

Approved Project Preparation Funding Application

Application Title	Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (Jilmi)
Country/ Region	The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan / Middle East
Accredited Entity	United Nations Environment (UNEP)
Approval Date	24 August 2018



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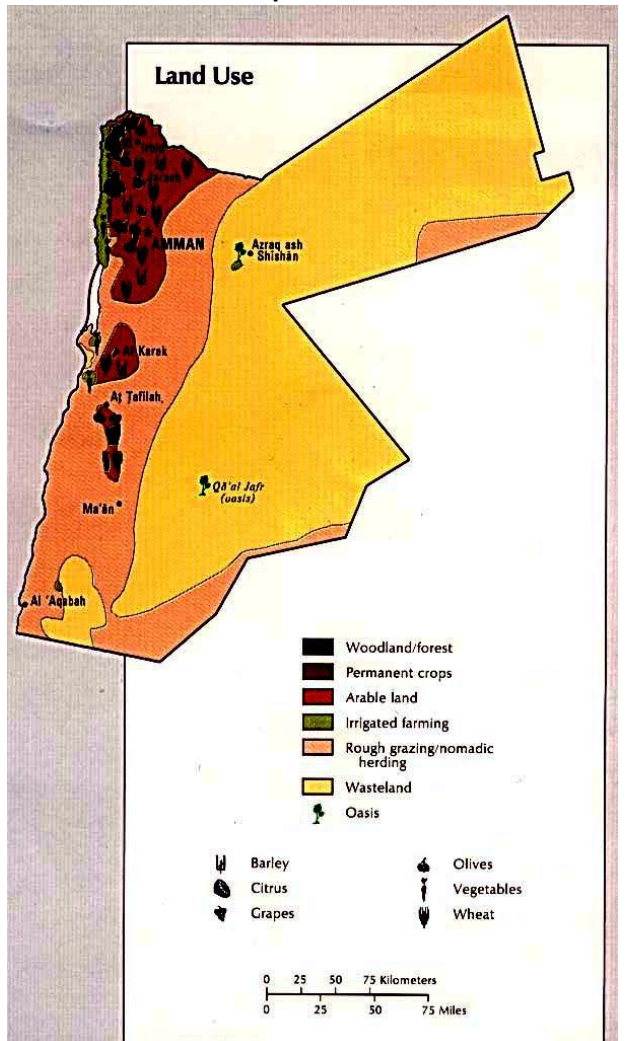
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A. Executive Summary <i>(in one page)</i>	
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Concept Note Title	Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)
Country/Region	Jordan / Middle East-North Africa
Request Summary <i>(in 200 words)</i>	<p>Jordan is amongst the most water-deprived countries on earth with about 80% of its territory as mainly arid land and with only 7% arable land. It is already struggling with stressors on its ecosystems. Expected impacts of climate change - particularly reduced agricultural productivity and water availability - threaten ecosystems, livelihoods and keep vulnerable people insecure. The situation is aggravated economically and ecologically through higher demand and use of natural resources by the strong refugee influx from Syria, Yemen and Iraq. A Concept Note is developed for a project aiming to increase the resilience of representative Jordanian ecosystems and vulnerable communities in the Jordan Rift Valley, Zarqa River Basin and the Gulf of Aqaba through resilient Integrated Landscape Management (ILM). This will be achieved through a project intervention strategy that builds around four components: (i) Building a climate-resilient natural resource base at landscape level in targeted areas; (ii) Use of innovative technologies; (iii) Strengthen local communities' socio economic adaptive capacity; and (iv) Mainstreaming of ILM best practices and lessons learned into cross-sectoral and national planning approaches for Jordan.</p> <p>GCF resources are sought to support the preparation of the Full Funding Proposal and specifically the implementation of a set of activities, which will result in the following key deliverables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project baseline information and feasibility assessments • Socio-economic analyses including gender assessment, analysis and strategy • Project implementation, coordination and monitoring structure <p>To allow for broad stakeholder participation in project preparation and the engagement of the private sector is sought during the project implementation.</p>

Jordan – regions



Jordan – land use map



Anticipated Duration	Project preparation phase: 12 months Project implementation: 96 months/8 years
Estimated cost	Total PPF amount: US\$ 471,946.28 PPF amount requested to GCF: US\$ 278,946.28 Total estimated project cost: ca. US\$ 40,000,000 (including co-finance)

B. Description of Activities

The overall aim of the Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI) is to contribute to enhanced resilience of representative Jordanian ecosystems and vulnerable communities in the Jordan Rift Valley, Zarqa River Basin and the Gulf of Aqaba through integrated landscape management (ILM), including the promotion of climate-smart land and sea use planning, small-scale sustainable energy opportunities and the diversification of local livelihoods and economy options.

The PPF will be used to design and prepare a project proposal fully in line with GCF requirements and framing the transformative change the project aims for in addressing multiple environmental and developmental challenges through anchoring an integrated approach in Jordanian policy and planning processes¹. The below described PPF activities are based on thorough stakeholder consultations, including a workshop in Amman on February 27th, where over 30 participants from government, the private sector, NGOs, and local community representatives attended to provide their support and input (see Annex 4 for more detail on the workshop and the PPF mission to Jordan). The recommendations of a pre-feasibility study (see Annex 5) were equally taken into account, both for the proposed intervention strategy and for designing the PPF activities. These seek to complement existing analytical work and studies, and are based on national strategies and policies, thus consistent with GCF requirements.

Under the supervision and the leadership of the Jordanian GCF NDA, the Climate Change Directorate of the Ministry for Environment and the Ministry of Planning, and with the support of UN Environment and the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the following project preparation activities are proposed:

Baseline and feasibility assessments

Activity cluster 1: Analysis of relevant project data and baseline information and feasibility proposed interventions

Many ongoing and prior climate change, environmental and developmental projects provide a wealth of information and lessons learned for the proposed project. These needs to be analysed for recommendations to be taken into consideration for project development and implementation.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Analyse rangeland and forestry management incl. afforestation/reforestation initiatives for incorporation into project strategy, including an assessment of grazing capacity, afforestation potential, targeted areas and limitations for the project, also based on existing studies and experiences.
- Assess land use studies and provide any missing data for a land use mapping exercise for the Zarqa basin and the JRV, including conflicting uses, challenges and opportunities
- Engage with relevant ongoing or planned projects and their proponents in the intervention area with the view of creating synergies
- Analyse available sea use studies for Jordan and collect any missing data in preparation for a sea use mapping for the Gulf of Aqaba
- Establish a baseline on the energy sector including ongoing or planned sustainable energy initiatives in Jordan, particularly for small-scale and household-level opportunities that also contribute to improve rural livelihoods and resilience;
- Assess the feasibility of proposed project interventions including assessment of financial, economic, risk, legal and commercial viability of the project.

The baseline information will feed into risk and impacts identification and the development of management plans and frameworks.

¹ Relevant sectors and government agencies for project interaction include: forest management, energy use and provision, agriculture and food security, water access, use and management, pastoralism, rangeland and livestock management, coastal zone management, nature conservation, municipal affairs, education, tourism infrastructure, religious affairs.

Activity cluster 2: Project mitigation potential analysis

In line with GCF criteria and priorities and taking into account the project's cross-cutting aims, an in-depth analysis of the project's intended climate change mitigation activities in land use, land use change and forestry (LULUCF) needs to be undertaken, so as to inform the project results framework and to realistically estimate the project's mitigation potential.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Based on the project baseline information, analyse ongoing initiatives and their mitigation results in Jordan with regard to rangeland management, reforestation, agroforestry and sustainable energy;
- Estimate the project's CC mitigation potential (particularly on sustainable energy, rangeland management and forestry) based on the above studies and in line with the GEF-approved Soil Organic Carbon Modelling System²;
- Inform the development of the project's logical framework through related indicators.

Activity Cluster 3: Policy and institutional opportunity, barriers and gap analyses

The PPF as well as the draft project strategy are thoroughly based on the existing policy and planning framework of Jordan, including the Climate Change Policy of Jordan³, the Third National Communication on Climate Change (TNC) and the INDC. The Ministry of Environment already undertook a climate change gap analysis of relevant sectoral policies and strategies (2015). Despite this good baseline, the project development requires a further analysis of these policies and strategies, prospects, concerns and barriers for their implementation, and the incorporation of resulting recommendations into different project activities, particularly for decentralised and local implementation. Further, the project plans to engender a paradigm shift towards low carbon development and integrated landscape management by promoting the development of cross-sectoral policies and regulatory frameworks. This is novel for Jordan and its existing planning process; it therefore requires an in-depth assessment of opportunities, barriers and gaps.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Analysis of regulations and by-laws for forestry, rangeland, coastal management and resulting land- and sea use management with a particular emphasis on the assessment of enforcement capacities, existing barriers and needs at decentral levels
- Institutional and climate change adaptation barrier and gap analysis for forestry, rangeland, coastal management and resulting land- and sea use management incl. a mapping of vulnerabilities and livelihoods
- Link the analyses with the existing climate change adaptation gap analysis
- Baseline study on existing cross-sectoral planning and implementation frameworks (e.g. the National climate change committee (NCCC), or the Jordan Valley Authority), to determine good practice and lessons to be learned for ILM and the project intervention strategy
- CC capacity needs assessment of relevant sectoral agencies to provide recommendations for the project's capacity development strategy
- Review of international experience with integrated landscape management for the incorporation of good practice into the project strategy

Socio-economic analyses

Activity cluster 4: Community mapping and stakeholder engagement

² www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0167880907000333

<https://www.thegef.org/project/sfm-carbon-benefits-project-cbp-modeling-measurement-and-monitoring>

³ Ministry of Environment: The National Climate Change Policy for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2013-2020, Sector Strategic Guidance Framework. 2013. In the following abbreviated to *Climate Change Policy*.

