

Clima-Med

Acting for Climate in
South Mediterranean



Funded by
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**Recommendations for Climate Action
Coordination Strategy**

JORDAN

CAS

**From Planning to Action:
Mainstreaming Climate Change**



Union for the Mediterranean
Union pour la Méditerranée
الإتحاد من أجل المتوسط

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Guidance notes for the reader

The document aims to provide recommendations for national authorities to improve mainstreaming of Climate Change (both mitigation and adaptation) into public policies, and to apply more effective ways to conduct Climate Change actions, towards improved Climate Finance.

The document is divided into two sections preceded by a table resuming Climate Profile including: (A) a rapid assessment of the current mainstreaming with an evaluation of Climate Policy's integration and (B) recommendations for a Climate Action Coordination Strategy.

The Country Climate Profile gives main indicators about the country's economies with a specific focus on their relation to implementing their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

A. The assessment of mainstreaming shows the convergence between Jordan's NDC and its national and local policies and strategies, in terms of NDC implementation, and – when relevant – link international institutions (both in terms of funding and technical assistance).

B. Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy draws upon four sections, alongside field-driven governance insights, to determine possible intervention areas ripe to support NDC implementation.

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A digital copy of this document is available on the project website: www.climamed.eu

The authors of the publication regret any errors or omissions that may have been unwittingly made.

Glossary

AfD	Agence Française de Développement - French Development Agency
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
BUR	Biennial Updated Report
CO2	Carbon Dioxide
CoM Med	Covenant of Mayors for the Mediterranean
CVDB	Cities and Village Development Bank
EE	Energy Efficiency
ESCO	Energy Service Company
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCEP	General Corporation for the Environment Protection
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HR	Human Resources Development
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
inhab	Inhabitant
JEF	Jordan Environment Fund
JREEEF	Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund
Km	Kilometer
Km3	Cubic Kilometer
kwh	Kilowatt Hour
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategies
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
m3	Cubic Meter
MEDSTAT	Euro Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation
MoT	Ministry of Transport
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Action Plan
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NCG	National Coordination Group
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NEPCO	National Electric Power Co
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
R&D	Research and Development
RE	Renewable Energy
ROI	Return of Investment
SEACAP	Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans
SSM	SEACAP Support Mechanism
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UfMS	
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USD	U.S. Dollar
VAT	Value-Added Tax
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant
ZEEV	Zero Emission Electric Vehicle

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Executive Summary

Clima-Med prepared the recommendations in this document with the objective of improving Climate Coordination Strategy in Jordan, in light of the assessment of the NDC mainstreaming, as reflected in documents related to the national policy framework, National Action Plan (NAP), Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS), and Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) prepared by Jordan (list of documents sub-section 2.1.), as well as the review of climate coordination work undertaken by Clima-Med team with relevant Jordanian authorities' members of the National Coordination Group (list of the group members sub-section 5.1.). Additionally, Clima-Med scanned Jordanian Cities' Climate Commitments in the frame of the Covenant of Mayors' adherence and the preparation of Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plans (SEACAP), and this towards advancing recommendations to enhance climate actions at local or cities' efforts.

We gathered those recommendations in four main sections:

(1) Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework / Planning (including NAP and LEDS) recommendations

- Prioritizing NDC implementation actions by putting at top of this prioritization Water, Transport, Agriculture issues as well as increasing adaptation efforts. Among others, it is recommended to mobilize local authorities to develop their own water efficiency strategy, giving more active role to the Ministry of Transport in the climate coordination, and to revise National Strategy for Agricultural Development 2002-2010.

- Improving planning methodology of the National Climate Action is mandatory to improve efficiency of climate policy, strategy, and legal framework. In this context, national policy framework documents need to share common planning methodologies and used templates and to synchronize time horizons of plans and strategies with the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) timeline. This will facilitate reviewing, linking and putting on track all efforts and would allow a sustainable effective MRV. It is also recommended to accompany this with additional sectorial improvements detailed in this report.

- Institutionalizing coordination efforts, for example giving a legal mandate for the National Climate Change Committee (NCCC), strengthening this mandate with a secretariat institutionalizing its activities and giving it more visibility. The participation of the Ministry of the Health and the Ministry of Transport in the NCCC would also intensify climate efforts' effectiveness.

(2) Budgeting and Investment Framework recommendations

- Providing additional incentives and technical assistance to attract climate project promoters from private sector with actions such as enhancing the Cities and Village Development Bank (CVDB)'s and the Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEFF) and multiplying credit lines for ESCOs.

- Offering innovative and climate sensitive fiscal measures for private actors' work with local authorities to implement climate actions by defining incentives in public tenders and creating tax benefits or exemption policies.

- Developing the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) legal framework and offering technical assistance for PPP development at the national and local level.

- Endorsing the setup of a National SEACAP Support Mechanism (SSM) that would act as a facilitator and act as expertise center to support the preparation and implementation of SEACAPs by local authorities. To begin with, the SSM setup will interact and benefit for the action to support the development of pipelines of bankable replicable climate projects at local level.

(3) Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

It is suggested to conduct a data gap analysis and implement solutions to reduce this gap by a sustainable system for GHG supported by online platforms for tracking actions and managed by a central unit or hub- ideally under the Ministry of Environment in coordination with department of statistics.

Additionally, it is important to multiply sectoral insights and analysis by creating national or local research and information centers curating data and assessing the progress of NDC implementation.

