United Nations Development Programme

Project Document template for projects financed by the various GEF Trust Funds

Project title: Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report of Jordan and the Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (BTR1 – NC5/BTR2)		
Country(ies): Jordan	**Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity):** Ministry of Environment	**Execution Modality***:* Support to NIM
Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF/CPD, RPD, GPD)*:* NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Jordan national disaster risk management strategy, the climate change adaptation plan, Vision 2025 and indicative executive programme, 2021-2024 COOPERATIOM FREAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCIME INVOLVING UNDP 3: Enhanced national resource management models that ensure equitable access to water, food and clean energy for all, address climate related and other risks, and empower local communities as agents of change for responsible production and consumption. RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk. CPD OUTPUT 2.2. Number of national laws, policies, reforms, strategies and practices that increase resource efficiencies, reduce disaster and climate risks and are in line with international environmental standards, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) gender action plan, and the updated Jordan nationally determined contributions.		
UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Category: LOW	**UNDP Gender Marker:** GEN2	
Quantum Award ID: 1057038	**Quantum Project ID:** 01000525	
UNDP PIMS ID number: 6729	**GEF Project ID number:** tbd	
LPAC meeting date: planned for Nov, 2023		
Last possible date to submit to GEF: N/A (this is an Enabling Activity project)		
Latest possible CEO endorsement date: N/A (this is an Enabling Activity project)		
Project duration in months: 48		

Planned start date: Nov 1st, 2023	**Planned completion date:** Oct 31st, 2027
Expected date of Mid-Term Review (MTR) submission to the GEF: N/A	**Expected date of Terminal evaluation (TE) submission to the GEF:** N/A
Expected Operational Closure Date: Jul 31st, 2028	**Expected Financial Closure Date:** Jan 31, 2029

Brief project description:

This project will enable Jordan to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) as stand-alone report and Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) as combined report, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in line with the Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3. The project will further strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Jordan mainstream climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities and to enable the Entity and State Level Governments to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and the Biennial Update Report processes to date.

FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund grant	USD 1,233,000
UNDP TRAC resources[1]	N/A
Confirmed cash co-financing to be administered by UNDP	N/A
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	**USD 1,233,000**
(2) Total confirmed co-financing to this project not administered by UNDP	N/A
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	**USD 1,233,000**

SIGNATURES:

Signature: **H.E. Zeina Toukan** **Minister of Planning and International Cooperation**	**Agreed by Government Development Coordination Authority**[2]	**Date/Month/Year:**

[1] This is not a mandatory requirement.

[2] *Other evidence of government agreement may be accepted in lieu of a signature unless the programme country government requires a signature.*

Signature: **H.E. Randa Aboul-Hosn** **UNDP Resident Representative in Jordan**	**Agreed by UNDP**	**Date/Month/Year:**

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AD	Activity Data
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use
BUR	Biennial Update Report
BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CRF	Common Reporting Format
EF	Emission Factor
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHGs	Greenhouse Gases
GOJ	Government of Jordan
ICA	International Consultation and Analysis
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoEnv	Ministry of Environment
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International cooperation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPGs	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
MRV	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication on Climate Change
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions on Climate Change
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PIF	Project Identification Form
NIR	National Inventory Report
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMU	Project Management Unit
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
RSS	Royal scientific Society
QA/QC	Quality Assurance, Quality Control

SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TTE	Team of Technical Experts
TNA	Technology Needs Asessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
V&A	Vulnerability and Adaptation

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Jordan was one of the first countries globally to work towards the achievement of the SDGs and considerable progress was made during the first ten years, especially in the area of "poverty eradication, maternal and child health, communicable diseases, universal primary education, and environmental sustainability". Key challenges identified in the 2015 National Millennium Development Goals (MDG) report confirm the need to address: high unemployment rates especially among women and youth, limited economic and political participation of women, raising mortalities due to non-communicable diseases and increased water shortages.

Jordan is one of water poorest countries of the world. As a matter of fact, it is now considered the water poorest country of the world. Additionally, Jordan imports almost 80 percent of its energy to make a difficult situation even worse. Jordan was forced to find alternative energy sources to fill this energy gap and thus, another USD 6 billion was added in energy costs to the deficit within the last decade. This very difficult situation is being exacerbated by a high influx of refugees. Many studies have indicated that Jordan is also prone to the impacts of climate change, with forecasts predicting longer dryer seasons and even less precipitation in the future.

