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ANNEX III

To the Commission Implementing Decision on the Special Measure in favour of the Response to the Syria Refugee Crisis in Jordan 2023

EU support to solid waste management programme in response to the Syrian crisis in Jordan

ANNUAL SPECIAL MEASURE

This document constitutes the annual work programme in the sense of Article 110(2) of the Financial Regulation, and action plan/measure in the sense of Article 23(4) of NDICI-Global Europe Regulation.

1. SYNOPSIS

1.1. Action Summary Table

1. Title OPSYS Basic Act	EU support to solid waste management programme in response to the Syrian crisis in Jordan Special measure in favour of Response to Syrian Refugees Crisis in Jordan for 2023 OPSYS number: NDICI-GEO-NEAR/2023/ACT-61728 ABAC Commitment level 1 number: JAD.1158641 Financed under the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI-Global Europe)
2. Economic and Investment Plan (EIP)	No
EIP Flagship	No
3. Team Europe initiative	No
4. Beneficiary of the action	This action shall be carried out in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
5. Programming document	N/A
6. Link with relevant MIP(s) objectives/expected results	N/A
PRIORITY AREAS AND SECTOR INFORMATION	
7. Priority Area(s), sectors	Water, sanitation hygiene (WASH), in support of refugee needs, focusing in an integrated manner on the environment, water, waste water and solid waste management (SWM). DAC code 410

8. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDG: 13 (climate action) Significant SDGs 13 (climate action), 8 (economic growth)				
9. DAC code(s)	41010: Environmental policy and administrative management 20% 14050: Waste management and disposal 80%				
10. Main Delivery Channel	Multilateral organizations (40000), Non-Government Organizations (20000)				
11. Targets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate <input type="checkbox"/> Social inclusion and Human Development <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Gender <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity <input type="checkbox"/> Human Rights, Democracy and Governance				
12. Markers (from DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Gender equality and women's and girl's empowerment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Disaster Risk Reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Inclusion of persons with Disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	Biological diversity	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
13. Internal markers and Tags	Policy objectives	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective	
	EIP	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	EIP Flagship	YES <input type="checkbox"/>	NO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
	Tags	YES	NO		

Transport	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
energy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
environment, climate resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
digital	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
economic development (incl. private sector, trade and macroeconomic support)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
human development (incl. human capital and youth)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
health resilience	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
migration and mobility	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
Digitalisation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tags	YES		NO
digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital governance	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital entrepreneurship	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital skills/literacy	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
digital services	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Connectivity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tags	YES		NO
digital connectivity	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
energy	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
transport	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
health	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
education and research	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Migration	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reduction of Inequalities	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
COVID-19	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
BUDGET INFORMATION			
14. Amounts concerned	Budget line(s) (article, item): 14.020110 Southern Neighbourhood Total estimated cost: EUR 25 000 000.00 Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 25 000 000.00		
MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION			
15. Implementation modalities (management mode and delivery methods)	Indirect management with the entity(ies) to be selected in accordance with the criteria set out in section 4.3.2		

1.2. Summary of the Action

Jordan remains committed to meeting Syrian refugees' short- and long-term needs, with approximately 1.4 million refugees currently hosted in the country. Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps provide shelter for a significant number of these refugees, with Za'atari camp hosting over 80,000 refugees and Azraq camp hosting close to 44,000 refugees. While most refugees in Jordan do not reside in camps, the country recognizes the importance of addressing the challenges these communities face.

The Action emphasizes the priority of empowering systems to protect the dignity and welfare of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians affected by the Syrian crisis. It focuses specifically on solid waste management (SWM) as a core element of the response plan. Ensuring the continuation of essential SWM activities in both Za'atari and Azraq camps aims to improve waste management practices and contribute to a greener and more resilient economy.

The action is in line with the priorities of the ambitious and innovative Agenda for the Mediterranean, set out in the Joint Communication from the Commission and the High Representative on the Southern Neighbourhood of 9 February 2021¹ and its Economic and Investment Plan² and in the subsequent Council conclusions on a renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood of 16 April 2021³, especially the flagship 11 “Resource efficiency, including water and waste management, and biodiversity”.

