7000.00	12000.00	17000.00	22000.00	22000.00
Target population 40 years and above who were screened for diabetes mellitus	0.00	30.00	35.00	45.00	55.00	60.00	60.00
Health personnel receiving training	0.00	500.00	750.00	850.00	950.00	1000.00	1000.00
Client Satisfaction (PHCCs & Hospitals)	75.00	75.00	80.00	85.00	90.00	90.00	90.00
Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits addressed	40.00	40.00	50.00	55.00	60.00	75.00	75.00
Hospital Assessment carried out	NA	NA	Completed				Assessment completed

Menu of CFF Underlying Operation Suggested and Sample Indicators. Projects may track other indicators that are linked with the influx of refugees than those listed below, depending on what the project is intending to achieve.

- Direct project refugee beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage)
- Direct project host community population beneficiaries (number), of which female (percentage)

Improved Social Service Delivery for host and refugee populations

- Refugees and Host community population receiving improved access to education through project (number), of which female (percentage)
- Refugees and Host community population receiving improved access to health services through project (number), of which female (percentage)

Improved economic opportunities for host and refugee populations

- Work permits issued to refugees (number), of which female (percentage)
- Refugee and Host Community SMEs supported (number)
- Jobs provided to or created for refugee and Host Community populations (number), of which female (percentage)
- Refugees and Host Community trained (number), of which female (percentage)

Improved access to and quality of infrastructure for host and refugee populations

- Refugee and Host Community Population receiving access to improved Water Sources or improved sanitation facilities/Wastewater (number), of which female (percentage)
- Roads rehabilitated or constructed, benefitting refugees and Host community (km)

Other indicators related to addressing the impact of the influx of refugees (specify) *Use pre-specified core indicators whenever possible for aggregation.*

Lebanon Health Resilience Project

Project Objectives: The Health Resilience Project (HRP) is designed to support the Government of Lebanon (GOL) mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on host communities and displaced Syrians through the development of a pro-poor Universal Health Coverage (UHC) program. The project builds on, and expands the work currently implemented under the Syria Lebanon Crisis MDTF funded Primary Healthcare Restoration Project (EPHRP).

The HRP project aims to reach 340,000 poor Lebanese with a subsidized package of services and 375,000 displaced Syrians with improved package of services. For the delivery of the health services, the project will expand its support from 75 health centers (mainly NGOs) under the EPHRP to 204 contracted NGO PHC centers. The project also aims to provide financial and technical support to 26 public hospitals to provide emergency hospital care to the targeted population.

Project Development Objective (PDO): The project will increase access to quality healthcare services to poor Lebanese and Displaced Syrians by strengthening the primary healthcare system and community outreach to address basic health needs of Lebanese and displaced Syrians affected by the crisis, as well as address the immediate capacity constraints of public hospitals servicing high concentration of displaced Syrians and Lebanese.

Effectiveness: The project was approved on June 26, 2017 and was declared effective on November 14, 2018. Significant delay in project effectiveness (around 17 months) due to preliminary elections and other government deadlock impacted project implementation and disbursement.

Disbursement: Steps towards opening the project designated account are underway. The project team is closely coordinating with the Ministry of Finance (MoF) to complete this important step. As such, project disbursement still stands at “0”. Upon the receipt of funds from the MoF, project disbursement for FY 2019 is projected to be \$6 million.

Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status

Despite the delay in project effectiveness, significant work related to project preparedness have been implemented during the last year. Using Ministry of Public Health (MoPH) resources under the current EPHRP, the project finalized the following activities:

1. An extended Package of services have been defined. The package is expanded to include mental health, reproductive health and GBV services, elderly care package, and management of three NCDs (diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease).
2. A costing exercise of the package has been completed and results of the study are used to set the payment scheme and mechanisms for provider payment. This exercise is a critical first step for contracting facilities and will expedite project implementation and disbursement.
3. Finalized the baseline assessment of PHCCs and hospitals that will be included under the new project. Gaps and resource needs to implement the UHC program are identified to each facility. Around 100 NGO PHCCs are ready for contracting with the MoPH for the delivery of health package.
4. Focus Group Discussions with beneficiaries and providers were conducted and results of the discussions are currently used to refine the UHC model and to ensure project responsiveness to the needs of beneficiaries and providers.
5. Completed the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and launched a series of training and capacity building exercises in medical waste management to primary healthcare centers (PHCCs) and hospitals. Consequently, all contracted PHCCs and hospitals are preparing environmental and safeguard plans to ensure the quality and safety of services provided.

Preliminary achievements to date:

- *Improved access to primary health care (PHC) services* among both, host communities and refugees. The latest MoPH data on use of services (July -December 2018) show the following:
 - To date 355,000 Lebanese (51%) and 330,000 displaced Syrians (47%) received services from the 75 contracted PHCCs in the program.
 - Women health is positively impacted by the project. Women constitute the largest number of users (57%) followed by children (41%). Screening for breast cancer among enrolled poor Lebanese increased from 8% in 2017 to 46% in December 2018.
 - The expansion of the benefits package to include non-communicable diseases (NCDs) also improved access to care in these areas. Around 88% of adult users have been screened for diabetes and hypertension.
 - Training and capacity building in mental health improved the capacity of PHCCs to address these problems. To date, 96% of adults have been screened for depression, shedding the light on important findings (36% mild, 14% moderate, and 7% moderate to severe depression) and the need among host and refugee communities for more mental and psychosocial support services
- *Progress towards quality improvement:* Efforts and resources have been allocated to the PHC accreditation program. Out of 204 centers, 92 centers have enrolled in the program; 52 PHCCs are accredited and 40 PHCCs have completed the first phase (mock survey).
- *Citizens engagement:* The project has been successful in laying the ground for more citizen engagement and capturing citizens' voice through grievance redress mechanisms (GRM). A system for reporting, capturing, and responding to grievances is now in place. The MoPH 24 hotline (#1214) is strengthened with funding and capacity building from the project. A total of 2454 grievance have been received, 71% of which have been addressed within 3 days. Shortages in medication in PHCCs is the highest complaint among beneficiaries (55% of grievances). Increased demand for health services is leading to shortages in MoPH drug supply at the PHC level (medication for the package of services under this project is not covered by the MoPH). The project is exploring options with the MoPH to resolve this issue under the new package.

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

Jan 18 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Second Programmatic Energy and Water Sector Reforms DPL P160236		
Benefitting Country: Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): IBRD	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Caroline van den Berg	Email of ISA Project Leader: cvandenberg@worldbank.org	
Recipient Entity: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Maher.Abdelrahim@MOP.GOV.JO	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 25 million	Total Project Amount (US\$): 250 million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 250 million
CFF Approval Date: 12/1/2016	Project Implementation Start Date: 12/31/2016	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2017

Q. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components</u> requiring remedial action. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	Satisfactory

Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: *Enter overall implementation status and any key issues (i.e. reasons for implementation delays, implementation challenges, funding status, and other relevant information as applicable) to raise to the Steering Committee's attention. Please note, this section is meant to provide a summary.*

The programmatic series consisted of two single-tranche DPLs disbursed on effectiveness, with a loan amount of US\$250 million each, which supported fiscal and policy reform programs in the energy and water sectors. In each DPL, the funds were disbursed in a single tranche as reflected in the Financing Agreement. Of the total amount of US\$500 million, US\$475 million was a variable rate non-concessional loan with a 35 year-maturity including 4.5 years of grace period, and, US\$25 million was from the Concessional Financing Facility on a grant basis.

This DPL series supported significant structural reforms in the energy and water sectors. All the DPL's targets were met for both sectors while service delivery expanded to meet, at least partially, the additional demand from Syrian refugees, host population growth and economic growth. This was achieved while averting an increase in the fiscal deficit, bringing financial stability to the energy sector and stemming decline in the water services

This project has been completed and is now closed. The Implementation Completion Results Report is available here: <http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/222301546546705732/pdf/icr00004657-12282018-636818041906584165.pdf>

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
N/A		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.
		Click here to enter a date.

R. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
	\$25 million	\$25 million

S. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2016	
2017	\$25 million
2018	
2019	
2020	

T. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline 2014	Original Target Values	Formally Revised Target Values	Actual Achieved at Completion Dec 31 2017	Comments
Pillar A: Improving the Financial Viability of the Electricity and Water Sectors						
<i>Reform Aspect 1: Achieving Electricity Tariff Cost Recovery</i>						
Cost recovery of the end user electricity tariffs	Percentage	56%	100%		103%	Fully achieved.
<i>Reform Aspect 2: Resolving NEPCO's Debt</i>						
NEPCO Debt Management Plan developed and implemented	Yes/No	No	Yes, and Debt Management Plan implemented 2017 debt reduction target JD 84m of fuel related debt		Yes	Substantially Achieved. Plan implemented and 2017 target for debt reduction almost met (JD 83m)
<i>Reform Aspect 3: Enhancing Cost Recovery in the Water Sector</i>						
O & M cost recovery level in the water sector –defined as the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and the three regional water companies O&M costs covered by user tariff	Percentage	86% revised to 70% in DPL2	100%	85%	89%	Fully achieved. At the end of 2017 the total of water tariffs collected from users covered 89% of O&M costs for WAJ and the 3 regional utilities. However, this outcome is potentially at risk due to

						the higher energy costs being faced by the water sector in 2018.
Pillar B: Increasing Efficiency Gains in the Energy and Water Sectors						
<i>Reform Aspect 4: DPL1 Diversification to cleaner fuel supply for power generation and scaling up development of domestic renewable energy resources and energy efficiency</i>						
Number of natural gas import contracts	Number	1 contract	3 contracts		3 contracts	Fully Achieved.
Share of gas supply to power generation	Percentage	7% of fossil fuel generation from gas	70% of fossil fuel generation from gas		85.7% of generation from natural gas	Exceeded.
<i>Reform Aspect 5: DPL2 Provision of cleaner fuel supply for power generation and scaling up development of domestic renewable energy resources and energy efficiency</i>						
Share of renewable energy capacity in the capacity mix	Percentage	0%	10%		14.2%	Exceeded.
<i>Reform Aspect 6: Development of Electricity Distribution Networks Loss Reduction Program</i>						
Reduction in electricity distribution network losses	Percentage	13.8% and no program	Network loss reduction program is under implementation and 2017 target achieved	13.25%	12.05%	Exceeded.
<i>Reform Aspect 7: Scaling up of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the Water Sector</i>						
Increase in energy savings in the water sector, as per the implementation of the	Annual GWh saved	0 GWh	50 GWh		84 GWh	Exceeded. With the commissioning and operation of the 80MW Ma'an

Action Plan accompanying Efficiency and Renewable Energy Policy						windfarm (which reached 66 MW in June 2016) and 14 MW of other renewable energy projects.
<i>Reform Aspect 8: Optimizing allocation of water resources</i>						
Surface water used for municipal water use	Million Cubic Meters (MCM) per year	123 MCM	128 MCM		131.3 MCM	Exceeded. The increase of reclaimed wastewater available for agriculture enabled additional surface water to be directed to municipal use.
Volume of treated wastewater used for non-domestic uses	Million Cubic Meters (MCM) per year	110 MCM	135 MCM		144.2 MCM	Exceeded. With operational improvements at wastewater treatment plants especially the expansion of As Samra.

THIRD PROGRESS covering July-December 2018

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

25 December 2018

A. Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Emergency Health Project in Jordan		
Benefitting Country: Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): Islamic Development Bank (IsDB)	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Sadik Mohammed Teyeb	Email of ISA Project Leader: Steyeb@isdb.org	
Recipient Entity: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPEC)	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Amman, Third Circle towards the Fourth Circle, Zahran Street, the first street on the right, opposite the Ministry of Justice, P.O.b.: 555 - Postal Code: 11118 Phone: 00-962-6-4644466, Fax: 4649341-4642247 E-mail address: mop@mop.gov.jo	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 21.00 million	Total Project Amount (US\$): 150.00 million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 33.00 million
CFF Approval Date: 4/20/2017	Project Implementation Start Date: 5/14/2017	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2018

B. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective: To support the Government of Jordan in maintaining the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees at Ministry of Health facilities and create a more efficient health system to increase fiscal space in the medium to long term.	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Moderately Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	Moderately Satisfactory

- **Moderately Unsatisfactory:** *Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.*
- **Unsatisfactory:** *Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.*
- **Not applicable:** *Implementation has not yet started*

Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:

The IsDB Board approved the project on May 14, 2017 following the approval of the GCFF Steering Committee on 14 April 2017. The Financing Agreement was signed between IsDB and the Government of Jordan on 3 August 2017 and was declared effective on 27 November 2017. On 27 November, an amount of US\$ 21.00 million, representing the allocation approved by the Steering Committee of the GCFF to render concessional IsDB financing, was transferred from Trust Fund of the GCFF to IsDB.

Out of the approved US\$ 150.00 million, US\$ 148.00 million (i.e., IsDB's entire contribution and US\$ 48.00 million from the WBG's financing) is dedicated for continued provision of quality healthcare services to Syrian refugees and poor/uninsured Jordanians. The remaining US\$ 2.00 million of WBG's financing is earmarked for improving efficiency of health service delivery (through country diagnosis, consultancy services for verifying services utilization data and for conducting expenditure reviews).

Most of the critical activities of the project including agreement on the definition of the project beneficiaries, finalization of the project's operation manual, signing of MoU between the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and the MoH, and selection of the consultancy firm for data verification have been successfully concluded.

The initial plan was to finalize the data verification process and make the first disbursement for the project by the last quarter of 2017, at the latest. The arrangement was that the expenditure for the initial period (July 2016-May 2017) to be financed by the WBG while the IsDB covers the second period (June-November 2017). The IsDB and WBG then after cover the remaining periods of the project life time on alternate six-month basis.

However, the first disbursement was not timely effected due to the delay in the procurement of the consultancy firm for data verification, which in turn resulted in delay of the conclusion of the data verification process for the healthcare services provided during June 2016- November 2017.

The first withdrawal request for the project was submitted to the IsDB in **June 2018**. The Bank noticed that data concerning uninsured Jordanians and the corresponding expenditure were not included in the submitted verification report. Accordingly, the MoPIC/MOH requested additional four weeks for collecting the requested data. Afterwards, the revised verification report was resubmitted to the Bank in **August 2018**. A disbursement of **US\$ 33.00 million** was made on **17 October 2018** for the services provided for 1,656,191 beneficiaries during the review period (i.e., **142,650** Syrian refugees, 463,819 poor Jordanian and 1,049,722 uninsured Jordanians).

The policy of the Government for raising the copayment of the Syrian refugees from 20% to 80% is the main risk that is currently facing the project. In addition to having detrimental impact on the care seeking and accessing services for the Syrian refugees, the change in the copayment policy will severely affect the attainment of the key performance indicators for the project envisaged during appraisal.

The recent establishment of a Multi Donor Account (MDA) to compensate the fiscal strain that the country is facing is envisaged to encourage the Government to revisit the policy but complete reversal of the Policy on the copayment is unlikely in the near future.

The quality of the data collected from the health facilities also remains a concern. Frequent and sometimes significant discrepancies are observed between the data in the electronic archive (*Hakim* system) and the manually captured data on patient records/files.

² The first joint (IsDB & WB) supervision was conducted during 22-27 September 2018

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
Prepare and timely submit Disbursement Applications to IsDB	MOPIC/MOH	4/14/2019
Process the disbursement application and make the payment	IsDB	6/12/2019
Increasing the sample size and focusing more on hospitals that use the manual patient data system (to minimize the challenge of data sharing from 'Hakeem' in the short term while continuing the follow up with the MoH to formally settle the problem of data sharing.)	IsDB, WB and MoH	As of October 2018
Conduct a follow up mission to Jordan (preferably jointly with the World Bank) to witness the implementation progress of the project ² .	IsDB (& WB)	TBD

A. Disbursements for Underlying Operation (USD)

Underlying Operation Amount (IsDB Component)	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
100.00 million³	33.00 million	33 %

³ including the GCFF element (grant) of US\$ 21.00 million

B. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2019	66.00 million

C. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	End Target
<i>Maintaining number of health services delivered at MOH primary health care facilities to target populations</i>	1261.00	1261.00	1261.00	1261.00
<i>Number of health services delivered at MOH primary health care facilities to poor uninsured Jordanians</i>	1082.00	1082.00	1082.00	1082.00
<i>Number of health services delivered at MOH primary health care facilities to registered Syrian refugees</i>	178.00	178.00	178.00	178.00
<i>Maintaining number of health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to target populations</i>	949.00	949.00	949.00	949.00
<i>Number of health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to poor uninsured Jordanians</i>	816.00	816.00	816.00	816.00
<i>Number of health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to registered Syrian refugees</i>	133.00	133.00	133.00	133.00
<i>Completion and dissemination of a health sector roadmap to improve the efficiency of services delivered</i>	N	N	Y	Y

Intermediate Results Indicators FY

Indicator Name	Baseline	YR1	YR2	End Target
<i>Grievances registered related to delivery of project benefits that are actually addressed</i>	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

