

# GEF-8 REQUEST FOR Climate Change enabling activity

Proposal for Funding Under the GET  
Processing Type: Expedite

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## SECTION 1: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUMMARY

### Enabling Activity Title

Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report of Jordan and the Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (BTR1 – 5NC/BTR2)

Country(ies)	GEF Enabling Activity ID
Jordan	11482
GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency Enabling Activity ID
UNDP	6729
Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start
11/6/2023	4/15/2024
Project Executing Entity(s):	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Environment UNDP Royal Scientific Society (RSS)	Government GEF Agency CSO
GEF Focal Area (s)	Expected Duration (In Months)
Climate Change	48
Type of Report(s)	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)	12/31/2024
UNFCCC Biennial Transparency Report/ National Communication (BTR/NC)	12/31/2026

## A. Funding Elements

GEF-8 Program	Trust Fund	GEF Financing (\$)
CCM-EA	GET	1,233,000.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>		<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Does the enabling activity deviate from typical cost ranges?  Yes  No

If yes, please describe

## B. Enabling Activity Summary

### Enabling Activity Objective

Enabling Activity Objective (max. 200 words, approximately a sentence or two): To develop Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) as stand-alone report and Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) as a combined report for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA) in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3. The project will further strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Jordan mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities and to enable the Entity and State Level Governments to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and the Biennial Update Report processes to date.

### Enabling Activity Summary

The project will contribute to better understanding and strengthen capacities in Jordan to implement climate policies and programs. The project will demonstrate cost-effectiveness by leveraging existing institutions, experts, and data and will identify synergies with other on-going projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels such as:

- "Increasing the Resilience of Poor and Vulnerable Communities to Climate Change Impacts in Jordan through Implementing Innovative Projects in Water and Agriculture in Support of Adaptation to Climate Change" programme.
- Work in line with the climate change projects, which are implemented by the MoEnv and its partners such as Jordan National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Partnership for Market Readiness – Measurement, Reporting and Verification PMR-MRV project, and the National Determined Contributions (NDCs).

Within the BTR1, the Greenhouse Gases (GHG) inventory series from 2017 as the latest year in the Fourth National Communication (NC4) national inventory will be upgraded for the following direct: CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O and F-gases and indirect GHGs: CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, NMVOCs, SO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> (to the extent possible), from the following (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors of (a) Energy (b) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (IPPU) (c) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate. Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its 2013b supplement and 2019 refinements, using the 2006 IPCC software and trended for the period of 2012-2022 for the IPCC sectors listed above and steps of the compilations including Activity Date (AD) and EFs documented and archived. Additionally, In order to ensure consistency of the GHG inventory, recalculation of time series shall be performed, to the extent possible. Methodologies will be developed to incorporate a gender perspective in GHG Inventory and progress in the disaggregation and analysis of updated data by gender. A comprehensive Training Plan will also be developed for the project, ensuring all key national actors improve their specific capacity needs related to BTR development and transparency (such as data quality improvements, data sharing protocols, good practices from other countries etc.).

The NC5/BTR2 will further update the GHG inventory by 2024. Information on the progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 will be provided and the mitigation scenarios will be revised taking into consideration the energy crises, raising fuel/food prices, circular economy considerations and relevant socio-economic aspects. Climate Variability and Climate Change in Jordan will be analyzed by year

2024. Data from BTR1 will be used to address gender considerations within sectors covered in NC5/BTR2, to the extent possible (agriculture, water, health, etc.). Support will be provided to mainstream adaptation relevant findings and recommendation in relevant sectoral policies on various governance levels, accompanied by adequate capacity building activities. The national MRV platform will be upgraded with adaptation module, thus operationalizing the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework suggested in the NAP, and information collected to report on the NAP implementation progress, while addressing adaptation relevant capacity building needs identified in NC4. Climate change impacts on socio-economic development will be assessed (livelihood vulnerability). Moreover, Climate Change and Health Action Plan Framework will be developed. Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change for Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) will be assessed, including assessment of losses and damages (economic and non-economic) to the extent possible. Overlapping/complementarity between SENDAI, Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and UNFCCC/Paris Agreement requirements on DRR reporting will be identified, especially on loss and damage, as well as entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country, particularly at the municipal level.

In accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 9/CMA., Jordan will submit its adaptation Communication as a component of the combined BTR2/NC5 report. The communication plan aims to increase the visibility and profile for Jordan, strengthen adaption actions and support, provide input to the global stocktake and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions.

The BTR1 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2024 and the NC5/BTR2 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by 31 December 2026.

### Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Climate change action calls for involving all stakeholders for effective real co-management protocol. This is particular in relation to the design and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions, in the framework of pursuing the wider objectives of sustainable development.

