



الجامعة الأردنية
مكتب الرئاسة

24 JUL 2019

رقم الوارد: 7342

رقم الملف: 1311/11

عاجل

وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الرقم ٨٥٧٩١٥٨

التاريخ ١٩ ذو القعدة ١٤٤٠

الموافق ٢٥/٧/٢٠١٩

الجامعة الأردنية
مكتب الرئاسة
24 JUL 2019
رقم الوارد:
رقم الملف:

الاساتذة رؤساء الجامعات الأردنية

الموضوع: برنامج المساعدات الفنية اليابانية

تحية طيبة وبعد،،

أرفق لكم صورة عن كتاب معالي وزير التخطيط والتعاون الدولي رقم ٦٥١٥/١٥/٢/٥ تاريخ ٢٠١٩/٧/١٠ والمتضمن إعلامنا عن فتح باب التقدم بطلب الاستفادة من برنامج المساعدات الفنية اليابانية للسنة المالية اليابانية ٢٠٢٠، والتي تشمل مشاريع مساعدات فنية و/أو الخبراء و/أو مساعدات فنية في مجال التخطيط التنموي.

أرجو التكرم بالإيعاز لمن يلزم بتزويدنا باحتياجاتكم من البرنامج المذكورة أعلاه في حال رغبتكم الاستفادة من هذا البرنامج، مرتبة حسب الأولوية ومعبأة حسب النموذج المرفق، المعد من الجانب الياباني لهذه الغاية، وذلك في موعد أقصاه يوم الثلاثاء الموافق ٢٠١٩/٧/٣٠، ليتسنى لنا مخاطبة وزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي بردكم قبل الموعد المحدد، حيث يمكن الحصول على نسخة الكترونية من النموذج من خلال الموقع الإلكتروني لوزارة التخطيط والتعاون الدولي www.mop.gov.jo

وتفضلوا بقبول فائق الاحترام

عاجل

عبدالله السعدي

أمين عام وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي

الأستاذ الدكتور عاهد الوهادنة

وحدة المشاريع والتعاون الدولي

عاجل

رئيسة لجنة الدعم الفني

للتعلم الإلكتروني ودعم ريادة الأعمال والمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة
بحسب احتياجاتها من البرامج المتكاملة في موعد أقصاه ٢٥/٧/٢٠١٩

٢٠١٩/٧/٢٥

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

هاتف: ٥٢٤٦٧١ +٩٦٢ ٦ فاكس: ٥٢٤٩٠٧٩ +٩٦٢ ٦ ص.ب. ٣٥٢٢٢ عمان ١١١٨٠ الأردن. الموقع الإلكتروني: www.mohe.gov.jo



وزارة التخطيط والتنمية الاقتصادية

الرقم ٦٥١٥/١٥/٢/٥

التاريخ

الموافق ٢٠١٩/٠٧/١٠

-عاجل جداً-

معالي وزير الداخلية الأكرم

معالي وزير التربية والتعليم ووزير التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي الأكرم/ وزارة التربية والتعليم

معالي وزير التربية والتعليم ووزير التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي الأكرم/ وزارة التحكيم/ العالي

معالي وزير السياحة والآثار الأكرم

معالي وزير الطاقة والثروة المعدنية الأكرم

معالي وزير التنمية الاجتماعية الأكرم

معالي وزير الزراعة ووزير البيئة الأكرم/ وزارة الزراعة

معالي وزير العمل الأكرم

معالي وزير الصحة الأكرم

عطوفة رئيس مجلس مفوضي سلطة إقليم البتراء التنموي السياحي المحترم

عطوفة مدير عام شركة الكهرباء الوطنية المحترم

عطوفة مدير عام المركز الوطني للبحوث الزراعية المحترم

تحية طيبة وبعد،

أرجو التكرم بالعلم عن فتح باب التقدم بطلب الاستفادة من برنامج المساعدات الفنية اليابانية للسنة المالية اليابانية ٢٠٢٠، والتي تشمل مشاريع مساعدات فنية و/أو الخبراء و/أو التدريب و/أو مساعدات فنية في مجال التخطيط التنموي.