The primary focus is to continue providing the essential SWM services and practices related to solid waste management in the camps and their surrounding host communities. This will ensure a more efficient and sustainable waste management system, reducing waste sent to landfills and promoting recycling and wastewater treatment. Developing a longer-term, resilient strategy for municipal services within the camps provides enduring support for the communities.

Complementary efforts will be made to support the hosting communities, particularly in areas related to solid waste management. The focus will be on implementing sustainable solutions for efficient resource usage, emphasizing the importance of resource efficiency in both the short and long term.

The proposed action incorporates also a robust livelihoods component that aims to empower camp residents and provide them with enhanced opportunities. A significant aspect of this component is the implementation of a "cash-for-work" scheme, specifically tailored to benefit refugees in the camp. It is crucial to note that women will also have access to employment opportunities not only within waste management facilities but also in other productive activities.

By offering these employment opportunities, the action seeks to foster self-reliance among refugees, enabling them to earn income and support themselves and their families. This economic empowerment brings a sense of dignity and autonomy, granting individuals greater control over their lives and the ability to meet their basic needs. The action aims to create a more sustainable and resilient camp environment, where residents take pride in their community and develop a sense of ownership.

Moreover, the inclusion of women in the "cash-for-work" program is instrumental in promoting gender equality and empowerment within the camps. It encourages women to actively engage in activities that contribute to the overall management and well-being of the camp community, breaking traditional gender roles and fostering inclusivity.

By focusing on SWM and aligning it with strategic objectives, a significant and lasting impact is aimed at the camps and surrounding communities, promoting sustainability and resilience.

¹ JOIN(2021) 2 final.

² SWD(2021) 23 final

³ <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-7931-2021-INIT/en/pdf>.

1.3. Beneficiaries of the Action

The Action shall be carried out in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The beneficiaries are the government of Jordan, Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.

2. RATIONALE

2.1. Context

After more than ten years of displacement, many Syrian refugee households have depleted their savings and live below the poverty line. They face limited livelihood opportunities, hindrances to accessing services, and a lack of perspective. This difficult situation worsened significantly due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In line with the EU global strategy, in particular the EU Green Deal and the European Neighbourhood Policy⁴, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals, the Paris Agreement on climate change⁵, the EU and Jordan agreed on a set of sustainable development objectives to support the country on boosting economic development and climate actions that benefit vulnerable communities including Syrian refugees. The Action is also aligned with the "EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities until 2027"⁶, as the EU and Jordan have common interests and areas of cooperation, such as migration, climate action, energy, and environment, to work together to find durable and sustainable solutions to the Syrian crisis in accordance with UN Security Council resolution 2254 (2015) by improving access and quality of essential services and human rights, which will be the main priorities addressed through the Action.

The escalating demand for effective solid waste management (SWM) services, along with the strain on water resources caused by the influx of refugees and population growth, has significantly impacted Jordan's public finances. This includes increased capital expenditure and substantial costs associated with ongoing water subsidies and SWM efforts.

Over the past few years, the EU has responded to the Syrian crisis, within host community areas as well as within the two refugee camps of Za'atari and Azraq, under the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) special measures, the EU Trust Fund (EUTF) MADAD and the European Neighbourhood Instrument (ENI) bilateral envelope in Jordan as regards water and wastewater, as well as waste management. This support resulted in the development of significant facilities and support that can be incorporated within the local development of particular sites and move from service provision towards sustainable development models. Good practice includes waste separation at source, sorting and reuse, and recycling in refugee camps and surroundings.

The positive results of these programmes demonstrate the considerable potential to have further investment in water, wastewater and SWM sectors in order to reach comprehensive modalities that allow safe and sustainable services in the mentioned sector and contribute to embedding Syrian refugee necessities in Jordan's national development plans to secure complementarities, inclusiveness and the most profitable use of assets.

