**Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements**

**A United Nations Country team Joint Programme**

**1st Annual Report**

**March 2010**

**Amman, Jordan**

**JOINT PROGRAMME ANNUAL REPORT**

1. **Joint Programme Identification and basic data**

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| Date of Submission: November, 2008Submitted by:Name: Mr. Luc StevensTitle: UN Resident CoordinatorOrganization: UNDPContact information: 009626 5668171email: luc.stevens@undp.org |  | Country and Thematic WindowJordan; **Environment and Climate Change thematic window** and aligned with **‘Enhancing Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change’** priority area |
|  |  |  |
| MDTF Atlas Project No: 00058096Title: “Adaptation to Climate Change to sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements) |  | Report Number: 1Reporting Period: year 1 (March 09 – Feb. 2010)**Programme Duration: 3 years** |
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| Participating UN OrganizationsUNDPWHOFAOUNESCO |  | **Implementing partners[[1]](#footnote-2)** **Please see Annex 1** |
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| **Estimated Budget Summary** |
| **Total Approved Joint Programme Budget:**  | UNDP: 1,000,000\* USDWHO: 1,600,000 USDUNESCO:699,000 USDFAO: 827,667 USDTotal: 4, 126, 667 USD\*of which 126,667 from UNDP Jordan |
| **Total Amount of Transferred to date:** | UNDP:257,499 USDWHO: 501,667 USDUNESCO: 284,500 USDFAO: 306,716 USD**Total: 1,350,382 USD** |
| **Estimated Total Budget Committed to date:** | UNDP: 37,915 USDWHO: 70,000 USDUNESCO:144887 USDFAO: 50750 USD **Total: 303,552 USD** |
| **Estimated Total Budget Disbursed to date:** | UNDP: 81073 USDWHO: 19,000 USDUNESCO:84887 USDFAO: 28800 USD**Total: 213,760 USD**  |

1. **Programme Details and Background**
2. **Programme Summary:**

This joint programme is funded under the MDG-F Environment and Climate Change thematic window and aligned with the ‘Enhancing Capacity to Adapt to Climate Change’ priority area.

This Joint Programme (JP) is supervised by four UN organizations working in Jordan including UNDP, WHO-CEHA, FAO, and UNESCO. The key national partners in this programme include the Ministry of Environment (MOEnv), Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) and Ministry of Education (MOE). The programme will also be supported by the UNDP Water Governance Facility at SIWI as it is in line with the strategy for UNDP’s water governance programme. Other institutions, societies, and NGO’s will be involved in the programme activities also.

Jordan made strategic advances towards the achievement of MDG targets, but its achievements are compromised by crippling water scarcity and aggravated by climate change, thus bringing about additional threats to health, food security, productivity, and human security.

This programme will help Jordan address the above key strategic issues through achieving: 1) Sustained access to improved water supply sources despite increased water scarcity induced by climate change; and 2) Strengthened adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions. These outcomes address identified barriers to adaptation and provide support to Jordan’s priorities of sustainable management of its natural resources; reducing poverty; and enhancing health indicators.

1. **Background and Rationale:**

Jordan made remarkable progress towards achieving the MDGs including reduction of poverty rates from 21% in 1997 to 14% in 2005 (MDG 1), achieving adult literacy rate of 97% (MDG 2), infant mortality rate of 24 per 1000 (MDG 4), 97% access to water, and 65% access to sanitation (MDG 7).

The 2006 Human Development Report classified Jordan as one of the ten most water scarce countries in the world. The National Agenda that sets Jordan’s development vision till 2015, as well as the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) document (2008-2012), stress that Jordan's remarkable development achievements are under threat due to the crippling water scarcity, which is expected to be aggravated by climate change.

The Initial National Communication (INC) to the United Nations Framework Convention to Climate Change (UNFCCC) foresees that over the next three decades, Jordan will witness a rise in temperature, drop in rainfall, reduced ground cover, reduced water availability, heat-waves, and more frequent dust storms. The Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC identifies water as a priority area.

Changes in rainfall patterns, induced by climate change, will further push rain-fed areas towards irrigated agriculture. The Zarqa River Basin, home to over half of Jordan’s 5.8 million people and base for over 50% of its industries, has been identified by the National Agenda as environmental and social priority area. Jordan’s National MDG Report (2004) identifies Zarqa for focused development attention. Water resources in the basin suffer from over-abstraction and pollution and the INC studies indicate that climate change will negatively impact the situation in the Basin. Recognizing the magnitude of threat of water scarcity, the Government of Jordan (represented inter alia by the Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Water and Irrigation, Health, Agriculture, and Environment) developed a comprehensive set of water resources management strategy, policies, and legislation (see appendix A for list of relevant stakeholders). Massive expenditures during the last decade by the government and external assistance partners are placed in enhancing water resources availability and managing water demand. However, there remain several critical gaps in investment and policy development which include minimum household water security, drinking water quality, wastewater use safety, and efficient use of water. In addition, there are several barriers to water sector adaptation to climate change that threaten the sustainability of Jordan’s achievement of the MDG targets, these include: (i) climate change risks not sufficiently taken into account within sectoral policies and investment frameworks; (ii) existing climate information, knowledge and tools are not directly relevant for supporting adaptation decisions and actions; and (iii) weak national capacity to develop sectoral adaptation responses. Jordan’s success in adapting to increased water scarcity and related threats to health, food security, productivity, and human security induced by climate change is the key to sustaining its human development achievements and growth.

For this, the identified adaptation barriers and gaps will be addressed. The direct and indirect impacts of climate change on the health, nutrition, and livelihood security of people will be assessed, and potential adaptation strategies will be screened and tested prior to wide scale application, for which, existing national adaptation capacities should be assessed and strengthened.

