



Annual Partnership Retreat

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Key methodological transparency issues in preparing
and operationalising the NDC

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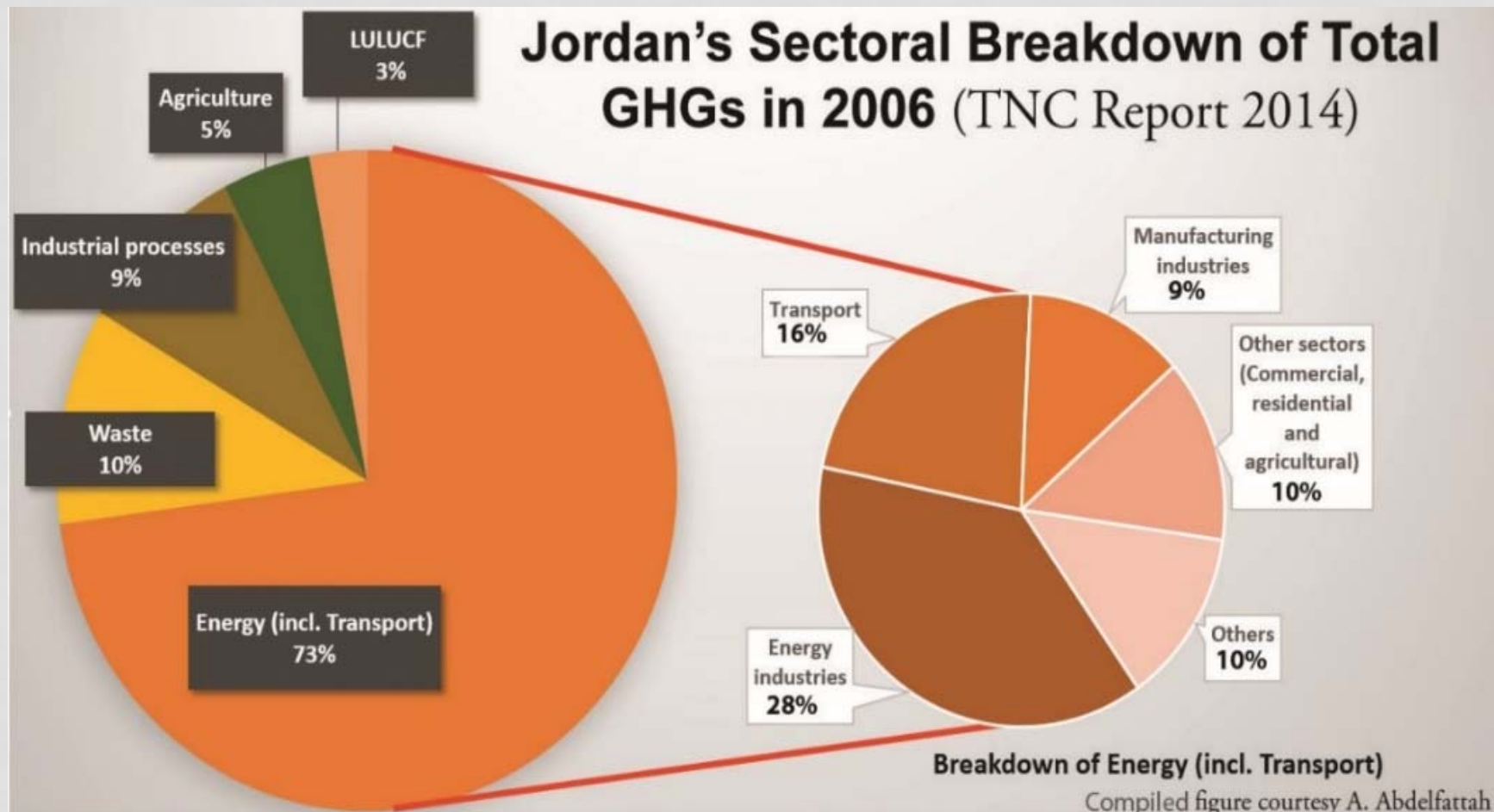
- Jordan Emissions.
- Jordan NDCs.
- NDCs Preparation.
- NDCs Implementation.
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- Next Steps.

JORDAN EMISSIONS



- Based on the base year 2006, Jordan's share in global greenhouse gas emissions was 28,717 Gg of CO₂ eq.,
- The Country's bulk share of GHGs represents only around 0.06% of global total according to a global GHGs analysis conducted in 2010. According to World Bank, the CO₂ metric tons per capita emission is 3.4 in 2010.

JORDAN EMISSIONS



JORDAN NDCS.



- Jordan nationally determines to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by a bulk of 14 % until 2030. This contribution of GHGs reduction will be unconditionally fulfilled at, maximally, 1.5 % by the Country's own means compared to a business as usual scenario level.
- However, Jordan, conditionally and subject to availability of international financial aid and support to means of implementation, commits to reduce its GHGs emissions by additional, at least, 12.5 % by 2030.
- The two targets will be achieved based on implementing at least 70+ projects (43 sectoral projects resulted from the mitigation scenario assessment articulated in the 2014 Third National Communication Report to UNFCCC and another around 27+ sectoral priority projects proposed concurrently or newly planned and not listed in the TNC Report.

NDCS PREPARATION.