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د. محمد الصبيح
وزير التخطيط والتعاون الدولي
وزیر دولة للشؤون الاقتصادية
زينة طوقان
الأميرة العام

بقبول فائق الاحترام والتقدير،،،

وزارة
أردن
٠٩٥٥٤١/١٩/١٨

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
15 JUL 2019
رقم السجل: ١٣٧١٢
اسم المديرية: الوزير

الأمين العام

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

ماتف: ٩٦٤٤٤٦٦ ٩٦٢٦ ٩٦٤٩٣٤١ ٦٦٢٦ ص.ب: ٥٥٥ عمان ١١١١٨ الأردن - البريد الإلكتروني: mop@mop.gov.jo

2.2.7.2019

Embassy of Japan

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



السفارة اليابانية

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

P/ECO/15-19

Note Verbale

The Embassy of Japan presents its compliments to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and has the honour to inform the Ministry. The Embassy of Japan presents its compliments to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and has the honour to inform the Ministry that the Government of Japan is planning the following cooperation schemes in Japanese fiscal year 2020.

1. Technical Cooperation Project
2. Dispatch of Experts
3. Country-focused Training
4. Technical Cooperation for Development Planning

Request for these schemes mentioned above should be submitted to the Embassy together with the names of candidate projects and implementing agencies per scheme, not later than 8 August 2019.

The Embassy of Japan avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation the assurances of its highest consideration.

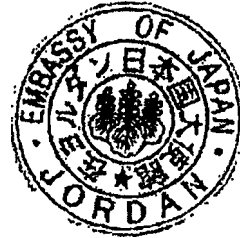
Amman, 9 July 2019

٩٩ ٢٤ ٣٤

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
CC: JICA Office

Attachment:

- Application Form for Japan's Technical Cooperation



APPLICATION FORM FOR JAPAN'S TECHNICAL COOPERATION

1. **Date of Entry:** Day _____ Month _____ Year _____
2. **Applicant:** The Government of _____
3. **Technical Cooperation (T/C) Title:** _____
4. **Type of the T/C** ※Select only one scheme.

- Technical Cooperation Project / Technical Cooperation for Development Planning
 Science and Technology Research Partnership for Sustainable Development (SATREPS)
 Individual Expert Individual Training

5. **Contact Point (Implementing Agency):** _____
Address: _____
Contact Person: _____
Tel. No.: _____ Fax No. _____
E-Mail: _____

6. **Background of the T/C**

(Current conditions of the sector, Government's development policy for the sector, Issues and problems to be solved, Existing development activities in the sector, the Project's priority in the National Development Plan / Public Investment Program, etc.)

7. **Outline of the T/C**

(1) Overall Goal

(Long-term objective)

(2) T/C Purpose

(Objective expected to be achieved by the end of the project period. Elaborate with quantitative indicators if possible)

(3) Outputs

(Objectives to be realized by the "T/C Activities" in order to achieve the "T/C Purpose")

(4) T/C Site

(In case there is any particular candidate site, please give specifics such as the name of the target area for the T/C and attach a rough map to the documents submitted. The attached map should be at a scale that clearly shows the project site.)

(5) T/C Activities

(Specific actions intended to produce each "Output" of T/C by effective use of the "Input".)

(6) Input from the Recipient Government

(Counterpart personnel (identify the name and position of the Project manager), support staff, office space, running expenses, vehicles, equipment, etc.)

(7) Input from the Japanese Government

(Number and qualification of Japanese experts/consultants, contents of training (in Japan and in-country) courses, seminars and workshops, equipment, etc.)

8. Implementation Schedule

Month _____ Year _____ ~ Month _____ Year _____

9. Description of an Implementing Agency

(Budget allocated to the Agency, Number of Staff of the Agency, Department/division in charge of the T/C, etc.)