D. Use of Services by Targeted Beneficiary Category (June-November 2017)

I-Primary Health Care Facilities

BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE
Total number of patients seen (insured, uninsured, Jordanians, Syrians, foreigners etc.)	2,123,833	1,658,381
Registered Syrian Refugees	40,572	28,175
Poor Jordanians	237,797	147,074
Uninsured Jordanians	90,988	137,778

II-Secondary Health Care Facilities

A. Hospital: *Outpatient*

BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE
Total number of patients seen (insured, uninsured, Jordanians, Syrians, foreigners etc.)	571,633	772,085
Registered Syrian Refugees	30,371	39,700
Poor Jordanians	44,906	22,995
Uninsured Jordanians	322,777	427,766

B. Hospital: *Inpatient*

BENEFICIARY CATEGORY	MALE	FEMALE
Total number of patients seen (insured, uninsured, Jordanians, Syrians, foreigners etc.)	59,170	81,647
Registered Syrian Refugees	1,456	2,376
Poor Jordanians	5,074	5,973
Uninsured Jordanians	34,511	35,902

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

December 31, 2018

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Jordan Emergency Health Project		
Benefitting Country: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): World Bank Group	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Fernando Montenegro Torres	Email of ISA Project Leader: ferxmont@worldbank.org	
Recipient Entity: MOPIC	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: HE Dr Mary Kavar, Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	
Concessional Amount Approved (US\$): US\$ 13.9 million	Total Project Amount (US\$): US\$ 50 million (World Bank Project of which US\$13.9 million is from CFF and 36.1 million is from IBRD) with parallel financing of US\$100M from Islamic Development Bank Project (US\$21 million from GCFF and US\$ 79 million from IsDB)	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): US\$48.33M (96.7%)
CFF Approval Date: 4/6/2017	Project Implementation Start Date: 7/26/2017	Project Closing Date: 6/29/2019

A. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues:

Project Development Objective: Maintaining the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees at Ministry of Health facilities	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half of</u> its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any of</u> its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Moderately Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>. • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan. 	Moderately Satisfactory

• *Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started*

Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:

The project has a 96.7% disbursement rate (with full disbursement under Component 1), with an overall rating of Moderately Satisfactory. As of December 31, 2018, the World Bank and Islamic Development Bank (IsDB) reconciled data of provided health services during the period of August 2016 to October 2017. In total, 1,511,840 primary health care and 603,140 secondary health care services were provided to target beneficiaries. Significant progress was made on implementation of Component 2, particularly on the procurement of Capacity Development activities since a mid-term review in September 2018. Given Jordan's fiscal crisis, the Government (GOJ) introduced an increase in the co-payment for health services to Syrians at Ministry of Health (MOH) facilities from 20 to 80%. Since the policy change occurred, the Bank Team (together with development partners) took a proactive role engaging Jordanian officials to reverse the policy. As a result, the GOJ and two initial donors (USAID and Denmark) agreed to establish a Multi-Donor Account (MDA) in the MOH to bridge financial gaps to provide health services for Syrian refugees and the GOJ agreed to reverse the co-payment policy. Consequently, demand for health services at the MOH facilities by Syrian refugees is expected to increase, particularly at primary care facilities.

A. Progress to find solutions on new cost-sharing policy for Syrian refugees

Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, Jordan has shown solidarity and generous support to Syrian refugees. From 2012, when the United Nations first officially proclaimed Syria in a state of major conflict, until November 2014, all services at all levels of care were provided to Syrian refugees free of charge. However, the macroeconomic situation and fiscal constraints forced the GOJ to introduce a 20% cost sharing in the subsidized price charged to Syrian refugees similar to that charged to the poor uninsured Jordanians. This resulted in a decrease in the use of public facilities (mainly primary health care services) by Syrian refugees. Key primary health services (e.g. vaccinations, antenatal care, etc.) were still provided for free to all Syrian refugees. However, given increasing fiscal constraints in Jordan, on January 24th of 2018, a Cabinet decision by the GOJ resulted in a second increase, up to an 80% cost sharing at the MOH facilities to Syrian refugees (still lower than the unified price charged to other foreigners). This new policy has generated a financial barrier to access health care services, particularly at the first level of care, but also for key services such as deliveries (Syrian refugees have higher total fertility rates than Jordanians). It is believed that affected Syrian refugees have shifted to using not-for-profit organizations or are skipping needed health care. There is a risk that this could result in health and security risks for the host communities in which 90% of Syrian refugees reside.

As soon as this unexpected change took place, the World Bank took a proactive role in engaging in policy dialogues with high-level authorities and other development partners. The MOPIC convened a discussion on the health sector and health service access for Syrian refugees with all donors, development partners and the World Bank. In this meeting it was agreed that based on the successful existing model of the donor support in the education sector, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) would take the lead in organizing a MDA in order to provide financial resources channeled directly to the MOH. The MDA aims to complement existing support by the World Bank and IsDB. Although the World Bank is not a donor, the World Bank team was invited to provide technical support to the MDA group, which the team proactively provided. The World Bank has been actively engaged in policy dialogue with the GOJ (MOPIC and MOH), development partners (UNHCR, WHO) and donors (USAID, the Denmark) to find best options to channel complementary resources and find a solution to increase access to healthcare for Syrian refugees, while not increasing the financial burden on the tight government budget.

In September 2018, two donors (USAID and the Government of Denmark) confirmed that up to US\$ 14 million would be available to the MOH to financially support the delivery of primary and secondary health services to Syrian refugees.

On December 16th of 2018, the GOJ and the donors signed a joint financing agreement to establish the MDA. Upon the establishment, the GOJ agreed to reverse the policy to pre-2018 copayment rate (20%) for Syrian refugees. With the policy reversal, the financial barrier to access health care services at the MOH facilities is expected to be lifted. Thus, the demand from Syrian refugees is expected to increase in coming months.

B. Component 1: Status of disbursement

96% of project funds (USD 48.33) million) have been disbursed, with full disbursement for Component 1 (USD 48 million). The World Bank covers two periods (period 1: August 2016 to May 2017, and period 2: November 2017 to May 2018) for Component 1-related disbursements. For the first period, the eligible expenditure and utilization was verified and reconciled in July 2018. The second period will be reconciled by March 2019 upon the receipt of verification reports for service utilization and eligible expenditures from MOPIC. Disbursements are verified through an independent verification of expenditures by the Audit Bureau of Jordan and an independent verification of service utilization via a firm (Dajani Consulting). The Audit Bureau of Jordan completed the financial verification in a timely manner. However, there were delays in the verification of utilization data stemming from delays in hiring the firm, delays in collecting data using the MOH paper-based system (with data incompleteness and inconsistency), and delays in gaining access to the electronic medical record operated by HAKEEM. In October 2018, the IsDB completed its first disbursement tranche (USD 33 million), for the period June to October 2017.

C. Component 2: Creating a more efficient health system

The second component of the project focuses on **improving the efficiency of the health system** that includes:

- i) *Understanding costs and cost-effective interventions for non-communicable diseases (NCDs):* There is a lack of rigorous data on how much it costs the MOH to provide or purchase health services to its population with regard to NCDs. This is the foundation on which to develop cost recovery measures and determine ways to improve the efficiency of the health system. The World Bank team has drafted terms of reference (TORs) to develop such a study for the MOH. Once they are finalized, an international bidding process should take place to hire a firm to conduct this study. The World Bank team will work closely with the hired firm to ensure that global best practice methods are used to produce reliable and comparable results. MOPIC is currently conducting procurement process to hire the Firm.
- ii) *Building capacity in health economics and health financing and other key topics:* to improve the capacity of the MOH in health economics/health financing and other areas (NCDs, Data Collection, Scientific Research Understanding), the World Bank team and the Client agreed to conduct one to five-day trainings and workshops for the above topics to deepen the understanding of the MOH staff. Individual consultants from universities in Jordan would be hired to implement trainings/workshops. At the end of each course and evaluation will be done. MOPIC is currently conducting procurement process to hire the individual consultants.
- iii) *Providing technical assistance to GOJ priorities:* the World Bank team consulted with the MOH to provide technical assistance in priority areas of health sector reform (produced by the MOH at the request of the Prime Minister), gender and health information systems. Based on the experience of project implementation, the World Bank team identified potential areas to strengthen the existing gaps. Upon agreement from the MOH and MOPIC, firm and/or individual consultant will be hired to complete necessary technical assistance activities.