The project's ILM approach requires close collaboration with local resource users, stakeholders and institutions. These groups will be the primary beneficiaries of project activities aiming at improved ecosystem services, strengthened resilience, and broadened livelihoods. It is therefore paramount for the project to thoroughly map and engage with communities in advance to clearly define its target areas. In line with the pre-feasibility study, this will help determine the projects adaptation impact potential, to judge on the feasibility and acceptability of its activities or to adapt these where necessary.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

Analysis of existing studies and literature and determination of project intervention areas, including the number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, with the number of women in targeted geographies and the percentage of beneficiaries relative to the total population. A minimum quota for female participants in the survey (at least 40% female) in addition to a gender structured questions (e.g. asking women's and men's needs, constraints, concerns in relation to the project; government officials' knowledge on climate change's different impacts on women and men, etc.) in the stakeholder consultation. Also, it will include stakeholders that can represent women's interests, such as the Ministry on Social Affairs, or NGOs that have experience on gender issues.

- Identify barriers to project uptake and relevant intervention strategies, the survey of stakeholders' perception to include equal participation by both men and women;
- Undertake a survey of stakeholders' perceptions to identify misconceptions that may constitute barriers to project uptake and behavioural change, and propose intervention strategies that are acceptable to key stakeholders;
- Estimate targeted areas (in ha) for agroforestry, afforestation and restoration interventions during project implementation;
- Feasibility study for engagement opportunities with the private sector (energy, water, insurances etc.), incl. options for regulatory incentives for private sector engagement into low-carbon and sustainable ecosystem services use pathways (e.g. tax rebates or other monetary incentives);
- Gather baseline indicators for relevant project activities to inform the development of the project's logical framework.

Activity cluster 5: Gender baseline assessment, analysis and strategy

Experiences and evidence indicate that women, children and youth are among the most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and that a large number of the vulnerable in communities that are highly dependent on local natural resources for their survival are women and children. The Government of Jordan has therefore established that gender-sensitive planning, resource-allocation and implementation in the context of the Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative will be a priority. Supporting transformational change both in the lives of female beneficiaries and in prompting gender mainstreaming in national climate change policy-making and implementation was therefore seen as a priority in stakeholder consultations and during the stakeholder workshop in Amman. A Senior Gender Specialist will be required to contribute to the formulation of the GCF project proposal in line with UNEP and GCF guidelines. The consultant will work with the project development team to ensure that stakeholder consultations are gender responsive, to integrate the gender analysis results into the project document and to use the results to identify opportunities and gaps to help better understand and address gender concerns within the project context.

The Senior Gender Specialist will ensure that gender considerations are fully mainstreamed into all relevant components of the GCF project document as well as produce a participatory gender analysis and action plan for the project. A national gender consultant will support the international senior gender specialist.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Participatory Gender Analysis and Assessment. The gender assessment to be undertaken will include but not be limited to:
 - a desk-based gender analysis: It will provide an overall picture of the relevant gender issues in the country, how women and men are affected by climate change, whether or to what extent has gender been incorporated into existing climate-related policies, etc.
 - a fact-finding mission: to conduct key informant interviews, community discussions and meetings with relevant Ministries to verify/expand the desk-based gender analysis.
- Gender considerations fully mainstreamed into the project document
- Gender Action Plan: The results of the gender assessment will lead to the design of a gender action plan to be discussed with and agreed by the government and the project team. The gender action plan is expected to include capacity building activities on gender and climate change, gender criteria for recruitment and procurement within the project, gender-performance indicators with sex-disaggregated targets, timelines and responsibilities, and budget allocation for the implementation of gender-responsive activities, as well as gender-equitable participation requirements for the project's steering committee and activities.
- Assessment of socio-cultural and economic dynamics that underlie gender roles and generation of gender disaggregated data for the project target area;
- Generate a clear baseline on how the project can benefit and respond to the different needs of men, women and age clusters, including disaggregated data on the role of women in relevant sectoral management;
- Assess climate vulnerability on a gender-disaggregated basis - how does climate change affect men, women and different age clusters differently;
- Estimate quantitative gender-disaggregated beneficiary data, in line with the projects' different activities;
- Provide recommendations and potential activities for a Project Gender Action Plan based on the gender analysis;
- Develop gender-based indicators for inclusion into the project's logical framework.

Activity cluster 6: Socio-economic and environmental risk assessments

Stakeholder consultations in preparation for this PPF, together with a pre-feasibility study, led to the recommendation to thoroughly assess socio-economic and environmental benefits and risks in relation to the project's proposed activities, including existing resource management and adaptation strategies in the target area communities so as to fully inform project development. Furthermore, ILM needs to be based on a good understanding of the socio-economic and management issues governing natural resources, including land and tenure dynamics in order to ensure adequate and successful planning of activities.

The scope of E&S assessment includes the potential E&S impacts that may arise from the project for which further assessment is required based on the E&S screening that has been done by the project team.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Baseline study on community-based natural resource management approaches, including all relevant sectors, equally incorporating traditional knowledge and focusing on lessons learned for detailing project interventions according to needs and feasibility;
- Identification of environmental and social risks and benefits of proposed project interventions based on multi-stakeholder consultations and site visits including refugees and hosting communities;
- Analysis of ecosystem functions and services provided through water, forests, agriculture and coastal ecosystems in the targeted areas;
- Assessment of CC awareness, coping potential and vulnerabilities, incl. livelihood options and opportunities for value chain improvements;
- Economic viability assessments specifically for income-generating and livelihood improvement activities;
- Inform the development of project indicators based on these assessments and analyses;

- This includes but is not limited to assessments and management plans that are required for the FPP which have benefitted from input from stakeholder consultations.
- a limited/focused ESIA, ESMP, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, and a project-level or institutional-level Grievance Redress Mechanism.

The ToR for the proposed management plans will include the potential E&S impacts from the assessment for which such plans will be required.

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Activity cluster 7: Capacity needs assessments and capacity development strategy

Training and capacity development are core elements of the project strategy, to broaden awareness about and knowledge on climate change and related adaptation options, support and further develop analytical capacities e.g. for climate modelling or adjusting/amending sectoral planning processes so as to become responsive to integrated management requirements. The proposed project therefore needs a capacity development strategy that is based on a good understanding of related gaps and needs at both local level and within the relevant administrative structures.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Capacity needs assessment of relevant sectoral agencies with regard to incorporating CC mitigation and/or adaptation into sectoral planning and extension on the ground
- Capacity needs assessment for collecting and analysing climate data for modelling and monitoring and evaluation
- Capacity opportunity and needs assessment of the project consortium members in view of the envisaged project activities and in support of the implementation arrangements and each partner's roles and responsibilities
- Determine needs, both analytical and technical requirements, for the establishment of an accounting system for terrestrial carbon stock; including in-situ, remote sensing and model-based monitoring systems
- Community-level capacity needs assessment for monitoring changes in resilience
- Incorporation of above assessment results into recommendations for a project capacity development strategy, incl. indicators for the logical framework

Project implementation, coordination, risk assessment and monitoring structure

Activity cluster 8: Reporting structure, risk assessment and M&E strategy

Successfully implementing a project with a long-term approach over 8 years and with such broad and ambitious objectives requires a well-established and grounded framework for monitoring and evaluation that allows for adaptive management, the refinement and calibration of the project's logical framework and performance measurement indicators, the establishment of pragmatic targets for the achievement of time-bound milestones, a fair assessment of assumptions, risks and mitigation measures, and a sensible allocation and distribution of monitoring and reporting tasks among the relevant government institutions and partners in the implementation consortium.

Sub-activities and deliverable

- In close consultation with the PPF activities' consultants and results, establish both quantitative and qualitative impact indicators at outcome and output level that are responsive to national and sub-national development priorities and policies and regulations; gender sensitive and disaggregated as far as possible; and that target environmental, social and economic co-benefits in accordance with GCF requirements and guidance
- Institute indicators, targets and reporting timeframes that are in line with monitoring efforts of relevant Jordanian policies and strategies, such as the CC policy, the INDC, or the GEP, as well as relevant Sustainable

Development Goals, including SDG 6 on water management, SDG 7 on sustainable energy, and SDG 13 on climate action

- Determine assumptions, risks and appropriate mitigation measures on the basis of the PPF activities' results
- Based on the above and in close consultation with the proposal coordinator and the operational and financial planning, establish a full-fledged project logical framework in line with UN Environment and GCF guidance

Activity cluster 9: Implementation arrangements, operational and financial planning

Every project that aims for a longer period of implementation to achieve multiple objectives requires a well-calibrated and coordinated planning approach to allocate roles and responsibilities according to best prepared and experienced partners in implementation, as well as across the broad base of stakeholders to be engaged in the diverse activities in the field. Planning according to multiple objectives involves results-driven institutional coordination, dedicated effort and effective institutional arrangements, which need to be established prior to project inception, and should be firm but flexible so as to be able to adjust to a changing environment. Similarly, careful analysis will be the foundation that allows for the integration of all foreseen activities in a financially sound manner, and coordination with parallel initiatives can provide co-financing for greater impact and efficient allocation of existing financial resources, i.e. measures to allow for sustainability beyond project duration.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Estimate the implementation costs for each proposed activity, including for project management, and devise the percentage of these costs to be covered by the GCF grant or other co-financing contributions; establish the economic and financial rates of return of proposed activities with and without the GCF grant; estimate the cost per ton of Co₂eq related to emissions reductions from forests and land-use activities, as well as from the use of small-scale sustainable energy
- Undertake a project cost-benefit analysis
- Define the roles and responsibilities for each partner in the implementation consortium, taking into account their existing institutional mandates and responsibilities and set these in relation to the project reporting requirements and structure; provide guidance on capturing and disseminating knowledge and learning tools associated with project results and experiences and designate institutional responsibilities
- Deliver recommendations how to promote institutional coordination and capacity development where needed, while building on existing inter-institutional arrangements to the extent possible
- Provide recommendations on furthering partnerships beyond the existing consortium for project implementation

Activity cluster 10: Broad stakeholder consultations and overall coordination

Taking the diversity of project preparation activities for relevant sectors into account requires a well-coordinated approach to project development, including extensive consultations with partners in government, civil society, the private sector and with direct and indirect beneficiaries. This will ensure a coherent approach that is responsive to stakeholders' needs and expectations as well as UN Environment and GCF requirements.