The integration of the different sectors strengthens the institutional and technical capacity of different stakeholders and institutions, not limited to a reduced group of experts and decision makers from the governmental institution where lies the responsibility for the fulfillment of the national obligations to the Convention. Efforts will be made to take into consideration the needs of excluded and marginalized groups, which are more affected by climate change and have less resources to adapt. For this purpose, the project team will use various tools, including design thinking, behavioral science, and foresight, thus creating a collaborative space where different stakeholders will join forces to design policies and actions that will contribute to mitigation of GHG emission and will enhance the resilience and adaptive capacities to climate change at national and local levels.

The table below presents the main stakeholders at the national level who will be involved in the project. The table also provides an overview of their potential roles in the project and means of engagement:

**Table: Stakeholder Engagement Plan**

Stakeholder	Type of Organization	Area of Influence (high, moderate, low)	Project Phase	Stakeholder Management			
				Stakeholder duties (informative, validation, monitoring, regulatory)	Engagement Approach (Partnership, JNCCC representation, consultation, dialogue/communication)	Engagement Tools (workshops, meetings, face to face, email, media)	Frequency
Ministry of Environment	Government	High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lead Climate Change institution at Entity level</li> <li>Elaboration of the GHG Inventories</li> </ul>	Partnership, Jordanian National Climate Change	All	Very high

Stakeholder	Type of Organization	Area of Influence (high, moderate, low)	Project Phase	Stakeholder Management			
				Stakeholder duties (informative, validation, monitoring, regulatory)	Engagement Approach (Partnership, JNCCC representation, consultation, dialogue/communication)	Engagement Tools (workshops, meetings, face to face, email, media)	Frequency
(MoEnv)				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support sectoral emissions projections</li> <li>Support development of mitigation scenarios and assessment of adaptation activities</li> </ul>	Committee (JNCCC)		
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation  (MoPIC)	Government	High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>information, GHG inventory data providers</li> <li>Mitigation scenarios data providers</li> <li>Beneficiaries of the project's capacity strengthening activities</li> <li>Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions and validation</li> </ul>	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources  (MEMR)	Government	High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>information, GHG inventory data providers</li> <li>Mitigation scenarios data providers</li> <li>Beneficiaries of the project's capacity strengthening activities</li> <li>Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions and validation</li> </ul>	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Agriculture  (MoA)	Government	High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vulnerability Adaptation (V&amp;A) data providers</li> <li>Beneficiaries from the project's capacity strengthening activities</li> <li>Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions</li> </ul>	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Transport  (MoT)	Government	High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>information, GHG inventory data providers</li> <li>Mitigation scenarios data providers</li> <li>Beneficiaries of the project's capacity strengthening activities</li> <li>Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions and validation</li> </ul>	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Water and Irrigation  (MWI)	Government	High	All	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>information, GHG inventory data providers</li> <li>Mitigation scenarios data providers</li> <li>Beneficiaries of the project's capacity strengthening activities</li> <li>Mainstreaming and prioritization of climate actions and validation</li> </ul>	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Health (MoH)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Social of Development (MoSD)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High

Stakeholder	Type of Organization	Area of Influence (high, moderate, low)	Project Phase	Stakeholder Management			
				Stakeholder duties (informative, validation, monitoring, regulatory)	Engagement Approach (Partnership, JNCCC representation, consultation, dialogue/communication)	Engagement Tools (workshops, meetings, face to face, email, media)	Frequency
Jordan Meteorological Department (JMD)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
General Security Directorate/Rangers	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Greater Amman Municipality (GAM)	Local Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA)	Local Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
National Agricultural Research Center (NARC)	Government Research Center	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Forestry Department	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Jordan Securities Commission	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
National Electric Power company	Private sector	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Amman Chamber of Industry	Private Sector	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Drivers and Vehicles License Department	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	NGO	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Royal Scientific Society (RSS)	NGO	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Department of Statistics	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Tourism and Antiques (MoTA)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Education (MoE)	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Ministry of Higher Education	Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Petra Development & Tourism Region Authority (PDTRA)	Local Government	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW)	NGO	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Universities and Research Institutions	Academia and Research	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Other NGOs  Such as the Jordan Environment Society	NGO	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High
Other CBOs such as:  Jordan Engineers Association	CBO	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High



Stakeholder	Type of Organization	Area of Influence (high, moderate, low)	Project Phase	Stakeholder Management			
				Stakeholder duties (informative, validation, monitoring, regulatory)	Engagement Approach (Partnership, JNCCC representation, consultation, dialogue/communication)	Engagement Tools (workshops, meetings, face to face, email, media)	Frequency
And Agricultural Engineers Association							
Private Companies such as Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co. And Jordan Phosphate and Electricity Companies	Private Sector	High	All	information, and validation	JNCCC	All	High

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisages the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each report/area of work; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting,
- Stakeholder consultations workshops to engage stakeholders and ensure their continuous involvement in the reporting process,
- Capacity-building workshops on the thematic areas of the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), BTRs and NCs,
- Individual meetings of thematic working groups with sector representatives,
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions,
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses and ensure the quality of the results,
- Final dissemination workshop to discuss findings, raise awareness and reinforce collaboration and networking.