During the last 15 years, the country has also faced several other challenges. Most notably, these included: the 2008 global financial crisis and the rise in oil and food prices, generalized instability throughout the region and the spillover effects on investment, trade and tourism, and finally, the tremendous impact of the Syria crisis and resulting population growth, which have impacted upon overall development gains in Jordan.

According to the 2022 estimates, Jordan's population stands at 11.1 million. Approximately 30% of the population are non-Jordanians and more than 1.3 million are Syrians, with around 89% of Syrian refugees living in host communities, mostly in the capital Amman, and in the northern governorates, making Jordan the largest refugee-hosting country worldwide, when compared to the size of its Jordanian population. Such circumstances put increased pressure on Jordan's limited resources, especially water resources, and impose severe stress upon its public services, including health, education, energy, infrastructure, municipal services, and solid waste management. The crisis also affected economic growth, trade, exports, tourism, and investment, in turn leading to an increase in the budget deficit and public debt. The annual direct cost of hosting Syrian refugees in the kingdom amounts to approximately USD 2 billion while the annual indirect costs are estimated to be USD 3.1-3.4 billion.

Despite the numerous challenges Jordan is currently facing, the country has embarked on implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and achieving the SDGs. Jordan remains determined to safeguard recent development achievements while ensuring a more resilient, prosperous, and inclusive economy. Jordan has made significant achievements over the past decades, witnessing economic, social, human, and political transformations encompassing all areas of life. These developments have translated into tangible improvements in education and health, and the availability of comprehensive quality infrastructure and services covering transportation, electricity, communications, water supply security and municipal services.

Jordan vision and roadmap towards achievements of SDGs' goals are clear, especially those related to SDG 6 (access to water and sanitation for all), SDG 7 (access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all), and SDG 13 (urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts). Since the creation of the modern state of Jordan, the Government of Jordan (GOJ) has been keen to protect the rights and freedoms of individuals as mandated by Article 7 of Chapter 2 of the Constitution of 1952 and its amendments. Since clean healthy environment is considered a fundamental human right, the Jordanian legislators considers inflicting harm to the environment a criminal act punishable by law. In addition, preserving and protecting the environment from pollution is a sacred duty for present and future generation. However, environmental protection was not a priority to the Government until the late 90's. As such, the legislators partially tackled environmental issues by including environment related provisions in a

number of Jordanian Laws (e.g., the first Jordanian Environment Strategy in 1992, the First Environmental Protection Law No.12 of 1995, the Temporary Environmental Protection Law No.1 of 2003, the Environmental Protection Law No 52 of 2006, and the Environmental protection Law No 6 of 2017).

After ratification of the UNFCCC in 1993, the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv); as a the national focal point for climate change issues, was able to focus its efforts to strengthen Jordan's capacity to respond to the detrimental impacts of Climate Change expected to add a multiplying effect to current challenges in sectors like water and agriculture, and to strengthen Jordan's global stewardship in addressing options to reduce emissions while achieving sound and sustainable developmental objectives especially in the various sectors of energy. With the support of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Jordan was amongst the most active countries in the region with regard to involvement in international climate change efforts and response actions. Jordan started its efforts aiming for building national capacity in documenting national emissions of greenhouse gases and preparing Jordan's national communications to the UNFCCC. So far, Jordan had prepared and submitted with the support of GEF three National Communication Reports: Initial National Communication (1998), Second National Communication (2009) and Third National Communication (2014), the Fourth National communication (to be released in May 2023 following the Governmental adoption procedure), the First Biennial Update Report (2017), and the Second Biennial Update Report (2020). In addition, JOG developed two national climate change policies one in 2013 and a most recent one in 2022.

In line with the all other national efforts, GOJ was capable to manage, coordinate, and address climate change into national and sectoral plans and strategies with targets consistent with the mitigation and adaptation options stated in National Communications reports, Nationally Determined Contributions, National Climate Change Policies, Jordan 2025 a National Vision and Strategy, National Green Growth Plan in Jordan, SDG Implementation in Jordan: Water, Energy, and Climate Change, and Jordan's Way to Sustainable Development First National Voluntary review on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. Based on these developed documents and lessons learned, Jordan still needs to address the faced challenges and mainstream its national capacities for promoting environmental governance in mainstreaming sustainable development and implementing relevant policy, legal and regulatory measures.