Sub-activities and deliverables:

- Liaise with MoEnv/GoJ, UNEP, IUCN and other project partners
- Ensure and document extensive stakeholder consultations, engagement and validation of project development steps and incorporate comments from the project's implementation consortium, relevant stakeholders, the Accredited Entity and the GCF Secretariat/Board into project design
- Coordinate all project preparation activities and assure compliance with UNEP and GCF requirements, and others as needed
- Development of communication outreach and a project-level grievance redress mechanism

Activity cluster 11: Full Funding Proposal formulation. (cost to be covered by UN Environment)

Building on the assessments and studies undertaken during the PPF implementation, a full funding proposal document will be developed and submitted to the GCF secretariat for review and consideration by the Board. The proposal will include but not limited to key elements such as baseline, problem statement, Theory of Change, logical framework, paradigm shift potential, financial model, institutional arrangement, detailed budget and risk assessment.

C. Rationale

C.1 Background

Jordan is located to the East of the Mediterranean Sea with a predominantly Mediterranean climate, hot and dry summers and wet and cool winters. Jordan is characterised by a unique topographic nature, where the western part represents the world's lowest valley that lies north-south between two mountain ranges. Jordan is a semi-arid country with approximately 7% arable land, with limited natural resources, which ranks among the most deprived countries in the world with regard to water availability, with only 150 cubic meters/person per year (2010). Renewable water resources are less than 130 cubic meters/person per year, the current total use exceeding the renewable supply. Jordan's strategy "Water for Life" (2008-22) highlights drought management and adaptation to climate change as future challenges to be addressed through proper policies and regulations. Based on historical data obtained from Jordan Metrology Department (JMD), climatic variables are changing significantly, indicating that climate change is becoming more apparent. If climate change continues at its current pace, the Kingdom is expected to witness a 1-2°C increase in temperatures by 2030-2050, resulting in diminished aquifers, reduced vegetation cover, and the transformation of semi-arid lands into arid deserts (Namrouqa, 2014)⁴. While it is experiencing harsh water shortages in different parts of the country due to high fluctuations in annual precipitation, heat waves are becoming more frequent in Jordan and are linked to global warming (Moshrik et al, 2009)⁵.

Jordan has three distinct ecological systems: (i) the Jordan Rift Valley forms a narrow strip located below the mean sea level, and has warm winters and hot summers with irrigation agriculture mainly practiced in this area; (ii) the western highlands where rainfall is relatively high (annual precipitation of around 300 mm) and climate is typical for the Mediterranean region; and (iii) the arid and semi-arid inland plateau to the east (about 80% of the total area), with annual rainfall below 50 mm, and irrigated by oases and seasonal water streams. This region is known as the "badia", describing the open rangeland where pastoralist nomads live and practice seasonal grazing and browsing.

According to the IUCN Red List of 2006, Jordan has 47 globally threatened species. Of the 83 mammal species, 12 are considered globally threatened. As for birds, there are 15 globally threatened species in Jordan. Around 2,500 species

⁴ Namrouqa Hana: *Climate Change and Drought Atlas launched*, in: The Jordan Times, Nov 23, 2014.

⁵ Moshrik R. Hamdi, Mahmoud Abu-Allaban, Ammar Al-Shayeb, Mohammed Jaber and Naill M. Momani: *Climate Change in Jordan: A Comprehensive Examination Approach*. *American Journal of Environmental Sciences*, Volume 5, Issue 1, pp 58-68, 2009.

of vascular plants have been recorded, belonging to 152 families, representing about 1% of the total flora of the world. The expected impacts from climate change on ecosystems in Jordan according to climate exposure and sensitivity of ecosystems in Jordan are droughts, forest dieback, and community composition change, expansion of drier biomes into marginal lands, habitat degradation and species loss. The highest exposure to climate change impacts is expected to be in the Eastern and Southern areas of Jordan and in the mountainous areas in the North, according to the exposure and vulnerability analysis carried out for the TNC (2014). The highest sensitivity based on vegetation type is expected to be in the northern highlands and across the Jordan Rift Valley.

Economically, Jordan is classified as a middle-income country (WB country data, 2016). However, approximately 15% of the population live below the national poverty line on a long-term basis, while almost a third fall under the national poverty line during some time of the year, also known as transient poverty (ibid). Poor people in rural areas in Jordan are expected to face the most severe consequences of climate change through disruption of livelihood options that depend on natural resource management. The expected impacts of climate change, particularly reduced agricultural productivity and water availability threaten livelihoods and keep vulnerable people insecure. The major climate exposure risks associated with rural livelihoods in Jordan were identified as: a) temperature increase, b) rainfall decrease c) droughts and d) shifts in rainy season, while the major sectors of high climate sensitivities were named as 1) cropping systems, 2) livestock production and 3) livelihoods and food security (Jordan TNC, 2014). Among the core adaptation strategies, the TNC lists enhancing ecosystem services, e.g. provided by conservation areas, including forest restoration and communal forests, and empowering local communities to preserve their natural resources and thus improving their livelihood and resilience. Ongoing influx of refugees, mostly fleeing the war in Syria, but also from Iraq, is not only stressing the Jordanian economy, but particularly aggravates the already critical water scarcity, weighs upon other natural resources and reduces the livelihood base of the rural poor.

Climate change policy and institutional frameworks

Jordan ratified the UNFCCC (1993) and its Kyoto Protocol (2003). Since then, Jordan aims at implementing the UNFCCC mechanisms, and to reform its sectoral approaches accordingly, particularly the water, the agriculture and the energy sectors. It submitted its Second and Third National Communications reports in 2009 and 2014 respectively, focusing particularly on sectors where climate, environment and adjustment measures are deemed important, i.e. agriculture, energy, waste, industry, and LULUCF, as well as awareness raising, outreach and capacity development. Jordan has recently developed important policies and strategic documents with regards to climate change, such as the National Climate Change Policy (2013) and its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (2015). Particularly the NDC will be the key reference document for climate change planning in the coming years. Furthermore, the Biennial Update Report (BUR) will be finalized by April 2017 and a Technical Needs Assessment (TNA) is almost in its final stage and will be available by the end of May 2017. Similarly, a new National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for the period of 02/2017 – 08/2018 will soon be enacted, focusing on water, agriculture, ecosystem services and biodiversity among its prioritized adaptation areas.

Before the SNC (2009), climate change was barely mentioned in any of Jordan's sectoral or developmental policies. However, since then, major progress has been made, chiefly through the adoption of Jordan's Climate Change Policy in 2013, with the long-term aim *"to achieve a pro-active, climate risk-resilient Jordan, to remain with a low carbon but growing economy, with healthy, sustainable, and resilient communities, sustainable water and agricultural resources, and thriving and productive ecosystems in the path towards sustainable development"*. It was the first climate change policy in the MENA region. The CC Policy includes comprehensive recommendations for all climate change building blocks (mitigation, adaptation, awareness, technology transfer, education, capacity building, financial resources, etc.) based on summarised descriptions of the state of each sector. Both the new Water Strategy (2016-25) and Health Strategy (2013-17) actively incorporate CC adaptation into their implementation programmes, and the Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) became member to the C40, a network of megacities committed to addressing climate change and launched programmes to increase its resilience with regard to low carbon urban infrastructure and transport as well as water management. Now established as one of the four environmental pillars, climate change also features prominently in the main Jordanian policy and planning tool, the Executive Development Program (2013-16), developed by the Ministry of Planning, and emphasising on integrating climate change dimensions in all new

projects and programmes, developing a legal framework to regulate national activities regarding climate change and enhancing the capacities of national institutions and experts to address issues of climate change. However, the recently adopted Jordan Vision 2025 is comparatively quiet on climate change and falls behind its good integration into earlier planning tools such as the EDP, highlighting the need for further integration of climate change into key Jordanian policy and planning tools.

Institutionally, Jordan aims for the mainstreaming of climate change into its policy and administrative frameworks. With the Climate Change Policy, the MoEnv established its dedicated Climate Change Directorate (CCD) in 2014, acting as a hub for coordinating, developing and strengthening all CC-related activities in Jordan. The CCD incorporates both the high-level policy making and the executive level, so as to facilitate the engagement of all relevant stakeholders in in developing strategies and responses as well as their implementation. The CCD is both FP to the UNFCCC and DNA to the GCF.