- Jordan envisioned to propose its NDC in the following areas:
 - National long-term emissions goal
 - National short-term emissions target
 - Energy/sectoral targets
 - Highlighted policies and projects

- The context of Jordan's contribution entailed two modalities

- On-going Jordan's Sectoral Targets and Highlighted Policies, Strategies Measures and Projects (national and sectoral short-term objectives until 2020) which could be extended and augmented beyond 2020 (up to 2040)

- Newly proposed (for the first time) NDCs beyond 2020 (up to 2040)

NDCS PREPARATION



- Multi-sector, economy-wide
- Primary energy, Renewable energy, Energy efficiency, Transport, Industrial processes, Waste, and Agriculture .
- **Four-step sequential approach:** , which included a series of workshops and ministerial engagements, was initiated and led to the cooperation of all relevant line ministries.
- sharing and technical capacity building.
- The preparation process showed commitment from a broad range of institutions and stakeholders, and leadership at the highest political levels: the decision-making process through the inter-ministerial coordination, the involvement of cross-sector non-government stakeholders and the commitment and leadership of the Ministry of Environment are perceived to be an innovative progress in domestic policy-making,

NDCS PREPARATION



1. Developing overall objective and vision for the NDCs;
2. Identifying and evaluating a set of potential actions at the national, regional and local level as appropriate and in the key sectors;
3. Undertaking consultations with relevant stakeholders, including key sectoral ministries, civil society, private sector, etc.; and
4. Finalizing the proposed NDCs based on the feedback received.

NDCS IMPLEMENTATION.



Comprehensive Review for the Implementation Status of NDCs Proposed Measures at the Policy, Programme and Project Level.

- Agreement on the review process and ranking of priority measures in all sectors.
- Using the priority measures as input for developing concrete proposals for resource mobilization (GCF, AF, NAMA Facility, etc...)
- Monitoring of the implementation of NDCs projects and adding new projects that result in GHG emission reductions.

NDCS IMPLEMENTATION.



- Integration of NDCs projects and measures in sectoral plans and institutional plans/ strategies and national budget
- An NDCs awareness and communication plan to reach out the general public and development community in Jordan.
- Developing a clear financing plan for NDCs that is directly linked with green financing and green economy

NDCS IMPLEMENTATION.



- Current NDCs do not have a specific governance and implementation structure with roles and responsibilities
- Climate Change governance system in Jordan needs to be updated to become more inclusive and responsive to the urgent requirements of climate actions and responsibilities at national and global levels.

INFORMATION CHALLENGES.



- Although the TNC submitted in 2014 provided a reliable baseline, it was a challenge to gather data and information from line ministries, as there was no systematic flow of information.

INFORMATION CHALLENGES



- In general, institutional structures under existing national process are mostly built around individual arrangements and exchanges between the MoEnv and stakeholders to generate the data.
- No reporting obligations or methodologies by key stakeholders who generate the data.
- teams are often put together ad hoc and are temporary, or are comprised of external consultants which precludes continuous institutional learning.

INFORMATION CHALLENGES



- Data availability and quality varies by ministries, fragmentation of data,
- **Legal arrangements :**
 - ✓ The lack of specific legislation to address the basis for climate change issues.

INFORMATION CHALLENGES



➤ Institutional arrangement :

- ✓ Ministry level cooperation was a challenge. Data providers had motivation to cooperate but institutions have a tendency to disclose information.
- ✓ Lack of institutional arrangements for data collection and data sharing. Private institutions (i.e industries) are not obligated to disclose their data to the Ministry of Environment or other governmental body as there is no legal framework for reporting.
- ✓ The relevant ministries are involved in the preparation of NDCs not on formal basis but on voluntary basis

INFORMATION CHALLENGES



➤ **Procedural arrangement :**

- ✓ No procedures exist in preparing the NDCs
- ✓ Generally, the activity data collection has the following problems: not systematic, not sufficient, not official data and data conflicting .
- ✓ Data are often available in formats that suit government planning purposes, but do not cover all the information required by the IPCC methodology for inventory.
- ✓ Poor documentation of the inventory .
- ✓ Certain capacities should be developed within the MoEnv and other key stakeholders to be able to process the data into the required reporting format using Emission factors and other working sheets from the IPCC and not only documenting initial data.

NEXT STEPS.



- **Funds:** IKI initiative from German Ministry of Environment (BMUB)
- **Duration:** Two years 2018-2019
- **Budget:** 2.0 Million Euros
- **Project Impact:**

enhancing institutional and technical capacity at the national level for NDCs implementation and governance

Jordan will be able to manage the implementation of the Paris Convention as well as the process of NDC implementation, development and follow-up, and to coordinate between the ministries and other relevant actors. The project makes an important contribution to ensuring that Jordan is able to meet its reduction targets and its reporting requirements under the Paris Convention. In the long term, the project also contributes to a low-emission and resilient development.
- **Outcome:**

By integrating the NDC's ambitious goals into the planning processes at the national, sectoral and local level, the effectiveness and importance of climate policy in Jordan will be strengthened in the medium term.

NEXT STEPS.



➤ **Output I:**

- ✓ The technical capacities and institutional governance and coordination structures of the Ministry of the Environment and other relevant partners for the implementation of the Paris Agreement are strengthened

➤ **Output II:**

- ✓ A national transparency system for mitigation, adaptation and climate financing as well as tracking of the NDC has been developed in accordance with the requirements of the Paris Convention

➤ **Output III:**

- ✓ The NDC is vertically integrated in selected regions using good international practices and a tangible pilot action has been implemented

NEXT STEPS.



- ✓ The Climate Change Directorate will start soon the development of the By-Law relevant to all climate change to arrange and facilitate the coordination with stakeholders.
- ✓ An MRV system (for energy sector) will emerge soon from Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR). This would be the first step in establishing the national MRV system.



Thank you