Jordan has recently published its SNC (vulnerability and adaptation assessment findings will feed directly into the joint programme outputs), and now implementing the localization of MDGs in Zarqa Governorate. Moreover, this programme complements efforts by the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation to build the national capacity to restore Zarqa River Basin.

The UNDAF (2008-2012) addresses four key related challenges to sustain progress towards the MDGs, which include: (i) water scarcity; (ii) drinking water supply security and quality; (iii) health, agriculture and food production vulnerability to climate change; and (iv) vulnerability of local biodiversity to climate change.

The proposed joint programme will strengthen the United Nations Country Team’s (UNCT) efforts to achieve the UNDAF outcome of healthy and sustainable environment. This joint programme has a comparative advantage by addressing the gaps and barriers to adaptation vis à vis the other investments in the water and wastewater sectors in Jordan.

1. **Joint Programme Results:**

Capacity development is critical for the sustainability of a programme after its completion. This joint programme will develop Jordan’s key government and civil society counterparts’ capacity to adapt to climate change threats to health, food security, productivity, and human security under the conditions of severe water scarcity that is expected to be compounded by climate change. Moreover, the capacity of vulnerable communities within the Zarqa governorate, including women and the poor, and other rural / urban pilot areas to adapt to climate change will be strengthened.

This joint programme seeks to enhance capacity to adapt to climate change by addressing Jordan’s long-term adaptation needs (see Appendix B for Joint Programme Results Framework) through the following outcomes and outputs:

**Outcome 1: Sustained access to improved water supply sources despite increased water scarcity induced by climate change.**

• Output 1.1: Strengthened national drinking water quality management system at central and periphery level

• Output 1.2: Sustainable and reliable supply of minimum water requirements for health protection

**Outcome 2: Strengthened adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions**

• Output 2.1: Improved rural sector adaptive capacity for climate variability and change.

• Output 2.2: Improved national institutional and community capacity in integrated water resources management

• Output 2.3: Adaptation measures, by health sector and other sectors, to protect health from climate change are institutionalized.

• Output 2.4: Adaptation capacity of Zarqa River Basin to climate change is piloted and strengthened.

1. **Programme Modalities:**

To achieve its objectives, the programme will adopt the following modalities:

1. It will adopt a participatory approach in implementing the different programme activities. This joint project will be implemented in partnership among the four UN agencies and with their governmental partners. In addition to creating and enhancing partnerships with the NGO's and local community institutions working in the target area. Stakeholders will be involved in all project stages from planning throughout the final impact assessment stage.
2. Public awareness campaigns and outreach will be conducted to promote the project concepts, generate knowledge and capture lessons learnt from the implementation of different activities.
3. The programme includes an extensive training and capacity building scheme for the local community and governmental partners to ensure sustainability and long term impact.
4. Development of policy and legal frameworks to support the implementation and institutionalization of the adaptation strategies.
5. **Beneficiaries**
6. **Direct Beneficiaries**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicate Beneficiary type** **(i.e. farmers, policy makers, SMEs, etc.)** | **No. Institutions** | **No. Women** | **No. Men** | **No. Ethnic Groups** |
| Academia | 15 | 50 - 100 | 100 - 200 |  |
| Gov’t central  | 15 | 50 - 100 | 100 - 200 |  |
| Gov’t local | 35 | 100 - 200 | 200 - 300 |  |
| Enterprises – local | 15 | 2 - 5 | 10 - 15 |  |
| Enterprises – int. | 2 | 0 | 2 |  |
| Int. organizations | 7 | 10 - 15 | 10 - 15 |  |
| NGOs – int. | 15 | 5 - 10 | 5 – 10 |  |
| Villagers |  | 100 - 200 | 200 - 300 |  |
| Entrepreneurs |  | 2- 5  | 30 - 50 |  |
| Total | 104 | 400 - 750 | 650 - 1100 |  |

1. **Indirect Beneficiaries**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Indicate Beneficiary type****(i.e. farmers, policy makers, SMEs, etc.)** | **No. Institutions** | **No. Women** | **No. Men** | **No. Ethnic Groups** |
| Academia | 5 | 25 – 50 | 50 – 100 |  |
| Gov’t central  | 30 | 100- 200 | 100 - 200 |  |
| Gov’t local | 50 | 150 -300 | 150 - 300 |  |
| Enterprises – local | 30 | 5 - 10 | 20 - 20 |  |
| Enterprises – int. | 0 | 0 | 0 |  |
| Int. organizations | 10 | 15 - 20 | 15 - 20 |  |
| NGOs – int. | 15 | 5 – 10 | 5 - 10  |  |
| Villagers |  | 200 - 300 | 300 - 500 |  |
| Entrepreneurs |  | 5 - 10 | 50 - 100 |  |
| **Total** | 140 | 500 - 900 | 1. – 1250
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1. **Joint Programme M&E framework**

The JP M and E framework is shown in Annex 2.

1. **Joint Programme progress**
2. **Progress, obstacles and contingency measures**

Although the some components of the programme have started late, preparation were going at a much faster base with implementing partners and stakeholders. Thus, as soon as some of the difficulties delaying the start of the joint programme were overcome many RFBs and calls for services were developed and released.

Below is a summary of the joint programme activities detailed at the output level. A tabular presentation of activities is detailed in the colour coded annual work Plan for 2009 shown in Annex3.

At the output level, activities of the UNDP component of the project, output 2.4 are already underway and are expected to start soon. Two RFPs for the first set of consultations under this output are already released and work is expected to start by April, 15th, 2010. These two RFPs are covering specifically the 4 out of 7 activities outlined in the project document. In addition the other 3 activities are have already some components integrated into these 2 RFPs especially those related to capacity upgrading and documentation of the accumulated experience.