The platform for national coordination of CC policies and the consultation of and dialogue with stakeholders is the National Committee on Climate Change (NCCC), established in 2001. The current members of the NCCC include 9 line ministries, 6 public institutions, 3 research and academic organisations and 3 NGOs.⁶ The NCCC's responsibilities include:

- Supervision and support to implementing the UNFCCC in Jordan in accordance with national interests;
- Supervision and assurance of the development and execution of needed legal, regulatory and institutional arrangements and frameworks;
- Act as a national advisory body by providing overall institutional and technical guidance;
- Lead on climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts, incl. the assurance of the integration of adaptation within other national development strategies and plans and the integration of gender dimension into these strategies;
- Overview and provision of opinion and feedback on climate change programmes and projects in terms of institutional and technical aspects.

Institutionally, at least the Ministry of Water and Irrigation established a CC department and pursues its aims for integrated water management closely linked to climate change adaptation, and the Ministry of Transport has a task force on emissions reduction, whereas the Greater Amman Authority has embarked on emissions reduction in its transport department and other CCA activities under the C40 umbrella of climate-aware mega cities.

Both the Jordanian CC Policy and the TNC prominently feature the need to improve overall awareness and adaptive capacities to CC, and to strengthen scientific and administrative knowledge on how to address CC challenges. The respective plan for outreach and capacity development sets as its aims to:

- Strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment and its national partners in developing and conducting climate change outreach programmes;
- Promote effective knowledge and awareness of the causes and effects of climate change at the levels of individuals and community and support open access to relevant information;
- Advocate for the main stakeholders to mobilise and establish partnerships aimed to address the current and projected impacts of climate change in their programmes

⁶ The current members of the NCCC are: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Industry and trade, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Environment, Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA); Great Amman Municipality (GAM), Jordan Meteorology Department, The Royal Department for Environmental Protection (Rangers), Drivers and Vehicle License Department, National Extension and Research Center (NERC); The Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Jordan University of Science and Technology, The Hashemite University; The Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN), The Society of Environment; The Jordanian National Commission for Women.

- Support the mainstreaming of climate change education, awareness and capacity development in all relevant developmental sectors.

Jordan is the first country in the MENA region having conducted a national green economy scoping study (2011), identifying several opportunities such as renewable/sustainable energy and energy efficiency, water and wastewater management, solid waste, green buildings, eco-tourism, transportation, etc. A National Green Growth Plan will be launched in March 2017.

C.2 Justification on request

Project preparation funds are requested to support the elaboration of a fully-fledged proposal focussing on CC adaptation and mitigation for the Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI), including necessary completion of baseline data, feasibility studies and stakeholder engagement and consultations. Jordan requests PPFA resources from GCF through UN Environment entrusted as the Delivery Partner for this project, pursuant to the Board Decision B.13/21 on Project Preparation Facility. Jordan is a developing country, vulnerable to climate change, therefore eligible for receiving funds from the GCF including for Project Preparation.

In line with the GCF Guidelines, most of the requested PPF activities fall under the categories (i) feasibility studies, (ii) environmental, social and gender studies, (iii) risk assessments, (iv) identification of project-level indicators, (v) advisory services and (vi) tenders to structure proposed activities.

Despite the nascent policy and planning frameworks that incorporate climate change, Jordan still needs catalytic investment and support in promoting policy integration and enforcement of related regulations, boosting technical and human capacity and to reduce risks for green investment. Current Government of Jordan interventions remain sectorial and are often fragmented, sometimes even conflicting each other, and capacities for designing and implementing integrated approaches remain scattered. As the underlying project strategy aims for cross-sectoral collaboration and integration for mainstreaming and upscaling climate change into Jordanian environmental and developmental policies, further preparation activities are required to facilitate an enabling environment at national partner and stakeholder levels. Only the early facilitation of a paradigmatic shift from insular sectoral thinking to collaborative integrated planning will allow for a smooth transition from preparation to project implementation, and thus prepare implementation partners to deliver the anticipated results as quickly and encompassing as possible. Such PPF activities fall under category (vii) of the GCF Guidelines – other preparation activities – and include stakeholder consultations and engagement, project partners’ capacity needs assessment and related recommendations for the project capacity development strategy, joint development and agreement on mandates and responsibilities for project implementation, or consultations with the private sector for their buy-in into the project.

The requested PPF activities are also in line with Jordan’s INDC priorities, e.g.

- Mitigation actions, such as
 - a. Attracting private sector investment to the energy sector
 - b. Transitioning towards a Green Economy in Jordan;
- Adaptation actions, including for ecosystems and protected areas, such as
 - a. Identifying/validating climate-vulnerable ecosystems;
 - b. Undertaking additional research on vulnerable ecosystems and communities and appropriate adaptation priorities;
 - c. Embarking on land use planning as a tool for adaptation to climate change.

D. Implementation Plan

D.1 Implementation approach

UN Environment as the PPF Accredited Entity, will manage the funds and be responsible for the implementation and execution of the activities under this PPFA. UN Environment will ensure the overall coordination of the project preparatory activities under this proposal in close collaboration with the Jordan NDA and with national and international stakeholders over a period of 12 months from the inception of the grant.

The Consortium will not be undertaking any project preparation or procurement activities for the PPF. The role of the Consortium and IUCN for the full funding proposal will be considered at the project preparation stage, but to be clear the project preparation activities and procurement will be undertaken by UN Environment only.

UN Environment will agree on a plan with the Jordan NDA to monitor the implementation of the activities using the grant proceeds. However, UN Environment will be responsible for the implementation of the activities under this PPFA.

UN Environment will contract consultants and organize workshops as per the attached procurement plan, in accordance with UN Environment Policies and Procedures.

With regards to the full funding proposal, an innovative and unique to Jordan model is going to be pursued: A consortium of six national NGOs was formed⁷ to jointly provide execution support to the full funding proposal, building on the reinforcing strengths and experiences of each partner in environmental management, development, adaptation and nature conservation. Together with IUCN, its international NGO partner, the consortium is particularly strong in engaging with local stakeholders, while translating national policies and priorities into tangible issues on the ground. Technical input will be sought by the consortium during the project preparation phase, as necessary.

The Consortium and partners have validated the Project Concept and have agreed on the project preparation activities during the stakeholder's validation workshop held in August 2017 in Amman. While assigned and agreed upon in principle, fine-tuning of each partners' roles and responsibilities will be pursued during the project preparation phase. Agreements will be prepared based on the agreed upon responsibilities, with clear guidance on how actions by consortium partners have to be carried out sequentially and in a strongly coordinated manner.

UN Environment has the international convening mandate on environmental policy issues and provides methods and tools to decision makers in support of their policy tasks, including for CC adaptation and increasingly also for CC mitigation. UN Environment's Flagship Programme, EbA, promotes an important shift for climate change adaptation in line with ecosystem management. In 2011, this programme was commended at the 17th meeting of the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC (CoP17). It has also been endorsed by IUCN, the EC and GEF through the Operational Guidelines on "Ecosystem-Based Approaches to Adaptation" GEF/LDCF.SCCF.13/Inf.06 October 16, 2012. The EbA approach is multidisciplinary in nature, and involves managing ecosystems to enhance their resilience. In addition, it uses ecosystem services to promote climate change adaptation and disaster risk management and it provides a platform for engaging a broad range of stakeholders and sectors in the adaptation process. The adaptation interventions proposed in this PPF and the underlying project are well within the scope of UN Environment's current work on climate change.

IUCN through its Regional Office for West Asia, housed in Amman, has the national and regional presence and established relationships with Jordanian NGO and the GoJ alike, supplementing its network and expertise to local knowledge and has strong contacts with the vulnerable stakeholders. IUCN will provide technical inputs as necessary during the project formulation. Additionally, after coordinating with the consortium members, IUCN ROWA will avail

⁷ The consortium partners are: Princess Alia Foundation (PAF); The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN); The Royal Botanical Garden (RBG); The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan (JREDS); The Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD); Future Pioneers for Empowering Communities/Horizon (FPEC/Horizon).

its in-house and networks' expertise to support the PPF implementation – e.g. the IUCN's Global Drylands Initiative and the IUCN Commission on Ecosystem Management.

Engaging both international organisations also mirrors the joint implementation approach through the Jordanian NGO consortium and governmental agencies. Both also have a longstanding partnership in the region through a series of GEF-supported environmental management projects, e.g. on sustainable rangeland management in Jordan and Egypt ([GEF ID 9407](#)). UN Environment's Regional Office for West Asia (ROWA) is also IUCN-ROWA's partner in a number of regional environmental programmes and operates through the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) with LAS/CAMRE and ESCWA .

Stakeholder engagement and participation from central to local levels is embedded in the project strategy and will be assured and further promoted through its unique partnership of NGOs and governmental agencies. To ensure stakeholders' involvement in project planning and decision making, it is foreseen to establish advisory committees along the main areas of intervention, to provide input on technical and localised specificities. To the extent possible, Jordanian experts and experiences will be sought for completing the PPF activities, including academia and researchers, NGO and individual contractors.

The organisational structure for the implementation of the full project described above and provided in an organigramme in Annex 2, was developed in a broad-based multi-stakeholder process, and agreed upon during a stakeholder workshop in Amman.