The Action primarily focuses on addressing the solid waste management (SWM) needs of Syrian refugees, which is crucial for their well-being and overall living conditions. By providing access to proper waste management infrastructure and services, the Action contributes to meeting their basic human rights. Moreover,

⁴The European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP)

https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/european-neighbourhood-policy_en

⁵ Paris Agreement to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Dec. 12, 2015

https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/english_paris_agreement.pdf

⁶ COM(2022) 164 final

effective SWM practices also play a significant role in climate change adaptation and align with the objectives of SDG 13 - Climate Action.

Activities under the proposed program will focus on building the capacities of Syrian refugees, which, in turn, will increase opportunities for their future employment and self-reliance. The program will include a strong livelihoods component, with a particular emphasis on enhancing 'cash-for-work' opportunities for refugees within the camps, especially for women. Participants will have access to technical trainings and will acquire new skills, further empowering them. The 'cash-for-work' scheme will provide job opportunities for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees, empowering them through employment and valuable skills. Participants will experience a sense of purpose, dignity, and self-reliance while improving their prospects for better employment. By bridging the gap between vulnerable populations and employment, this initiative promotes inclusive and sustainable growth. It also has a positive impact on the camps and surrounding communities by strengthening community resilience and contributing to economic development. This will allow them to contribute positively to the socio-economic fabric of Jordan as well as of Syria, when and if the conditions for a voluntary, safe and dignified return are met.

2.2. Problem Analysis

In Jordan, about 82% of refugees live outside the camps in communities in Irbid and Mafraq near the Syrian border. The dissatisfaction and the potential for violence between the Jordanian inhabitants and Syrian refugees, especially in the municipalities, is increasing. Poor Syrian refugees are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse due to their perilous situation. Syrian refugees registered with the authorities do not receive an official work permit but a temporary identity card intended to provide access to essential services. This further exacerbates recurrent problems such as water scarcity, lack of proper waste management and obsolete infrastructure.

SWM is considered as one of the biggest challenges for public services in the 2023 Jordan Response Plan (JRP). Solid waste collection and disposal have become a significant challenge for local authorities, municipalities, and Joint Services Councils (JSCs) in Jordan. The increase in population has caused a rise in generated waste and increased demand for water, which significantly impacted obsolete and inadequate infrastructure.

Before the Syria crisis started, local governments in Jordan were already struggling to address service delivery shortages, induce local economic development and maintain social cohesion. The presence of Syrian refugees in host communities in the north of Jordan has overwhelmed the already stretched local administrations. In particular, the municipalities neighbouring refugee camps, such as Mafraq and Zarqa Governorates, need more funds to maintain and expand their primary service delivery and infrastructure.

Both refugee camps (Za'atari and Azraq) in the north are still entirely reliant on international support. Essential services, including water and sanitation, and SWM, are provided by international agencies coordinated by UNHCR and UNICEF. A primary Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) is being operated in the Za'atari refugee camp, whereby the high expenditures for the secure disposal of sludge overburden the funding of the financing agencies. There is no clarity about the Camp's transition strategy at this stage.

Currently, WASH services are provided in both camps by UNICEF and SWM collection services are covered by different International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), led by Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) under the EU MADAD-funded Programme. Za'atari camp is covered by Oxfam, the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). Azraq camp is covered by World Vision (WV). Services operate under a cash for work scheme (CfW) with a resource-efficient waste management approach, which helps to minimise operating costs and creates income opportunities for the lowest income groups.

The ongoing EU-MADAD project lasts until 2025 but SWM operations will end in June 2024, and no other entities are intended to cover SWM services at both camps. Azraq camp has been hosting nearly 44,000 Syrian refugees since 2014. Since the opening of Azraq Camp, UNICEF has coordinated and led the WASH services. The absence of a clear transition strategy for the camps further complicates the funding and management of essential services, including wastewater treatment and secure disposal of sludge.