The World Bank team plans to propose an extension of the project closure from June 2019 to March 2019 to complete all activities under Component 2. The implementation of Component 2 had been delayed but is now on track. However, the extension of the closing date will provide sufficient time to complete all necessary activities to achieve the PDO.

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
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Submission of reports by independent verification entities (Audit Bureau of Jordan and Dajani Consulting firm) on eligible expenditures and number of services utilized by target beneficiaries for the third disbursement period (Nov 1 2017-May 31 st 2018)	MOPIC	February 2019
Contract signature with a selected firm for a costing study and start the implementation	MOPIC and MOH	March 2019
Contract signature with selected individual consultants for trainings and workshops and start the implementation	MOPIC and MOH	March 2019
Consultation with the MOH for proposed Component 2 activities	MOH/MOPIC and WBG	January 2019

D. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
WBG Project (Concessional and non concessional amount)	US\$48.33M	96.7%

E. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2016	0
2017	US\$20 million
2018	US\$28 million
2019	US\$2 million
2020	

F. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO): Maintaining the delivery of primary and secondary health services to poor uninsured Jordanians and Syrian refugees at Ministry of Health facilities							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values				
			YR 1 (data from 1 st August - 31 st October 2017 ie 14 month period)	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5
Indicator One: Maintaining the number of health services delivered at MOH primary health care facilities to target populations (Syrians/ uninsured poor Jordanians)	Number	1,238,000 (Syrian refugees: 169,000; Poor uninsured Jordanians: 1,069,000)	1,511,840 (M: 847,580; F: 664,250) Syrians: 292,550 (M: 169,940; F: 122,610) Poor Uninsured Jordanians: 1,219,280 (M: 677,640; F: 541,640)				
Indicator Two: Maintaining the number of health services delivered at MOH secondary health care facilities to target populations (Syrians/ uninsured poor Jordanians)	Number	904,000 (Syrian refugees: 110,000; Poor uninsured Jordanians: 794,000)	603,140 (M: 240,290; F: 362,860) Syrians: 36,595 (M: 45,100; F: 65,710) Poor Uninsured Jordanians: 492,340 (M: 195,190; F: 297,150)				
Indicator Three: Completion and dissemination of a health sector roadmap to improve the efficiency of services delivered	Yes/ No	N	N				
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i> Grievances registered related to delivery of project that are actually addressed	Percentage	100	<i>Collected on annual basis</i>				

Progress Report for the Jordan Education Reform Support Program

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

January 14, 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Jordan Education Reform Support Program		
Benefitting Country: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): The World Bank	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Mohamed Yassine/ Juan Manuel Moreno	Email of ISA Project Leader: myassine@worldbank.org; jmoreno@worldbank.org	
Recipient Entity: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact:	
Concessional Amount Approved (US\$): US\$52.3 million	Total Project Amount (US\$): 200.0 million	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): US\$77.1 million
CFF Approval Date: 10/29/2017	Project Implementation Start Date: 12/14/2017	Project Closing Date: 3/31/2023

U. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective: To expand access to early childhood education, and to improve student assessment and teaching and learning conditions for Jordanian children and Syrian refugee children	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Moderately Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. 	Moderately Satisfactory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Satisfactory: <i>Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.</i> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: <i>Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>.</i> • Unsatisfactory: <i>Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan.</i> • Not applicable: <i>Implementation has not yet started</i> 	
<p>I. Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:</p> <p>The program was approved by the World Bank’s Board of Executive Directors on December 5, 2017 and became effective on December 14, 2017. The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) submitted the withdrawal application for the first advance of US\$77.1 million (or 40 percent of the total loan amount), which was released in December to achieve program results during the first year of implementation.</p> <p>The program has completed its first year of implementation and has shown some good progress towards the achievement of some of the Disbursement-Linked Indicators (DLIs), with five out of eight DLIs showing noticeable progress. Those include achievements related to the enrolment of children in the education system, particularly the enrolment of Syrian refugees (DLI#1) and the enrolment in Early Childhood Education - ECE (DLI#2). The program has also made progress in the areas of teachers’ professional development with the adoption of the New Teacher Professional Standards (DLI#4.1), student assessment with the implementation of the Grade 3 diagnostic test in reading and math (DLI#7.2), and data and management systems with the deployment of the Geographical Information System – GIS (DLI#8.1).</p> <p>Nevertheless, there have been delays in decision-making and implementation with regard to two critical reforms in the education sector: the <i>Tawjihi</i> Grade 12 National Examination reform and the increase in school autonomy specifically when it comes to maintenance and school upkeep. As these reforms require significant guidance and support from the top leadership of the Ministry of Education (MOE), it has been difficult to show progress following the resignation of the Minister of Education and the relegation of this role to a caretaker Minister.</p> <p>II. Detailed Progress and Results of Underlying Project:</p> <p>Implementation progress and results to date are detailed below for the four Results Areas covered by the program:</p> <p>Cross-Cutting Results Area: Refugee Education. <i>This cross-cutting area focuses on the provision of access to quality education services to Syrian refugee children.</i></p> <p>The Government of Jordan made progress in this cross-cutting results area by achieving the annual target for DLI#1.</p>	

DLI#1 – The number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in target schools increased from 125,000 (baseline) to 134,121 (as of Dec. 2018) and the number of Syrian refugee children enrolled in target schools at KG2 level increased from 2,500 (baseline) to 3,452 (as of Dec. 2018).

Nonetheless, it is worth mentioning that the country and regional contexts are changing rapidly, with high potential for movement of Syrian refugees from/to Jordan. This volatile context calls for constant close monitoring of Syrian refugees to accurately assess the current number of school-aged Syrians in the country, as well as the number of out-of-school children.

Results Area 1: Expanded Access and Improved Quality of ECE. *This Results Area includes: increasing access to KG for girls and boys by supporting expansion in public provision and providing technical assistance to help the government set up public-private partnerships (PPPs). It also includes supporting the development and implementation of a harmonized quality assurance system for public and private KGs and rolling-out of an in-service training program to improve teaching practices in KG classrooms.*

The Government of Jordan has identified the expansion of Early Childhood Education (ECE) and investments in the early years as national priorities for building human capital. Progress in expansion of access to ECE was achieved as measured by DLI#2.

DLI#2 – The number of additional children enrolled in public and private KG2 increased from 80,000 (baseline) to approximately 101,768 (enrolment rate in KG2 reached 62.2 percent as of Dec. 2018, a 2.3 percentage points increase in one year).

A key aspect for increasing access to ECE is through leveraging the private sector. Several initiatives are ongoing for strengthening partnership with the private sector for ECE service provision. The Ministry of Education (MOE) is currently working on revisions to the licensing bylaws, regulations, and processes in order to streamline and adapt the licensing procedures for private ECE providers. MOE has also finalized and issued a call for Expressions of Interest (EOIs) for firms to assess six different policy options for private sector participation in terms of relevance, feasibility, and cost-effectiveness. The EOIs are due by the end of January 2019. The World Bank team is complementing the technical assessment work with a study on the feasibility of impact bonds as instruments to leverage more private capital in the sector; results of this analysis would be available by June 2019.

In terms of investment in quality improvement, MOE has launched the procurement of a firm to develop a Quality Assurance System for Early Childhood Education. Based on the evaluation at the Expression of Interest (EOI) stage, shortlisted firms were asked to submit their full proposals by January 31, 2019.

Result Area 2: Improved teaching and learning conditions. *This Results Area focuses on improving the school physical environment, strengthening the capacity of teachers and school leaders, and fostering positive student and teacher behavior and civic awareness toward schools and their communities.*

Physical environment: MOE has formed a committee in May 2018 to develop a new maintenance system. Within this scope, a specialized consulting firm has been contracted to develop a “Facility Management Tool”. In terms of increasing school autonomy, MOE is currently studying and reviewing the legal framework for allowing transfer of a maintenance and upkeep budget to schools.

Teachers: MOE has finalized and adopted the new National Teacher Professional Standards (NTPS); trainings on the standards are planned to be delivered to teachers and school personnel across all governorates during the Academic Year 2018/2019. Building on the standards, MOE has launched the procurement for an external technical assistance to support in the design of a teacher professional development framework. Shortlisted firms, following the EOI stage, are due to submit their full proposals by January 31, 2019. This work will focus on improving mechanisms surrounding the measurement of teacher performance and the provision of feedback, support, training, and coaching for teachers to improve their performance. MOE also moved forward with the development and approval of a new career path framework that addresses the following related human resources elements: (1) Teachers’ selection and recruitment, (2) Educational leaders development, (3) In-service professional development policies and teachers’ licensing, (4) Teachers’ incentives and rewards, and (5) Monitoring and evaluation and quality control of teachers' policies. Terms of reference were drafted and approved for external assistance to support MOE in designing and rolling out the processes, procedures, and tools needed for the implementation of the new career path framework.