10. Related Information

(1) Prospects of further plans and actions/ Expected funding resources for the Project:

(If implementing agency plans to take some (future) actions in connection with this proposed project, please describe the concrete plans/action and enter the funding sources for the plans and actions.)

(2) Activities in the same sector of other donor agencies, the recipient government and NGOs and others:

(Please pay particular attention to the following items:

-Whether you have requested the same project to other donors or not.

-Whether any other donor has already started a similar project in the target area or not.

-Presence/absence of cooperation results or plans by third-countries or international agencies for similar projects.

-In the case that a project was conducted in the same field in the past, describe the grounds for requesting this project/study, the present status of the previous project, and the situation regarding the technology transfer.

-Whether there are existing projects/studies regarding this requested project/ study or not.

(Enter the time/period, content and concerned agencies of the existing studies.)

11. Global Issues (Gender, Poverty, Climate change, etc.)

(Any relevant information of the project from global issues (gender, poverty, climate change, etc.) perspective.)

12. Environmental and Social Considerations

(In case of Technical Cooperation Project (including SATREPS) / Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, please fill in the attached screening format.)

(Note) If JICA considers that the environmental and social considerations are required to the T/C, the applicants agree on JICA's information disclosure of the T/C for public

hearing in accordance with JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations as stated in Question 11 of the attached Screening Format.

13. Others

Signed: _____

Title: _____

On behalf of the Government of _____

Date: _____

Additional Form for Expert

※If the applicants select the Individual Expert in 4. , this form needs to be filled out.

1. Type of Assignment

(New / Extension / Successor)

If this type is "Extesion" or "Successor", please show whose extension or successor it is.

2. Qualifications and Experience required

(1) Age Limit

(2) Educational Background

(Doctor / Master / Bachelor)

(3) Practical Experience on Related Field

(4) Language

(Name / Level)

(5) Other Qualification and Experience

Additional Form for SATREPS

※If the applicants select the SATREPS in 4. , please fill out this form.

1. Japanese Partner of SATREPS

(1)Research Institutions : _____

(2)Principal Investigator of Japanese side : _____

(3)Other Researchers : _____

2. Institutional profile

(1) Research Institutions : _____

(2) Principal Investigator : _____

(3) Previous international joint research projects related this SATREPS (Give their titles in English) If the projects are supported by other agencies, provide agency names, and years.

(Title of the project)	(Name of the agency)	(Year)

(4)Current research projects related this SATREPS (Give their titles in English) If the projects are supported by other agencies, provide agency names, and years)

(Title of the project)	(Name of the agency)	(Year)

3. List of available equipment for the proposed research

(Name of equipment)	(Specification /type and performance)	Exclusive/ Joint Use	(FY of Installation)

Screening Format (Environmental and Social Considerations)

Please write "to be advised (TBA)" when the details of a project are yet to be determined.

Question 1: Address of project site

Question 2: Scale and contents of the project (approximate area, facilities area, production, electricity generated, etc.)

2-1. Project profile (scale and contents)

2-2. How was the necessity of the project confirmed?

Is the project consistent with the higher program/policy?

YES: Please describe the higher program/policy.

(

)

NO

2-3. Did the proponent consider alternatives before this request?

YES: Please describe outline of the alternatives

(

)

NO

2-4. Did the proponent implement meetings with the related stakeholders before this request?

Implemented Not implemented

If implemented, please mark the following stakeholders.

Administrative body

Local residents

NGO

Others (

)

Question 3:

Is the project a new one or an ongoing one? In the case of an ongoing project, have you received strong complaints or other comments from local residents?

New Ongoing (with complaints) Ongoing (without complaints)

Other

(

)

Question 4:

Is an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), including an Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) Is, required for the project according to a law or guidelines of a host country? If yes, is EIA implemented or planned? If necessary, please fill in the reason why EIA is required.

Necessity (Implemented Ongoing/planning)

(Reason why EIA is required: _____)

Not necessary

Other (please explain)

Question 5:

In the case that steps were taken for an EIA, was the EIA approved by the relevant laws of the host country? If yes, please note the date of approval and the competent authority.