The Stakeholder engagement plan will be consolidated and implemented in conjunction with the Gender Action Plan thus ensuring that gender equality considerations are firmly integrated throughout the project interactions with stakeholders.

The Project will also develop a tailored approach to attract the interest of existing bilateral and multilateral donors and financial institutions by involving them through donor consultations meeting, which are held regularly in Jordan.

### Gender Analysis and Gender Action Plan

In line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs, project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan during its inception phase, building on the Gender Analysis during the preparation of NC4.

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation, and women's leadership
- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

An initial stocktaking and gender analysis across all areas – and inclusion of stakeholders who understand gender issues in relation to their sectors – will be conducted to assess and understand where a deeper analysis

and action is required. The areas, in which data and information on gender and climate change is not available, will be identified with priorities, and steps to fill the existing gaps.

The update of the national circumstances under each component will disaggregate relevant data by sex with the objective to better understand how the social and economic differences between men and women affects the capability of dealing with mitigating and adapting to climate change. Seeing that women are being acknowledged as agents of change who make important contributions to climate change adaptation and mitigation, a gender perspective will be incorporated in the climate change impacts and adaptation and NDC progress assessment and preparation of mitigation actions.

For all analysis included in the project, gender-disaggregated data from the Jordan department of Statistics and international approved sources for the following topics: education level, employment by economy sectors and other sectors identified as GHG emitters, gender pay gap (general and by sectors), leadership, economic empowerment, and health among others will be included to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

The project will analyse the sex disaggregated data (identified in all climate change relevant policy documents in the country), to build a gender responsive BTR1 and NC5/BTR2. The results and recommendation of this analysis will be captured as an important knowledge product and widely shared with decision makers to increase their knowledge on gender and climate change to modify existing climate change relevant support to vulnerable groups or create new gender responsive socio-economic benefits or services.

The Project will provide capacity-building in relation to BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 purpose and content, gender issues in environment and their role in the NC/BTR processes if necessary.

The project will encourage the active participation of women and men in decision-making processes. Gender balance will be considered in project management structures and capacity building actions (training, workshops).

Moreover, the project will mobilize women's political groups as advocates and create a strong network of gender and climate change practitioners on national and local level to set in place sustainable gender and climate change processes after project completion.

Depending on the previous experience on the BURs/NC processes carried out in Jordan to date it has been showed that the national reporting processes can be a major entry point for training, awareness-raising, and capacity-building efforts to ensure women's equal engagement in and benefit from climate change action. Preparation of reports can also influence other, ongoing climate change planning and policymaking processes. All previous NC/BUR projects in Jordan addressed Gender mainstreaming into the national reporting process. Below is a summary of these elements:

The Energy and transport are the two sectors with great potential for reducing GHG emissions, however different needs and demands of men and women and their different access and representation within the sector require a gender-sensitive approach to ensure effective and feasible recommendation. This project will encourage conducting studies to collect gender disaggregated data on energy consumption activities and allocate appropriate energy costs and designing more gender-sensitive proposals to encourage a change in attitudes and behaviors within the transport sector with the aim of reducing greenhouse gases.

Agriculture is another sector in Jordan where women are responsible for a large share of work. Thus, gender disaggregated data becomes a necessity. The following need to be analysed:

1. share of households headed by women, which perform in agricultural activities,
2. gender-disaggregated structure of arable land and
3. percentage share of women/men cultivating different categories of land.

This data should be linked with information on how climate change affects different categories of land use as well as their crops/fruits/vines. This would help to better understand the different impact of climate change on women and men within the agricultural sector.

The waste management system could be more efficient if both women and men could be informed about the advantages of waste sorting, and the woman as the head of the household could influence the change in the previous waste management practices of other family members.

- At household level, conduct pilot studies to determine information about waste structure, treatment Methods, awareness of the link between waste and climate change, and knowledge about recyclable and reusable materials.
- Incorporate gender-sensitive lens in the waste management system that would facilitate the process of waste collection.
- Use the role of women as agents of change in households and raise awareness about waste and the link to climate change.

Climate change will create additional health problems, which will likely put an additional burden on women. Mostly women take care of the health of their family members, which includes caring for sick and elderly people. In order to identify vulnerability, exposure and capacity to adapt to climate change the following is required:

- Based on the data collected, identify where women and men are most vulnerable and exposed during floods and heat waves;
- Data on health issues (respiratory diseases, infections, etc.) should be linked to the effects of climate change and must be gender disaggregated.

