

Climate Finance Readiness Seminar for NIE#2 28-30 July 2015

Session 9: Complying with the Fund's Environmental and Social Policy

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**Ministry of Planning and International
Cooperation (MOPIC)- JORDAN**

AF Programme Information

Programme Category	Regular Programme
County	Jordan
Sector	Agriculture and Water
AF Programme title	Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in Jordan through Implementing Innovative projects in water and agriculture in support of adaptation to climate change
NIE	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of Jordan
Date of Agreement	15 May 2015
Start of Programme Implementation	June 2015

I. Before the ESP was approved, were there any system at the institutional/national level for managing environmental and social risks in project activities?

II. Following the approval of the AF ESP, have there been any steps taken by the NIE to comply with it?

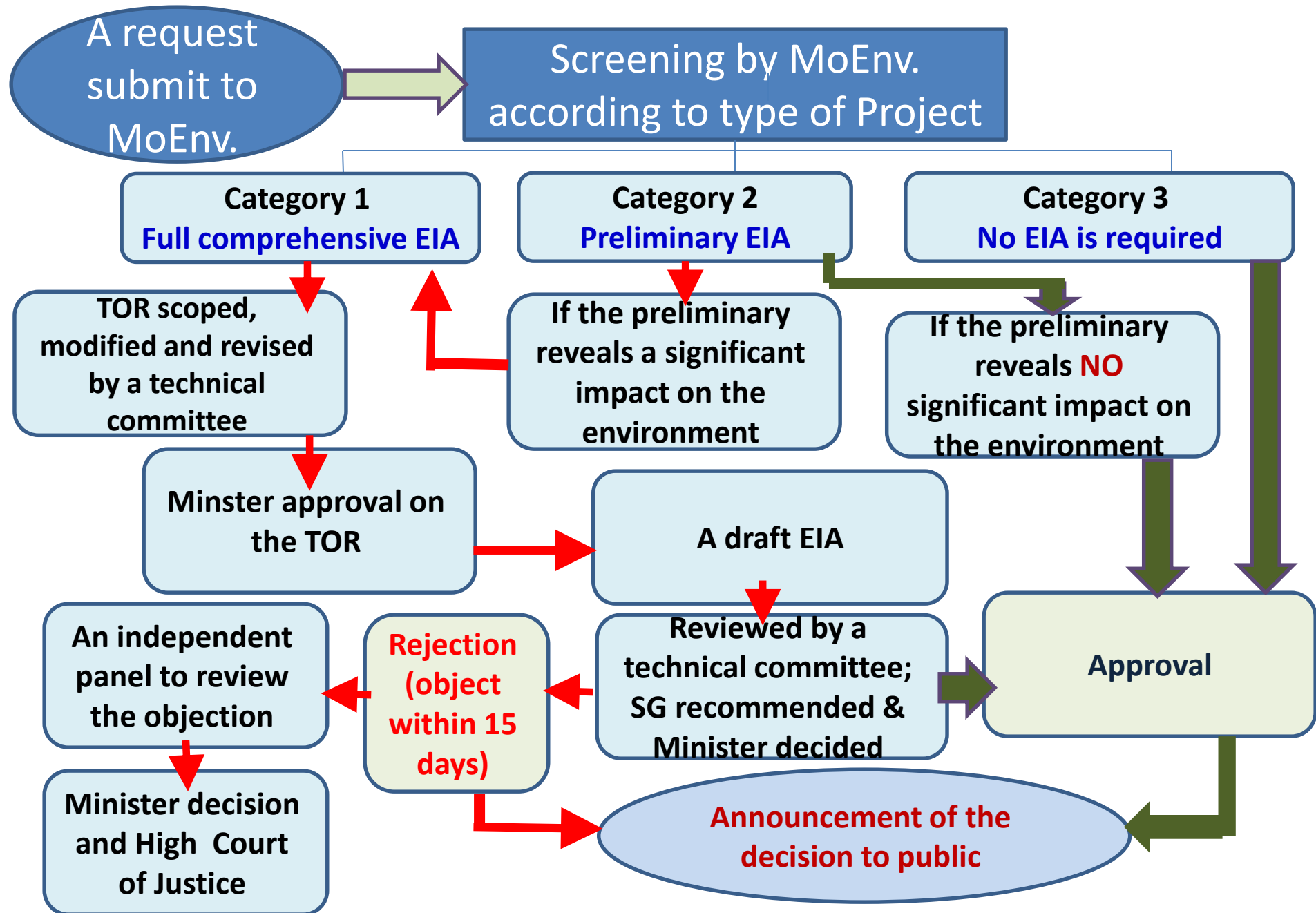
**III. During the development of AF programme, were there any challenges in complying with the ESP?
If yes, which steps were taken to overcome those challenges?**