<input type="checkbox"/> Approved without a supplementary condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Approved with a supplementary condition	<input type="checkbox"/> Under appraisal
---	--	--

(Date of approval: _____ Competent authority: _____)

Under implementation

Appraisal process not yet started

Other (_____)

Question 6:

If the project requires a certificate regarding the environment and society other than an EIA, please indicate the title of said certificate. Was it approved?

Already certified

Title of the certificate: (_____)

Requires a certificate but not yet approved

Not required

Other (_____)

Question 7:

Are any of the following areas present either inside or surrounding the project site?

Yes No

If yes, please mark the corresponding items.

National parks, protection areas designated by the government (coastline, wetlands, reserved area for ethnic or indigenous people, cultural heritage)

- Primeval forests, tropical natural forests
- Ecologically important habitats (coral reefs, mangrove wetlands, tidal flats, etc.)
- Habitats of endangered species for which protection is required under local laws and/or international treaties
- Areas that run the risk of a large scale increase in soil salinity or soil erosion
- Remarkable desertification areas
- Areas with special values from an archaeological, historical, and/or cultural points of view
- Habitats of minorities, indigenous people, or nomadic people with a traditional lifestyle, or areas with special social value

Question 8:

Does the project include any of the following items?

- Yes No

If yes, please mark the appropriate items.

- Involuntary resettlement (scale: households persons)
- Groundwater pumping (scale: m³/year)
- Land reclamation, land development, and/or land-clearing (scale: hectares)
- Logging (scale: hectares)

Question 9:

Please mark related environmental and social impacts, and describe their outlines.

- Air pollution
- Water pollution
- Soil pollution
- Waste
- Noise and vibrations
- Ground subsidence
- Offensive odors
- Geographical features
- Bottom sediment
- Biota and ecosystems
- Water usage
- Accidents
- Global warming

- Involuntary resettlement
- Local economies, such as employment, livelihood, etc.
- Land use and utilization of local resources
- Social institutions such as social infrastructure and local decision-making institutions
- Existing social infrastructures and services
- Poor, indigenous, or ethnic people
- Misdistribution of benefits and damages
- Local conflicts of interest
- Gender
- Children's rights
- Cultural heritage
- Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS
- Other ()

Outline of related impact:

[]

Question 10:

In the case of a loan project such as a two-step loan or a sector loan, can sub-projects be specified at the present time?

Yes No

Question 11:

Regarding information disclosure and meetings with stakeholders, if JICA's environmental and social considerations are required, does the proponent agree to information disclosure and meetings with stakeholders through these guidelines?

Yes No

G20 PRINCIPLES FOR QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

Preamble

- *Infrastructure is a driver of economic prosperity and provides a solid basis for strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth and sustainable development, which are the key goals of the G20 and critical for promoting global, national and local development priorities. Nonetheless, the world still faces a massive gap in financing for investment in new and existing infrastructure, which could generate a serious bottleneck to economic growth and development or provision of secure and reliable public services. In this vein, the G20 has stressed the need to scale up infrastructure investment. Efforts have been made to find concrete ways to mobilize more private capital, such as the Roadmap to Infrastructure as an Asset Class (“Roadmap”) endorsed by Leaders in 2018.*
- *The G20 has also highlighted the importance of the quality of infrastructure investment, including in the Leaders’ Communiqué at the 2016 Hangzhou Summit, and in the Roadmap. In infrastructure, quantity and quality can be complementary. A renewed emphasis on quality infrastructure investment will build on the past G20 presidencies’ efforts to mobilize financing from various sources, particularly the private sector and institutional sources including multilateral development banks, thereby contribute to closing the infrastructure gap, develop infrastructure as an asset class, and maximizing the positive impacts of infrastructure investment according to country conditions.*

Principles for Promoting Quality Infrastructure Investment

- This document sets out a set of voluntary, non-binding principles that reflect our common strategic direction and aspiration for quality infrastructure investment.