UNESCO has also started their activities in cooperation with the MWI. The UNESCO activities have been contracted in February 2010. UNESCO activities are implemented under outputs 2.2 and 2.3. These activities are: Support the Research project change scenarios in Jordan, , un**der the activity**; Design and implement community-base research projects on climate change adaptation. Training on climate change modelling, **under the activity**; Develop water education and awareness programme, education assessment mission with the Ministry of education, **under the activity;** Design and implement a training programme in IWRM for the MWI,national NGOs, and stakeholders. Conducted an International conference on climate change assessment in November, 2009.

For output 1.1 on upgrading the national drinking water quality system, WHO began consultation with the Ministry of Health in March 2009 and subsequently with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Water and irrigation in June, August, October and December 2009. The national vision for water safety management has been drafted by the Ministry of Health. Three RFP will be floated to start the execution of the activities. The identification of the critical laboratory requirements for the drinking water quality labs of the Ministry of Health is underway and a purchase order will be floated by May 2010.

For output 1.2 on the national policy for water requirements for health, discussions with the Ministry of Health have concluded with identification of the knowledge gaps for generating the information base for the policy. An RFP will be floated before June 2010 to address the information gaps.

For Output 2.3 on adaptations to protect health from the effects of climate change, two RFPs are being finalized. The first will cover a health vulnerability assessment to climate change and the second will cover the adaptations measures to address health effects of heatwaves.

FAO has started developing their RFPs, TORs, for activities of output 2.1. it is expected that these RFPs will be released to call for bid in April, 2010.

1. **The current difficulties**

One difficulty facing the JP is that of the delayed start of some of its component. WHO CTA select declined to take the position at the end of recruitment process leaving WHO component without a leader. WHO has carried an expedited process to appoint a CTA. A new CTA select has been identified and WHO is awaiting his confirmation since 26 February. Meanwhile WHO committed some of its own staff to start implementing their activities.

FAO has started developing their TORs for the needed consultations and it is expected that the activities will start soon.

Regarding the coordination with government, some problems have surfaced as a result of competition among the ministries to host the JP. It was determined in the past that the JP is housed in the MWI, but recently the MoEnv showed some reservation to this concept.

1. **External difficulties (not caused by the joint programme) that delay implementation.**

The WHO CTA candidate was offered the post and accepted it in December 2009. WHO completed the recruitment process of the candidate including security training, medical clearance, and other formalities. The candidate was fully briefed on the programme by WHO and the JP Coordinator and her official introduction to the JP team was scheduled on 23 February at the 7th meeting of the JP team and at the Proramme Inception workshop on 4th March. Unfortunately the WHO CTA candidate declined to take up the post on 21 February.

1. **Actions planned to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties (internal and external)**

Regarding coordination with the government the MOPIC which the entity responsible for coordination will be contacting the different government ministries to resolve issues related to the host ministry. PMC will also make sure that all members including the government representatives understand the roles and responsibilities of each so no conflict and/or duplication of efforts happen in the future.

For UN agencies the CTAs are now meeting together at the JP office more frequently and coordinating their activities at a continuous manner.

To compensate for the delay caused by the WHO CTA declining to fill the post, WHO has assigned some of their team and developed a management plan to compensate for the delay and bring the programme implementation to schedule. The management plan has two tracks: Track 1 to expedite the hiring of the CTA who will lead the component and provide the lead technical advisory. Track 2, under supervision of the Agency’s own staff, and with consultants input, the Agency has begun the preparation to float 6 RFP worth US$ 300,000 by 1st April for contacting by 1st June 2010. Consultations with the Ministry of Health on the programme components started in March 2009, and subsequent consultation were convened in June, August , October and December 2010 on the upgrading of the national water quality management system. WHO will issue the purchase order for US$ 140,000 by 15th May for the critical DWQ laboratory equipment for the Ministry of Health.

1. **Coordination mechanisms and decisions to ensure joint delivery**

In order to insure joint implementation the four components CTAs are continuously meeting in the JP office at the MWI. All activities of the different outputs are jointly looked to and analyzed by the team. TORs for all activities are reviewed by all CTAs to insure no duplication of the program activities. The JP also has also developed its own Joint Budget for the main office and also a Joint Advocacy and communication plan.

Regarding managerial practices implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies, The JP team has developed a joint budget for joint activities since it was not originally developed. The Joint budget was later approved by the NSC. The JP team has also drafted an advocacy plan that was later submitted to the PMC for discussion and approval. For out 2.4 of the JP two TORs have been developed and reviewed and approved by all CTAs and later were released to newspapers through an RFP. In addition and as part of output 2.2 a Climate change conference was conducted. In addition, the joint program CTAs have jointly carried out visits to 4 universities to meet with about 25 professors. The JP team has prepared jointly prepared for the Inception workshop (IW) that was conducted in March, 4th, 2010. The IW has received major attention and was attended by more than 130 representatives form most stakeholders and also enjoyed extensive media coverage. In addition the JP team has attended the lender donor agencies group on water meeting to explain the concept of the joint program and a summary of its outcomes, outputs, and activities.

#### Risk to the JP

The JP team has identified few risks that can impact its outcome . At the Technical Capacity level one can identify the availability of experts in the different themes of climate change sciences including risk assessment, adaptation interventions , etc. as a major risk. Impact will be significant at the beginning of the project, but limited as the time progresses since there are some expertise available represented by the group of experts who participated in preparing the Second national communication. Those will be contacted to be with the pool of technical experts available for the project. Furthermore there is a concern over the capacity of training institutions in the area of climate change sciences. Impact will be significant at the beginning of the project. The project will identify the training institutions and their capacities to find ways to cater for the missing expertise by utilizing available options. Different institutions that can be brought together to form expert groups for Adaptation to CC.