IV. Did that experience have triggered any change in the way the NIE is managing E&S risks?

I. Existing System at National Level for Managing Environmental and Social Risks

- ❑ The Jordanian Environmental Law # 52 FY 2006, and the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Regulation number (37) for 2005 governs EIA of projects including reporting procedures, and the approval process and categorize according to impact (Figure is below).
- ❑ ***“Every institution, company, plant or any party exercising an activity which has a negative impact on the environment, shall be obliged to prepare a study of the environmental impact assessment for its projects, and refer same to the Ministry of Environment in order to make the necessary resolution in this effect”.***

Screening System for Managing Environmental and Social Risks



Projects needed a comprehensive EIA study

- 1- Raw petroleum Refining.
- 2- Electricity generating plants.
- 3- An establishments designed as permanent stores
or as landfills for the irradiant nuclear wastes.
- 4- Iron and steel factories.
- 5- Establishments for extracting, treatment, conversion the asbestos and the substances which
asbestos part of its structure.
- 6- Integrated chemical Industries such as:
 - *Petrochemicals.*
 - *Fertilizers, pesticides and peroxides industries.*
 - *Chemical products, petrochemicals and petroleum storage facilities.*
- 7- Roads, airports and ralls constructing projects.
- 8- Hazardous wastes treatment plants and disposal from these wastes.
- 9- Establishing the industrial cities.
- 10- Extraction Industries:
 - The excavating processes for water and the geo- thermal digging except the digging for
investigating the soil.
 - Mining processes and relevant Industries.
 - Natural fortunes extraction.
- 11- Generating energy industries.
 - The industrial establishments which producing electricity, vapor, hot water.
 - The Industrial establishments which conveying gas, vapor, hot water and electrical
energy.
 - *Natural gas surface storage.*
 - *Flammable gases storage under ground surface.*
 - *Fossil fuels surface storage.*
- 12- Tanning (leathers) factories.
- 13- Sugar factories.
- 14- Yeast factories.
- 15- Building up Marine ports.
- 16- Establishing ships and boats for industrial and recreational purposes.
- 17- Sea dumping for using the land In Industrial and recreational uses.

18- Glass factories.

19- Establishing slaughterhouses (abattoirs).

Projects needed an initial EIA study

1- Agriculture Projects:

- Poultry Farms if the capacity exceed 30.000 birds,
- Caws Farms if the capacity exceed 50.000 caws.
- Sheep Farms Caws Farms If the capacity exceed 1.000 sheep.

2- Minerals treatment projects:

- Iron and steel works including galvanizing, varnish factories.
- Establishments producing non-irony minerals including production, purification (washing),
llquefying, demonetizing (pulling) and galvanizing processes.
- Compressing Bullions.
- Treatment of minerals surfaces and covering (coating).
- Bollers, cisterns, tanks, Industrialized from minerals plates.
- Establishments for felting and scorching (roasting). Raw minerals
- Complexes industry and aligning (collecting).

3- Food Industries:

- Olls, animal and vegetarian fats.
- Bottling, Packaging the animal and vegetarian products.
- Milk products industry.

4- Fabric, leather, wood, papers and tissues Industries.

5- Rubber industry.

6- Infrastructure projects including housing projects.

7- Other projects:

- Municipal landfills
- Landfill for disposal from junk.
- Sports activities centers.
- Junk storage establishments.