Identification of main stakeholders and corresponding institutional to be covered by the action:

- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) reflects national development policies into sector strategies and ensures the overall coordination of international donors.
- Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) is the main policy maker mandated to follow up the implementation of the Green Growth Action Plan and ensures coordination among all sectors in view of preserving the environment, natural resources and biodiversity (including environmental police rangers).
- Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI) manages water resources in Jordan.
- Ministry of Agriculture (MoAgr) develops, regulates and enhances the development of the agriculture and forestry sector, notably water and energy (nexus), and works on enhancing product development and trade opportunities.
- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) is the main policy maker in the energy sector, working to ensure the security of energy supply and implement the JES 2018-2030-2050 which focuses on the diversification of energy resources.
- Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MoITS) is responsible for setting national policies for the sustainable production and consumption in Jordan.
- Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) is responsible for managing municipalities in Jordan and particularly implementing a comprehensive approach to solid waste management, including waste to energy facilities.
- Ministry of Interior (MoI) is responsible to manage and regulate Syrian Refugees residence/registry and livelihoods in Jordan.
- International Institutions, notably UN Agencies, manage and implement actions in the Syrian refugee camps.
- Civil society include key facilitators and enablers of sustainable greening development in Jordan.

2.3. Lessons Learned

The Action will leverage on the lessons learnt and on the results of the various projects and programmes funded by the EU in the WASH and SWM sectors, especially the European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) support for an integrated solid waste management system in Syrian refugee camps and neighbouring communities affected by the Syria crisis. The Action will consider the best practices and lessons learnt identified during the midterm evaluation, and the knowledge attitude and practice survey (KAP) of the ongoing EU programmes.

Essential Lessons to be considered:

- The need for coordination among different partners and stakeholders.
- Adequate risk mitigation measures to be defined at early stages of programme design.
- Importance of digitalisation for data collection tools.
- Sustainability of the programmes shall be addressed in the programme design.
- Alignment with national strategies.
- More attention should be given to female hygiene-related awareness topics, handwashing practices for children below five and awareness on proper use of WASH facilities.
- Local communities should be closely involved.

These lessons are being assessed in formulating this Action, which comprises a broader sectoral range of green development and economy since they reflect Syrian Refugees' necessities.

The upcoming solid waste management project aims to ensure sustainability by focusing on key elements in its design. It will prioritize stakeholder engagement, involving camp residents, local authorities, municipalities, NGOs, and community leaders to incorporate their perspectives and address their needs effectively. Capacity building programs will be developed to empower the community with the necessary knowledge and skills for efficient waste management. The project will include the improvement of infrastructure and facilities for waste collection, recycling, and composting to enhance waste management practices. Community awareness campaigns will be conducted to promote behavioural change and active participation. The design will carefully integrate existing local waste management systems and regulations, ensuring alignment with established practices and policies. Municipalities will be actively involved and consulted, further enhancing the project's success and effectiveness. Robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms will be established to assess program effectiveness and facilitate necessary adjustments. By considering these crucial elements in the design phase, the upcoming project aims to be sustainable, community-driven, and highly effective in managing waste in the long run

The EU Delegation has consulted with the leading agencies and relevant authorities in the WASH and SWM sectors in Jordan to discuss the proposed Action. Meetings have been held with relevant stakeholders: MoLA, the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), UNICEF, GIZ, UNHCR, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), and Oxfam. The proposed interventions received a positive response from all parties involved.

3. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1. Objectives and Expected Outputs

The Overall Objective(s)/ (Impact(s)) of this action are to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees and hosting communities by continuing and enhancing SWM services.

The Specific Objectives (Outcomes) of this action are

1. The continuity of implementation of integrated waste management in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps and surrounding host communities is ensured;
2. The access for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees to job opportunities is facilitated.