School climate: MoE has issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) to shortlisted firms following the EOI stage to provide technical assistance in the design of a socioemotional learning intervention which would provide social, psychological, and emotional support to vulnerable students including refugee students in public schools. The proposals in response to the RFP are due by January 31, 2019. Furthermore, in June 2018, the World Bank obtained a US\$200K grant to support in implementing and evaluating an intervention for developing math skills based on Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) to help in preventing dropouts in schools with a high proportion of refugees. This initiative complements the interventions on socioemotional skills that targets at reducing behavioral problems and violence in schools which lead to dropout.

Results Area 3: Reformed student assessment and certification system. *This Results Area focuses on strengthening the MOE’s ability to measure and monitor student learning at all grade levels and to bridge the gap between learning and certification. This notably includes the reform of Tawjihi and the institutionalization of an early grade diagnostic learning assessment.*

This results area suffers the most delays due to the change in leadership at the Ministerial level and the absence of a solid transition and handover of vision at the MOE in regard to the development of a comprehensive national assessment

reform strategy. At this point, MOE is integrating minor administrative reforms to the Tawjihi examination, pending the appointment of a new Minister of Education to renew the leadership on the national assessment reform.

There was however some progress with the implementation of a Grade 3 diagnostic test in April 2018 in reading and math. The results of this assessment were publicly announced by MOE in summer of 2018.

Result Area 4: Strengthened education system management. *The focus of this Result Area is to provide and enhance the tools and resources available to MOE for decision making and implementation. These tools include information systems such as the operationalization of the GIS, which will allow MOE to map school construction, expansion, and rehabilitation needs, and the strengthening of the existing OpenEMIS to allow MOE to analyze and make use of disaggregated and gender-sensitive data for decision making. This Result Area also supports the MOE in securing budget additionality to the sector in an efficient and effective manner to ensure that resources are available for undertaking the necessary reforms.*

Positive progress was achieved towards achieving **DLI#8 “Increased availability of resources and tools for the Program”** in particular with the deployment of an operational Geographical Information System (GIS), capable of producing data and reports. Staffing of the GIS team has progressed with two engineers joining the team, and a local consultant (GIS developer) recruited for one year to provide capacity building and to complete the handover and knowledge transfer from UNESCO, which is the main implementing agency that developed the system. Work on using GIS data for planning and policy decisions is undergoing. Several tools producing indicators for policy making are being constructed, with technical support from GIZ and UNESCO. Currently, the most advanced one is a tool linked to the maintenance department. Other tools being developed include one for teacher transfers (linked to the HR department) and another for student transfers.

III. Progress on legal covenants: The Program has three legal covenants, out of which one has been achieved and two are on track to be achieved:

- **Legal covenant #1:** The General Planning Steering Committee with terms of reference, mandate, composition and resources to oversee the coordination and monitoring of the operation, was established in April 2018. The list of the Committee members, as well as its mandate were submitted to the World Bank on April 12, 2018. The committee has not met yet; the first meeting is anticipated to take place once the POM is circulated and a draft can be presented to the committee (planned for January/ February 2018).
- **Legal covenant #2:** Recruitment of an Independent Verification Agency (IVA): the procurement was launched in March but only two firms responded due to the short deadline for submission. The activity was therefore re-tendered. The RFP has been issued to the shortlisted firms following the EOI stage and the deadline for proposals is January 31st, 2019. The IVA is required in order to verify the achievement of DLIs and

consequently trigger disbursements. No disbursement other than the advance is possible without verification of results by the IVA.

- **Legal covenant #4:** Preparation of an Operational Manual (OM): MOPIC recruited a consultant who has drafted the operational manual. The OM was presented and discussed during a consultative session with the Secretary Generals and Managing Directors at the Ministry. The consultant then finalized the OM based on comments received from MOE. The OM was submitted to the World Bank on January 10, 2019 for no objection.

IV. Implementation challenges

Notwithstanding the progress mentioned above, it is important to highlight that the past six months have been particularly challenging for the MOE, particularly:

- Change in leadership: In one year of implementation, the program has seen two different Ministers and as of November 2018, the Minister of Education position has been vacant and delegated to a caretaker Minister. Given the caretaking nature of the Ministerial position, many strategic decisions are on hold including those pertaining to strategic planning and oversight of the education sector plan, as well as reforms in the Tawjihi Grade 12 national examination.
- Capacity of the implementing agency: The Development Coordination Unit (DCU) is responsible for the coordination of the implementation of the program. Despite its critical role in supporting implementation, it is largely understaffed. In October 2018, the World Bank has approved the terms of reference for several positions at the DCU, including a Senior Finance Management Specialist, a Senior Procurement Officer, a Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, and two Technical Coordinators. The recruitment of those position is expected to be completed during the first quarter of 2019.

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
<i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>		
Finalize and adopt Operations Manual (OM) following World Bank comments	MOE	1/31/2019
Complete procurement of Independent Verification Agent (IVA)	MOE	2/28/2019
Finalize recruitment of staff at the Development Coordination Unit (DCU)	MOE	3/31/2019
		Click here to enter a date.

J. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
	US\$77.17 million	40%

K. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2017	US \$77.1 million
2018	US \$0.0 million
2019	US \$28.9 million
2020	US \$42.0 million
2021	US \$40.0 million
2022	US \$12.0 million

L. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO): To expand access to early childhood education, and to improve student assessment and teaching and learning conditions for Jordanian children and Syrian refugee children								
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS								
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Actual Values (*)					End-of-Program Target
			YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4	YR5	
Indicator One: Number of Jordanian children and Syrian refugee children enrolled in KG2, disaggregated by nationality, gender and type of school	Number	80,000	101,768 (as of Dec. 2018)					110,000
Indicator Two: Percentage point reduction in the dropout rate of Syrian refugees, disaggregated by gender	Percentage	0	0					5
Indicator Three: Number of teachers evaluated against the new National Teacher Professional Standards (NTPS) who meet the minimum performance standards	Number	0	0					5,000
Indicator Four: First phase of <i>Tawjihi</i> reform completed	Yes/No	No	No					Yes
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope								

(*) Kindly note that the Results Framework for the program only has targets for the end of the program (not yearly targets). Thus, only actual values (in a cumulative manner) will appear in the columns for yearly values.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS								
Intermediate Result (Component One): Expanded access and improved quality of early childhood education								
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Actual Values (*)					End-of-Program Target
			YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One:</i> In-service training modules developed for KG teachers	Yes/No	No	No					Yes
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two:</i> Percentage of public KG teachers that have completed the in-service training modules	Number	0	0					100%
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Three:</i> Number of public and private KGs that have developed and implemented quality improvement plans	Number	0	0					400
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Four:</i> Public-private partnership (PPP) setup designed and implementation plan for PPP rollout developed	Yes/No	No	No					Yes

(*) Kindly note that the Results Framework for the program only has targets for the end of the program (not yearly targets). Thus, only actual values (in a cumulative manner) will appear in the columns for yearly values.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS								
Intermediate Result (Component Two): Improved teaching and learning environment								
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Actual Values (*)					End-of-Program Target
			YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One:</i> Improved maintenance system adopted	Yes/No	No	No (in progress)					Yes
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two:</i> Number of K-12 teachers trained and certified	Number	0	0					50,000
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Three:</i> Percentage of schools with high proportion of Syrian refugees implementing the socioemotional learning program	Percentage	0	0					70%
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Four:</i> Teacher feedback on training and certification system monitored, analyzed, and included in the annual monitoring and progress reports developed by ETC	Yes/No	No	No					Yes

(*) Kindly note that the Results Framework for the program only has targets for the end of the program (not yearly targets). Thus, only actual values (in a cumulative manner) will appear in the columns for yearly values.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS								
Intermediate Result (Component Three): Reformed student assessment and certification system								
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Actual Values (*)					End-of-Program Target
			YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One:</i> Grade 3 diagnostic test on early grade reading and math implemented	Yes/No	No	Yes					Yes
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two:</i> Legal framework for the <i>Tawjihi</i> exam has been adopted so that its secondary graduation and certification function is separated from its function as a screening mechanism for university entrance	Yes/No	No	No					Yes
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Three:</i> Student and Teacher Feedback on first phase <i>Tawjihi</i> reform inform the <i>Tawjihi</i> reform rollout plan	Yes/No	No	No					Yes

(*) Kindly note that the Results Framework for the program only has targets for the end of the program (not yearly targets). Thus, only actual values (in a cumulative manner) will appear in the columns for yearly values.