## ENABLING ACTIVITY COMPONENTS

### 1. Development of the Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 435,000.00

Outcome:

#### 1.1. Jordan's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report

Output:

1.1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2022, for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories;

1.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided;

1.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 provided;

1.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided;

1.1.5 Areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described.

### 2. Development of the Jordan's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) and compilation of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 596,350.00

Outcome:

2.1. Jordan's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report

Output:

2.1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories;

2.1.2 **Gender inclusive** information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided;

2.1.3 **Gender inclusive** information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided;

2.1.4 **Gender inclusive** Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided;

2.1.5 Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.

2.1.6 Communication adaptation in accordance with Article 7 of the Paris Agreement and Decision 9/CMA

### 3. Compilation and submission of the reports

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 40,340.00

Outcome:

3.1. Jordan's BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC

Output:

3.1.1 BTR1 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by Dec, 2024.

3.1.2 NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by Dec, 2026

3.1.3 Stocktaking assessment and institutional arrangements for preparation of subsequent BTRs and NCs developed

### M&E

GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$): 50,000.00

Outcome:

4.1. Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated

Output:

4.1.1 Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

4.1.2 Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared.

4.1.3 End of Project report including lessons learnt with **gender considerations** compiled.

### Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)
1. Development of the Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	435,000.00
2. Development of the Jordan's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) and compilation of the reports	596,350.00
3. Compilation and submission of the reports	40,340.00
M&E	50,000.00
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>1,121,690.00</b>
Project Management Cost	111,310.00
<b>Total Enabling Activity Cost</b>	<b>1,233,000.00</b>

Please provide justification

## SECTION 2: ENABLING ACTIVITY SUPPORTING INFORMATION

### C. Eligibility Criteria

Please provide eligibility information for this enabling activity.

This project is prepared in line with the GEF8 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/ Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/ Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities.

Jordan ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1993, Kyoto Protocol in 2003 and the Paris Agreement in 2016. As Party to the Convention, Jordan has the obligation to implement decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP) regarding the implementation of policies and measures to adapt to, and mitigate climate change, thereby contributing to the attainment of the objective of the Convention.

So far, Jordan has prepared and submitted its first, second and third National Communications (NCs) to the UNFCCC in 1998, 2009 and 2014 respectively. The Fourth National communication is to be released in May 2023 following the Governmental adoption procedure. Country has also prepared and submitted two Biennial Update Reports (BURs): First Biennial Update Report (BUR1), in 2017; and the Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) in 2020. In addition, Jordan developed two national climate change policies one in 2013 and a most recent one in 2022.

The preparation process of NC and BUR reports has led to the strengthening of climate mainstreaming processes in the country and also supported informing the international community on the actions taken by the country to address climate change issues. The country's institutional and policy frameworks to deal with climate change-related issues have been improved. Furthermore, the work on NC3, NC4, BUR1, and BUR2 strengthened the individual capacity of climate research experts in Jordan's government institutions, academia and non-governmental organisations, and further strengthened the organisational capacities of the institutions responsible for UNFCCC reporting in Jordan including, the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy and mineral Resources, Jordan's Meteorological Department as well as the Royal Scientific Society. Jordan has been making steady progress on Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) and Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), sustained by the NC and BUR reporting, and it continues to improve its transparency system and processes based on expert recommendations and feedback at the country level and from the UNFCCC International Consultation and Analysis (ICA process).

The total GHG emissions of Jordan for 2016 (last year in the GHG inventory – BUR2) were 31,063.32 Gg of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub> eq) with energy sector as the main emission source with 76.13% of the total emissions mostly from fuel consumption activities from the transport and energy industries.

Jordan submitted its Intended Determined Contribution (INDCs) in September 2015 to conform with Decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Jordan submitted its revised NDCs in October 2021 articulating the following GHG emissions reduction targets, in comparison with 2012:

- for 2030, 31% reduction (unconditional), or 36.8% (conditional i.e., with more intensive international assistance)
- for 2050: 61.7% reduction (unconditional) or 65.6% (conditional).

In line with the all other national efforts, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) was capable to manage, coordinate, and address climate change into national and sectoral plans and strategies with targets consistent with the mitigation and adaptation options stated in National Communications reports, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Climate Change Policies, Jordan 2025 a National Vision and Strategy, National Green Growth Plan in Jordan, SDG Implementation in Jordan: Water, Energy, and Climate Change, and

Jordan's Way to Sustainable Development First National Voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Based on these developed documents and lessons learned, Jordan still needs to address the faced challenges and mainstream its national capacities for promoting environmental governance in mainstreaming sustainable development and implementing relevant policy, legal and regulatory measures. The Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects as presented in the Table 1 below, to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