Principle 1: Maximizing the positive impact of infrastructure to achieve sustainable growth and development
--

1.1 Setting off a virtuous circle of economic activities

- The aim of pursuing quality infrastructure investment is to maximize the positive economic, environmental, social, and development impact of infrastructure and create a virtuous circle of economic activities, while ensuring sound public finances. This virtuous circle can take various forms. New jobs are created during construction, operation and maintenance of infrastructure, while positive spillover effects of infrastructure stimulate the economy and

lead to more demand for jobs. Advanced technology and know-how may be transferred voluntarily and on mutually agreed-upon terms. This can result in better allocation of resources, enhanced capacities, skills upgrade and improvement of productivity for local economies. This impetus would improve the potential for economic growth, leading to widening of the investor base, crowding-in more private investment, and resulting in further improvement in economic fundamentals. This would facilitate trade, investment, and economic development. All these expected outcomes of the investment should be considered in the project design and planning.

1.2 Promoting sustainable development and connectivity

- Infrastructure investment should take into account economic, environmental and social, and governance aspects, and be guided by a sense of shared, long-term responsibility for the planet consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, national and local development strategies, and relevant international commitments, and in the spirit of extensive consultation, joint efforts and shared benefits. The facilities and services of infrastructure should have sustainable development at their core and need to be broadly available, accessible, inclusive and beneficial to all. A virtuous circle of economic activities would be further secured through enhancing accessibility to, and national, regional, and global connectivity of, infrastructure, based on consensus among countries. Domestic resource mobilization is critical to addressing the infrastructure financing gap. Assistance for capacity building, including for project preparation, should be provided to developing countries with the participation of international organizations. Quality infrastructure investment also needs to be tailored to individual country conditions and consistent with local laws and regulations.

Principle 2: Raising Economic Efficiency in View of Life-Cycle Cost

Quality infrastructure investment should attain value for money and remain affordable with respect to life-cycle costs, by taking into account the total cost over its life-cycle (planning, design, finance, construction, operation and maintenance (O&M), and possible disposal), compared to the value of the asset as well as its economic, environmental and social benefits. Using this approach helps choose between repairing or upgrading an existing infrastructure or launching a new project. Project preparation, as set out in the *G20 Principles for the Infrastructure Project Preparation Phase* is crucial in this regard.

2.1 The life-cycle costs and benefits of infrastructure investments should be taken into consideration in ensuring efficiency. Construction, O&M and possible disposal costs should

be estimated from the onset of the project preparation stage. The identification of mechanisms to address cost overruns and cover ongoing O&M costs is critical to ensure financial sustainability at project level. Cost-benefit analysis should be used over the life-cycle of infrastructure projects.

2.2 Infrastructure projects should include strategies to mitigate the risks of delays and cost overrun, and those in post-delivery phases. Necessary elements to achieve this objective can include: (i) broad stakeholder engagement throughout the project; (ii) expertise in planning, operations, and risk allocation/mitigation; and (iii) application of appropriate safeguards and instruments.

2.3 Innovative technologies should be leveraged through the life-cycle of infrastructure projects, where appropriate, to raise economic efficiency for existing and new infrastructure. Advanced technologies are an important component for new and existing assets and can help to improve data availability to monitor infrastructure use, performance, and safety.

Principle 3: Integrating Environmental Considerations in Infrastructure Investments

Both positive and negative impacts of infrastructure projects on ecosystems, biodiversity, climate, weather and the use of resources should be internalized by incorporating these environmental considerations over the entire process of infrastructure investment, including by improving disclosure of these environment related information, and thereby enabling the use of green finance instruments. Infrastructure projects should align with national strategies and nationally determined contributions for those countries determined to implement them, and with transitioning to long-term low emissions strategies, while being mindful of country circumstances.

3.1 These environmental considerations should be entrenched in the entire life-cycle of infrastructure projects. The impact on the environment of the development, operation and maintenance, and possible disposal of the infrastructure project should be continuously assessed. Ecosystem-based adaptation should be considered.