D.2 Implementation schedule															
Activity	Implementation period (months)														
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Baseline and feasibility assessments															
Recruitment and operational establishment															
1. Analysis of relevant project data, baseline information and feasibility proposed interventions															
2. Mitigation potential analysis															
3. Policy and institutional opportunity, barriers and gap analyses															
Socio-economic analyses															
4. Community mapping and stakeholder engagement															
5. Gender baseline assessment, analysis and strategy															
6. Socio-economic and environmental risk assessments															
7. Capacity needs assessments and capacity development strategy															
Project implementation, coordination, risk assessment and monitoring structure															
8. Reporting structure, risk assessment and M&E strategy															
9. Implementation arrangements, operational and financial planning															
10. Broad stakeholder consultations and overall coordination															
11. Project formulation (covered by UN Environment)															
Submission to GCF															
GCF board comments addressed															As quickly as possible
Reporting Plan															
<p>The Accredited Entity (UN Environment) is responsible for informing the GCF on progress made, deliverables achieved and expenditures against the PPF workplan and disbursement schedule.</p> <p>UN Environment will submit semi-annual progress reports to the GCF in accordance with the terms of the Framework R&P Support Grant Agreement between GCF and UN Environment.</p>															
D.3 Procurement Plan															

Please refer to Annex 3 for the detailed procurement plan including methods, and terms of reference of consultancy services.

E. Financing Plan

For further detail to below budget overview, please refer to Annex 4

Activity	Cost to DP and partners	Cost requested from GCF	Total Cost (USD)
Baseline and feasibility assessments			
1. Analysis of relevant project data and baseline information		52,706	52,706
2. Mitigation potential analysis		28,482	28,482
3. Policy and institutional opportunity, barriers and gap analyses		17,810	17,810
Socio-economic analyses			
4. Community mapping and stakeholder engagement		25,280	25,280
5. Gender baseline assessment, analysis and strategy		20,548	20,548
6. Socio-economic and environmental risk assessments		23,802	23,802
7. Capacity needs assessments and capacity development strategy		25,312	25,312
Project implementation, coordination and monitoring structure			
8. Reporting structure, risk assessment and M&E strategy		34,914	34,914
9. Financial and operational planning		16,914	16,914
10. Overall project preparation and proposal coordination, stakeholder consultations and quality assurance (to be covered by UN Environment)	30,000	0	30,000
Project document formulation (to be covered by UN Environment)	24,000	0	24,000
Contingency (5%)		12,288	12,288
AE fee (8.5%)		20,890.28	20,890.28
TOTAL requested from GCF		278,946.28	
Consortium in-kind contribution	53,000		53,000
GoJ in-kind contribution	40,000		40,000
UN Environment (AE) cash and in-kind contribution	46,000		46,000
PPF TOTAL including co-financing			471,946.28

Disbursement schedule:

The project is intended to run for 12 months. The disbursement of funds will take place as per the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support agreement signed between UN Environment and GCF



Project Preparation Facility

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F. Risk and Mitigation measures

A full environmental and socio-economic risk analysis of the proposed project will be conducted during the project preparation phase and the specific sites and specific interventions have been selected.

The following risks were already considered in preparing this PPFA:

Risks	Level	Mitigations measures
Frequent change in government	L	Jordan provides, through its constitutional monarchy, for a stable government, particularly in comparison to other countries in the region. Even with more frequent changes in governing parties through elections and via personnel shifts in ministries, which are to be anticipated, the project will be fully anchored with links to multiple ministries and a broad base of Jordanian NGO in its implementing consortium to ensure its continuity without major interruptions. The integrated approach to project implementation also aims for strong involvement of stakeholder groups and collaborative engagement of various administrative entities, also ensuring good public visibility and recognition to support its viability.
Limited ministerial and administrative collaboration for integrative approaches	M	Although experiences with multi-sectoral approaches are limited in Jordan, there are encouraging signs that their recognition is rising and that multiple players realise their synergetic value, particularly with regard to CC mitigation and adaptation (e.g. through the CC Policy, or the NCCC). The project strategy aims at building on this momentum and at providing a catalytic impetus through hands-on implementation experience on the ground. This, in combination with the multi-stakeholder partnership approach for its implementation, will mitigate limited collaboration practice and provide for best practice and lessons learned for replication and scale-up. The latter will be further facilitated through the strong mainstreaming component of the project.
Neighbouring countries' conflicts influence government priorities and reduce the likeliness of project sustainability	H	The war in Syria in particular, and in Iraq as well, has led to a massive refugee flow into Jordan, stressing its economy, further exhausting the natural resource base and also weighing in on the precarious livelihoods of rural and urban poor. Unfortunately, it has to be anticipated that the Jordanian government will have to spend time, financial resources and focus on the further unfolding crises for some time, without major influence on the underlying external forces. The project strategy takes these factors into account by aiming to stabilise ecosystem services and to broaden livelihood options of the vulnerable population so as to be better equipped to coping with change. The Jordan Response Plan to the refugee crisis is among the targets for ILM mainstreaming to broaden existing tools for adaptation, not only to CC, but also to other anthropogenic stressors on the environment. Results of the component on sustainable energy, such as a broad and decentralised adoption of different small-scale sustainable energy sources at local level, will further strengthen the populations' resilience and reduce their dependence on scarce natural resources. Here, the involvement of the private sector is among the major thrusts of the implementation strategy, to further engage with viable partners and to ensure the project's sustainability.
Incomplete and scattered data for baseline, assessments and climatic modelling	L	Although not fully available, both CC-relevant data and capacities to interpret these have been improved considerably during the preparation of the Jordan Third National Communication for UNFCCC. During project preparation, datasets and assessments will be conducted to bridge the knowledge gaps, so as to establish a full-fledged proposal. The project implementation strategy will

		further broaden the data baseline and strengthen awareness and knowledge management for integrated management approaches from local to central government levels through capacity development activities that are blended into the implementation approach.
Lack of commitment from local community and local governance structures in adopting and mainstreaming the ILM approach	M	Targeted communities will be identified based on local consultations, stakeholder analyses and demonstrated willingness/history of engagement in similar activities. Awareness and capacity development will encourage participation in project activities, and proof of concept and lessons learned will lay the foundation for broad adoption as well as further replication of the project approach and activities.

If a Concept Note has not been submitted for the underlying project for which the Project Preparation Grant is being requested, kindly complete the following sections.

Project / Programme Information	
Project / programme title	Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)
Country (ies) / region	Jordan/ MENA
Mitigation / adaptation focus	Mitigation <input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation <input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Results areas	<p>Reduced emissions from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forestry and land use • Energy access and power generation <p>Increased resilience of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most vulnerable people and communities • Health and well-being, and food and water security • Ecosystems and ecosystem services
Project / programme description (including objectives)	
<p>About 80% of Jordanian territory is listed as mainly arid and it only features about 7% arable land, being among the most water-deprived countries on earth. Jordan is thus already struggling with stressors on its ecosystems, and expected impacts of climate change, particularly reduced agricultural productivity and water availability, threaten Jordanian ecosystem and rural livelihoods and will retain already vulnerable people in poverty and low resilience levels.</p> <p>Based on the results of the different climatic models and the trend analysis (TNC, 2014), climate change scenarios in 2050 and 2100 were suggested for the different basins in Jordan. The most probable scenario would be an increased air temperature of 1.5°C and a 15% decrease in precipitation by the year 2050. This climate change trend is likely to exacerbate the degradation of land in the arid, semi-arid and sub-humid areas in the country. Overall it was noticed that the highest vulnerable ecosystems are forests (especially in the north), fresh water ecosystems (especially in Jordan rift valley) and the Eastern and the Gulf of Aqaba regions of Jordan. This clearly highlights the priority to perform adaptation interventions within these ecosystems.</p> <p>The coastline gulf of Aqaba (12 km) is the most vulnerable region for flash flood hazards since they are located downstream from areas of major watersheds (wadis). In addition, they contain most of the town residential expansion areas. Despite the establishments of flood diversion channels at the northern parts of the Gulf of Aqaba, floods are still a threat, if rainfall events exceed the thresholds. This is based on the provisions of regional climate projections using CORDEX, and for RCP 4.5 that predicts decreases of rainfall by 2050 reaching less than 50% of current rainfall in the North of Aqaba.</p> <p>The situation and current climate scenarios are aggravated by the strong refugee influx from Syria, Yemen and Iraq, adding economic burden and ecological pressures through higher demand and use of natural resources.</p> <p>The overall objective of the Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI) is to contribute to the enhanced resilience of representative Jordanian ecosystems and vulnerable communities in the Jordan Rift Valley, Zarqa River Basin and the Gulf of Aqaba through integrated landscape management. This will be achieved through a project intervention strategy that is organised in four components, aiming at</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Building a climate-resilient natural resource base at landscape level, across the Jordan Rift Valley, Zarqa River Basin and the Gulf of Aqaba, and ensuring ILM is mainstreamed into key sectoral policies; 2) Strengthen climate resilience, especially in vulnerable communities, through innovative sustainable energy technologies (SE) and energy efficiency (EE) across the Jordan Rift Valley, Zarqa River Basin; 3) Strengthen local communities' socio economic adaptive capacity and climate-resilience to assure diversification of their nature-based economy along the project area; and 	

4) Mainstreaming of ILM best practices and lessons learned into climate aware cross-sectoral and national planning approaches for Jordan.