The short-term/immediate objective of the project is the preparation and submission of Jordan's 1st Biennial Transparency Report and the combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC as part of the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention according to Articles 4 and 12, and subsequent Decisions 1/CP. 16 par. 60 and 2/CP. 17 par. 41 and its Annex III.

Based on above, the "Theory of Change" in this project includes, but not limited to, the following activities:

- Enabling The MoEnv and other Key ministries and organizations as well as academic and research institution to carry out future NCs and BTRs depending on their own capacities. Special focus will be on universities academics who will be participating in developing the BTR1 and the 5NC/BTR2 reports and will have first-hand capacity building so that they will be a resource for future reports.
- Addressing the refugee crisis' impacts on the progress towards the achievement of Jordan sustainability goals especially at the northern host communities.
- Emphasizing on the climate change impacts and adaptive capacities at the most predicted climate change vulnerable areas (e.g., Aqaba and transitional zones3).
- Ensure decision makers engagement through the emphasis on validations for mitigation and adaptation options at two levels, technical and political groups.
- Mainstreaming inclusive participation focusing on women, youth, and people with disabilities in all related project steps (e.g., assessment, monitoring, reporting, validation, and decision making, setting mitigation and adaptation options, community target, etc.) to ensure equal opportunities.

[3] Transitional zone are those lands allocated between the highlands and desert plains.

- Merging and updating predetermined NDCs with implemented and achieved measures that were not included in the INDCs list.
- Ensure training- capacity building based on national planning needs (e.g., IPCC 2006, Downscaling training, Vulnerability assessment, Training for on-job emission, Negotiation Skills / Paris Rule Book based on COP 24, etc.)
- Provide awareness and knowledge on climate change related issues in the country as well as capacity building and exchange of knowledge among governmental, non-governmental, academic, private sectors and all relevant stakeholders.

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

The total GHG emissions of Jordan for 2016 (last year in the GHG inventory – BUR2) were 31,063.32 Gg of CO2 - equivalent (CO2 eq) with energy sector as the main emission source with 76.13% of the total emissions mostly from fuel consumption activities from the transport and energy industries.

Jordan submitted its INDCs in September 2015 to conform with Decisions 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20 of the COP. Jordan submitted its revised NDCs in October 2021[4] articulating the following GHG emissions reduction targets, in comparison with 2012:

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

The processes for both BURs and NCs have supported the development of Jordan Climate Change Policy 2013, and its revision in 2022, as well as Jordan's First National Adaptation Plan (both policy documents are in the official adoption procedure).

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

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

1. Enhance technical capacity on using surrogate data and other splicing techniques from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines that can help fill gaps of historical data and generate a consistent time series,

[4] https://unfccc.int/NDCREG

2. Develop technical capacity for data collection and estimation of emissions of HFCs on a gas-by-gas basis, particularly capacity building needs related to collecting data from equipment, disposal and processing raw data from the custom departments and other national and/or international sources,
3. Develop technical capacity to perform key source category analysis, particularly capacity-building needs for executing level and trend analysis, and to use the outcomes of the key category analysis,
4. Develop technical capacity to perform uncertainty analysis, particularly capacity building needs for the quantification of uncertainties of activity data and Emission Factors (EFs) and other parameters of each source/sink category, and to use the outcomes of uncertainty analysis,
5. Enhance technical capacity to conduct ongoing surveys to provide accurate data and to integrate climate change questions in existing energy surveys that mainly focus on energy,
6. Enhance capacity for data collection, project labelling and tracking information for reporting the technology support received,
7. Enhance technical capacity for developing national emission factors and using higher tier methods in the categories in sectors,
8. Enhance technical capacity to report on mitigation actions that are already implemented or ongoing across all sectors,
9. Enhance technical capacity for establishing a verification and tracking system of GHG reductions for various mitigation actions across all sectors,
10. Enhance capacity in reporting progress and the underlying steps envisaged for the planned mitigation actions and when they will be implemented,
11. Enhance capacity for analysing emission reductions during the implementation period for each mitigation action,
12. Training staff at all institutions and agencies involved with climate change and environmental issues for more efficient vertical and horizontal coordination,
13. Enhancing coordination and cooperation among national institutions and agencies involved in the preparation of BURs to reinforce their capacities to capture financial, technical and technology support received,
14. Identifying and implementing the most suitable Methodologies and tools to enable the national agencies to assess and report on the progress of implementation of mitigation actions, including on progress indicators, and to estimate expected mitigation outcomes and calculate the results achieved at the national, sectoral and action level,
15. Strengthening the capacities of the country agencies to implement environmental legislation and the Convention, to fulfil reporting obligations to the UNFCCC (NCs, BURs) and to increase awareness among decisions makers and professionals to improve the mainstreaming of climate change issues in national institutions,
16. Enhancing the national capacity to establish a systematic and continuous approach to raising public awareness on climate change.