(4) Capacity Building Activities

It is advised to give priority to Human Resources Development at national and local levels on NDC implementation in the field of planning, budgeting, fund raising, and communication.

It is recommended to multiply accessible guidelines, tools, and templates for national and local (SEACAP) planning.

All sort of experience sharing activities (e.g., twinning and job shadowing) will be constructive for National Coordination Group (NCG) members with countries where NDC mainstreaming in national plans is more advanced.

In terms of public communication, it is proposed to create a national office in charge of NDC communication and conduct national awareness campaigns with active participation of civil society.

In terms of gender responsiveness, it urges to link national policy framework to 5-year enhanced Lima work program on gender and its gender action plan (Decision 3/CP - 25 December 2019).
<https://unfccc.int/documents/204536>



PART A

Current Mainstreaming/Identification Climate Policy Integration

This section is constituted of six sub-sections where it is presented a screening the NDC mainstreaming at identified national development programs, policies, strategies or plans. The section provides initial guidance and background information for the preparation of Part B where is presented the Recommendation for Enhancing Climate Coordination Strategy.

1. Jordan's Role in Global Climate Action

1.1. International Climate Commitments of Jordan

Jordan signed United Nations Framework Convention in 1993 and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2003. It prepared the initial communication in 1997, the second one in 2009 and the third one in 2014. Paris Agreement was ratified in 2015 and accordingly, the Government declared its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) which was issued in 2015: The intention being to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by a bulk of 14% until 2030.

This contribution of GHGs reduction will be unconditionally fulfilled at – maximally - 1.5% by the country's own means, compared to a business-as-usual scenario level. However, Jordan, conditionally and subject to availability of international financial aid and support to means of implementation, commits to reduce its GHGs emissions by an additional, at least, 12.5% by 2030. Jordan submitted the first Biennial Update Report (BUR) to UNFCCC in 2017. The NDC deals with the sectors of energy, transportation, solid waste and wastewater, land use and forestry, agriculture, water, biodiversity, health, coastal areas, and tourism.

1.2. Jordan's Climate Profile in the Global Climate Change Context

Population 2019	10 Million	CO2 emission (metric ton per capita, 2016)	2,629
GDP 2019	44.503 billion USD	Annual share of global CO ₂ emissions (2017)	0,07%
GDP Growth (annual %, 2019)	1,955	Total budget necessary for NDC	USD 5.700 billion
Revenue excluding grants (% GDP, 2019)	22 %	Unconditionally	USD 542.750.000 to reduce GHG emissions by 1.5 % by 2030
		Conditionally	USD 5.157.250.000 to reduce GHG emissions by 12.5 % by 2030
Pump price for gasoline (USD per liter, 2016)	1,1	Budget for Adaptation	1.5 billion USD
Electricity Price (per kWh, 2019)	0,100 USD per kWh for households	Budget for Mitigation	3.5 billion USD
	0,123 USD per kWh for businesses		
Value added sectors (% of GDP, 2019)			Electricity and heat production: 52,426%
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	4,9%	CO2 emission % per sector (2014)	Transport: 29,2%
Industry, including construction	24,4%		Manufacturing, industry and construction: 9,788%
			Waste: 13%
			Agriculture: 1%
Average municipality budget (2017)	130 million JOD	Total renewable water resources per capita (m ³ , 2017)	95,75 m ³ (ranked 176 among 197 countries)

2. National Climate Actions in Jordan

In 2013, the National Climate Change Policy of Jordan (covering the period between 2013 and 2020) made an evaluation of current conditions linked to several sectors that will be affected by climate change and, based on this suggested practices and adaptation measures.

A special directorate for Climate Change has been established in the Ministry of Environment and the third national communication to UNFCCC on Climate Change was prepared (2014).

2.1 Identified National Climate Policy Framework for National Climate Actions

The National Climate Policy Framework includes political commitments, mandates, and laws that support the integration of mitigation and adaptation objectives into development planning and sectoral strategies of the country. The below table provides short highlights on each document of the identified national policy framework. These highlights don't aim to be comprehensive but aims to give an overview and priorities of the current national policy framework. The list is open to be enlarged upon recommendations and suggestions for additional actions by the NCG members. The NCG was created by Clima-Med to associate representatives of key national authorities into the project's proposed actions, and primarily to help develop and at a longer run, to adhere to the recommendations for Climate Coordination Strategy.

Document Title in English	Name of Institution in charge	Date
1st National Communication 1997	The General Corporation for the Environment Protection (GCEP)	1997
2nd National Communication		2009
Jordan INDCs 2015 Revised		2015
3rd National Communication	Ministry of Environment, Global Environment Facility (GEF), UNDP	2014
1st Biennial Update Report to UNFCCC 2017	Ministry of Environment, GEF, UNDP	2017
National Vision and Strategy Jordan 2025		2025
Environment Vision 2025	Ministry of Environment	2017-2019
Min. of Environment Strategic Plan (2017- 19)		
Decentralized Wastewater Management Policy	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	2016
NAP to Combat desertification	Ministry of Environment, GEF	2015-2020
Water Demand Management Policy	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	2016
National Water Strategy	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	2016-2025
Water Sector Capital Investment Program	Ministry of Water & Irrigation	2016-2025
National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan	Ministry of Environment, GEF	2015-2020
National Climate Change Policy 2013- 2020	Ministry of Environment, GEF	2013-2020
National Green Growth Plan for Jordan	Ministry of Environment, Green Growth Institute, GIZ	2017
National Energy Efficiency Action Plan	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	2013
Long Term National Transport Strategy	Ministry of Transport	2014-2018
Water for Life Jordan's Water Strategy		
National Tourism Strategy	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	2008-2022
Updated Master Strategy of Energy Sector in Jordan for the period 2007-2020	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	2011-2015 2007-2020
Climate Change Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) I, II ,III 2017		2017
National Strategy for Health Sector 2015-2019	High Health Council	2015-2019

Complementary documents/ national documents that are under preparation

Additional documents include strategies and plans that have been mentioned by NCG members during the preparation process of this document.