Examples of adaptation measures that the project will assess and, as feasible, undertake in the selected areas to deliver the objectives mentioned above, include e.g.: 1. Restoration of degraded forests and encouraging the establishment of community-managed forests to control soil erosion. 2. The revival of the traditional community herding practices, called 'Hima' system, empowering local communities to conserve their natural resources and improve their livelihoods to decrease poverty through economic incentives that will be attached to the co-benefits of rangeland restoration, including livestock marketing activities. 3. Protecting and enhancing the continued flow of critical ecosystem services in conservation areas (e.g. protecting forest cover to ensure water quality and continued supply, with positive local climate, air quality and human health, local farming and livestock herding practices, nature-based tourism, etc.; Improved access to ecosystem services and improved quality of such services empowers local communities and increases the resistance/resilience of local communities to climate change impacts. 4. Monitoring and preserving water quality and flows in water catchment areas through ecosystem-based measures (e.g. preserved and increased vegetation cover in conservation areas and productive landscapes – with positive effects on climate change mitigation and adaptation). 5. Promoting low-input and simple traditional water-harvesting techniques that will allow cropping areas to expand and maintain productivity with predicted decreases in rainfall, 6. Promoting sustainable crop production which is more tolerant to droughts /lower water requirements combined with soil water storage system, the conversion to drip irrigation and replacing synthetic fertilizer with compost (organic fertilizer). 7. Promoting small-scale installation of clean/ renewable energy systems and energy efficient appliances (e.g. solar cooking stoves, micro and mobile solar/wind power units, household-level biogas units, etc.)for mobile pastoralist communities, farm houses, mosques, hotels and hospitals, to reduce dependency from fossil fuels with reduced carbon emissions, and increase the self-reliance and resilience to climate change impacts of local communities 8. Active involvement of local communities by creating cooperation networks and strengthening local associations and societies working on climate change issues, with due consideration given to gender aspects.

The project will be implemented by a strong consortium of Jordanian NGOs⁸, combining experience in conservation and development activities in various ecosystems with research and close interaction with local stakeholders. The consortium will be led by the IUCN and be supported by UN Environment (AE). The MoEnv (GCF NDA) maintains its overall supervisory responsibility as chair of the project steering committee. The intervention strategy is closely tied into relevant Jordanian policies and planning processes, such as the Climate Change Policy and Vision 2025, and responds directly to the core priorities outlined in the Jordanian NDC (see above section C2, justification on request). Support from the CTCN⁹, particularly for elements of component 2 on small-scale sustainable energy opportunities, will be sought wherever feasible.

The targeted project areas encompass the lower Zarqa river basin, the Jordan Rift Valley and the Gulf of Aqaba. These parts of Jordan feature the major Jordanian ecosystems including river systems and watersheds, semi-arid to arid zones, forested areas and a coastal zone. The Zarqa river is the third largest river in the region, the second biggest contributor to the Jordan river and its watershed encompasses the most densely populated areas east of the Jordan River. The targeted lower basin area encompasses approx. 1,500 km², with an overall population of about 500,000, agricultural areas, mainly under smallholder use, remnants of forests as well as rangelands with predominant pastoralist uses. The Jordan Rift Valley, more specifically its 120 km long lower course determining the border between the West Bank and Jordanian territory, is several degrees warmer than adjacent areas and its year-round water supply, climate and fertile soils made it an important area for

⁸ Including the Princess Alia Foundation (PAF), The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), The Royal Botanical Garden (RBG), The Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan (JREDS), The Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD), Future Pioneers for Empowering Communities (FPEC), and The International Union for Nature Conservation (IUCN).

⁹ Climate Technology Centre Network of UNIDO and UNEP, being the implementation body of the UNFCCC Technology Mechanism.

agriculture since about 10,000 years; today, the broader area is densely populated with approx. 5,5 million inhabitants¹⁰. The Gulf of Aqaba is a unique ecosystem in Jordan with coastlines extends about 27Km, where over than 13 Km are occupied by a discontinuous series of fringing coral reefs and reef flats. The Gulf is connected with the Red Sea via the narrow and shallow Strait of Tiran, and the average depth of the Gulf is about 800m with a maximum depth of around 1800m. Further engagement with and participation of local communities and stakeholders during project preparation will allow for a specification of the expected project adaptation and mitigation potential, as well as calculation of project beneficiaries. At this early stage of project preparation, the number of immediate project beneficiaries is estimated at 150,000, at a ratio of 60:40 male and female, and with a much broader reach to be anticipated through up-scaling and policy influencing (about 1.5 million or 20% of the Jordanian population).

In line with the recommendations of the pre-feasibility study, the project aims for a long implementation period of 8 years, so as to allow for close stakeholder engagement, testing of locally adapted and acceptable solutions to climate change mitigation and adaptation approaches, solid capacity development strategies at both local level and within government agencies, as well as to establish a set of good practice examples demonstrating the link between ecosystem restoration and socio-economic livelihood improvements and enhanced resilience.

The JILMI implementation strategy can be summarised as follows:

Component 1: Building a climate-resilient natural resource base at landscape level, across the Jordan Rift Valley, Zarqa River Basin and the Gulf of Aqaba, and ensuring ILM is mainstreamed into key sectoral policies, includes four outcomes, i.e.

- 1.1 Smart land use planning frameworks promoted along the Jordan Rift Valley and Zarqa River Basin to assure low GHG emissions, the sustainable use of natural resources and stability of ecosystem services at landscape level, consisting of the following output clusters: a) Analyses of CC consequences on ecosystems as basis for low GHG land and sea use planning and management; b) Land and sea use guidelines and enforcement procedures; c) Capacity development for LU guidelines implementation; d) Promotion of diversified and climate-smart agricultural production systems.
- 1.2 Sustainable community-based forest and rangeland management approaches facilitated, including outputs such as a) Identified Key challenges to Sustainable Forest and Rangeland Management (SFRM) and national rangeland management strategy; b) Forest, land uses and co-management areas identified and agreed upon by main users; c) Climate change adaptation measures introduced; d) Governance systems improved for special conservation areas and traditionally used rangelands (al-Hima); e) Incentive system established to induce changes toward SFRM
- 1.3 Ecosystem-based watershed management (WSM) methods enabled, through a) Climate resilient ecosystem-based WSM and agricultural opportunities developed; b) Improved water saving techniques; c) Community-based water management approaches developed.
- 1.4 Integrated coastal zone management applied in the Gulf of Aqaba, including outputs such as: a) Development of an integrated coastal zone management plan; b) Coral reef restoration; and c) Deep sea fishing promoted.

Component 2: Strengthen climate resilience, especially in vulnerable communities, through innovative sustainable energy technologies (SE) and energy efficiency (EE) consists of two outcome areas:

- 2.1 Innovative sustainable energy technologies (SE) and energy efficiency (EE) implemented, with the outputs a) SE and EE applied in wide range of facilities; b) Capacity development of selected community organizations to plan strategically, operate efficiently, and monitor the use of SE; c) Adoption of sustainable and energy efficient technologies and mitigation options at community level
- 2.2 SE options and their adaptation potential in ILM and sectoral policies facilitated, through a) Incorporation of SE options into rangeland, watershed and agricultural management; b) Knowledge management for the replication of community-based integrated low-emission systems.

¹⁰ UN-ESCWA and BGR (United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia; Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe). 2013. *Inventory of Shared Water Resources in Western Asia*, Chapter 6: Jordan River Basin, p. 179. Beirut. Also at: http://waterinventory.org/surface_water/jordan-river-basin

Component 3: Strengthen local communities' socio economic adaptive capacity and climate-resilience to assure diversification of their nature-based economy, guided by the following outcome areas:

- 3.1 Strengthened community and local institutions to act as information hubs and learning centres, through output clusters
 - a) Community based field projects designed to improve the status of selected groups; b) Capacity development strategy to strengthen identified local institutions as centres of excellence; c) Curricula (ILM, ecosystem-based adaptation etc.) for continuous learning.
- 3.2 Increased local awareness of ecosystem-based CC mitigation and adaptation opportunities, including a) Awareness and know-how on climate change adaptation needs promoted among targeted rural communities; b) Ecosystem-specific and locally adapted CC awareness raising campaigns; and c) Usage of locally available media and means to reach communities.
- 3.3 Innovative mechanisms to diversify targeted local communities' livelihood and resilience strategies, via a) Participatory vulnerability and adaptation assessments; b) Local gender-sensitive adaptation and mitigation plans developed; c) Community based participatory mechanisms for monitoring change in community resilience; d) Incentive systems established for vulnerable communities to enhance climate resilience

Component 4: Mainstreaming of ILM best practices and lessons learned into climate aware cross-sectoral and national planning approaches for Jordan will be achieved via the following outcome areas:

- 4.1 ILM practices and recommendations prepared and aligned with relevant sectoral and cross-cutting policies and strategies, through outputs such as a) Development of adaptation strategy options for key ecosystems, habitats, species and natural resources based on best practice; b) Training materials and modules to actively engage with sectoral and cross-sectoral policies and planning frameworks; c) Linkages to all relevant national policies, including JRP, NAP, NDC; d) Institutional arrangements and public participation mechanisms proposed for ICZM; e) Knowledge management tools applied to facilitate sectoral and cross-sectoral learning and mainstreaming.
- 4.2 Climate-relevant Monitoring and Evaluation will be achieved through a) Climate and vegetation data modelling and forecasting strengthened; b) Carbon accounting system established for terrestrial carbon stock; including in-situ, remote sensing and model-based monitoring systems; c) Training modules for relevant central and decentral agencies in CC data collection, analysis, climate modelling; d) Lessons learned for incorporation into sectoral / national policies
- 4.3 Enabling environment created to link ILM best practices and lessons learned with Jordan's Strategy toward a Green Economy, composed of the output clusters a) Feasibility studies to showcase the links between ILM, CSA and other low carbon investments; b) Options proposed for public incentives for private sector engagement in low carbon pathways; c) Economic 'business cases' for private and public engagement in ILM and low-carbon options.