**Table 1. Complementary Projects**

Project Name	Timeframe	Baseline Information	Linkages with BTR1 – NC5/BTR2
<b>National Adaptation Plan (NAP) supported by GIZ</b>	2021	Overall objective: Supports the government to integrate climate change-related risks, coping strategies and opportunities into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes including advanced adaptation coordination (with Standard Optative Procedures and M&E Framework for data management), gender sensitive indicators and a system to collect data, capacity building on adaptation.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to data collection, exchange and relevant indicators and enhance monitoring by adding adaptation module in the MRV platform.
<b>Building Resilience to Cope with Climate Change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector.</b>	2022 -2026	The project aims to build the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions in Jordan, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, increasing resilience of water management systems as well as the agricultural sector to climate change. The project will be implemented jointly with FAO, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation and Ministry of Agriculture.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to building the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions in Jordan, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, increase the resilience of water management systems as well as agricultural resources to climate change
<b>UNDP Climate Promise, NDC to inform Green Recovery</b>	2021	The project aims to advance the key outputs of the Climate Promise program, including better alignment between sectoral strategies and NDCs, mobilizing finance for climate action in vulnerable sectors, engaging youth and women in climate innovation, and encouraging south-south collaboration.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will support the UNDP climate promise through providing enhanced monitoring tools and data exchange between the sectors and NDCs
<b>UNDP-Canada Mitigating Climate Change through Solid Waste Management in Southern Jordan Project</b>	2022	The project is designed to address climate change mitigation measures in Jordan and particularly in the Southern Region of the country through controlling the impact of landfilling waste and introducing the circular and green economy instead, to create income generation opportunities and	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will support the project through providing tools for GHG monitoring and accounting towards improving resource conservation and protection of the environment.

		improve livelihood opportunities for the local community women and youth.	
<b>Enhancing Country Resilience and Improving Disaster Risk and Crisis Management in Jordan</b>	2023	The overall goal of the project is to contribute to enhanced resilience of the country. This shall be achieved through strengthened capacities of the national and local stakeholders and institutions involved, through improved management procedures and coordination mechanisms, and through the systematic inclusion of streamlined DRR policy into national (development) strategies.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to building the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions in Jordan
<b>Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative in Jordan project, (UNDP)</b>	2022	Overall objective: The project will provide information on local climate risks and DRR activities that will be incorporated into transparency activities.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance loss and damage governance (identify most suitable loss and damage focal point) and identify entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country.

This project will build on the findings and recommendations from the previous NCs and BURs work, as well as recommendations from the ICA (International Consultation and Analysis) process for BUR. A significant number of capacity needs have been identified by the latest documents (BUR2, NC4, NAP). This list can be summarized in three main areas: (1) lack of data, (2) insufficient coordination of institutions (especially from different governmental entities) and (3) lack of capacities at all levels.

More specifically the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent NCs and BTRs and participation in ICA (that have been partially or not addressed):

- Enhance technical capacity on using surrogate data and other splicing techniques from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that can help fill gaps of historical data and generate a consistent time series,
- Develop technical capacity for data collection and estimation of emissions of HFCs on a gas-by-gas basis, particularly capacity building needs related to collecting data from equipment, disposal and processing raw data from the custom departments and other national and/or international sources,
- Develop technical capacity to perform key source category analysis, particularly capacity-building needs for executing level and trend analysis, and to use the outcomes of the key category analysis,
- Develop technical capacity to perform uncertainty analysis, particularly capacity building needs for the quantification of uncertainties of activity data and Emission Factors (EFs) and other parameters of each source/sink category, and to use the outcomes of uncertainty analysis,
- Enhance technical capacity to conduct ongoing surveys to provide accurate data and to integrate climate change questions in existing energy surveys that mainly focus on energy,
- Enhance capacity for data collection, project labelling and tracking information for reporting the technology support received,
- Enhance technical capacity for developing national emission factors and using higher tier methods in the categories in sectors,



- Enhance technical capacity to report on mitigation actions that are already implemented or ongoing across all sectors,
- Enhance technical capacity for establishing a verification and tracking system of GHG reductions for various mitigation actions across all sectors,
- Enhance capacity in reporting progress and the underlying steps envisaged for the planned mitigation actions and when they will be implemented,
- Enhance capacity for analysing emission reductions during the implementation period for each mitigation action,
- Training staff at all institutions and agencies involved with climate change and environmental issues for more efficient vertical and horizontal coordination,
- Enhancing coordination and cooperation among national institutions and agencies involved in the preparation of BURs to reinforce their capacities to capture financial, technical and technology support received,
- Identifying and implementing the most suitable Methodologies and tools to enable the national agencies to assess and report on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions, including on progress indicators, and to estimate expected mitigation outcomes and calculate the results achieved at the national, sectoral and action level,
- Strengthening the capacities of the country agencies to implement environmental legislation and the Convention, to fulfil reporting obligations to the UNFCCC (NCs, BURs) and to increase awareness among decisions makers and professionals so as to improve the mainstreaming of climate change issues in national institutions,
- Enhancing the national capacity to establish a systematic and continuous approach to raising public awareness on climate change.

#### **D. Institutional Framework**

Describe the institutional arrangements for implementation of the enabling activity.

The project will be implemented following UNDP's national implementation modality (support to NIM), according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between UNDP and the Government of Jordan, and the Country Programme.