The Outputs to be delivered by this action contributing to the corresponding Specific Objectives (Outcomes) are

- 1.1 contributing to Specific Objective 1: Waste collection, separation, and processing of recyclables and organic waste in refugee camps and host communities are persistent and improved.
- 1.2 contributing to Specific Objective 1: Refugee camps and surrounding host communities are kept clean of hazardous and solid waste
- 1.3 contributing to Specific Objective 1: Awareness among Syrian refugees and host communities of WASH and SWM best practices is increased
- 2.1 Contributing to Specific Objective 2: Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians' skills in green sector jobs are improved
- 2.2 Contributing to Specific Objective 2: Access to green job opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians are improved.

3.2. Indicative Activities

Activities related to Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3

- Improvement of facilities for waste collection, recycling, and composting in the two refugees camps (Za'atari and Azraq) and surrounding host communities;
- Implementation of efficient and integrated SWM operations, including collecting and processing of recyclables, ensuring garbage collection, streets litter picking;
- Supporting awareness-raising activities and campaigns on best practices in WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene) and SWM (solid Waste Management) techniques.
- Organisation of clean-up campaigns to maintain a hygienic and safe living environment for residents in the camps;
- ..

Activities related to Output 2.1, 2.2

- Development of capacity building programs empowering refugees and host communities with the necessary knowledge and skills for efficient waste management;
- Creating income opportunities for vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugees in the green sector
- Enhancing 'cash-for-work' opportunities for refugees within the camps, especially for women;
- Explore opportunities for the creation of green jobs in the green sector through the involvement of the private sector and the promotion of public-private partnerships.

3.3 Mainstreaming

Environmental Protection, Climate Change and Biodiversity

Outcomes of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) screening

The EIA screening classified the action as Category B (not requiring an EIA, but for which environment aspects will be addressed during design)

The action will have promising environmental impacts and benefits. It will develop proper methodologies for the disposal of MSW.

This Action will contribute to mitigate environmental impacts associated with the potential contamination of surface and groundwater from leachate generated by the accumulated septic halls and the decomposition of municipal waste, the release of odours, the attraction of wild animals and the generation of traffic. In addition, the infrastructure component aims at reducing random dumping and burning of waste to a minimum. In the long term, better waste management should also reduce greenhouse gas emissions by steadily decreasing methane emissions from landfills.

Outcome of the Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) screening (relevant for projects and/or specific interventions within a project).

The CRA screening concluded that this action is low risk (no need for further assessment).

Climate risk aspects are integrated within the design of the planned support to green economy/growth in Jordan reflecting national needs as well as Syrian refugees' needs.

Gender equality and empowerment of women and girls

As per OECD Gender DAC codes identified in section 1.1, this action is labelled G1. This implies that gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment are significant objectives of the action. Measures to support the involvement of women in Jordan's green growth labour market have been highlighted in the frame of the action's identification and consultative process with all stakeholders. Boosting women's empowerment is

anticipated in different elements of the action, including policy action, strategies and action plans, gender-sensitive budgeting and implementation and job opportunities.

Human Rights

The action will guide an integrated mode towards inclusive green growth, with no areas and no one left behind, which is directly in line with Jordan’s green growth objectives and the EU Green Deal. It also mirrors the EU policy on inclusiveness, including refugees. The inclusion of persons with disabilities is a significant objective of the action.

As per OECD Disability DAC codes specified in section 1.1, this action is marked as D1. This indicates that the inclusion of persons with disabilities is a significant objective of the action. The measure assures all rights of vulnerable groups and safeguards their inclusive access to its benefits.

Democracy

Participation development and good governance, which contribute to an enhanced democracy, are significant objectives of the action. The action will contribute to improving management in Jordan’s green growth sectors through cross-sector institutional capabilities and coordination at policy and performance levels, enriched results-oriented budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, as well as the growing involvement of local government, refugee’s community, NGOs, Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and the private sector.

Conflict sensitivity, peace and resilience

The green growth path and the support of sustainable services at refugee’s camps will reduce the risks of conflict and widespread fragility in Jordan by mitigating pressure on limited resources due to the large inflow of refugees. Migration is a significant purpose of this action on transitioning towards a resilient green economy in Jordan, eventually directing to conflict deterrence and peace.