For further detail, please refer to the logical framework in Annex 1

Alignment with GCF Criteria

The project is expected to make significant impacts and a major contribution towards advancing Jordan's national priorities on addressing climate change and in particular to the country's NDC (2015). The project aims for both adaptation and mitigation measures and associated impacts through integrated landscape approaches, the potential of which will be fully calculated during project preparation, in close consultation with local and national stakeholders. **Mitigation impacts** will be achieved through reforestation and sustainable forest management, land use changes and sustainable rangeland and watershed management and climate smart agriculture, including agroforestry, and coral restoration programs (totalling about 2 million ha). Further mitigation potential arises from reduced emissions through broad access to low-emission energy and energy efficient appliances as well as sustainable energy production at small-scale and household levels. **Adaptation impacts** will arise for about 1.5 million vulnerable men and women via climate smart agriculture support, rangeland, watershed and coastal zone management, as well as sustainable energy opportunities, reducing dependency on natural resources. These aim at broadened **livelihood options and resilience** also leading to improved ecosystem services such as water availability, hence improving food and water security. These measures will also be driven by economic concerns and incentives and not for **environmental co-benefits** only: this will therefore lead to built-in **development co-benefits**, also aiming at resilience and sustainability.

The project aims to **transform** the way land-use plans are developed by fostering a shift from sector-based planning to an integrated landscape management approach, bringing together multiple sectors of relevance in a particular ecosystem or landscape, as well as by strengthening participatory land use mapping and planning, taking gender dimensions into account. The project will provide evidence and guidance for integrated landscape management approached for **replication and up-scaling at national and regional levels**. A further **paradigm shift** is expected through the development of fiscal incentives for private sector engagement and investments in low-carbon development pathways and the nascent Jordanian green economy.

Furthermore, the project is fully in line with **national policies and priorities** as outlined in the NDC. It is developed in close collaboration among a broad consortium of government and NGO stakeholders and is **driven by local demand** for improved ecosystem services, broadened livelihoods and resilience options. In spite of generally positive macroeconomic data, Jordan has a **highly vulnerable rural population** that depends on natural resources. Due particularly to increasing water scarcity, almost 30% of the Jordanian population are below the poverty line for at least some time of the year.

Brief Rationale for GCF Involvement and Exit Strategy

Despite recent advances concerning integrated planning and incorporation of climate change issues into environmental and other developmental sectors, policy development, planning and implementation in Jordan remains largely segregated along sectoral demarcation lines. This hampers efforts to consolidate broader plans and strategies, for example on rangeland management or land use planning. The weak representation of climate change issues in the Jordan Vision 2025, in comparison with the Executive Development Plans (2013-16 and 2016-18), is proof to the fact that without GCF involvement and investment, the proposed JILMI project would not be possible at scale and with the aimed for broad transformative policy impact. Jordan, being among the driest countries in the world, has a highly vulnerable rural population that depends on ecosystem services which are increasingly depleted and therefore require integrated, climate-aware approaches and long-term management strategies for their replenishment. GCF funds will provide a catalytic boost in this regard, much needed in Jordan during times of crises in the neighbouring countries, and with the potential to deliver shining examples on integrated climate-aware natural resource and development policies. Such an innovative approach with a long-term implementation horizon and transformative potential is alien to the entire MENA region despite it being highly vulnerable to a changing climate.

Sustainability was the core consideration in developing the project intervention strategy: integrated landscape management will provide the vulnerable resource users with hands-on experience how ecosystem services can be maintained if not improved through cohesive, climate-responsive approaches at ecosystem level, and thus providing them with increased means for alternative livelihoods and improved resilience. The project's contribution to sectoral policies and cross-sectoral planning frameworks for integrated management will incubate inter-agency collaboration at central government level as well as at the local level. This new modus operandi will challenge existing practices and in the long term be more cost-effective, therefore become sustainable beyond the project's envisaged lifespan. Stimulating private sector engagement and investment will broaden the range of stakeholders and resources available for environmentally conscious development. And finally, the strong emphasis on capacity development and knowledge management at local and government levels will strengthen the project's longer influence on integrated policy making and implementation, not only within Jordan, but also for replication in the MENA region and beyond through networks such as on pastoralism, arid and semi-arid landscapes, or global fora supported by input from UNEP, IUCN or the GCF.

Financing/Cost Information

Details on financing sources:

FUNDING SOURCE	AMOUNT Millions USD	FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT (Equity, loan, guarantee, grant)	Tenor	Pricing	Seniority
Amount to request for GCF Project including co-finance	40, 000,000.00	Grant	8 years	n/a	<u>Options</u>

	TOTAL PROJECT FINANCING (Including co-finance) = Total project cost	40,000.000.00				
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Table 1. Results Areas

Which of the following targeted results areas does the proposed project/programme address?

Reduced emissions from:

- Energy access and power generation
(E.g. on-grid, micro-grid or off-grid solar, wind, geothermal, etc.)
- Low emission transport
(E.g. high-speed rail, rapid bus system, etc.)
- Buildings, cities, industries and appliances
(E.g. new and retrofitted energy-efficient buildings, energy-efficient equipment for companies and supply chain management, etc.)
- Forestry and land use
(E.g. forest conservation and management, agroforestry, agricultural irrigation, water treatment and management, etc.)

Increased resilience of:

- Most vulnerable people and communities
(E.g. mitigation of operational risk associated with climate change – diversification of supply sources and supply chain management, relocation of manufacturing facilities and warehouses, etc.)
- Health and well-being, and food and water security
(E.g. climate-resilient crops, efficient irrigation systems, etc.)
- Infrastructure and built environment
(E.g. sea walls, resilient road networks, etc.)
- Ecosystems and ecosystem services
(E.g. ecosystem conservation and management, ecotourism, etc.)

Table 2. Investment Criteria Guidance Notes

The following guidance note may help to present the potential of the Project/Programme to achieve the Fund's six investment criteria.

<p>D.1. Climate impact potential <i>[Potential to achieve the GCF's objectives and results]</i></p>	<p>Specify the climate mitigation and/or adaptation impact. Provide specific values for the below indicators and any other relevant indicators and values, including those from the Fund's <u>Performance Measurement Frameworks</u>.</p> <p><i>Total tonnes of CO2 eq to be avoided or reduced per annum</i></p> <p>Mitigation impacts will be achieved through reforestation and sustainable forest management, land use changes, sustainable rangeland and watershed management and climate smart agriculture, including agroforestry. Further mitigation potential arises from reduced emissions through broad access to small-scale low-emission energy and energy efficient appliances as well as sustainable energy production.</p>
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	<p>The accurate calculations of avoided/reduced emissions will be provided during project preparation with the support of PPF financing. To estimate carbon benefits during PPFA implementation, the project will use the methodology developed under the Carbon Benefit Project (http://hqweb.unep.org/climatechange/carbon-benefits/), developed by UN Environment and partners and also recently endorsed by the Global Environment Facility.</p> <p><i>Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries and number of beneficiaries relative to total population (e.g. total lives to be saved from disruption due to climate-related disasters)</i></p> <p>The project's adaptation impacts will arise through climate smart agriculture support, rangeland, watershed and coastal zone management aiming at broadened livelihood options and resilience also leading to improved ecosystem services such as water availability, hence improving food and water security.</p> <p>Current estimations at early project development stage amount to 2 million ha influenced via mitigation and adaptation measures, and at least 150,000 vulnerable men and women at an estimated ratio of 40:60 to be reached as direct beneficiaries by project activities. The number of indirect beneficiaries, through the project's scale up, replication and policy shaping potential, is estimated to reach at least 1.5 million/20% of the Jordanian population. These rough estimates will be accurately calculated after further stakeholder engagement and dialogue during the project preparation phase supported by PPF funds.</p>
<p>D.2. Paradigm shift potential <i>[Potential to catalyze impact beyond a one-off project or programme investment]</i></p>	<p>Provide the estimates and details of the below and specify other relevant factors.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Potential for scaling-up and replication (e.g. multiples of initial impact size)</i> The project will work in three Jordanian ecosystems to engage with local stakeholders and government agencies in addressing their most pressing challenges through integrated management in watersheds, rangelands and coastal areas. This is a novel approach aiming at producing highly visible environmental and developmental benefits for replication in similar conditions in Jordan and across the MENA region. Engagement with and facilitation of investments from the private sector will further strengthen the scale-up potential of the project approach. At this early stage of project design, realistic estimates cannot yet be provided; however, the PPF funds will be used to this aim. • <i>Potential for knowledge and learning</i> Both capacity development and knowledge management at all levels are important elements of the intervention strategy. Community stakeholders will be trained in ILM techniques and will learn how such integrated management contributes to improved resilience and expanded livelihood options. Institutions, organisations and researchers will be engaged in capacity development emphasising on cross-sectoral collaboration. This will be supported by improved baseline data, analytical capacities, and data and knowledge connectivity. • <i>Contribution to the creation of an enabling environment</i> Planning and implementation in sectoral silos is mostly the norm in Jordan, despite the intent in various recent strategies and policies. Piloting integrated landscape management will provide important lessons learned