III. STRATEGY

To improve climate change governance and address the challenges that Jordan will face as results of climate change, there is a need to mainstream climate change concepts into national and sectoral development plans. In the past three years the response to the COVID-19 pandemic has slightly shifted the focus of the policymakers away from the climate change agenda (which has resulted in delays of finalization and adoption of Jordan's NC4) and has left lasting scars (such as higher public debt). Potential growth remains constrained by the need for structural reforms. Higher energy prices were putting Jordan under stress. The war in Ukraine is also causing another shock through higher energy and food prices, which are putting the recovery at risk, and that will have significant impact on the GHG mitigation scenarios and the climate adaptation and resilience of the country. Careful policy support will be needed to navigate Jordan through the next set of challenges and proactively building up resilience to climate and disaster risks.

This project contributes to shifting the governmental focus back on climate change agenda, by supporting institutions to meet the reporting obligations towards the UNFCCC. In the absence of this project, the country is not likely to meet these obligations in time, i.e., it would be most likely to miss critical and important milestones necessary for the country to fulfill national climate change and sustainable development goals. The project will also help as well to identify and develop national projects related to GHG mitigation, which may be eligible for funding or co-funding, by international, multilateral, or bilateral donor organizations.

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

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

This initiative, furthermore, provides the opportunity to produce evidence on interlinkages between climate change, gender equality and other socio-economic factors, advocate for women's participation in decision making processes, improve knowledge and strengthen national/local capacities to understand and assess the intersection of climate change and specific needs of women and men, and mainstream gender equality principles along with mainstreaming climate change concepts in the development framework. All the beforementioned will contribute to the development of gender-responsive climate change policies, and in return the improvement of gender equality in the country.

Through this proposed Enabling Activity project, Jordan intends to prepare its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) and Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (NC5/BTR2) by leveraging the existing institutional and analytical capacities built under the National Communication Projects over last two decades.

Additional support is needed to enable Jordan to fulfill its reporting obligations in a sustainable way. Therefore, the BTR1–NC5/BTR2 proposal focuses on further development of the domestic MRV platform, as well as activities that support data identification/collection, improvement of transparency or strengthening coordination and capacities of the Governmental entities on all levels. Moreover, the proposed activities will support Jordan in paving the way towards the green transition requirements.

The cost effectiveness of this project is the capitalization on institutional networks and working relations built during the NC, BUR, and NDC processes. All components of the project will ensure that lessons learned from relevant

projects and other countries inform the implementation of this project. In this sense, the institutional arrangements will ensure that lessons are considered across ministries and sectors, with all relevant stakeholders providing inputs to and learning from the project. Synergies will be built with the ongoing development projects stipulated in Chapter IV – Results and Partnerships.

From the administrative viewpoint, it is planned to announce call for appointing a “project manager” responsible for managing, monitoring, and guidance in accordance to project governing modality. The First Biennial Transparency Report is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2024. The Fifth National Communication with the Second BTR report is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by Dec 2026. Annex 4 provides the detail of the multi-year work plan.

Theory of Change

Project Name: Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report of Jordan and the Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (BTR1 – NC5/BTR2)

Overall Impact

The obligations of the Government of Jordan (GOJ) under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA) are fulfilled through assisting it in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report (BTR1 –NC5/BTR2)

Outcome 1. Jordan's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report

1. NIR of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2022, for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories;
2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided;
3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 provided;
4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided;
5. Areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described.