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Ministry of Environment with execution support from UNDP JOR CO. The Ministry of Environment is the focal point for all environmental international conventions including the UNFCCC.

The project will involve the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) as the responsible party of the project. RSS is an established NGO with prior experience in conducting and reporting on similar initiatives such as the development of first and second BURs, as well as involvement of the preparation of the Second National Communication Report (NC2). RSS has demonstrated its capacity and technical expertise in conducting inventory actions, as evidenced by its involvement in previous BURs and NCs activities. Leveraging RSS's experience and knowledge in this area will ensure the project is executed efficiently and effectively.

The institutional structure of the project will be based on the existing institutional arrangements. The environmental governance system in Jordan links multiple governmental organizations in developing and implementing environmental policies lead by the Ministry for Environment. In August 2014, the Ministry of Environment created the Directorate of Climate Change. The Directorate acts as the institutional hub for coordinating all climate change activities in Jordan in relation to the UNFCCC.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems;

- Overseeing the implementation of project activities conducted by the Responsible Party.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation;
- Overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

Responsible Parties: The responsible Party of the project is the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) which will provide technical backstopping and carry out the project activities on behalf of the Ministry of Environment. The Responsible Party is responsible to carry out below tasks:

- Manage the overall conduct of the project's activities;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan;
- Execute activities on behalf of the Ministry of Environment by managing services and trainings, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required;
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits;
- Manage requests for the provision of UNDP financial resources through funding advances, direct payments or reimbursement using the Funding Authorization and Certificate of Expenditures (FACE) form;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results;
- Ensure that changes are controlled and problems addressed;
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities;
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required;
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop;
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans;
- Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators;
- Prepare the End of Project report and complete the NC/BTR Annual Status Surveys;

UNDP is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures and the standards and provisions outlined in the Delegation of Authority (DOA) letter for this project. The UNDP GEF Executive Coordinator, in consultation with UNDP Bureaus and the Implementing Partner, retains the right to revoke the project DOA, suspend or cancel this GEF project. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function in the project governance structure and presents to the Project Board and attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

## E. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Describe the budgeted M&E plan.

**Inception Workshop and Report:** A project inception workshop will be held within 2 months from the First disbursement date, with the aim to:

- a. Familiarize key stakeholders with the detailed project strategy and discuss any changes that may have taken place in the overall context since the project idea was initially conceptualized that may influence its strategy and implementation.
- b. Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting lines, stakeholder engagement strategies and conflict resolution mechanisms.
- c. Review the results framework and monitoring plan.
- d. Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget, if applicable; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP and other stakeholders in project-level M&E.
- e. Update and review responsibilities for monitoring project strategies, including the risk log; SESP report, Social and Environmental Management Framework (where relevant) and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; gender strategy; knowledge management strategy, and other relevant management strategies.
- f. Review financial reporting procedures and budget monitoring and other mandatory requirements and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit.
- g. Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan. Finalize the TOR of the Project Board.
- h. Formally launch the Project.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office, and will be approved by the Project Board.

### **Annual progress:**

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BTRs. Within the third year of implementation, a mid-term workshop shall be held in order to assess the project implementation effectiveness with key stakeholders, in order to enable real co-management of project implementation.

### **Final/End of Project Report:**

Six months before the project ends, the project team will organize the end of project workshop to present the final results and the way forward (to agree on priorities, follow up projects and their implementation modality). During the last three months, the project team will prepare the End of Project Report. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

### SECTION 3: INFORMATION TABLES

#### F. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	GEF Enabling Activity Financing (\$)	Agency Fee (\$)	Total (\$)
UNDP	GET	Jordan	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	1,233,000.00	117,135.00	1,350,135.00
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>1,233,000.00</b>	<b>117,135.00</b>	<b>1,350,135.00</b>

#### Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total(\$)
<b>Total GEF Resources</b>					<b>0.00</b>

#### G. Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Desertification
Principal Objective 2	Significant Objective 1	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

#### H. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point(s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Please attach the *Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s)* with this template.

Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Marwan Al-Refai	Secretary General, GEF OFP	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	12/20/2023

### ANNEX A: RESPONSES TO STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS

Describe how the enabling activity has addressed comments from stakeholders, including Council Members, Convention Secretariats, and STAP (if applicable).