	<p>and experiences, thus creating local demand and initiating inter-agency collaboration. The project further entails dedicated outputs to creating the enabling conditions necessary to sustain, scale-up and replicate climate-smart landscape measures beyond the end of the project, such as</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Fostering technical capacities of key government agencies, local NGOs and community stakeholders on effective climate-smart landscape measures, delivering both adaptation and mitigation benefits, while enhancing livelihoods and maintaining the provision of key ecosystem services; ○ Integration of project lessons into decentralized planning at regional and local levels, thereby providing the framework for guiding future climate resilience work; ○ Strengthen the intervention capacity of decentralized technical services to deal with climate change issues; ○ Creating favourable conditions for private sector investment opportunities in low carbon development pathways. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Contribution to the regulatory framework and policies</i> The project is designed to particularly implement Jordanian policy priorities as formulated e.g. in the CC Policy and the NDC. A further aim is to improve and reinforce various sectoral policies (such as on forestry, water management, agriculture, energy) through integrated approaches, close collaboration with sectoral agencies and via the improvement of baseline data and capacities in gathering and analysing climate information. In addition, project experiences will contribute to the formulation of cross-sectoral frameworks such as on land use planning, rangeland management or coastal zone management.
<p>D.3. Sustainable development potential <i>[Potential to provide wider development co-benefits]</i></p>	<p>Provide the estimates of economic, social and environmental co-benefits. Examples include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <i>Economic co-benefits</i> Direct project beneficiaries will derive economic co-benefits mainly from enhanced livelihood opportunities arising from improved ecosystem services which in return will bolster agricultural production, fisheries or the sustainable use of forestry products. Strengthened ecosystem services are not limited to direct beneficiaries, and thus will broaden economic co-benefits to indirect beneficiaries as well. The broad introduction of small-scale sustainable energy options will further contribute to economic co-benefits, e.g. by reducing electricity bills or the use of firewood. Sustainable energy options will also be used as incentives for SLM, e.g. biogas for improved grazing patterns and reducing resource pressures. Community-led nurseries for reforestation and climate-smart agriculture seedlings will further provide for employment opportunities as will co-management practices that require monitoring of compliance. ● <i>Social co-benefits</i> Integrated landscape management and enhanced productivity in forestry, rangeland, watershed and coastal management will improve the nutritional status, livelihood options, purchasing opportunities and resilience of local stakeholders. Training in ILM and climate-smart agriculture and agroforestry will contribute to amplified capacities and thus enlarged coping mechanisms.

- *Environmental co-benefits*
Improved rangeland, forestry, watershed and coastal management, together with the emphasis on cross-sectoral integrated landscape management will lead to a broad array of environmental co-benefits:
 - Reforestation, rangeland and watershed management will provide for improved soil quality, e.g. through increased water retention, erosion control, increased crop variety through agroforestry and shade agriculture;
 - Conservation, sustainable use and ILM measures will contribute to increased species health and variety (both flora and fauna), e.g. through special conservation areas, corridors, or reef restoration;
 - Reforestation and species recovery will furthermore contribute to air quality, and finally, overall ecosystem health improvements will have a positive effect on ecosystem resilience against negative climate impacts.
- *Gender-sensitive development impact*
Gender differentiated planning and monitoring of project interventions is fully integrated into the project strategy, including the gender-sensitive analysis of social and environmental benefits and risks. Although too early to provide accurate figures, the project aims at reaching at least as many women as men. Taking into account the disadvantageous status of women, and women in rural areas in particular, the project will further strive to
 - Ensure that both male and female smallholders and vulnerable stakeholders as well as their families have equitable access to the information, services, technology, and support that this project will provide on integrated landscape management;
 - Target to reach equally male and female inhabitants (50:50) for activities related to access to energy;
 - Providing additional outreach, education, specialized services, etc. as needed, to ensure that female farmers are able to fully participate and benefit from this project's activities;
 - Incorporate discussion and reflection about gender implications of climate change and small scale agriculture into all training and educational materials produced through this project, including into policy briefs, management plans, and policies where appropriate; and,
 - Track the participation and benefit sharing of male and female participants through disaggregated data, and using such data to inform the project's adaptive management framework.

Providing accurate figures or estimates is difficult at this early stage of project conceptualisation, also due to a not yet fully established baseline. During project preparation, particular emphasis will be put on the proper establishment of such figures.

<p>D.4. Needs of recipient <i>[Vulnerability to climate change and financing needs of the recipients]</i></p>	<p>Jordan is among the driest nations in the world and its rural ecosystems are thus among the most vulnerable to climate change, particularly due to predicted rainfall decreases and changes in its spatial and temporal distribution, further stressing scarce water resources and increasing unfavourable conditions for vegetation and agriculture, as laid out in the vulnerability assessments in the second and third national communications to the UNFCCC.</p> <p>These assessments demonstrated significant potentially adverse impacts of climate change, in particular on rain-fed agriculture, as well as on the arid and semiarid rangelands, and were identified as directly affecting the livestock sector as well as Jordanian food and agricultural productivity.</p> <p>Although classified as a middle income country overall, approx. 15% of Jordan’s population lives below the poverty line, increasing to over 30% at least temporarily or seasonally, highlighting how vulnerable poor people in Jordan, mostly rural poor, are affected by climatic changes and how low their resilience thresholds and coping mechanisms are.</p> <p>The wars in Syria, Yemen as well as in Iraq have led to an influx of more than 2 million refugees to Jordan, not only weighing heavily on already stressed natural resources, but also diverting much needed financial resources and planning capacities, World Bank estimates amount to additional costs of 6% GDP, or 25% of government annual revenues.</p> <p>To achieve CC mitigation and adaptation impacts at scale, to bolster its own enabling environment for climate-aware policies and planning frameworks and to strengthen its populations’ resilience, Jordan thus requires GCF support through a grant. The project will mobilise additional resources and parallel financing from GoJ, the implementation consortium of 6 national NGOs, bilateral donors as well as through private sector engagement.</p>
<p>D.5. Country ownership <i>[Beneficiary country ownership of project or programme and capacity to implement the proposed activities]</i></p>	<p>The proposed GCF project is aligned with a wide range of Jordan policies, strategies and programmes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Climate Change Policy (2013-20), including its three long-term goals: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To achieve a pro-active, climate risk resilient Jordan; remaining a low-carbon growing economy with sustainable water and agricultural resources, healthy ecosystems and climate resilient communities; - To build adaptive capacity of communities and institutions, including social issues related to gender and vulnerable groups, increasing resiliency of ecosystems to climate change, especially as it relates to water resources and agriculture; taking full advantage of any mitigation opportunities; - To prioritise both mitigation and adaptation to climate change, but with emphasis on adaptation, given Jordan’s relatively low carbon-emitting economy and vulnerability to water shortages as a result of climate change. • The Third National Communication and its exposure and vulnerability assessment, assuming the strongest CC impacts for the Eastern and Southern areas of Jordan and in the mountainous areas in the North; • Jordan’s INDCs and its priorities in sustainable energy for mitigation, as wells as adaptation actions, including for ecosystems and protected areas,

	<p>Agriculture/food security, and sustainable development-oriented socioeconomic adaptation.</p> <p>The project is further aligned with the UNDAF 2013-2017, the National Action Plan to Combat Desertification in Jordan 2015-2020, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), the National Environmental Action Plan (NEAP), the National Water Strategy for the years 2008-2022, as well as the Strategy Paper towards a Green Economy in Jordan (2011)</p> <p>The formulation of the PPFA was the result of a participatory and inclusive process involving key stakeholders, incl. ministries, consortium of 6 NGOs, IUCN, NDA focal point), private sector and community representatives. The project approach and its preparatory activities were validated in a stakeholder workshop in Amman on February 27th.</p> <p>The strong involvement of the stakeholders including local communities is clearly mentioned in the project in addition to the establishment of a consortium formed by 6 important local environmental NGOs will play an important role in achieving the project target contributing to the GCF objectives.</p> <p>Led by the IUCN, the consortium of 6 national NGOs will to work together on the project's multi-sectorial integrated approach to ensure effective deliverables of the project, combining their own expertise and experiences with implementation of developmental and environmental management interventions on the ground, together with government agencies' respective responsibilities for particular sectoral activities. Although Jordanian stakeholders have little experience with integrated and ecosystem-based approaches, there is a good baseline situation with regard to overall data availability and analytical capacities for assessments and modelling. Whereas these are lacking, the project foresees strategic capacity development to support and sustain its planned activities, and a specific capacity needs assessment is among the PPF activities.</p>
<p>D.6. Effectiveness and efficiency <i>[Economic and financial soundness and effectiveness of the proposed activities]</i></p>	<p>The project's effectiveness and efficiency will be accurately estimated during project preparation, with PPF financing.</p>



Ministry of Environment

Ref.No. 7. 2. 79.65

Date 14. 9. 2017

To: The Green Climate Fund ("GCF")

Amman, September 14th 2017

Re: Proposal for the GCF Project Preparation Facility by United Nations Environment (UNEP) regarding "Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)"

Dear Madam, Sir,

We refer to the Project Preparation Facility proposal for the project with the title of "Jordan Integrated Landscape Management Initiative (JILMI)" in Jordan as included in the PPF proposal submitted by United Nations Environment (UNEP) to us on May 15th 2017 ("PPF Proposal").

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of Ms. Dina Kisbi; Director of Climate Change Directorate; the National Designated Authority of Jordan.

Pursuant to GCF decisions B.08/10 and B.13/21, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the Project Preparation Facility activities as included in the PPF Proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:


- (a) The government of Jordan has no-objection to the Project Preparation Facility request as included in the PPF Proposal;
- (b) The PPF Proposal is in conformity with Jordan's national priorities, strategies and plans; and
- (c) In accordance with the GCF's environmental and social safeguards, the PPF activities as included in the PPF Proposal is in conformity with relevant national laws and regulations.

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the PPF Proposal has been duly followed.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Kind regards,

Eng. Dina Kisbi


Director of Climate Change Directorate

Eng. Ahmad Al Qatarneh


Secretary General