8- Any additions, amendments on the projects that mentioned in this annex.

I. Existing System at National Level for Managing Environmental and Social Risks

Safeguard Policies Triggered by the Project	Yes	No	TBD
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	✓		
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04		✓	
Forests OP/BP 4.36		✓	
Pest Management OP 4.09		✓	
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11		✓	
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10		✓	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12		✓	
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37		✓	
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50		✓	
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60		✓	

I. Existing System at National Level for Managing Environmental and Social Risks

Existing Mitigation Actions

- ❑ Mitigation actions would be specified as an Annex to the impact assessment, which would include: impact; mitigation; party responsible for mitigation; monitoring indicator; indicator; timing and cost.
- ❑ The existing procedures follow national regulations and safeguards mitigation measures coupled with connecting the institutional objectives with potential risks in order to build the risk assessment and mitigation measures matrices

I. Existing System at National Level for Managing Environmental and Social Risks

Existing Grievance Mechanism

- MOPIC through EPP Directorate has an access to local communities through its focal points working already in a wide spread net of projects and subprojects. Such focal points providing support and offer communities an effective avenue for expressing concerns, and achieving remedies.
- MOPIC make available to the public who and how to contact through the website, and be responsible to respond to complaints in writing or by phone within a week of the complaint.

II. Steps have been taken following the approval of AF ESP to comply with it

2.1 General Environmental and social Commitment

- MOPIC, as NIE for AF activities has the responsibility to ensure compliance with ESP. It coordinate on timely delivery of relevant materials and reports to the Ministry of Environment
- Environmental and social risks were rated and their mitigation measures were adequately and timely addressed through monitoring and management plans/responsibilities.
- Stakeholder consultations were held in an open and transparent manner with appropriate social and gender sensitive consideration.
- EIA for potential adverse impacts and risks conducted including mitigating actions and reporting procedures.

II. Steps have been taken following the approval of AF ESP to comply with it

2.2 Compliance of Project/ Program components and activities with Environmental and Social Principles

- The compliance and adherence with the E&S Principles were taken into consideration during design and planning.
- The Environmental Monitoring and Management Plan (EMMP) for activities of (WWTPs and their reuse pilots) ensured adherence with national laws and regulations.
- The 15 principles are ensured in the National EIA and accompanying EMMPs thus satisfying the AF ESP Guidance and its Principles
- Potential impacts and risks management required further assessment and corrective actions were detailed.
- Compliance with the National Laws and Regulations; environmental legislations, standards and International Laws and Agreements were addressed.

II. Steps have been taken following the approval of AF ESP to comply with it

2.3 Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)

- The ESMS and its accompanying Environmental Monitoring and Management Planning System are designed to ameliorate risks and ensure that adequate capacity building for risk management is provided at project start-up, and activity forecasts are screened for potential risks.
- The project oversight and governance processes are designed to ensure that risks are avoided where possible and appropriately mitigated and stakeholders are aware of the grievance and redress mechanism to raise concerns relating to risks.

II. Steps have been taken following the approval of AF ESP to comply with it

2.4 Screening of Environmental and Social Risks

- Screening the wastewater reuse activities (project 1.1) and those of mixed water (fresh water mixed with treated wastewater) quality reuse for irrigation in Jordan valley (projects 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 and the small rainwater harvesting earthen dams under project 1.5) where they may have a potential adverse impacts has screened as Category B of AF classification or Category II of Jordan's EIA as.
- Those projects of technical assistance nature fall under a Category C or Category III for Jordan such as the permaculture project (1.6) with no adverse environmental or social impacts.
- For component 2 Projects (2.1, 2.2 & 2.3) which are of institutional capacity building nature have no adverse environmental or social impacts and are thus categorized as Category C for the AF classification, and Category (III) based on Jordan criteria.