### ANNEX B: PROJECT BUDGET TABLE

Attach the project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)	Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity
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		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1					
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	Communications related expenses: acquisition of audio-visual equipment, telephone charges, e-mail subscription, postage etc. (Total: 25,000 USD)	25,000			25,000			25,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	Local companies will be engaged to work on the development of the GHG inventory, the assessment of the progress of NDC implementation as well as on various studies (socio-economic impacts of the new NDC, contributions of the private sector initiatives to the national climate targets, climate change and health action plan), MRV system upgrade and training programmes/mentorship (total (app. 460 days * 600 USD = 276,000 USD)		276,000		276,000			276,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Part-time personnel for the development of BTR (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of BTR1 (app. 775day * 200 USD=155,000 USD)	155,000			155,000			155,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Part-time personnel for the development of NC5/BTR2 (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitor data collection, compilation of information and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of NC5/BTR2 (app 500 days * 200 USD = 100,000 USD)		100,000		100,000			100,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Cost for monitoring of Gender Action Plan and creating lessons learned and KM products USD 20,000					20,000		20,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Salaries of Project Finance and Admin Assistant and 20% Project Manager salary						76,280	76,280	RSS

<p><b>Sub-contract to executing partner</b></p>	<p>Direct Project Cost (USD 27,530) Direct Project Costs: for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 13) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.</p>					27,530	27,530	UNDP
<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>International consultants (Total 73,500 USD) to: a. develop climate finance monitoring framework to be introduced in the MRV system, including traceable indicators and propose the most applicable financial mechanisms to ensure NDC implementation (30 days*700 USD=21,000 USD); b. assess and quantify the NDC contributions to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan (30 days*650 USD = 19,500 USD). c. update the current climate change scenarios for Jordan (developed in NC4) with additional indices (tropical nights, climate extremes etc.) and provide capacity building for climate modelling for national experts (30 days*600 USD=18,000 USD); d. innovation consultant to for Gender data management (25 days*600 USD=15,000 USD).</p>	73,500		73,500			73,500	RSS
<p><b>International Consultants</b></p>	<p>International consultants (Total 42,000 USD) to: a. analyse Climate change impacts on socio-economic development (livelihood vulnerability) in Jordan (30 days *600 USD = 18,000 USD); b. analyse Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change for Disaster Risk Reduction, including assessment of losses and damages (economic and non-economic) to the extent possible; identify overlapping/complementarity between SENDAI, SDGs and UNFCCC/Paris Agreement requirements on DRR reporting, especially on loss and damage, as well as entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the</p>		42,000	42,000			42,000	RSS

	country, particularly at the municipal level (40 days * 600 USD=24,000 USD);								
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Short term local consultants will be engaged for the development of the BTR1 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, innovation expert and sectoral consultants for the mitigation and adaptation sections, NDC and TNA progress, policy briefs etc. (app. 600 days*200 USD=120,000 USD).	120,000			120,000			120,000	RSS
<b>Local Consultants</b>	Short term local consultants will be engaged for development of the NC5/BTR2 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, and sectoral consultants for the mitigation sections, TNA progress, climate finance, education, as well as assessment of Climate Variability and Climate Change up to year 2024 (600 days*200 USD=120,000 USD).		120,000		120,000			120,000	RSS
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on BTR1 inputs (8 workshops for 30,000 USD)	30,000			30,000			30,000	RSS
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on NC5/BTR2 inputs (6 workshops 5,000 USD =30,000 USD)		30,000		30,000			30,000	RSS
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	Workshops for adoption and promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (4 workshops * 5,000 USD=20,000 USD)			20,000	20,000			20,000	RSS
<b>Trainings, Workshops, Meetings</b>	M&E relevant workshops including Inception, (2) consultations, (2) validations and end of project workshops with key stakeholders (6 workshops*5,000= 30,000 USD).					30,000		30,000	RSS
<b>Travel</b>	Travel expenses for project staff and long-term consultants for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 12,500 USD)	12,500			12,500			12,500	RSS
<b>Travel</b>	Travel expenses for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 9,000 USD)		9,000		9,000			9,000	RSS

Other Operating Costs	Supplies and stationery cost for technical work, trainings, workshops, and webinars. (Total 6,000 USD)	19,000			19,000			19,000	RSS
Other Operating Costs	Design /usage of various communication materials and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific BTR1 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 13,000 USD)								
Other Operating Costs	Supplies and stationery cost for technical work, trainings, workshops, and webinars. (Total 4,650 USD)		19,350		19,350			19,350	RSS
Other Operating Costs	Design /usage of various educational and communication materials, campaigns and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific NC5/BTR2 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 14,700 USD)								
Other Operating Costs	Public awareness activities including print out of the two reports for promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (Total 20,340 USD)			20,340	20,340			20,340	RSS
Other Operating Costs	Financial audit as per UNDP and GEF requirements						7,500	7,500	UNDP
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>435,000</b>	<b>596,350</b>	<b>40,340</b>	<b>1,071,690</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>111,310</b>	<b>1,233,000</b>	

### GEF ID 11482, Jordan, BTR1 and NC5/BTR2, GEF budget

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)						Total (USDeq.)	Responsible Entity (Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency)[1]
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1					
Contractual Services – Company	Communications related expenses: acquisition of audio-visual equipment, telephone charges, e-mail subscription, postage etc. (Total: 25,000 USD)	25,000			25,000			25,000	RSS