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS								
Intermediate Result (Component Four): Strengthened management of education system								
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Actual Values (*)					End-of-Program Target
			YR 1	YR 2	YR 3	YR 4	YR 5	
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator One:</i> Geographical Information System (GIS) and Open EMIS produce accurate and timely disaggregated data needed for program monitoring and evaluation	Yes/No	No	Yes					Yes
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Two:</i> Percentage of bids for goods and works that needed to be re-bid	Percentage	N/A	N/A					<20%
<i>Intermediate Result Indicator Three:</i> Percentage of goods and works contracts that needed to be extended	Percentage	N/A	N/A					<25% (goods) and <50% (works)

(*) Kindly note that the Results Framework for the program only has targets for the end of the program (not yearly targets). Thus, only actual values (in a cumulative manner) will appear in the columns for yearly values.

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

15 January 2018

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Ain Ghazal Wastewater Project		
Benefitting Country: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): EBRD	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Esther Griffies Weld	Email of ISA Project Leader: griffiee@ebrd.com	
Recipient Entity: Water Authority Jordan	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Iyad Dahiyat, iyad_dahiyat@mwi.gov.jo	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 1,948,614	Total Project Amount (US\$): 47,180,000 ⁵	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 0,00
CFF Approval Date: 7/28/2016	Project Implementation Start Date: 1/1/2017	Project Closing Date: 1/1/2021

A. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Moderately Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	Moderately Satisfactory

⁵ FX rate as of 28 December 2016

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.</u> • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.</u> • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
<p>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project agreements (Loan and Grant) between EBRD, DFID and Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) were signed in December 2016. • The EBRD-mobilized consultants to carry out the Feasibility Study completed their work in April 2017 following an extension to their contract to allow for the updated census figures. • EBRD secured funding from its donor programme (SEMED Multi-Donor Account and the internal Shareholder Special Fund Community Resilience Window) to finance the Design, Implementation and Supervision consultant for the project. However, the selection of the Design, Implementation and Supervision consultant was terminated due to a procurement issue. It was initially understood that WAJ had requested USAID to step in and carry out the Design tasks, however, in order to expedite the projects implementation, it was instead agreed that the project will be tendered as a Design-Build contract and therefore that there was no need for a Design consultancy to be launched. • In parallel, WAJ have nearly completed the procurement for the Tender and Implementation support consultants, utilizing the remaining funding from the EBRD's SEMED Multi-Donor Account and the internal Shareholder Special Fund Community Resilience Window. • Unfortunately, the delay in mobilizing the Tender and Implementation support consultants has led to delays in implementing the project as the consultants are required to support WAJ to carry out the tender preparation and process, and they cannot start before the consultants are mobilized. The Tender and Implementation support consultants are expected to be contracted within Q1 2019. • In parallel, in mid-2018, MWI were informed by the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) that 6 of the 32 km pipeline will need to be rerouted along a different line to the one assessed during the Feasibility Study. Therefore, technical and environmental and social due diligence was required on the new section of the pipeline route. EBRD mobilized consultants to do this and the updated study was concluded in November 2018. • The need for a livelihood restoration plan will be determined, and accordingly developed and implemented by WAJ with support from consultants, during the Design phase of the project. • Lastly, the standard construction permit from the Ministry of Environment is required and EBRD has mobilized consultants to assist WAJ in preparing the report, submitting it and obtaining the permit. 	

Actions to be Taken <i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
Mobilization of the Tender and Implementation Consultants	WAJ (EBRD support)	28/02/2019
MoE permit issued	WAJ (EBRD support)	31/03/2019

B. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
US\$ 47,180,000 ⁶	0,00	0,00

C. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End
2016	0
2017	0
2018	0
2019	20,000,000
2020	25,000,000
	10,000,000

⁶ FX rate as of 28 December 2016

D. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):

The Project aims to support the strengthening of Jordan's resilience to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently needed municipal infrastructure rehabilitation. The Project will offer practical, timely and effective solutions that are in line with the Government's priorities to allow the delivery of efficient and safe municipal services, create employment opportunities and complement humanitarian assistance. Capital grant co-financing is needed to mitigate affordability constraints among the population, which are exacerbated by the refugees.

The Project supports Jordan to increase its resilience in the context of the Syrian refugee crisis by providing urgently needed infrastructure in a region severely impacted on by the influx of refugees for the benefit of the host communities and refugees alike. The Project will create jobs throughout the construction phase, will involve the private sector and is financed in such a way to support Jordan's fiscal budget by utilizing a sovereign loan and providing a high proportion of grants.

More specifically, the Project aims to urgently improve the operational capacity of the wastewater system that links with the As-Samra WWTP, the largest wastewater treatment plant in Jordan which is situated in north-central Jordan. The construction of a new wastewater conveyor (redundancy pipe) would serve to accommodate the increase in the wastewater flows triggered by the refugee influx and would mitigate potential serious pollution to the environment.

PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS								
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Cumulative Target Values					
			2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 – 2022 (construction completion)	Comments
Overall objective impact: Strengthening the resilience of Jordan to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently required infrastructure needs	Total number of people benefitting from improved wastewater services, of which female (percentage).	Currently the available wastewater services capacity is below the actual required capacity.					2,388,967 Inh shall benefit from improved wastewater services as a result of the Project.	Percentage of female beneficiaries will be calculated by the consultant working on the Project once mobilized, subject to the availability of data at the municipal level.
Indicator One: Direct project refugee beneficiaries (number)	Population (number) disaggregated by gender (percentage)	Currently the available wastewater services capacity is below the actual required capacity.)					269,600 refugees shall benefit from improved wastewater services as a result of the Project.	Percentage of female beneficiaries will be calculated by the consultant working on the Project once mobilized, subject to the availability of data at the municipal level.
Indicator Two: Direct project host community population beneficiaries (number)	Population (number) disaggregated by gender (percentage)						2,119,366 Inh shall benefit from improved wastewater services as a result of the Project	Percentage of female beneficiaries will be calculated by the consultant working on the Project once mobilized, subject to the availability of data at the municipal level.
Indicator Three: Jobs created during the construction phase for refugee and Host Community populations (number)	Cumulative jobs created (number)	0 - Current level of employment, 2016	0	Total Construction Jobs on-site: 250	Total Construction Jobs on-site: 250	Total Construction Jobs on-site: 250	0 - Construction Complete	150 construction jobs for the host community and 100 construction jobs for refugees.

Indicator Four: Reduced risk of environmental disaster and public health improved	Termination of improper practices associated with inadequate infrastructure	Practices in the sectors partially outside of H&S standards, 2016					Full compliance with applicable H&S standards as required by EBRD	EBRD consultants will provide semi-annual reporting on environmental and social matters.
Indicator Five: Sustainable operations of wastewater management	Creation of an operational unit to manage operation and maintenance of wastewater pipeline	Existing transmission lines are operated by a private operator (SPC). The new transmission line should be operated by the same private operator as it will form with the existing system a joint technical system.					Award an O&M contract for operation of the new transmission line and related facilities at AGTP to a private operator or alternatively create an operational unit at MWI.	
Milestones/Output								
Construction of wastewater pipeline	Construction completed on time and in line with relevant procurement policies and rules	Inadequate pipeline capacity and serviceability currently in place					Complete construction in 2021 latest. Scheduled commissioning date in 2021.	
Consultancy Services assignments to support implementation and client operational support	Consultants mobilized and complete assignments in due time	Inefficient operations, technical			Complete required institutional strengthening			

	and delivering relevant outputs.	capacity lacking, 2016			latest in 2019 to achieve implementatio n of all needed measures for O&M of new facilities(both to engage a private operator or to form a O&M team by the Client) in due time.		
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
Intermediate Result (Component Two):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							
Intermediate Result (Component Three):							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator One:</i>							
<i>Intermediate Result indicator Two:</i>							

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

15 January 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: West Irbid Wastewater Network Project		
Benefitting Country: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): EBRD	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Esther Griffies Weld	Email of ISA Project Leader: griffiee@ebrd.com	
Recipient Entity: Water Authority Jordan	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Iyad Dahiyat, iyad_dahiyat@mwi.gov.jo	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 2.5 million	Total Project Amount (US\$): 63.1 ⁷	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 0,00
CFF Approval Date: 4/20/2017	Project Implementation Start Date: 12/31/2017	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2021

A. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	Satisfactory

⁷ FX rate as of 21 December 2017

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.</u> • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.</u> • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project agreements (Loan, GCFF and EBRD SSF Grants) between EBRD, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) were signed on 20 December 2017. The EU MADAD Grant was signed on 10 May 2018. • EBRD-mobilized consultants completed a review of the Water Authority Jordan's (WAJ) technical studies for the project in mid-2017, and carried out environmental and social due diligence. • The review concluded in proposing a revised technical solution to WAJ, which was accepted, and consequently the project cost increasing to EUR 53.2 million. The financing of the project is now as follows: EBRD loan EUR 25 million; GCFF EUR 2.3 million; EU MADAD grant EUR 20 million; and, EBRD SSF EUR 5.9 million. • EBRD and WAJ are currently working together to mobilize the consultants to support MWI and WAJ with detailed design, tendering and project implementation. • The Grant Agreement and Consultancy Contract were issued by EBRD in early December 2018 but cannot be signed by WAJ until the GoJ provide their approval; therefore, there is an outstanding approval from the GoJ for the grant for this technical assistance. • The consultants will start by carrying out the detailed design of the project, including the procurement methodology (including inclusive procurement), followed by providing support to WAJ during the tender process. 	