Disaster Risk Reduction

Disaster risk reduction is a significant objective of the action. The improved resilience of Za'atari and Azraq camps, through the implementation of a solid waste management (SWM) system and SWM facilities, will, in particular, aim at reducing disaster risk. Efficient SWM practices and circular economy options based on waste utilization will help minimize potential environmental hazards and promote a safer and healthier environment for the camp and its surroundings.

3.4. Risks and Assumptions

Category	Risks	Likelihood (High/Medium/Low)	Impact (High/Medium/Low)	Mitigating measures
1-External environment	Implementing partners face obstacles in working on sustainable services at the refugee camps	M	H	Prior consultation with the Government of Jordan (GoJ) about the planned interventions and coordination meetings with relevant ministries and relevant stakeholders
1-External environment	Greater regional instability triggers	M	H	The Action is conflict-sensitive, follows the principles of "do-no-harm", and

	investment reduction notably in the waste management sector and impedes the creation of jobs in the green sector.			contributes to mediation through a transparent, coordinated and conflict-sensitive selection of intervention regions and target groups in close coordination with the partner structures.
2-Planning, processes and systems	Governmental policies, priorities or mandates change during project implementation.	M	H	To maintain a regular and transparent coordination mechanism through bilateral meetings with key stakeholders and partners in addition to the creation of solid relations within the line ministries and other critical political partners.
3- People and organisation	Inadequate capacities in statistics production, data analysis, monitoring and reporting mechanisms (including budgeting)	L	M	Assure support on data analysis and performance monitoring, with clear and standardised usage of narrative templates and budgetary tools
	The male dominant justice and security apparatus does not accept female inclusion and leadership participation	M	M	Apply a gender-sensitive approach in all project activities and monitor targeted gender-based indicators, in cooperation with beneficiaries Incorporate Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and mitigation strategies into the policies, standards and guidelines of programmes

External Assumptions

The political position in Jordan remains steady despite possible temporary escalations at the country's borders. However, there is no open cross-border conflict, which would permanently disrupt mobility in the field. An imminent return of Syrian refugees to Syria remains unlikely. Hence, encampment will continue, and Za'atari and Azraq camps will still exist in the foreseeable future.

No substantial increase in the number of refugees.

3.5. Intervention Logic

The underlying intervention logic for this Action is that if the two Outcomes (Specific Objectives) are achieved, then the Action will contribute to the desired Impact (Overall Objective): to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees and hosting communities by continuing and enhancing SWM services.

The general assumptions (cross-cutting for all specific objectives) are:

- Azraq and Za'atari camps will still exist in the mid-term future (Syrian refugees returning home to Syria remains unlikely)
- No substantial increase in the number of refugees
- Local communities participate in the planning, management, and protection of SWM interventions to increase inclusive and sustainable opportunities for economic growth.
- Internal stability is maintained

If output 1.1, waste collection, separation, and processing of recyclables and organic waste in refugee camps and host communities are implemented and improved through the use of best practises and lessons learnt of the ongoing SWM project in the refugee camp, and output 1.2 refugee camps and surrounding host communities are kept clean of hazardous and solid waste and output 1.3, awareness among Syrian refugees and host communities of WASH and SWM best practices is increased, are realised; then outcome 1 of having integrated waste management in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps and surrounding host communities will be achieved.

If output 2.1 Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians' skills in green sector jobs are improved, and output 2.2 Access to green job opportunities for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians is improved, are realised then; the outcome of having access for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees to job opportunities will be achieved through the provided opportunities and the skills that the targeted population will gain under this action.