The project will identify the training institutions and their capacities to find ways to cater for the missing expertise by utilizing available options.

At the Political and Regulatory level, the policy options to adaptation to CC adopted by policy are not in place. This lack of National policy options to adaptation to CC a can negatively impact the sustainability of the project results. This is partially solved by having the project first assignments TORs to suggest policy options to be adopted by the different bodies within the country. In addition a major challenge to the project to date is still the lack of understanding of some top managers to the nature of this project activities and may be the conflict of interest among implementing agencies. The climate change adaptation field is becoming of great interest to many agencies, governmental and non governmental. It is expected that some conflict of interest develop. The project will try to coordinate and manage the risks of conflict of interest among implementing agencies by trying to identify the best possible role for each and try to use the, HOA meetings, the PMC and the NSC for this purpose.

1. **Significant issues to the JP**

Some Participating UN agencies have started activities that were supposed to be performed by other UN agencies activities. This was a result of the some agencies starting their activities earlier than others and no having the whole team of TA operative at the same time.

 Some implementing ministries are still not fully aware of importance of such projects. Their concern is mostly associated with what will be the direct financial benefit to the ministry in terms of funding some of the ministry activities and logistics. This could create an atmosphere of little appreciation to the work and activities carried out by the project.

1. **Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action**

The government and other national implementation partners are fully involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs. They are involved in the Policy/decision making, management, and supervision of activities of different components of the JP.

Civil society organization represented by the local government, municipalities, and NGO,s are fairly involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs. They are participating now and more in the future in Policy/decision making, management, and also service provision.

The citizens are also involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs. There interaction will be taken and will influence the Policy/decision making process. They will also be providing some services to the JP and participate in the awareness and capacity building campaigns nd programs whether as trainees, trainers, educators, facilitators, etc.

1. **Ownership, alignment and mutual accountability of the joint programme.**

Government: Ownership is high, substantial management role (NSC, PMC, component focal points). Civil society and Citizens: feedback taken to account during JP development, Inception, and activities designed to involve them into implementation. Private sector: will be involved in implementing some activities (studies, pilot sites implementation, capacity building, etc.)

1. **Communication and Advocacy**

The overall objective of the Advocacy plan is to Accelerate progress on the MDGs by raising awareness, strengthening broad- based support and action and increasing citizen engagement in MDG related policy and practice as related to the possible impact of Climate change on water resources, health and food security.

The specific objectives of the Advocacy plan are;

* Increase awareness and support for the JP and its relation to the MDG achievements in Jordan at the policy and general public level.
* strengthen JP role for increased MDG results and citizen engagement in MDG-F and MDG processes is; and
* Improve accountability and transparency towards all partners.

The intended outputs from implementing the advocacy and communication plan are to establish alliances with media, national actors including UN, private sector, civil society and government, Citizen groups/networks local governments and civil society groups in support of the MDGs, develop and strengthen the MDG-F identity as a trusted partner, and strengthen Transparency and accountability to citizens in JP target areas.

Target audience of this strategy will include but limited to government, Water supply companies, Development Zones, Legislation Bureau, Local government, The parliament, Civil Society, Local municipalities, Farmers Water Users, NGOs, Academia and Research Centers, Private sector, Donors, and Media. The main elements of the Advocacy and communication plan are: workshops, seminars, focus group meetings, media campaigns, Publications, and field visits.

Planned Outreach activities to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate.

* Focus groups discussions
* Use of local communication mediums such as radio, theatre groups, newspapers, etc
* Open forum meetings
* Capacity building/trainings.

A summary of the Advocacy Plan is shown in Annex 4.

1. **Millennium Development Goals , Target and indicators as related to the JP**

Goal # 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability

Joint Programme Outcomes

Outcome 1) Sustain access to improved water supply sources despite increased water scarcity induced by climate change

* MDG Target: 10- Halve by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water
* MDG Indicators: Proportion of population with sustainable access to an improved water source, urban and rural
* JP Indicators:
1. Increase % of urban households with reliable access to minimum water requirements for health to 75% in the pilot sites.
2. Maintain the current status in the face of additional water stress

Outcome 2) Strengthen adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions.

* MDG Target: 9- Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs, and 11- Have achieved by 2020 a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers
* MDG Indicators: Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation, urban and rural
* JP Indicator:
	1. Policy options including options for health, for environment, and for food security are developed and submitted along with capacity development needs to government
	2. Health vulnerability assessment completed & national strategy and plan of action for health protection from climate change completed

**Annex 1**

**Joint Program Implementing Partners**

1. Ministry of Health (MOH)
2. Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
3. Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)
4. Ministry of Education (MOE)
5. The Ministry of Environment (MOEnv),
6. Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)
7. Water supply companies
8. Parliament
9. National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE)
10. Zarqa Governorate, and local municipalities and communities
11. World Conservation Union (IUCN)