Outcome 2. Jordan's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report

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

2. Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided;

3. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided;

4. Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided;

5 Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance

Outcome 3. Jordan's BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted

1. BTR1 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024;

2. NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.

Assumptions /and external factors

- Political support and consensus for the BTR/NC process will continue.
- Capacity-building activities and trainings are carried out on the application of the MRV platform to a wide-range of stakeholders.
- Timely and accurate data necessary to meet the new reporting requirements are available

Barriers Barriers/ challenge

- Lack of coordination across ministries and agencies.
- Limitations to engage with vulnerable targets
- Improper Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
- Lack of data in general

Problem Statement

Obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA) to submit the GOJ First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report (BTR1 –NC5/BTR2 are not fulfilled. Only Three National Communications, two Biennial Update Reports, the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and revised NDC reports were submitted to UNFCCC. The Fourth National Communication should be submitted by May 2023, following the Governmental adoption procedure.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

This project is prepared in line with the GEF-8 Climate Change (CC Set-aside) Focal Area Strategy and Associated Programming/Pillar II: Foster enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies/Objective 2.2 Support relevant Convention obligations and enabling activities; and follows the below development and immediate objectives:

Project Development Objective:
"The project will strengthen technical and institutional capacity to assist Jordan in mainstreaming climate change concerns into sectoral and national development priorities and to enable GOJ to respond to international environmental obligations by strengthening and giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity development that has been initiated and sustained by the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports processes to date." Academic and research institutions will be an integral part of this work so that they are able to support future reporting requirements for the NCs, and BTRs.

Project Immediate Objective:
"The project will enable Jordan to prepare and submit its First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1) as stand-alone report and Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2) as combined report, to meet its reporting obligations under the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3".

A. EXPECTED RESULTS:

COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPMENT OF THE JORDAN'S FIRST BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR1)

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

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

Under the 4NC (draft released and is going through the normal government adoption procedures) and BUR2 projects, Jordan estimated their GHG emissions and removals for 2016, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories for sectors Energy, Industrial Production & Other Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forest & Land Use Change (AFOLU) and Waste. Inventories were prepared on a gas-by-gas basis in units of mass. Estimates of anthropogenic emissions of the direct GHGs of carbon dioxide (CO2), methane (CH4), and nitrous oxide (N2O) were assessed by source and removal by sink. Indirect GHGs were estimated, whenever the activity data were available, using the EEA Guidelines and methodology. Jordan MRV system has been established and implemented for the Energy sector through developing a module for GHG inventories development.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Low level of Quality Assurance and Quality Control.
- No verification of the GHG inventory for all sectors.
- Lack of data and their inconsistency.
- Lack of human capacities in relevant institutions.
- Lack of sustainable coordination between AD providers.
- Disaggregated AD for estimating emissions from various sectors and subsectors is needed.
- NIR not developed as separate document.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- The GHG inventory series from 2017 as the latest year in the 4NC national inventory will be upgraded for the following direct: CO_2, CH4, N2O and F-gasses and indirect GHGs: CO, NOX, NMVOCs, SO2 and NH3 (to the extent possible), from the following IPCC sectors of (a) Energy (b) Industrial Production and Other Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate.
- Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its 2013b supplement and 2019 refinements, using the 2006 IPCC software and trended for the period of 2012-2022 for the IPCC sectors listed above and steps of the compilations including AD and EFs documented and archived.
- The implementation of the GHG inventory Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan supported.
- Study on GHG sinks developed and results used to feed the GHG inventory of NC5/BTR2.
- To ensure consistency of the GHG inventory, recalculation of time series shall be performed, to the extent possible.
- Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories developed, taking into account the findings of the ICA of the BUR2.
- Methodologies developed to incorporate a gender perspective in GHG Inventory and progress in the disaggregation and analysis of updated data by gender.
- A comprehensive Training Plan developed for the project, ensuring all key national actors improve their specific capacity needs related to BTR development and transparency (such as data quality improvements, data sharing protocols, good practices from other countries etc.).
- Institutional arrangements strengthened to resolve the lack of disaggregated information in various sectors by enhancing inter-sectoral cooperation and contributing to improved horizontal and vertical collaboration, thus harmonizing the institutional coherence at all levels, and enable Jordan to plan its low carbon development adequately.
- Mechanisms for continued collection of GHG-relevant data strengthened, including institutional, legal and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories, by building upon the MRV system for development of GHG inventories and by ensuring mentorship, transfer of knowledge and good experience from other countries.
- National Inventory Report (NIR) developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

