Institutional Constraints and Gaps and Policy Mainstreaming

- Jordan adopted its National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) in 2013.
- The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDCs), submitted in 2015, proposes to reduce Jordan's GHG emissions by 14% by 2030, driven by sectoral policies.

The implementation plans/programs and measures relies on the existing laws, agendas, and strategies of the related ministries to provide an enabling environment

Currently Jordan drafted a climate change by-law

Technical and Capacity Building Gaps and Needs

GHG inventories are estimated only as part of a NCs preparatory project, and thus lacked continuity and sustainability

- Data were collected by sending paper letters requesting data from potential data providers, a process that was both time consuming and tedious.
- There was a lack of institutional arrangement to support collection of data needed for estimating the national GHG inventory, particularly from the private and industrial sector.
- Data quality, completeness, and accuracy were a primary concern. In addition, most data were available in a format and units not suitable for GHG inventory estimation.
- The lack of disaggregated data was a barrier to improving the bottom up estimation.

Technical and Capacity Building Needs- GHG Inventory

- There is a need to build capacity in the use of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and Software.
- The National GHG Inventories did not provide emission estimates for indirect GHGs such as (CO), (NOx), non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOC), and other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulphur oxides (SOx) because the 2006 IPCC Software does not support the estimation of those gases and estimation needs referring to different guidelines.
- The National GHG Inventories of 2010 and 2012 have been estimated using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, which have structural and methodological differences with the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines used in estimating GHG emissions inventories for earlier (NCs), which made it difficult to provide a consistent time series.
- Default emission factors (EFs) were used since there are no available national emission factors (particularly for key categories).

Technical and Capacity Building Needs Mitigation

- There is limited experience in Jordan in mitigation model analysis. The LEAP software has been newly introduced to Jordan.
- The Jordanian case has been developed as project-based rather than as a program-based scenario.
- Stakeholders had limited expertise and knowledge for conducting mitigation analysis for the sectors: transport, IPPU, AFOLU, and waste sectors.
- Data quality, completeness, and accuracy are of a primary concern when it comes to establishing the baseline and mitigation analysis.
- Data are not-up-to date, nor are they readily available in one place.

Technology Needs Assessment

- The Ministry of Environment, with GEF-UNDP support, has earlier published a technology needs assessment (TNA) and technology transfer report for 2015-2017
- The report has also provided a combined technology action plan (TAP) for the three priority technologies for each sector and key projects have been suggested to turn ideas into action.

Support received

GEF

- Preparation of National Communications and the Preparation of Jordan's First Biennial Update Report.
- National Environmental, Economic, and Development Study (NEEDS) for Climate Change, prepared by the Ministry of Environment, 2010.
- Developing Policy-relevant Capacities for the Implementation of Global Environmental Conventions, implemented by the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with UNDP and with support from GEF, 2010.
- Jordan Climate Change Policy, supported by UNDP/GEF, 2013.

Adaptation Fund:

- Increasing the resilience of poor and vulnerable communities to climate change impacts in Jordan through implementing innovative projects in water and agriculture in support of adaptation to CC

Green Climate Fund:

- One concept note under review

Example of a template to track Support

Support Received						
Year	Project	Donor/Implementing Agency	Type of Support			Project Objectives
			Financial Resources	Capacity Building	Technical Support	Technology Transfer	
Implementation period	Project name	Donor name implementing agency name	Grant, loan, or own budget	X	X	X	Description of project main objectives
2015-2019	Strengthening Resilience for communities working in Agriculture	Donor: Adaptation fund Implementing agency: MOPIC	Grant (USD 9,226,000)	X	X	X	The program seeks through its 1st component to support climate change adaptation in the agricultural and water sectors through technology transfer (the use of non-conventional water resources, rain water harvesting, and permaculture). The 2nd component seeks to strengthen climate change adaptation capacities at the national and local community levels, respectively, knowledge dissemination, and policy and legislation mainstreaming.

Part II: Experience and lessons learned in participating in the ICA process

The ICA process

Jordan's first participation in the technical analysis opened the door for several improvements, in terms of:

- Preparation and team mobilization phase: the need to have a sustainable process with fixed institutional arrangements and archiving system
- Implementation phase: capacity building for technical aspects (IPCC, LEAP, uncertainty, data gaps, and time series)
- Review and Validation phase: the importance of involving stakeholders and data sources at all levels
- The ICA helped a lot while writing the new National Communication and BUR Project note and Project document to GEF asking for support

❖ Added value for the technical analysis process of the BUR and the team of technical experts.

Since the country has limited financial and human resources, the TTE has helped Jordan where to start and where to focus the efforts,

The ICA process helped in the identification and prioritization of the capacity building needs thus contributing to raising the profile of climate reporting at the domestic level

❖The ICA process supported the country to identify and capacity building needs

Jordan as part of the TTE process held meetings with the BUR teams and the Ministry of Environment to prioritize capacity-building needs

Capacity-building needs identified in consultation with Jordan as an outcome of the TTE

GHG Inventory

- Enhance technical capacity on the use of surrogate data and other splicing techniques from IPCC Guidelines that can help fill gaps of historical data and generate a consistent time series. (Immediate, high priority)
- Develop technical capacity for data collection and estimation of emissions of HFC on a gas-by-gas basis, in particular CBNs related to the collection of data from equipment disposal; and the processing of raw data from custom department and other national and / or international sources. (Immediate, high priority)
- Develop technical capacity to perform key source category analysis, in particular CBNs for the execution of level and trend analysis; and the use of the outcomes of key category analysis. (Immediate, high priority)
- Enhance technical capacity for the development of national emission factors and use of higher tier methods in the categories defined as key and in particular in AFOLU and Waste sectors. (Medium priority)
- Develop technical capacity to perform uncertainty analysis, in particular CBNs for the quantification of uncertainties of activity data and EFs/parameters of each source / sink sector; and the use the outcomes of uncertainty analysis. (Immediate, high priority)

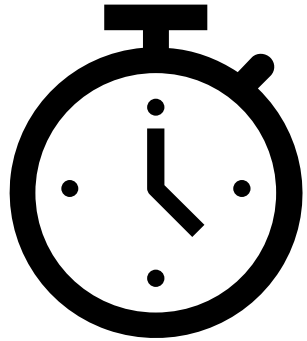
Capacity-building needs identified in consultation with Jordan as an outcome of the TTE

Mitigation actions and effects

- Enhance technical capacity to report on mitigation actions that are already implemented or on-going across all sectors (Medium priority)
- Enhance technical capacity for the establishment of a verification and tracking system of GHG reductions for various mitigation actions across all sectors (Medium priority)
- Enhance technical capacity to conduct continuous up to date surveys to provide accurate data and to integrate climate change questions in existing energy surveys which mainly focus on energy. (Immediate, high priority)
- Enhance capacity in the reporting progress and underlying steps envisaged for the planned mitigation actions before and when they are implemented. (Medium priority)
- Capacity building in reporting progress and underlying steps envisaged for the planned mitigation actions and when they will be implemented (Medium priority)
- Capacity building need in analysis of emission reductions during implementation period for each mitigation action. (Medium priority)

Needs and Support received

- Enhance capacity for data collection, project labelling and tracking of information for reporting the technology support received. (Immediate, high priority)



Part III: Questions

Thank you for your attention

The Treasury in Petra –South Jordan