**Annex 2**

**Joint Programme M&E framework**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)**  | **Indicators (with baselines & indicative timeframe)** | **Means of verification** | **Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)** | **Responsibilities** | **Risks & assumptions** |
| **Indicator** | **Baseline** | **Target** |
| **Outcome 1: Sustained access to improved water supply sources despite increased water scarcity induced by climate change** |
| **Outcome level** | % of urban households with reliable access to minimum water requirements for health under water scarcity conditions induced by climate change  | in 2004 the percent of urban households with reliable access to minimum water requirements for health was 50%.  | Increase % of urban households with reliable access to minimum water requirements for health to 75% in the pilot sites | Government Policy documents and National Agenda Recommendations of NSC | Collecting for Mid-term and final project reviewsCollected for the Independent evaluation | WHO/MOH/MWIWAJ | Commitment of governmental agencies Suggested policies, laws and procedures are not adopted |
| Percentage of water supply systems meeting requirements of the national drinking water quality standards | 95% (Report on Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water quality, 2006) | Maintain the current status in the face of additional water tress | Report on survey of rapid assessment of drinking water quality 2009-2011 | Conduct survey & rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality (WHO protocol) | WHO/MOH/MWI | Commitment of national authorities to establish national framework for water safety Risks: Legislative and institutional setup and national resources are not committed by government. |
| Output 1.1 Strengthened national drinking water quality management system at central and periphery level | No. of operational water safety plans resilient to climate change | there are no operational water safety plans | 5 operational water safety plans for different sources developed | Plans documents adopted by government agencies | Assessment of Plans documentsCollected for Mid-term review | WHO/ MOHWAJ | Commitment of governmental agencies Availability of experts in water quality management |
| No. of drinking water quality (DWQ) systems upgraded. | the current DWQ system is not responsive to expected climate change impacts | Operational DWQ system upgradedMOH network of DWQ laboratories are upgraded  |  DWQ system documentsEquipment and supplies are in place | Review of national Standards on Water Quality by PTCQuality monitoring procedures at government laboratories.Frequent visits to existing labsConduct survey | WHO/MOH | Availability of financial resources to upgrade systems beyond the project |
| No. of training courses conducted | Limited and weak capacity currently exists in MOH network | three local institutions staff per target area trained (6 areas) | Training materialsFeed back report on training courses  | Collected for Annual Reports on Capacity Development component.Analysis of feedback on training courses. | WHO/MOH | Cooperation between training institutions and MOH. Adoption of DWQ proposed procedures. |
| **Output 1.2** **Sustainable and reliable supply of minimum water requirements for health protection** | Legislative instruments for the national policy on minimum water requirements for health, taking into account climate change and variability | no policy on minimum water requirements for health | Policy on minimum water requirements for health adopted | Policy document that determines the minimum water requirement | Collected for Mid-term and Final review of project. | WHO/MWI/MOH/WAJ | Willingness of government to develop legislation and policyConflict between water users (Domestic vs. agriculture) |
| No. of inventories conducted to determine minimum water requirement | No evidence -based guidance available on minimum water requirement for health | 3 comprehensive inventories conducted | Inventories reports | Collected for Mid-term and Final review of project. | WHO/MOH | Suggested policies, laws and procedures are not adopted |
| **Outcome 2: Strengthened adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions** |
| **Outcome level** | Policies and adaptive capacities developed to manage environmental health and food security issues from the threat posed by climate change under water scarcity conditionsHealth vulnerability assessment, national adaptation strategy and plan of action for health protection from climate change  | No policy on adaptation to climate change exists in Jordannone existent | Policy options including options for health, for environment, and for food security are developed and submitted along with capacity development needs to governmentHealth vulnerability assessment completed & national strategy and plan of action for health protection from climate change completed | Policy options documentPolicy document and reports published | Review through Project EvaluationMinutes of NSC submission of policy options to concerned authoritiesHold a national meeting to launch and announce the national strategy by the second year. Policy documents widely disseminated | UNDPUNESCO and FAOWHO | WHO regional committee issues resolution on action to protect health from climate change and national government undertakes to implement the resolution National government have capacity to implement the WHO Regional Committee resolution |
| **Output 2.1** **Improved rural sector adaptive capacity for climate variability and change** | No. of risk assessment studies to identify the impact of CC and water scarcity on food production. | No information available on risk of climate change on food production in Jordan  | 3 risk studies on climate change and water scarcity on food productivity conducted | Risk assessment reports Modelling Report | Review Survey reportsCollected for progress reportsCollected for Mid-term and Final review of project. | FAO/UNDP/MOA | Willingness of the stakeholders and local community in Zarqa River to participate effectively. |
| No. of adaptive mechanisms to reduce the impact of CC adopted | Adaptive mechanisms to reduce impact of CC not existed | Three adaptive mechanisms to reduce the impact of CC adopted | Adaptation plans documents Field reports | Adaptation field testsCollected for Mid-term and Final review of project.Field visits | FAO/MOA/Local Communities | Acceptance of the stakeholder institutions to adopt the mechanisms. |
| No. of on-farm technical approaches developed for safe use of treated wastewater in agriculture | On-farm technical approaches are not existing | 3 technical options developed for safe use of treated wastewater in agriculture | Document including the adaptive mechanismsAssessment reportProgress reports | Visits to the target area.Conduct Inventory | FAO/MOA/Local communities and farmers | Acceptance of the stakeholder institutions to adopt the mechanisms. |
| No. of policy options suggested to support the adaptation mechanisms  | Policy framework is not available | Three policy options suggested to support the adaptation mechanisms | List of policy options suggested | Collected for Mid-term and Final review of project.. | FAO/MOA | Suggested policies not adopted |
| No. of stakeholders trained on the operational approaches | Limited number of trained personnell on the operational approaches | 2 persons per stakeholder institution and 1 person per pilot farm to be trained | Feed back report on training programsTraining material manuals | Assessment of training conducted.Progress reports | FAO/MOA/Local communities | Willingness and commitment of the stakeholder institutions to participate |