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
<i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>		
Contract detailed design, tendering and project implementation consultants	WAJ (with EBRD support)	15 February 2019
Start of Construction activities	WAJ	By end 2019

B. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
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US\$ 50,700,000 ⁸	0,00	0,00
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C. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)⁹

Year	Total by Year End
2018	0
2019	11,000,000
2020	10,400,000
2021	10,000,000
2022	20,000,000

⁸ FX rate as of 28 December 2016

⁹ Very basic estimations at this stage. Final plan to be determined with winning contractor, based on construction plan & progress

D. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):

The Project aims to support the strengthening of Jordan's resilience to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently needed municipal infrastructure rehabilitation. The Project will offer practical, timely and effective solutions that are in line with the Government's priorities to allow the delivery of efficient and safe municipal services, create employment opportunities and complement humanitarian assistance. Capital grant co-financing is needed to mitigate affordability constraints among the population, which are exacerbated by the refugees.

The specific objective is to provide financing for the upgrade and construction of the wastewater network serving 15 towns located to the west of the city of Irbid, and connect them to the Wadi Al-Arab wastewater treatment plant ("WWTP"). The Project is expected to increase the number of people with access to affordable and sustainable wastewater collection service, and decrease the amount of untreated wastewater discharged into watercourses.

	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target	Assumptions	Cumulative Target Values			
					YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4
Overall objective impact: Strengthening the <i>resilience</i> of Jordan to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently required infrastructure needs	Total number of people benefitting from improved wastewater services	Currently, the inhabitants of the 15 towns are not connected to a sustainable wastewater network.	It is estimated that by 2021, 105,000 inhabitants will be connected to an upgraded wastewater network (of which c. 18 per cent are Syrian refugees)	Jordanian government remains committed to the priority project. Clients have the capacity to implement an IFI led investment programme	0	0	0	105,000
Indicator One: Direct project <i>refugee</i> beneficiaries (number)	Population (number)	0 (2017)	18,800 (2021/2022)		0	0	0	18,800
Indicator Two: Direct project <i>host community</i> population beneficiaries (number)	Population (number)	0 (2017).	86,200 (2021/2022)		0	0	0	86,200
Indicator Three: <i>Jobs</i> created during the construction phase for refugee and Host Community populations (number)	Jobs created (number)	0 - Current level of employment, 2017	Estimated that 1,400 jobs will be created during the construction phase.	Availability of appropriate staff and willingness of client to employ	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Indicator Four:	Termination of improper practices associated with	Practices in the sectors partially	Full compliance with applicable H&S standards after	Project due diligence and design is accurate (JICA funded). Client has the	0	0	0	Full compliance

Reduced risk of environmental disaster and public health improved	inadequate infrastructure	outside of H&S standards, 2017	completion of measures. (2021/2022)	ability to work with the consultants to procure the goods and works required				
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF Scope*								
Construction and Upgrade of wastewater system in West Irbid	Construction completed on time and in line with relevant procurement policies and rules	Outdated wastewater system currently in place	Complete construction in 2022. Scheduled commissioning date in 2022.	Risk of the client's ability to adhere to the timely and accurate procurement and implementation of assignments to ensure project delivery. Procurement and contracted by the client. EBRD will oversee the process.	0	0	0	1
Consultancy Services assignments to support implementation and client operational support	Consultants mobilized and complete assignments in due time and delivering relevant outputs.	Inefficient operations, technical capacity lacking, 2017	Comprehensive support required for implementation support and institutional strengthening latest in 2019 to achieve implementation of all needed measures for O&M of new facilities (to form a O&M team by the Client) in due time.		1	0	0	1

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

15 January 2019

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: West Irbid Wastewater Network Project		
Benefitting Country: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA): EBRD	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Esther Griffies Weld	Email of ISA Project Leader: griffiee@ebrd.com	
Recipient Entity: Water Authority Jordan	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Iyad Dahiyat, iyad_dahiyat@mwi.gov.jo	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 2.5 million	Total Project Amount (US\$): 63.1 ¹⁰	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 0,00
CFF Approval Date: 4/20/2017	Project Implementation Start Date: 12/31/2017	Project Closing Date: 12/31/2021

E. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. • Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components</u> is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. 	Satisfactory

¹⁰ FX rate as of 21 December 2017

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action.</u> • Unsatisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.</u> • Not applicable: Implementation has not yet started 	
Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project agreements (Loan, GCFF and EBRD SSF Grants) between EBRD, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) were signed on 20 December 2017. The EU MADAD Grant was signed on 10 May 2018. • EBRD-mobilized consultants completed a review of the Water Authority Jordan's (WAJ) technical studies for the project in mid-2017, and carried out environmental and social due diligence. • The review concluded in proposing a revised technical solution to WAJ, which was accepted, and consequently the project cost increasing to EUR 53.2 million. The financing of the project is now as follows: EBRD loan EUR 25 million; GCFF EUR 2.3 million; EU MADAD grant EUR 20 million; and, EBRD SSF EUR 5.9 million. • EBRD and WAJ are currently working together to mobilize the consultants to support MWI and WAJ with detailed design, tendering and project implementation. • The Grant Agreement and Consultancy Contract were issued by EBRD in early December 2018 but cannot be signed by WAJ until the GoJ provide their approval; therefore, there is an outstanding approval from the GoJ for the grant for this technical assistance. • The consultants will start by carrying out the detailed design of the project, including the procurement methodology (including inclusive procurement), followed by providing support to WAJ during the tender process. 	

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
<i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>		
Contract detailed design, tendering and project implementation consultants	WAJ (with EBRD support)	15 February 2019
Start of Construction activities	WAJ	By end 2019

F. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
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US\$ 50,700,000 ¹¹	0,00	0,00
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G. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)¹²

Year	Total by Year End
2018	0
2019	11,000,000
2020	10,400,000
2021	10,000,000
2022	20,000,000

¹¹ FX rate as of 28 December 2016

¹² Very basic estimations at this stage. Final plan to be determined with winning contractor, based on construction plan & progress

H. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):

The Project aims to support the strengthening of Jordan's resilience to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently needed municipal infrastructure rehabilitation. The Project will offer practical, timely and effective solutions that are in line with the Government's priorities to allow the delivery of efficient and safe municipal services, create employment opportunities and complement humanitarian assistance. Capital grant co-financing is needed to mitigate affordability constraints among the population, which are exacerbated by the refugees.

The specific objective is to provide financing for the upgrade and construction of the wastewater network serving 15 towns located to the west of the city of Irbid, and connect them to the Wadi Al-Arab wastewater treatment plant ("WWTP"). The Project is expected to increase the number of people with access to affordable and sustainable wastewater collection service, and decrease the amount of untreated wastewater discharged into watercourses.