Document Title in English

National Renewable Energy Action Plan by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Solid Waste Strategy
Agriculture Sector Strategy 2014
New Energy Sector Strategy for 2030
Amendment to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law
National Electric Power Co (NEPCO) Master Plan

2.2 Linkage of National Policy Framework to NAP, LEDS, and MRV

The table below identifies national policies framework documents that are tackling international conventions' expectations for national actions such as NAP, LEDS, and MRV, considering the fact that Jordan - instead of preparing one unique document dedicated to NAP, LEDS or MRV - has tackled some of those thematic in its main national policy framework document. It should be noted that a more specific treatment of each area of intervention is necessary to setup a much-needed holistic planning perspective to handle climate change.

Nation Policy Framework Documents dealing with NAP, LEDS and MRV issues

NAP	National Climate Change Policy 2013- 2020 Ministry of Environment Strategic Plan (2017- 2019), The Aligned National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in Jordan 2015-2020
LEDS	National Green Growth Plan for Jordan Environment Vision 2025 Third National Communication
MRV	3rd National Communication and Biennial Update Report



3. Priorities of the NDC and National Policies

Table 3.1 aim is to identify convergence between the country's NDC and its national policies and strategies

3.1. Revised NDC of Jordan	
Adaptation	Mitigation
<p>(i) water sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> improving residential water supply by reducing losses in distribution pipes, water metering & apply saving technologies and awareness campaigns more efficient irrigation with water-saving technologies and reforming water pricing improving water quality by wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) and recycling monitoring, developing river protection and sanitation zones awareness-raising on water saving and sanitation methods ensuring the equity in access to water <p>(ii) health sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> reducing the impact of climate change on heat waves, water and food-borne; vector-borne; air-borne and respiratory diseases; nutrition & food <p>(iii) biodiversity, eco-systems, and protected areas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> performing adaptation interventions at the highest vulnerable ecosystems which are forests (especially in the north) and freshwater ecosystems (especially in Jordan Rift Valley) <p>(iv) agriculture & food sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> review of the National Network of Protected Areas, establishing special unit for implementing the adaptation strategies and an ecosystem adaptation projects more research on vulnerable ecosystems & communities, adaptation priorities, identifying indicator species, monitoring Climate Change impact on key species enhancing the resilience of local communities embarking on land use planning to reduce the future carbon impact of new developments as well as improving resilience against natural hazards associated with Climate Change <p>(v) sustainable development-oriented socio-economic development particularly vulnerable groups (mainly the poor and women with emphasis on those living in rural areas)</p>	<p>(i) economic development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing the National Strategy and Action Plan for Transitioning towards the Green Economy (2016-2025) <p>(ii) energy sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging investment in local conventional and renewable energy sources of energy encouraging solar energy for water heating green building codes rationalizing energy consumption and energy efficiency and raising awareness attracting private sector investment diversifying energy sources expanding the use of solar cooling increasing energy storage potential Renewable Energy (RE) shortage projects <p>(ii) transport sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> launching the Ministry of Transport (MoT)'s strategy in 2014 increasing public transport to 25 % by 2025 to start the use of Zero Emission Electric Vehicle (ZEEV) reducing all emissions from the transport sector reducing the percentage of fuel consumption V-km reduction at the national level implementing the national Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system implementing the railway system increasing transport sector readability inclusion EE considerations in car purchase <p>(iii) waste management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> developing a system for sorting, re-using and recycling reducing waste <p>(iv) industry sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> encouraging investment in solar and wind energy enhance RE and Energy Efficiency (EE) <p>(v) developing EE and RE in water management</p> <p>(vi) agriculture and food security sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> afforesting 25% of barren forest areas in the rain belt areas

3.2. National Climate Change Policy 2013-2020

Adaptation	Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · increasing the scientific knowledge of climate change impact on relevant sectors- mainly on water and agriculture · develop national and regional capacity on climate change · develop adaptation strategies in all relevant vulnerable sectors and work towards integrations of climate change · strengthen the cross-sector approach to adaptation · institutional framework, including the NCCC and its advisory bodies (e.g., climate change research group) · promote access to finance and allocation of national budgets 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · promoting of RE & EE · complete the policy and legal framework for RE & EE and strengthen enforcement of existing regulation · adopt in the transport strategy for energy efficiency and low carbon transportation modes and technologies · integrating the climate change perspective in solid waste and wastewater policies · improve forest and rangelands management to increase the capacity to store GHG · access to finance for technologies for low carbon energy and environmental · Promote technology research and development (R&D) for mitigation

3.3. Jordan National Vision and Strategy 2025

Adaptation	Mitigation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · conservation of ecosystems · reducing negative impacts of environmental changes on humans · improving general public awareness in the field of environment protection · improving the institutional capacity in organizations working in the environment sector · increasing private sector participation 	