3.2 The environmental impact of infrastructure investment should be made transparent to all stakeholders. This will enhance the appreciation of sustainable infrastructure projects and increase awareness of related risks.

Principle 4: Building Resilience against Natural Disasters and Other Risks

Given the increasing number and heightened magnitude of natural disasters and slow onset of environmental changes, we face the urgent need to ensure long-term adaptability and build resilience of infrastructure against these risks. Infrastructure should also be resilient against human-made risks.

4.1 Sound disaster risk management should be factored in when designing infrastructure. A comprehensive disaster risk management plan should influence the design of infrastructure, the ongoing maintenance and consider the re-establishment of essential services.

4.2 Well-designed disaster risk finance and insurance mechanisms may also help incentivize resilient infrastructure through the financing of preventive measures.

Principle 5: Integrating Social Considerations in Infrastructure Investment

Infrastructure should be inclusive, enabling the economic participation and social inclusion of all. Economic and social impacts should be considered as an important component when assessing the quality of infrastructure investment, and should be managed systematically throughout the project life-cycle.

5.1 Open access to infrastructure services should be secured in a non-discriminatory manner for society. This is best achieved through meaningful consultation and inclusive decision-making with affected communities throughout the project life cycle, with a view to securing non-discriminatory access to users.

5.2 Practices of inclusiveness should be mainstreamed throughout the project life cycle. Design, delivery, and management of infrastructure should respect human rights and the needs of all people, especially those who may experience particular vulnerabilities, including women, children, displaced communities or individuals, those with disabilities, indigenous groups, and poor and marginalized populations.

5.3. All workers should have equal opportunity to access jobs created by infrastructure investments, develop skills, be able to work in safe and healthy conditions, be compensated and treated fairly, with dignity and without discrimination. Particular consideration should be given to how infrastructure facilitates women's economic empowerment through equal access to jobs, including well-paying jobs, and opportunities created by infrastructure investments. Women's rights should be respected in labor market participation and workplace requirements, including skills training and occupational safety and health policies.

5.4 Safe and healthy occupational conditions should be put in place, both at the infrastructure site and in the surrounding communities. Maintaining occupational safety and health conditions would also present a huge economic advantage worldwide.

Principle 6: Strengthening Infrastructure Governance

Sound infrastructure governance over the life cycle of the project is a key factor to ensure long-term cost-effectiveness, accountability, transparency, and integrity of infrastructure investment. Countries should put in place clear rules, robust institutions, and good governance in the public and the private sector, reflecting countries' relevant international commitments, which will mitigate various risks related to investment decision-making, thus encouraging private-sector participation. Coordination across different levels of governments is needed. Capacity building is also key in ensuring informed decision-making and effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts. In addition, improved governance can be supported by good private sector practices, including responsible business conduct practices.

6.1 Openness and transparency of procurement should be secured to ensure that infrastructure projects are value for money, safe and effective and so that investment is not diverted from its intended use. Transparent, fair, informed and inclusive decision-making, bidding and execution processes are the cornerstone of good infrastructure governance. Greater transparency, including on terms of financing and official support will help ensure equal footing in the procurement process. A wide range of stakeholders such as users, local population, civil society organizations and private sector, should be involved.

6.2 Well-designed and well-functioning governance institutions should be in place to assess financial sustainability of individual projects and prioritize among potential infrastructure projects subject to available overall financing. In addition to project-level financial sustainability, the impact of publicly funded infrastructure projects, and of possible contingent liabilities¹, on macro-level debt sustainability, needs to be considered and transparent, given that infrastructure investment can have significant impact on public finance. This will contribute to attaining value for money that considers life-cycle cost, promoting fiscal sustainability, saving fiscal space for future potential projects, and crowding in more private investments. A functionally integrated and transparent decision-making framework for infrastructure investments that considers both O&M and new investments to ensure efficient resource allocation.

¹ Contingent liabilities, as defined by the IMF 2019 revised Fiscal Transparency Code, are payment obligations whose timing and amount are contingent on the occurrence of a particular discrete/uncertain future event or series of future events.