3.6. Indicative Logical Framework Matrix

Results	Results chain: Main expected results	Indicators	Baselines (values and years)	Targets (values and years)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact	to improve the living conditions of Syrian refugees and hosting communities by continuing and enhancing SWM services	Percentage of beneficiaries measured by samples, disaggregated by sex and community of origin, reporting about better environmental health conditions and WASH services at camps and surroundings hosting communities .	0 (2023)	70% of the sample reporting better health and WASH conditions (2028)	MoWI MoLA MoPIC annual reports	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome 1	The continuity of implementation of integrated waste management in Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps and surrounding host communities is ensured;	Number of operators of the integrated Solid Waste Management in the two refugee camps (Za'atari and Azraq).	2 (2023)	2 (2025)	Official statement and confirmation of Camp Management (UNHCR) considering functionality and readiness of SWM in the two camps	Syrian refugees do not return to Syria hence, encampment will continue
Outcome 2	The access for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees to job opportunities is facilitated	Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and community of origin directly benefited from CfW Scheme	0 (2023)	8 000 (2028)	CfW data collection system, monitoring data, field visits, reports of partners	
Output 1.1 related to Outcome 1	Waste collection, separation, and processing of recyclables and organic waste in refugee camps and host communities are persistent and improved.	Number of Actors operating integrated Solid waste management in the two refugee camps (Za'atari and Azraq).	2 (2023)	2 (2025)	Official statement and confirmation of camp management (UNHCR) considering functionality and readiness of SWM in the two camps	
Output 1.2	Refugees camps and surrounding	Amount of solid waste	19,000 tons (2023)	All waste generated	Official statement and confirmation	

related to Outcome 1	host communities are kept clean of hazardous and solid waste	collected and disposed from Syrian refugees camps, per year		at Refugees camps	of Camp Management (UN-HCR), data collection system, monitoring data, field visits,	
Output 1.3 related to Outcome 1	Increased awareness among Syrian refugees and host communities of WASH and SWM best practices.	Number of refugees and Jordanians who have been reached with awareness sessions and/or training on WASH and SWM best practices	(2023) 80,000	130,000 (2028)	MEAL reports Field visits Data collection systems	
Output 2.1 related to Outcome 2	Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians have increased skills in green sector jobs.	Number of beneficiaries, disaggregated by sex and community of origin directly benefited from Trainings, workshops' and capacity building events	10 000 (2023)	18 000 (2028)	field visits collection system, monitoring data, reports of partners	
Output 2.2 related to Outcome 2	Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians have increased access to green job opportunities	Number of direct beneficiaries of the CfW programme in WASH, SWM and green sector disaggregated by sex and community of origin	0	8000 (2028)	MEAL reports field visits CfW data collection system, monitoring data, reports of partners	

4. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

4.1. Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not envisaged to conclude a financing agreement with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

4.2. Indicative Implementation Period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 3 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this financing Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

4.3. Implementation Modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures

4.3.1. Indirect Management with a pillar-assessed entity⁷

This action will be implemented in indirect management with pillar-assessed entities, which will be selected by the Commission's services using the following criteria:

- Sound documented knowledge and experience in solid waste management, water and sanitation management in particular in refugee camps;
- Demonstrated capacity for transparent integration of efficient use of resources and circular economy opportunities;
- Documented impact and results
- Technical expertise, logistical and management capacities of the entity;
- Long term commitment of the entity to support the relevant sector.

The implementation by these entities entails support of SWM services in Syrian refugee camps and neighbouring communities (Specific Objectives , 2 associated with outputs 1.1, 1.2, 2.1, 2.2 Implementing this action will entail the construction of water and sanitation networks that secure safe water access, reduce the current wastewater treatment costs, and can be sustainably operated and maintained, Also, the continuity of waste management activities in refugee camps and operating the green facilities will be maintained.

4.3.2. Changes from indirect to direct management (and vice versa) mode due to exceptional circumstances

If the indirect modality as per section 4.3.2 cannot be implemented due to circumstances outside of the Commission's control, the Commission will shift to direct management through procurement.

⁷ The signature of a contribution agreement with the chosen entity is subject to the completion of the necessary pillar assessment.

4.4. Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provisions.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of services in the markets of the countries or territories concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where application of the eligibility rules would make the realization of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult (Article 28(10) NDICI-Global Europe Regulation).