II. Steps have been taken following the approval of AF ESP to comply with it

2.5 Public Consultation

- The Project stakeholders identified and involved at early stages of project design . The resultant EIAs and their relevant screening and management plans were made available for public feedback.
- A scoping study was implemented aiming at identifying the stakeholders concerns about the project activities in relation to the major environmental and social aspects.
- Adequate coverage in the consultation process ensured of all stakeholders that may be affected or may interact with the project including regulatory authorities, NGOs, local communities and indigenous beduins.

II. Steps have been taken following the approval of AF ESP to comply with it

2.6 Grievance & Redress Procedures

Receiving and addressing complaints about environmental or social harms through:

- Project inception workshops and the component launch workshops
- Executing Entities (EE) for stakeholders concerns relating to the design or management of the project.
- Concerns may be elevated to the PSC
- This mechanism is a project-specific and guided by a pre-existing national one under the Diwan Al Mazalem (Bureau of Injustice).
- The EEs will report any unintended risks to the NIE via the PSC, together with a proposed risk management plan that shows how these risks will be mitigated.
- For the purpose of compliance with the AF, progress reports will be modified to track any required environmental and social risk management plans.

III. Challenges in Complying with the ESP during the development of AF Programme, and How to Overcome?

Challenge 1: Ensure the potential environmental and social risks would not hinder achieving national and institutional objectives

How to Overcome: build the risk assessment and mitigation measures matrices which requires setting priorities and identifying risk values. At programme level, risks would have to be identified to assist in determining protecting actions. SWOT analysis is used to assess that to which extent the institutional objectives contribute in achieving national objectives.

III. Challenges in Complying with the ESP during the development of AF Programme, and How to Overcome?

Challenge 2: Financial resources to formulate ESP

How to Overcome: A long-demand procedure followed to secure needed funds from the MOPIC budget in order to prepare the ESP.

Challenge 3: Commitment of relevant executing agencies to support environmental and social safeguards, i.e. gender policy, resettlement policy/procedures, national EIA procedures and existing mechanisms within the NIE to comply with those procedures

How to Overcome: close consultation with Ministry of Environment and dedicating a local expert to support the project, and consultation with other relevant executing entities.

III. Challenges in Complying with the ESP during the development of AF Programme, and How to Overcome?

Challenge 4: Public concerns about the project activities in relation to Social Safeguards

How to Overcome:

- The national team ensured adequately coverage in the consultation process that the AF Programme will not involve population relocation, involuntary land acquisition and any negative impacts on livelihoods. In addition, this project will not include construction resulting in restriction to access of legally designated parks and protected areas. To ensure the above, this will be specified in the “negative list” of the Operations Manual and in the eligibility criteria.
- MOPIC-EPP PMU will be responsible to ensure the necessary compliance of sub projects with implementing entities and MOE will be responsible for additional training if needed on social safeguards issues.

III. Challenges in Complying with the ESP during the development of AF Programme, and How to Overcome?

Challenge 5: Development of procedures, manual(s) and guidelines for screening projects for environmental and social risks;

How to Overcome: Training of select entity staff to carry out the following tasks:

- ✓ Screening projects for environmental and social risks
- ✓ Undertaking project environmental and social risk assessment and for formulating risk management plans
- ✓ Development of a policy/avenues for public disclosure and consultation
- ✓ Development of transparent and effective mechanisms for receiving and resolving complaints about environmental and social harms caused by programme.

IV. Did that experience have triggered any change in the way the NIE is managing E&S risks?

YES:

- ✓ Formulation the ESP ensured managing E&S risks in a collaborative way and has a clear prospect of success with effective timeframe to promote E&S benefits and mitigate adverse risks.
- ✓ Screening of risks and applicable principles provided the NIE information about the level of impact on which to determine the categorization of the programme.
- ✓ Screening the proposal to identify potential adverse impacts early in project cycle against the 15 AF principles identified desired outcomes of the ESP.
- ✓ E&S risks identified as un-avoided in the impact assessment process should be captured in an ESP
- ✓ Stakeholders engagement and Empowerment of local community to detect and report where possible is a key of the programme success
- ✓ An accessible grievance mechanisms is an important process for effected people to express grievance with the programme.

Thanks for Attention