| **Output 2.2****Improved national institutional and community capacity in integrated water resources management** **(IWRM)** | No. of training courses conducted | Jordan does not have a well developed IWRM national plan, but has major elements such as a water strategy and policies  | 7- 10 stakeholder institution are trained500 persons from the stakeholder are trained  | Training materials List of institutions trained on IWMRNo. of brochuresprinted database website developed assessment report  | Assessment of training course feedback reportProgress reports approval by PMCSurvey stakeholder satisfaction | UNESCO/MWITraining institutionsUNDP | Willingness and commitment of the stakeholder institutions to participate |
| No. of institutions participated | limited participation of stakeholder institutions in IWRM  | 7- 10 stakeholder institutions are trained500 person from the stakeholder are trained  | List of the participating institutions | Analysis of training reportsPrepared for progress reports  | UNESCO/MWI | Commitment of governmental agencies Adoption of training material by training institutions and MWI |
| No. of concepts of IWRM introduced in the curricula  | Weak integration of the concepts of IWRM in curriculaNo Guidelines and manual on IWRM  | Integration of the concepts of IWRM in CurriculaOne guideline and one manual on IWRM | Curricula that include IWRM conceptsGuidelines and Manual of IWMRSyllabus of university courses | Reporting by the education institutions on progress and adoption of curricula | UNESCO/MWI/MOE | Adoption of training material by training institutions and MWI |
| Establish environment and water resources center for advocacy education and capacity building.  | Center for advocacy, education and capacity building does not exist | Centre established and operating | Document on center mandateAdvocacy and awareness strategy document for the center  | Collected for Mid-term and final evaluation. | UNESCO/MWI | Financial sustainability of the center.Adoption by MWI as an awareness advocacy arm |
| **Output 2.3****Adaptation measures, by health sector and other sectors, to protect health from climate change are institutionalized** | No. of adaptation measures adopted by each sector. | no institutionalized adaptation interventions at present | Sectoral Adaptation plans to protect human health from climate change are in placeOne adaptation strategy to protect health from negative effects of heat waves developed | List of adopted mechanismsList of measures adopted and sectors participated. | Review of adaptation plans for progress reporting to NSC | WHO/MOH | Adoption of plans by government institutionsHigh cost of adaptation plans |
| No. of sectors adopted the adaptation measures  | There is no national strategy on protecting health from climate change. | national strategy on protecting health from climate change is made available | National strategy and policy document | Minutes of the NSC submitting proposed strategy for adoption | WHO/MOH | Adoption of strategy by government institutions |
| No. of projects used the adaptation measures. | adaptation projects do not exist | At least 3 adaptation projects designed and submitted to donors for funding | National strategy document Project proposalsProgress reports | Minutes of the NSC submitting proposed projects for fundingMinutes of UNCT working group on climate change | WHO/MOH | Lack of interest from the donor community.Capacity to develop technically sound and convincing proposals |
|  | Early warning system to monitor and assess health impacts of climate change established and operated | There is no national early warning system on health and climate change | At least one National early warning system on health and climate change established | DatabaseForecast indicatorsPrediction models | Conduct a test on scenarios and potential responses by the third year | WHO/MOH | Availability of data as input to the system.Commitment of government agencies to release existing data |
| **Output 2.4** **Adaptation capacity of Zarqa River Basin to climate change is piloted and strengthened** | No. of climate change impact studies on water availability and quality on Zarqa River basin conducted  | Limited number of cc impact studies on water resources availability and quality in Zarqa River basin | At least four climate change risks to water resources availability and quality in Zarqa River basin are identified | Reports of CC change impact studiesDocuments including the adaptive mechanisms | Collected for progress reports | UNDP/MOEnv | Commitment of governmental agencies Availability of experts in climate change adaptations  |
| No. of opportunities and barriers to adaptation to climate change identified | studies on adaptation to climate change are not sufficient | At least 3 opportunities and 5 barriers to adaptation to climate change risks assessed  | Document on opportunities and barriers to adaptation to climate change | Collected for progress reportsMinutes of RSC | UNDP/MOEnv | Availability of financial resources |
| No. of policy options for adaptation to CC adopted by policy makers | No policy options for adaptation to CC  | At least one strategy for legal and institutional frameworks approaches and tools for IWRM in the Zarqa River basin reviewedAdaptation to climate change mainstreamed into national action plans and policies  |  Legal framework proposal document.National Development Plans | Collected for progress reports | UNDP/MOEnv | Willingness of government to develop legislation and policyPolicy options to adaptation to CC adopted by policy makers |
| No. of training courses and workshops conducted  | Limited no. of training courses and workshops | At least 3 local institutions and 100 individuals participating in the capacity building programme | Training courses manualsWorkshops feed back reports | Review training feedback reportsPrepared for progress reports | UNDP/MOEnv/MOE and local communities | Capacity of training institutions. Willingness of local stakeholders |
| No. of Community member participated | Little awareness on CC issues within the community  | At least 3 local institutions and 100 individuals participating in the capacity building programme | List of participantsReports of field visitsMid-term evaluationProgress reports | Collected for progress reportingConduct field visits | UNDP/MOEnv | Weak cooperation or willingness to participate by key stakeholders Conflict of interest among implementing agencies |
| No. of farms implementing the adaptation measures | None of the farms in Jordan implementing any adaptation measures to CC | 3 farms implementing the adaptation measures | Documentation on farms adaptationField visits reportsProgress reports | Conduct field visits | UNDP/MOEnv | Willingness of farmers to adopt measures |
| No. of successful cases documented and upscaled  | Information on national successful cases is not available  | At least 3 successful cases are documented and upscaled or out-scaled | Case studies documentation  | Collect case studies and dessiminate among stakeholders | UNDP/MOEnv | Willingness of local communities to share knowledge and success stories. Lack of incentives. |
| No. of linkages to regional and global experiences established IWRM plan for Zarqa River basin including adaptation measures. | Knowledge from Zarqa River Basin is not developed. Linkages to regional and global experiences are of non existence | At least 2 linkages to regional and global experiences establishedKnowledge from ZRB developed, documented and shared on local and national levels. Linkages to regional and global experiences exist | Documents on knowledge generated and shared. Reports and feedback from regional and global entities | Conduct and inventory of knowledge sharedCollected for progress reporting | UNDP/UNESCO/MOEnvMWI | Availability of experts in IWRM Conflict between participating agencies |