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

The mitigation assessments and emission projections generated under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, have supported Jordan in enhancing its climate ambition by articulating conditional GHG reduction targets for 2030 and 2050. A country specific MRV system has been established to support transparent reporting on NDC implementation.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- MRV system developed but not fully operationalized. Currently it is focusing on the Energy sector only.
- NDC contribution to the SDGs implementation not clearly addressed.
- Operationalizing the NDC relevant data collection and sharing procedures stipulated in the MRV platform needed.
- Supporting the development of an enabling environment for mainstreaming Circular Economy in the new NDC is needed, in order to enhance mitigation ambition.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements for NDC development and implementation described.
- Rapid assessment of contributions of the private sector initiatives, particularly the one related to renewables, to the national climate targets and NDC carried out.
- NDC contributions to the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan assessed and quantified.
- Support the Circular Economy initiatives.
- Projections of GHG emissions and removals updated for the Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste sectors, including without measures, with measures and with additional measures, taking into consideration the energy crises, raising fuel/food prices, circular economy considerations and relevant socio-economic aspects.
- Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation/adaptation policies and measures provided, as well as their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1, including co-benefits resulting from mitigation/adaptation actions and economic diversification plans.
- Monitoring and Evaluation of the NDC supported, using the MRV system to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the NDC.
- Political will and country's ownership and engagement for the NDC built through policy dialogues with the involvement of key national stakeholders (e.g., key ministries, local governments, CSOs, youth constituencies, academia, private sector).
- Training and capacity-building activities carried out (by ensuring mentorship, transfer of knowledge and good experience from other countries;) for the NDC thematic working groups (established under the previous NCs/BURs projects) and policymakers of key institutions, to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
- A vast pool of non-traditional gender-related data provided to enable the new NDC to become gender responsive.
- Project's Knowledge Management Strategy developed, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products on a national climate change platform (when available), MoEnv, and on UNDP, GEF and UNFCCC platforms.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

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

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Jordan has used climate models to predict future changes of the temperature, precipitation and elaborated several climate indices. Vulnerability and adaptation assessments have been elaborated in the NC4 and the NAP for the sectors of Agriculture, Water Resources, natural ecosystems and coastal environment, Health, Urban and socio-economic.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- The administrative capacity of Jordan in the field of climate change adaptation has no sustainable approach to capacity building.
- Low capacities on local level-related climate resilience.
- Individual sector approach used for the V&A assessments, rather than nexus approach.
- Further enhancing of the inter-sectoral cooperation and coordination is needed.
- Capacity-building in technical and scientific research required to conduct vulnerability assessments is needed.
- Mainstreaming climate change in sector-specific policies and budgets is needed.

- Involvement of civil society as well as the most vulnerable/risk-exposed is needed in development, adoption, and implementation of climate policies.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances, institutional arrangements, and legal frameworks relevant to Jordan's adaptation actions described.
- Climate Variability and Climate Change in Jordan analyzed by year 2022.
- Current climate change scenarios for Jordan (developed in NC4) updated and results used to revisit the impact assessment of climate change in NC4 and NAP in sectors: Agriculture, Water Resources, Forestry ecosystems, Biodiversity and sensitive ecosystems, Tourism, Agriculture, Water Resources, natural ecosystems and coastal environment, Health, Urban and socio-economic.
- Climate change impact further downscaled for selected urban centers.
- In depth vulnerability and adaptation assessments conducted for sectors not deeply investigated by the Jordan NAP, such as the health sector.
- Nexus approach introduced.
- Assessment of the mortality and morbidity rates in relation to climate change.
- Governance set-up analyzed to identify and propose most suitable UNFCCC loss and damage contact point, with a view to enhancing the implementation of approaches to address loss and damage associated with the adverse impacts of climate change at the national level in Jordan (see decision 4/CP.22, paragraph 4(d)).
- Strong institutional, policy and legislative framework supported for risk management and adaptation to climate change, while also addressing capacity building needs identified in Jordan NC4 and NAP.
- Strong coordination with other donors/projects/international organizations supported to enhance transparency and complementarity of project results.
- Improved information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the adaptation policies and measures provided (M&E schemes and indicators proposed to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the adaptation policies and actions).
- Different views and experiences of men and women analyzed and used to assess gender responsive adaptation measures.