4.5. Indicative Budget

Indicative Budget components	EU contribution (amount in EUR) 2023
Implementation modalities – cf. section 4.3	
Outcomes 1,2 composed of Indirect Management with a pillar-assessed entity(ies)	24 800 000.00
Indirect management with a pillar-assessed entity(ies)	24 800 000.00
Outcome 1	18 000 000.00
Outcome 2	6 800 000.00
Evaluation – cf. section 5.2 Audit – cf. section 5.3	100 000.00
Contingencies	100 000.00
Totals	25 000 000.00

4.6 Organisational Set-up and Responsibilities

The Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) is the Action's supervisor in cooperation with the Ministry of Environment the EU and the various stakeholders involved.

A Steering Committee (SC) will be formed for the action and will meet yearly to endorse strategic orientations, oversee the Action's execution and facilitate implementation of the activities. MoPIC will chair the SC. Participants will include representatives of MoEnv, MoWI, MoLA, MoI, and of the EU Delegation. Private sector and civil society representatives may also participate as needed, enhancing policy dialogue to develop Jordan's green economy.

The SC will monitor the overall implementation of the Action, review progress, coordinate the different results areas and guide the activities to achieve the Action's objectives. It will approve reports and work plans. It will also help coordinate between all institutions. The SC will consistently ensure alignment with the Higher Steering Committee for Green Economy, formed during the recent development of the Green Growth Action Plan in Jordan.

Relevant UN agencies working on Syrian Refugees matters may be invited to participate in both committees.

As part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union, the Commission may participate in the above governance structures set up for governing the performance of the Action.

5. PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT

5.1. Monitoring and Reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this Action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities that of the EU operational manager. The implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the Action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of the implementation of the Action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its Outputs and contribution to the accomplishment of its Outcomes, and if possible, at the time of reporting, contribution to the achievement of its Impacts, as measured by corresponding indicators, using as a reference the logframe matrix.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits through its own staff and independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

Arrangements for monitoring and reporting, including roles and responsibilities for data collection, analysis and monitoring:

The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project

5.2. Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

It will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision) taking into account in particular the fact that the integrated implementation of green growth needs to be enhanced in Jordan, and also because some of the activities are particularly innovative and can be considered as a pilots.

The Commission shall form a Reference Group (RG) composed by representatives from the main stakeholders at both EU and national (representatives from the government, from civil society organisations (private sector, NGOs, etc.), etc.) levels. If deemed necessary, other donors will be invited to join. The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 45 days in advance of the dates envisaged for the evaluation exercise and missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders following the best practice of evaluation dissemination. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner

country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Evaluation services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.3. Audit and Verifications

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audit or verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

6. STRATEGIC COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC DIPLOMACY

All entities implementing EU-funded external actions have the contractual obligation to inform the relevant audiences of the Union's support for their work by displaying the EU emblem and a short funding statement as appropriate on all communication materials related to the actions concerned. To that end they must comply with the instructions given in the 2022 guidance document [*Communicating and raising EU visibility: Guidance for external actions*](#) (or any successor document).

This obligation will apply equally, regardless of whether the actions concerned are implemented by the Commission, the partner country, service providers, grant beneficiaries or entrusted or delegated entities such as UN agencies, international financial institutions and agencies of EU Member States. In each case, a reference to the relevant contractual obligations must be included in the respective financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and contribution agreements.

For the purpose of enhancing the visibility of the EU and its contribution to this action, the Commission may sign or enter into joint declarations or statements, as part of its prerogative of budget implementation and to safeguard the financial interests of the Union. Visibility and communication measures should also promote transparency and accountability on the use of funds. Effectiveness of communication activities on awareness about the action and its objectives as well as on EU funding of the action should be measured.

Implementing partners shall keep the Commission and the EU Delegation fully informed of the planning and implementation of specific visibility and communication activities before the implementation. Implementing partners will ensure adequate visibility of EU financing and will report on visibility and communication actions as well as the results of the overall action to the relevant monitoring committees.

For communication on Team Europe Initiatives, the EU and its Member States can rely on the specific guidance on the Team Europe visual identity