3.4. National Green Growth Plan for Jordan

- establishing a dedicated green finance team
- enhancing direct access to international climate funds, (e.g., Green Climate Fund (GCF)), with accreditation following a readiness assessment
- establishing “new Jordan Green Growth Fund” for private debt and equity Finance for projects (50-250m) & (>\$250m)
- setting up urban and infrastructure investment advisory facility
- conducting structured risk analysis and de-risking study for private finance of green growth projects
- launching continuous private sector green finance engagement program and working groups to evolve sector knowledge and provides a forum for project presentations and matchmaking

- establishing nation-wide program management for green government building scheme and financing
- developing central and publicly accessible online portal for Green Project Finance in Jordan
- phasing out withholding tax on interest for foreign debt or earmarking such tax revenues into further green project

To pursue on Jordan Environment Fund (JEF) with focus on project origination, feasibility studies and proposal development

To pursue on development of JREEEF – expansion to EE and transport sectors

To improve credit lines to ESCOs

3.5. Action and sectors/sub-sectors of the NDC that are NOT covered by the existing national policy framework

- Agriculture, solid waste and food security are the main thematic of the NDCs that are not covered with the current national policy framework
- The National Strategy for Health does not refer to risks reported in the NDC and National Communication



4. Mainstreaming of international commitments into national actions

4.1. Linkage of the National Adaptation Plan Principles with the National Policy Framework

The National Adaptation Plan or Strategy aimed at identifying medium and long-term adaptation priorities and needs. One of its main objectives is to facilitate the integration of Climate Change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant existing and new policies, as part of the development planning processes.

Beyond the NDCs, the importance of adaptation is emphasized within the text of the Paris Agreement itself, which includes a call for all countries to engage into national adaptation planning processes. The goals of the NAP process – established under the 2010 Cancun Adaptation Framework under the UNFCCC – are meant for countries to build resilience to the impacts of Climate Change through medium to long-term planning, and to integrate adaptation considerations into all relevant policies and strategies. Whereas the adaptation components of NDCs communicate internationally a country's contribution to (and/or needs for) dealing with the impacts of Climate Change, NAP processes are domestic planning processes that would allow a country to identify, address, and review their evolving adaptation need.

The analysis on the NDC mainstreaming in Jordan focuses on two simple questions: to which extend the NAP process is currently underway in the country? and to which extend adaptation is included in the country's NDC?

We take note that adaptation planning in Jordan has been coordinated by the Adaptation Section of the Climate Change Directorate, under the Ministry of Environment, which has acted as the government's focal point and national coordinator on climate change issues. The NAP process was launched in February 2017 with a stocktaking exercise. Such process is meant to play an important role in providing a formal roadmap for implementing all sectoral adaptation plans. It is anticipated that it will allow a comprehensive overview of adaptation activities, listing of associated financial needs and the creation of a system for monitoring and reporting progress of these activities.

Jordan's national policy framework, mainly the National Climate Change Policy (2013- 2020), tackles also adaptation in multiple sectors: water, agriculture, food security/ production, desertification, and land use and planning, biodiversity, health, coastal area management, disaster risk and tourism. In addition to that, the Ministry of Environment's Strategic Plan (2017- 2019) and the Aligned National Action Plan to

Combat Desertification in Jordan 2015-2020 are also addressing adaptation activities.

4.2. Linkage of the Low Emission Development Strategy and the National Policy Framework

A Low-Emission Development Strategy is a national, high-level, comprehensive, long-term strategy developed by domestic stakeholders. Countries use different denominations for LEDS, such as Low Carbon Development Strategy, Climate-Compatible Development Plan, or National Climate Change Plan. The main criteria for a LEDS are identifying sources of GHG emissions and prioritizes options for their mitigation with solutions achieving development through mitigation actions. LEDS are a fundamental tool to envision low-emission development in alignment with broader sustainability, socio-economic and climate change adaptation goals. The Paris Agreement states that all countries should strive to formulate and communicate long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and the Paris Agreement's accompanying decision invites countries to communicate a LEDS by 2020.

Jordan lacks a holistic document gathering all developments efforts towards integrating mitigation perspective and mainstreaming the NDC. However - in addition to Third National Communication to UNFCCC

- the National Green Growth Plan for Jordan and Environment Vision 2025 provides a set of concrete and defined objectives for climate action in high-priority areas that have been identified by a long-term strategy.

4.3. Linkage of the Monitoring Reporting and Verification (MRV) and the National Policy Framework

The MRV concept, introduced by the Bali Action Plan in 2007, involving both developed and developing country parties, includes all measures which a country takes to collect data on green gas emissions (measuring), mitigation actions and support, to compile this information in reports and inventories (report), and to subject these to some form of international review or analysis (verification). The Paris Agreement, sealed in December 2015, established universal and harmonized MRV provisions for Climate Change mitigation actions. However, UNFCCC requirements and the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) guidance on MRV leave considerable flexibility for countries to decide how to meet reporting requirement. MRV systems are implemented based on the country's national circumstances and national priorities and built on existing domestic systems and capacities, which risks consistency, quality and details of reporting and comparison of the reported data.

MRV helps national policy makers to track the impact of the mitigation policy and guide international support mechanisms on efficacy of supported action. There are three types of MRV systems: (1) MRV of GHG emissions, conducted at the national level, which report it in the form of emissions inventory; (2) MRV of mitigation actions (e.g., policies and projects) which seeks to assess GHG mitigation effects as well as monitor their implementation; and (3) MRV of support (e.g., climate finance, technology transfer, and capacity building) which seeks to track provision and receipt of climate support.