	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Target	Assumptions	Cumulative Target Values			
					YR 1	YR 2	YR3	YR 4
Overall objective impact: Strengthening the <i>resilience</i> of Jordan to the Syrian refugee crisis by addressing urgently required infrastructure needs	Total number of people benefitting from improved wastewater services	Currently, the inhabitants of the 15 towns are not connected to a sustainable wastewater network.	It is estimated that by 2021, 105,000 inhabitants will be connected to an upgraded wastewater network (of which c. 18 per cent are Syrian refugees)	Jordanian government remains committed to the priority project. Clients have the capacity to implement an IFI led investment programme	0	0	0	105,000
Indicator One: Direct project <i>refugee</i> beneficiaries (number)	Population (number)	0 (2017)	18,800 (2021/2022)		0	0	0	18,800
Indicator Two: Direct project <i>host community</i> population beneficiaries (number)	Population (number)	0 (2017).	86,200 (2021/2022)		0	0	0	86,200
Indicator Three: <i>Jobs</i> created during the construction phase for refugee and Host Community populations (number)	Jobs created (number)	0 - Current level of employment, 2017	Estimated that 1,400 jobs will be created during the construction phase.	Availability of appropriate staff and willingness of client to employ	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,400
Indicator Four:	Termination of improper practices associated with	Practices in the sectors partially	Full compliance with applicable H&S standards after	Project due diligence and design is accurate (JICA funded). Client has the	0	0	0	Full compliance

Reduced risk of environmental disaster and public health improved	inadequate infrastructure	outside of H&S standards, 2017	completion of measures. (2021/2022)	ability to work with the consultants to procure the goods and works required				
Milestones/Outputs linked with CFF Scope*								
Construction and Upgrade of wastewater system in West Irbid	Construction completed on time and in line with relevant procurement policies and rules	Outdated wastewater system currently in place	Complete construction in 2022. Scheduled commissioning date in 2022.	Risk of the client's ability to adhere to the timely and accurate procurement and implementation of assignments to ensure project delivery. Procurement and contracted by the client. EBRD will oversee the process.	0	0	0	1
Consultancy Services assignments to support implementation and client operational support	Consultants mobilized and complete assignments in due time and delivering relevant outputs.	Inefficient operations, technical capacity lacking, 2017	Comprehensive support required for implementation support and institutional strengthening latest in 2019 to achieve implementation of all needed measures for O&M of new facilities (to form a O&M team by the Client) in due time.		1	0	0	1

Progress Report for Underlying Operation Template

Date of Submission to Coordination Unit:

6/21/18

Underlying Operation Information

Project Name: Economic Opportunities for Jordanians and Syrian Refugees Program-for-Results (P159522)		
Benefitting Country: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	Name of Implementation Support Agency (ISA):	
Name of ISA Project Leader: Meriem Ait Ali Slimane	Email of ISA Project Leader: maitalislmane@worldbank.org	
Recipient Entity: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Labor, Jordan Investment Commission	Name and Email of Recipient Entity Contact: Zeina Toukan, zeina.toukan@mop.gov.jo	
Concessionality Amount Approved (US\$): 51	Total Project Amount (US\$): 300	Total Amount Disbursed (US\$): 215.32 (in US\$, millions)
CFF Approval Date: 9/27/2016	Project Implementation Start Date: 10/24/2016	Project Closing Date: 1/31/2021

V. Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Progress and Key Issues

Project Development Objective:	
Rating for progress towards achievement of objective: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve almost all or exceed</u> its major objectives efficiently without any significant shortcomings. • Moderately Satisfactory: The project is <u>likely to achieve the majority</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Moderately Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve at least half</u> of its major objectives efficiently with moderate shortcomings. • Unsatisfactory: The project is <u>not likely to achieve most or any</u> of its major objectives efficiently. • Not applicable: The project is not yet effective. 	Satisfactory
Rating for overall implementation progress: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfactory: Implementation of <u>most components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. 	Moderately Satisfactory

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderately Satisfactory: <i>Implementation of <u>some components is in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action.</i> • Moderately Unsatisfactory: <i>Implementation of <u>some components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan with <u>most components requiring remedial action</u>.</i> • Unsatisfactory: <i>Implementation of <u>most components is not in substantial compliance</u> with the original/formally revised plan.</i> • Not applicable: <i>Implementation has not yet started</i> 	
<p>Brief Summary of Underlying Project Implementation Status:</p> <p>The program is still making good progress in achieving its development objective. The Program is entering its third year of implementation with cumulative disbursements of \$215.32 million out of total of \$300 million (72%).</p> <p>The other aspects of the project related to investment climate reform, trade facilitation and investment promotion are progressing very well and are on track or ahead of the target:</p> <p>The reform improving the predictability of regulations has been passed and is being implemented, the reform of business licensing is underway, and the number of home-based businesses is starting to grow with a majority of women holding this type of businesses (68%). The constraints on Syrian home-based businesses and small enterprises have been lifted in November 2018 by the current Prime Minister.</p> <p>The Jordan Customs are working with an increasing number of firms in their new golden list and the Jordan Investment Commission has improved its investment facilitation processes and is facilitation an increasing number of investments (investment promotion and retention)</p> <p>On the labor market front, a change of approach is needed and stems from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) the fact that work permits issuance has been slowing down in 2018 due to numerous bureaucratic obstacles and ii) the realization that the number of Syrians working in Jordan is much higher than the number of Syrians holding a work permit. This has been shown in two studies issued in 2018: The Economic Research Forum and the FAFO Institute. The latter showed that for every Syrian holding a work permit, two other Syrians are employed without a work permit. <p>The proposed amendment will move away from the quantitative approach consisting in counting the work permits. The Bank's team is supporting the Ministry of Labor in designing a new regulatory approach allowing Syrians to work</p>	

without recourse to work permits. It will allow Syrians to work in open occupations based on a regulation to be issued by the Minister of Labor or the Prime Minister, in compliance with the Labor Law.

Actions to be Taken	Responsible Party	Expected Date of Delivery
<i>Add specific actions, as appropriate, that need to be taken over the next six-months to advance project implementation.</i>		
The task team is supporting the Ministry of Labor to design of a new approach allowing Syrians to work without recourse to work permits. The new proposed amendment will move away from the quantitative approach consisting in counting the work permits. It will allow Syrians to work in open occupations based on a regulation to be issued by the Minister of Labor, in compliance with the Labor Law.	Ministry of Labor	TBC
The proposed amendment to DLI#1 will require official request from the beneficiary.	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	
Implementation support Mission is planned to be in March 2018	WB / Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation/ PMU	TBC

W. Disbursements for Underlying Operation

Underlying Operation Amount	Total (US\$) Disbursed to Benefitting Country	% Disbursed to Benefitting Country
	215.32 (in US\$, millions)	72%

X. Disbursement Forecast of Funds for Underlying Operation by Calendar Year (US\$)

Year	Total by Year End (in US\$, millions)
2016	145
2017	25
2018	45
2019	50
2020	35
2021	

Y. Supplemental Information: Results Framework and Monitoring

Please update the cumulative target values section of the results framework as appropriate

Project Development Objective (PDO):							
PDO LEVEL RESULTS INDICATORS							
	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Yearly Target Values				
			YR 1 2016	YR 2 2017	YR3 2018	YR 4 2019	YR5 2020
Indicator One: Number of work permits issued to Syrian refugees	Number	5,300	25,000 (Target)	55,000	90,000	130,000	
			32,000	46,717	45,649		
Indicator Two: Share of business owners who have accessed more predictable and simplified business regulation	Percentage	0%	_____	_____	_____	_____	51%
Indicator Three: Investment promotion agency capability score	score	3	3	3.7	3.9	_____	5
Milestones/Output linked with CFF scope							
INTERMEDIATE RESULTS							
Intermediate Result (Component One): Improving Labor Market							
PDO Indicator 1: Annual public disclosure by Better Work Jordan of factory-level compliance with a list of at least 29 social and environmental-related items	Yes/No	No	_____	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Intermediate Result (Component Two): Improving Investment Climate							
Intermediate Result Indicator One: Identification and adoption of a predictability process for issuance of business regulations following an inclusive public-private dialogue and a measurement system (including baseline identification)	Yes/No	No	_____	_____	Yes	_____	_____

Intermediate Result Indicator Two: Share of business regulations mandatory to the private sector issued following the adopted predictability process	Percentage	0%	_____	_____	_____	_____	70%
Intermediate Result Indicator Three: Number of officially established household enterprises	Number	50	_____	_____	351 0 240	1000, of which: 100 Syrian refugees owned 100 Female owned	_____
Intermediate Result Indicator Four: Identification of one key business regulatory reform following an inclusive public-private dialogue and a measurement system (including baseline identification)	Yes/No	No	_____	_____	Yes	_____	_____
Intermediate Result Indicator five: Reduction of regulatory burden for the private sector following the implementation of the business regulatory reform (Custom)	Percentage	0%	_____	_____	_____	_____	30%
Intermediate Result Indicator six: Increase in number of enterprises on the Customs Golden List	Number	0	_____	25	130	_____	300
Intermediate Result (Component Three): Increasing investment Promotion							
Intermediate Result Indicator One: Number of investments benefitting from investment facilitation by JIC	Number	0	_____	36	201	_____	530

X: target

X: realized

X: GCFF specific indicator