<b>Contractual Services – Company</b>	Local companies will be engaged to work on the development of the GHG inventory, the assessment of the progress of NDC implementation as well as on various studies (socio-economic impacts of the new NDC, contributions of the private sector initiatives to the national climate targets, climate change and health action plan), MRV system upgrade and training programmes/mentorship (total app. 460 days * 600 USD = 276,000 USD)		276,000		276,000			276,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Part-time personnel for the development of BTR (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of BTR1 (app. 775day * 200 USD=155,000 USD)	155,000			155,000			155,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Part-time personnel for the development of NC5/BTR2 (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitor data collection, compilation of information and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of NC5/BTR2 (app 500 days * 200 USD = 100,000 USD)		100,000		100,000			100,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Cost for monitoring of Gender Action Plan and creating lessons learned and KM products USD 20,000					20,000		20,000	RSS
<b>Contractual Services – individuals</b>	Salaries of Project Finance and Admin Assistant and 20% Project Manager salary						76,280	76,280	RSS
<b>Sub-contract to executing partner</b>	Direct Project Cost (USD 27,530) Direct Project Costs: for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 13) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can						27,530	27,530	UNDP

	only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.								
<b>International Consultants</b>	International consultants (Total 73,500 USD) to:a.develop climate finance monitoring framework to be introduced in the MRV system, including traceable indicators and propose the most applicable financial mechanisms to ensure NDC implementation (30 days*700 USD=21,000 USD); b. assess and quantify the NDC contributions to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan (30 days*650 USD = 19,500 USD).c. update the current climate change scenarios for Jordan (developed in NC4) with additional indices (tropical nights, climate extremes etc.) and provide capacity building for climate modelling for national experts (30 days*600 USD=18,000 USD);d.innovation consultant to for Gender data management (25 days*600 USD=15,000 USD).	73,500			73,500			73,500	RSS
<b>International Consultants</b>	International consultants (Total 42,000 USD) to:a. analyse Climate change impacts on socio-economic development (livelihood vulnerability) in Jordan (30 days * 600 USD = 18,000 USD); b. analyse Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change for Disaster Risk Reduction, including assessment of losses and damages (economic and non-economic) to the extent possible; identify overlapping/complementarity between SENDAI, SDGs and UNFCCC/Paris Agreement requirements on DRR reporting, especially on loss and damage, as well as entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country, particularly at the municipal level (40 days * 600 USD=24,000 USD);		42,000		42,000			42,000	RSS

Local Consultants	Short term local consultants will be engaged for the development of the BTR1 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, innovation expert and sectoral consultants for the mitigation and adaptation sections, NDC and TNA progress, policy briefs etc. (app. 600 days*200 USD=120,000 USD).	120,000			120,000			120,000	RSS
Local Consultants	Short term local consultants will be engaged for development of the NC5/BTR2 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, and sectoral consultants for the mitigation sections, TNA progress, climate finance, education, as well as assessment of Climate Variability and Climate Change up to year 2024 (600 days*200 USD=120,000 USD).		120,000		120,000			120,000	RSS
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on BTR1 inputs (8 workshops for 30,000 USD)	30,000			30,000			30,000	RSS
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on NC5/BTR2 inputs (6 workshops 5,000 USD =30,000 USD)		30,000		30,000			30,000	RSS
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	Workshops for adoption and promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (4 workshops * 5,000 USD=20,000 USD)			20,000	20,000			20,000	RSS
Trainings, Workshops, Meetings	M&E relevant workshops including Inception, (2) consultations, (2) validations and end of project workshops with key stakeholders (6 workshops*5,000= 30,000 USD).					30,000		30,000	RSS
Travel	Travel expenses for project staff and long-term consultants for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 12,500 USD)	12,500			12,500			12,500	RSS
Travel	Travel expenses for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 9,000 USD)		9,000		9,000			9,000	RSS
Other Operating Costs	Supplies and stationery cost for technical work, trainings, workshops, and webinars. (Total 6,000 USD) Design /usage of various communication materials and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific BTR1 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 13,000 USD)	19,000			19,000			19,000	RSS

Other Operating Costs	Supplies and stationery cost for technical work, trainings, workshops, and webinars. (Total 4,650 USD) Design /usage of various educational and communication materials, campaigns and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific NC5/BTR2 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 14,700 USD)		19,350		19,350			19,350	RSS
Other Operating Costs	Public awareness activities including print out of the two reports for promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (Total 20,340 USD)			20,340	20,340			20,340	RSS
Other Operating Costs	Financial audit as per UNDP and GEF requirements						7,500	7,500	UNDP
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>435,000</b>	<b>596,350</b>	<b>40,340</b>	<b>1,071,690</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>111,310</b>	<b>1,233,000</b>	

### ANNEX C: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS

Attached any screening documents or other ESS related documents (if applicable). ESS screening is not required for EAs but should be included if its available.

Check this box is ESS screening is not required per Agency's regulations

Title

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