**Annex 3**

**Joint Programme Colour Coded 2009 AWP**

**Joint MDGF Funded UN Work plan for Adaptation to CC to Sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements Period: 2009**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Annual targets** | **Activities** | **TIME FRAME** | **UN AGENCY** | **RESPON-SIBLE****PARTY** | ***NOTES*** |
| **Q1** | **Q2** | **Q3** | **Q4** |
| **JP Outcome 1: Strengthened adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions** |
| **JP Output 1.1:**  **National drinking water quality management system at central and periphery level is strengthened.**  |
| 5 operational water safety plans. | 1.1: Upgrade the national drinking water quality (DWQ) system for comprehensive national coverage. |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH | RFP for the Activity will be released in first half of April. Work expected to start first half of May. |
| **Output 1.2:**  **Sustainable and reliable supply of minimum water requirements for health protection is provided to all citizens**  |
| Policy on minimum water requirements for health available No. of training courses conducted. | 1.2: Develop and implement 5 demonstration water safety plans (3 urban & 2 rural). |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
| 1.3: Design and implement training programme on DWQ management system for all levels. |  |  |  |  | WHO  | MOH |  |
| 1.4: Provide critical supplies and equipment for DWQ laboratory networks of the |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH | RFP for the Activity will be released in first half of April. Work expected to start first half of May. |
| 1.5: Identify minimum household water security requirements for health protection. |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
| 1.6: Develop national policy and issue legislative policy instruments on securing supply of minimum water requirements for health. |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
| **Outcome 2: Strengthened adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions** |
| Output 2.1: Improved rural sector adaptive capacity for climate variability and change, and the development of urban-rural linkage in water resources management and allocation. |
| 3 technical options developed for safe use of treated wastewater in agriculture and forestry. | 2.1: Assess the risks from climate change and water scarcity on food productivity in both rural and peri-urban areas.  |  |  |  |  | FAO | MOA |  |
| 2 persons per stakeholder institution and 1 person per farm to be trained | 2.2: Identify and screen adaptation measures to reduce climate change impacts on food productivity. |  |  |  |  | FAO | MOA |  |
|  | 2.3: Identify and test adaptation options, incentives, and improvements of crop /trees/ livestock for increased productivity in irrigating with treated wastewater as well as net carbon benefits in land use practices. |  |  |  |  | FAO | MOA |  |
|  | 2.4: Design and implement national and community awareness campaign, with focus on women farmers, on climate change adaptation measures.  |  |  |  |  | FAO | MOA |  |
|  | 2.5: Establish model farms using treated wastewater as adaptation to climate change and other potential climate mitigation strategies in overall capacity building efforts. |  |  |  |  | FAO | MOA |  |
| **Output 2.2:**  **National institutional and community capacity in integrated water resources management is improved**  |
|  | 2.6: Design and implement a training programme in integrated water resources management for the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, national non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and stakeholders. |  |  |  |  | UNESCO | MWI |  |
|  | 2.7: Design and implement research projects and improve database in integrated water resources management in arid and semi arid areas |  |  |  |  | UNESCO | MWI |  |
|  | 2.8: Develop water education and awareness programme focusing on curriculum, resource manuals, training of trainers and teacher-in-service training for the Ministry of Education with the close partnership of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation |  |  |  |  | UNESCO | MOE, MWI |  |
|  | 2.9: Design and establish one environmental and water resource centre for advocacy education and capacity building.  |  |  |  |  | UNESCO | MMWI |  |
| **Output 2.3: Adaptation measures, by health sector and other sectors, to protect health from climate change are institutionalized** |
| 4 institutional adaptation interventions to protect health available | 2.10: Develop a cooperative framework on the criteria for sustainable management of shared water resources including trans-boundary water resources.  |  |  |  |  | UNESCO | MWI |  |
| National strategy on protecting health from climate change available. | 2.11: Conduct an assessment of direct and indirect risks to health from climate change |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOE |  |
| National early warning system on health and climate change available. | 2.12: Screen and prioritize adaptation strategies, by the health sector and others to protect health from climate change  |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
|  | 2.13: Develop and implement adaptation strategies to protect health from the negative effects of heat waves  |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
|  | 2.14: Design adaptation projects to protect health from identified high risk environmental conditions induced by climate change  |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
|  | 2.15: Establish a national early warning system to monitor and assess health impacts of climate change  |  |  |  |  | WHO | MOH |  |
| **Output 2.4: Adaptation capacity of Zarqa River Basin to climate change is piloted and strengthened.** |
| Integrated water resource management plan for Zarqa River Basin that includes adaptation to climate change is available.plans for water sector includes adaptation to climate change. | 2.16: Assess direct and indirect climate change risks to water availability and quality in Zarqa River Basin. |  |  |  |  | UNDP | MOEnv | RFP for the Activity were released. Work expected to start first half of April. |
| 2.17: Assess opportunities and barriers to adaptation to climate change risks |  |  |  |  | UNDP | MOEnv | RFP for the Activity were released. Work expected to start first half of April. |
| 2.18: Review and devise a reform strategy for legal and institutional framework approaches and tools for adaptation to climate change and IWRM in the Zarqa River basin. |  |  |  |  | UNDP | MOEnv | RFP for the Activity were released. Work expected to start first half of April. |
| 2.19: Review national water policies and action plans for adaptation to climate change.  |  |  |  |  | UNDP | MOEnv | RFP for the Activity were released. Work expected to start first half of April. |
| 2.20: Develop local and national capacities for adaptation to climate change and IWRM using effective participatory approaches and tools  |  |  |  |  | UNDP | MOEnv |  |
| 2.21: Develop, document, and share knowledge generated from Zarqa River basin on the local and national levels, and establish linkages to regional and global experiences. |  |  |  |  | UNDP | MOEnv |  |