In Jordan, there is no systematic GHG inventory, as it is only collected for the purpose of UNFCCC reporting, and as it was submitted in 1994, 2000, 2006, 2010, and 2012. The Biennial Update Report 2027 provides most updated information on types of MRV used in Jordan. Jordan has been committed to strengthening the system for reporting and verification of emissions, mitigation potential and activities in line with any international obligations that the Kingdom has been applying. Consolidation the commitment in the future remains important. Yet, Jordan, like other developing countries, encounters a number of challenges in verifying the climate finance information on support provided by developed countries. The current system (including data collection and processing) remains insufficient to track climate finance expenditures and mechanisms to integrate climate change into national systems for budgeting, monitoring, and reporting.

4.4. Analysis of the mainstreaming of the NDC

Jordan has undertaken important mainstreaming efforts, with regard to climate change adaptation. Since the first NDC, Jordan has setup a strategy for almost all the priority areas of its INDCs. Moreover, the development of the Green Growth Plan in 2017 illustrates a high level of mainstreaming of Climate Change into development. The National Climate Change Policy of Jordan 2013-2020 advanced concrete strategic objectives, measures, and instruments to adapt Jordan to Climate Change impacts in each involved sector (water, coastal areas, agriculture/food security, health, tourism, biodiversity, and socioeconomic situation/poverty). The entire national policy framework of Jordan (all the above listed documents) are available in English and online at relevant public organizations' websites or curated in the database hosted by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (<http://inform.gov.jo>). This transparency is certainly key to coordination and strengthening mainstreaming.

In this framework, there is still a need to improve national plans in terms of systematicity of planning methodology and synchronization of timing. The variation among the durations of different sectoral strategic plans may create difficulties to ensure consistency, complementarity and

climate mainstreaming. For example, the National Climate Change policy addresses the period between 2013 and 2020, while the National Tourism Strategy has not been updated since 2015 and the National Water Strategy addresses the period between 2016 and 2020. We note also that Jordan's entire national policy framework is very clearly written and concisely planned. However, each sector follows its own planning methodology and for the preparation of the strategic plan, each institution uses a different planning template. This variation of methodologies, templates and structuring in planning can decelerate cooperation, complicate coordination, and become a setback to mainstreaming.

However, despite the fact that Jordan ranks as the world's second water-poorest country, two of the most comprehensive national sustainable development plans of the country (namely: "Jordan 2025" and "Jordan Government Priorities 2019-2020") do not mention the water efficiency as a top priority and focus only on an economic development and growth model. Moreover, these strategies tackle the increasing energy demand as a pressing issue without integrating the priorities of national water strategy. For the NDC revision, giving priority to the integration sustainable water policy has vital importance for Jordan.



5. National Coordination for Climate Policy

5.1. Clima-Med National Coordination Group Members

The NCG has been established in coordination with the nominated and the prospective focal points, by the project to ensure that the projects deliverables will consolidate and be incorporated in the existing climate action coordination systems. The table lists the key institutions and focal points who will ultimately act as key bodies to implement mainstreaming actions. Along the project's implementation, the NCG is expected to acquire a key role in the climate mainstreaming and complementarity of the actions undertaken by key actors at national and local levels.

Entity/ Institution	Name and title of the focal point/s	Title
Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	Mr. Emad Shanaah	Head of European Union (EU) Partnership Division
Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	Mr. Mohamad Rasmi Nusairat	International Cooperation Officer
Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	Mr. Awad Harahsheh	EU Partnership and Programs Department Energy, Environment and
EU Delegation to Jordan	Mr. Omar Abu Eid	Climate Change Program Manager
Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources	Mr. Yacoub Marar	Director of Renewable Energy Department
Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Eng. Hamza Almherat	Lead Electrical Engineer
Ministry of Environment	Mr. Belal Shaqarin	Assistant Director of Climate Change

5.2. Assessment of the National Climate Coordination

Jordan established a National Climate Change Committee in 2001. So far, the role of the committee needs be strengthened by a legal mandate, a detailed Terms of References defining its functioning and duties, and a secretariat institutionalizing its activities should be established. Such role consolidation will make the current structure of the NCCC much stronger and more effective.

Jordan's National Climate Change Policy 2013-2020 states that the "composition of the NCCC will ensure that all relevant stakeholders are represented. This includes representatives of local communities, representatives for gender aspects and vulnerable groups, and the private sector." However, when the project began in Jordan, the above listed groups were not all actively represented in the NCCC. Thus, mainstreaming coordination should put a special focus on better integrating representatives of local communities, delegates for gender and vulnerable groups, and imperatively the private sector.

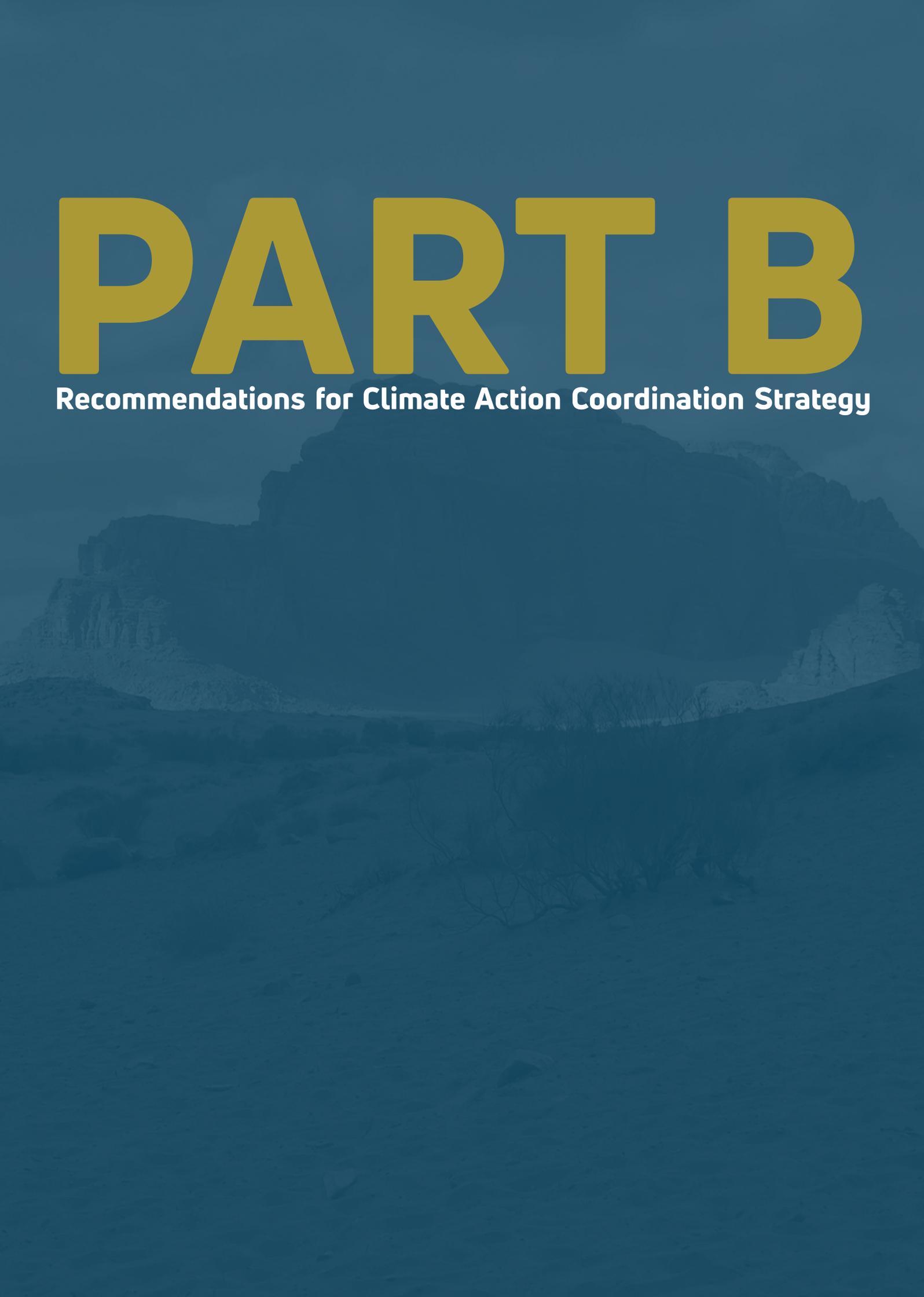
6. Cities' Climate Commitments, Sustainable Energy Access and Climate Action Plan - Mainstreaming of SEACAP

During the SEACAPs' preparation in Jordan, two main issues emerged; ensuring systematicity and sustainability of efforts and local authorities' role in water management.

In Jordan, more than thirty cities have already been committed to SEACAP process, but Jordan does not have any national action, policy or an official instance in charge of institutionalizing these efforts and coordinate their implementation. There is not even a national coordination platform among those cities. When it comes to water policy, municipal supplies consume 45% of Jordan's water resources which makes the municipal sector the second most important water consumer after the agriculture sector however Jordan does not have a national strategy for local water management (with guidance on building codes, greywater, stormwater storage, and water-saving fixtures as well as local management of the industrial wastewater issues).

PART B

Recommendations for Climate Action Coordination Strategy



The effective NDC mainstreaming and climate coordination require governance adjustment and institutional and cultural shifts. The following Recommendations for Climate Coordination Strategy are built on the assessment of national policy framework, NAP and LEDS (as exposed in the preceding section). The aim is to contribute to the enhancement of the national climate coordination and mainstreaming of the NDC into the national policy framework and to the improvement of NAP and LEDS.

1. Policy, Strategy and Legal Framework / Planning (including NAP and LEDS)

Recommended actions include but are not limited to:

1.1. Prioritization of international climate commitments

- It is highly recommended to officially declare the prioritization of NDC implementation actions and further focus on adaptation, as Jordan's share of global carbon emission is limited to 0.06% but it is the most in need of adaptation actions, noting in this context that Jordan is among the poorest in the world in terms of water resources, and needs primarily to adapt to this condition.

- Three key sectors need to be at top of prioritization: water, transport, and agriculture.

- Prioritization of the water sector in the NDC.

Besides the actions listed in the National Water Strategy, some actions at local level can be undertaken in cooperation with Ministry of Municipal Affairs. It is for instance recommended to invite local authorities to develop their own water efficiency strategy at local level, which can be linked to SEACAPs.

- Prioritization of the transport sector in the NDC.