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **KEY** | **Partial progress** | **Delays** | **On target** |
|  | **Activity Duration** |  |  |

**Annex 4**

 **Joint Programme Draft Advocacy Plan**

**Introduction**

In order to live and implement the anticipated spirit of the joint programme it is required to carry out many joint activities. In addition the joint programme success can only be insured when all stakeholders can interact and be familiar with different intervention, activities, and concepts of the joint programme. This would require a constant and continuous interaction with all stakeholders through different means and methods. These can be through the following:

* workshops,
* seminars,
* focus group meetings,
* media campaigns,
* Publication
* field visits,
* etc.

Workshops are designed to disseminated as much as possible information on the JP activities as well as the findings and recommendations from different activities. These workshops are also a suitable format for the needed continuous interaction with the stakeholders. The needed joint workshops are: the inception workshop, a workshop at the end of the second year, and a third is the end of JP.

In addition there is always a need to meet with specific groups important to the success of the JP. These groups can be the farmers, local officials at a certain region, researches, etc. The purpose of these meetings is usually specific and focuses on issues that can be different from one focus group to the other depending on the type of group met, its background, and type of their mandate and operation.

The role of media is very important for this joint programme. All forms of the media will be used to convey the messages of the joint programme to all stakeholders and to wide spectrum of the population and to reach a large number of them. Television, radio, Internet, and newspapers will be used to advocate the message, concept, activities, recommendations, and results of the joint programme.

The joint programme will also disseminate the information on its concept, activities, recommendations, and results through many forms of publications. These can be brochures, leaflets, reports, etc. These can be distributed in workshops, seminars, townhall meetings, with daily newspapers, etc.

The AP is concerned mainly with the flows of information and is designed to create and improve knowledge amongst the target audience. The information conveyed can serve to shape perspectives and opinions about the Climate change issues and adaptation, MDGs, and the importance of the JP activities. More ambitiously, the AP is aiming to create a communication scheme that will create public awareness and response that leads to behavioural and/or policy changes. The AP should tie in with the concept of mobilization-a process of building inter-sectoral alliances to raise awareness and demand for the MDGs

**Objectives of the AP**

 The overall objective of the Advocacy plan is to *Accelerate progress on the MDGs by raising awareness, strengthening broad- based support and action and increasing citizen engagement in MDG related policy and practice as related to the possible impact of Climate change on water resources, health and food security.*

*The specific activities of the Advocacy plan are;*

* Increased awareness and support for the joint programme and its relation to the MDG achievements in Jordan at the policy and general public level.
* Programmes are leveraged for increased MDG results and citizen engagement in MDG-F and MDG processes is strengthened*;* and
* Improved accountability and transparency towards all partners

The intended outputs from implementing the advocacy and communication plan are;

1. Establish alliances with media to regularly cover development stories/issues on the Adaptation to Climate Change JP and the MDGs Achievements and related goals
2. Use of the JP different activities and events to raise awareness on climate change impacts on water resources, health, and food security in Jordan and link the advocacy efforts of various national actors including UN, private sector, civil society and government
3. Awareness materials designed (brochures, information notes, newsletters, human interest stories, TV spots, radio spots) and distributed along appropriate channels.
4. Citizen groups/networks have been strengthened to have more effective participation in MDG policy and practice.
5. Strengthened dialogue between local governments and civil society groups as it relates to JP goals and MDGs
6. Wide range of partnerships established in support of the MDGs.
7. Develop and strengthen the MDG-F identity as a trusted partner.
8. Transparency and accountability to citizens in joint programme target areas is strengthened

**Target Stakeholders**

This JP is very diverse in activities in outputs and activities. The main theme as mentioned earlier is climate change impact on water resources, human health, and food security. Wastewater reuse will be a theme that is shared in many outputs like those related to human health, food security, and IWRM. This specific theme involves many categories of stakeholders that are as diverse as the outputs and activities. The major stakeholders are:

* Farmers
* Women in rural areas
* Policy makers
* Researchers
* Academic institutions
* Media people and organizations
* Private sectors
* Consultant firms
* NGOs
* Local government
* Students
* Etc.

**Advocacy Plan Budget**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Activity**  | **Number of units** | **Unit cost (USD)** | **Cost per Activity (USD)** |
| **Workshops** * Inception Workshop\*
* Midterm Workshop
* End of term Workshop

\*already covered in the joint budget approved by the NSC | 2 | 7500 | 15000 |
| **Specialized meetings** * Stake holders meeting once a year (a total of 3)
* focus group meetings. (2 per year = 6 meetings)
* Town hall meetings (3 meetings a year a total of 9)
* Seminars in Universities , 4 per year (a total of 12)
 | 36912 | 200010001000500 | 6000600090006000 |
| **Media** * One Televised campaign every year (a total of 3 campaigns)
* Radio messages twice a year (a total of six)
* Newspapers paid awareness releases quarterly (a total of 12)
* Joint visits to pilot sites with media (3 visits)
* Internet messages and links, per year
 | 361233 years | 500075070015001000 | 150004500840045003000 |
| **CTA’s Communication Expenses** | 2 years | 2500 | 5000 |
| **Publications**Brochures and Leaflets 2 version per year (a total of 6)Joint reports , one per year (a total of 3) | 62 | 10003500 |  60007000 |
| **TOTAL** | 95400 |

1. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)