20% of the GDP is used for transport, which makes mitigation action mainly an economic priority. Yet, transport efficiency is not among foreseen priority actions in the NDC, even though this sector is by far the largest energy consumer in the country. Hence, transport efficiency should have a higher role in the NDC and in terms of prioritization and for this, the Ministry of Transport should be an active member of the NCG bringing at the NDC agenda the preparation of "National Strategy for Energy Efficiency at Transport". Moreover, some actions at local level can be undertaken in cooperation with the Ministry of Municipal Affairs. It is also recommended to provide support to local authorities to develop their own urban transport plan at local level, which can also be linked to SEACAPs.

- Prioritization of the agriculture sector in the NDC.

- It is advised to revise and enhance the prioritization of the agriculture sector in the NDC (e.g., The National Strategy for Agricultural Development 2002-2010, which was prepared in cooperation with Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) can be reviewed to

allow integrating the NDC and recommendations for adaptation actions.

1.2. Improvement of National Climate Action Planning Methodology

- There is an urgent need for strengthening the conduct of detailed planning activities for climate actions with a clear calendar, clear timings and clear costs.

- It is recommended to give priority to reviewing, linking and putting on track the implementation of the NDC Action Plan, undertaken interactively with sectoral road maps (with complementary legislative setups, timelines and costing), NAP, and LEDS.

- The NDC Action Plan, prepared in cooperation with the NDC Partnership Initiative, is a good opportunity to identify, formulate and engage in prioritization and comprehensive long-term planning, considering that the NDC Action Plan is now detached from National Policy Framework. Linking the NDC Action Plan to national road maps, strategies and plans in key sectors is thus primordial to enhance climate action efficiency.

- It is recommended to expand accessibility to plans and strategies that are interconnected with the NDC and initiate their effective dissemination to all actors involved in NDC implementation. As those documents are almost exclusively included in the database of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, it is recommended to add an executive summary in English for each document towards facilitating its visibility and use.

- It is suggested to improve harmonization and complementarity of the national policy framework. The country's national sectoral policies and strategies tackle interventions with different time periods and use numerous methodologies. For example, the National Climate Change policy deals with the period between 2013 and 2020; the National Tourism Strategy has not been updated since 2015 and the National Water Strategy addresses the period between 2016 and 2020.

- Different planning methodologies and structuring approaches are applied and need to better complement each other. To overcome this challenge, it is recommended:

- to gradually develop and apply common planning methodologies and compatible templates;

- when elaborating planning guidelines, include instructions on how to better mainstream the NDC into the national policy; and
- to gradually synchronize time horizons of plans and strategies related to NDC of all relevant ministries with the UNFCCC timeline.

1.3. Improvement of National Climate Policy Framework, the NAP, and the LEDS

NAP related recommendations include

- To conclude efforts for preparation of the NAP as soon as possible.
- To update the National Climate Change Policy (2013-2020) as soon as possible with more focus on the NAP.
- To ensure direct link of national adaptation plans to the NDC.

LEDS related recommendations include

- To revise Jordan National Vision and Strategy 2025 with objectives and actions linking adaptation efforts and mainstreaming the NDC.
- To place Jordan's international commitments for Climate Change for adaptation as well as mitigation among pillars of the Jordan National Vision and Strategy 2025 (p.20).

Specific sector related recommendations include

- To ensure conformity of the National Water Strategy with main national sustainable development plans of the country, namely with the comprehensive "Jordan 2025" and "Jordan Government Priorities 2019-2020".
- To enhance the mainstreaming of the NDC communication to UNFCCC in the policy framework in the fields of agriculture, solid waste, livestock and food security.
- To interlink health risks related to Climate Change as reported in the NDC and National Communication to the "National Strategy for Health".
- To enhance the part of the water strategies in long term national development policies.

1.4. Strengthening National Climate Coordination Mechanisms

The following actions are recommended:

- Give a legal mandate for the National Climate Change Committee, established in 2001, and strengthen this mandate with a secretariat institutionalizing its activities. Such a role consolidation will make the current structure of the NCCC stronger and more effective. In

this context, it is suggested to develop a Conduct Code of Cooperation among different institutions towards effective harmonization of climate actions targets.

- Give more visibility to the current intensive work of the NCCC and enhance its public communication and visibility.
- Advance and present suggestions on how to integrate representatives of local communities, vulnerable groups, private sector and the gender aspects in both national climate action and related international technical assistance- as it is foreseen in the Jordan's National Climate Change Policy 2013-2020.
- Enhance the participation of the Ministry of the Health and the Ministry of Transport and CVDB in the NCCC would strengthen the national coordination.
- Establish a special unit for implementing adaptation strategies for the ecosystem.

2. Budgeting and Investment Framework

Recommended actions include but are not limited to the following

2.1. Provide additional incentives and technical assistance to climate projects' promoters from the private sector

Those can include below listed measures and actions:

- Establish a green-economy loan guarantee facility by enhancing the CVDB's restructuring work supported by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD).
- Enhance the autonomy of the Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund.
- Adapt the Agricultural Credit Corporation to answer NDC priorities (e.g., to define a credit line for projects dealing with NDC main concerns).
- Establish a platform for dialogue between the public, private, and financial sectors.
- Improve credit lines to ESCOs.

2.2. Development of innovative and climate sensitive, fiscal measures and incentives

- In tenders and calls for proposals launched by national authorities to fund local authorities' actions in Climate Change fields, it is recommended to embed in the call's selection criteria, a priority or an additional incentive for local authorities that are committed to the CoM (and/or similar type of commitment) or are in the

process of preparing, or have prepared a SEACAP. This will encourage local authorities to give priority to the planning of their climate actions and to mainstream NDC in their projects. Such encouragement would most importantly support the implementation of SEACAP's projects and actions.

- Creating tax benefits or other incentives for local authorities (e.g., creating VAT exemption for climate sensitive investments of local authorities) would be beneficial, as would be the granting of tax benefits or other incentives for private and public organizations, industries and household who join the energy saving programs led by local authorities (Tax benefits will help bring down costs, shorter return of investment).
- Providing priority support for funding of SEACAP projects in small and medium size local authorities with limited financial resources.

2.3. Support Local Climate Planning and the development of pipelines of bankable replicable projects

• establish a National SEACAP Support Mechanism, SSM, that would act as a facilitation and expertise center that offers to local authorities of all sizes technical assistance in the preparation and implementation of SEACAP (from initial formulation up to facilitating fundraising, bankability of projects, integration to municipal planning, awareness-raising and public communication etc.).

• The SSM which will also provide an umbrella platform for all actions directly and indirectly related the NDC implementation in local authorities' framework of action (e. g. support initiatives such as Smart cities, Healthy Cities, Clean Cities and altogether sustainable urban/ municipal management). The aim is also to coordinate actions and perspective of results, to better assess progress and avoid duplications of efforts.

2.4. Private sector investments mobilization

- Enhancing the PPP legal framework and Technical Assistance for PPP development at the national and local level.
- Enhancing multiplication of relevant models of municipal concessions (e.g., Municipal Trading Companies) inside the country with a technical assistance system for local authorities (This service can be provided inside the SSM).

3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework

3.1. Data Gap Analysis

Recommended actions include but are not limited to:

- The vulnerability of the monitoring and evaluation framework decreases the effectiveness of the legislation, policy framework, NAP ad as well as LEDS.
- The development of a sustainable system for GHG inventory (as mentioned in the BUR 2017).
- Build national "climate action trackers – monitoring indicators", online platforms, portals and scorecards to start and/or deepen national discussions around Climate Action and its national context. This will allow tracking government climate action and measuring it against Paris Agreement aim.
- To create a single entity in the Ministry of Environment to act as a hub to collect, process, archive and report GHG inventories.
- Use results and products and set cooperation with relevant support actions to fill the Data Gap, e.g., with MEDSTAT project (Euro Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation).

• For local authorities, conduct a cross-sectoral analysis of available data to measure the progress of SEACAP implementation.

• To improve legislation to facilitate data collection of the private sector.

3.2. Data collection and management

Develop a national center of information, curating data and assessing the progress of NDC mainstreaming at the national and local levels.

4. Capacity Building Activities

Recommended actions include but are not limited to

4.1. Human Resources at national and local levels

• At national level

- To conduct capacity building activities for national experts on data collection – i.e., development of a GHG inventory including detailed use of IPCC guidelines and data sheets and calculations.

- To design, fund and carry out targeted capacity building actions and on-the-job training to national experts responsible for preparing future Climate Change Communications addressed UNFCCC.

- To conduct capacity building activities for national experts on NAP and LEDS preparation .

• At local level

- To include the SEACAP within or build upon the Strategic Plans of municipalities and activate its implementation by linking this to the annual budget planning and/or allocation set for municipalities.
- To build a National Climate Planning team that will assist in the preparation of national strategies (interactively with the SSM).
- To designate of a "SEACAP Implementation Manager" in each local authority, who will oversee the preparation and implementation of the SEACAP.

4.2. Training activities

- Assess needs towards holding nationally adapted trainings on NDC implementation, including to answer needs and meet challenges at the local level.
- In addition to direct SEACAP training through the proposed SSM, to provide also a well targeted capacity building actions for NCG members on how to develop a national guideline and how to implement NDC mainstreaming (namely applying the advanced recommendations above).
- Provide specific capacity building actions to raise climatefinancecapacityindifferentarease.g.,interlinking exiting national finance to ensure complementary with available international finance.

4.3. Tools/guidelines

- Ensure pertinent preparation of relevant training activities syllabi, tools and guidelines to use implement the recommendations by different stakeholders.
- Use and make available SEACAP innovative planning guidelines, templates and multiple tools that will be available through the SSM, and planning guidelines adapted to national conditions.
- Organize twinning activities though the institutions of NCG's members with countries where NDC mainstreaming in national plans is advanced.

4.4. Public Communication

- Create a national office in charge of NDC communication that would work horizontally with all relevant ministries and vertically with all local authorities in order to deliver a synchronized and complementary message to the public.
- Design and hold awareness actions at the national level, such as:

- Prepare and launch general National Awareness Campaigns on several levels. Activities would for instance include: informative posters; short films about climate change reality; series of small testimonial films to promote creative minds and actions and eco-innovative solutions; campaigns to boost green entrepreneurship in the country, highlight successful actions taken by women entrepreneurs etc.

- Include in all available national programs a climate awareness-raising component.

- Design and hold awareness actions at the civil society level, such as Youth Challenges Actions, in order to enhance the power of young people and inspires them to join-together, addressing climate challenges in social media through best stories and actions. These can be posted on a specific blog where people can vote and share their favorite story and pictures.

4.5. Gender mainstreaming

- Integrate gender mainstreaming in the whole NDC implementation efforts at national and local levels.
- Link national policy framework to 5-year enhanced Lima work program on gender and its gender action plan (Decision 3/CP - 25 December 2019) <https://unfccc.int/documents/204536>





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