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

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

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Jordan has prepared Technology Needs Assessment for the sectors and identified a large list of capacity-building needs in the latest policy documents (NAP, NC4, BUR2) and the ICA process for the BUR2 (data needs and collection, institutional and legislative framework for effective climate data management, development of climate indicators, climate change monitoring and reporting frameworks within the UNFCCC, M&E and MRV systems, identification and assessment of adaptation and mitigation measures).

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Financial support needed and received not reported.
- Mechanisms to assess climate finance non-existent.
- Information on technology support received not reported.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on financial support needed and received under Article 9, support needed and received for technology development and transfer under Article 10, capacity-building support needed and received under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, and support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related

capacity-building up to 2022 compiled, assessed and included in the BTR1 by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the decision 5/CMA.3. This particularly focuses on financial support needed and received for development of GHG inventory, climate change mitigation and adaption activities in the country, including capacity building and awareness raising.

- Progress on the level of implementation of the TNA (developed within NC4) provided.
- Possibilities to introduce climate finance monitoring in the MRV system explored, and specific recommendation for follow-up actions provided.

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

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

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Jordan has captured several improvements in previous NCs and BURs related to the information on GHG inventories, mitigation/mitigation actions and their effects, and technology needs assessment.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- Standardize reporting format for improvements is needed.
- Addressing the incompatibility between the existing statistical data available in the country and the IPCC requirements for reporting is needed.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- A self-assessment and stocktaking exercise for preparation of subsequent BTRs completed and used to feed development of the NC5/BTR2.
- Areas of improvement identified by Jordan as well as those identified by the experts as part of the BUR2 technical review processes, accompanied with clear strategy how Jordan is addressing or intends to address areas of improvement, as appropriate.
- Reporting-related capacity-building support needs identified.
- Support provided in strengthening the National Transparency Framework and improved coordination on all governance levels.
- Gender Analysis and Action Plan for the project developed.

COMPONENT 2: DEVELOPMENT OF THE JORDAN'S FIFTH NATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND SECOND BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (NC5/BTR2)

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

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

Under the BTR1, the national inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases will be updated to 2022 in line with MPG requirements and an Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories will be developed.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrang*em*ents in relation to the continued estimation, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports described.
- The GHG inventory series from 2022 as latest year in the BTR1 national inventory will be upgraded for the period of 2023-2024, for the following direct: CO2, CH4, N2O and F-gasses and indirect GHGs: CO, NOX, NMVOCs, SO2 and NH3 (to the extent possible), from following IPCC sectors (a) Energy (b) Industrial

Production and Other Product Use (c) Agriculture, Forest and Land Use Change (AFOLU), and (d) Waste, and all emission factors (EFs) reviewed/generated as appropriate;

- Emissions of the GHGs specified above shall be estimated according to the IPCC 2006 Guidelines, its 2013b supplement and 2019 refinements, using the 2006 IPCC software complemented with the EMEP/EEA Guide work and trended for the period of 2012-2024 for the IPCC sectors listed above and steps of the compilations including AD and EFs documented and archived.
- Implementation of the Quality Assurance and Quality Control Plan supported.
- Higher Tier introduced to the extent possible depending on the available data subsectors;
- Improvement Plan for subsequent inventories (developed within BTR1) implemented, addressing the areas of improvement identified by Jordan itself as well as those identified by the TER team as part of the BTR1 technical review process, as appropriate.
- Methodologies to incorporate the gender perspective in GHG Inventory (developed within BTR1) implemented and capacities of key institutions enhanced (such as training workshop for statistical employees to enhance statistical capacities in data collection, processing, and disaggregation with gender considerations).
- National Inventory Report (NIR) developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1.
- Mechanisms for continued collection of GHG relevant data strengthened, including institutional, legal, and procedural arrangements, for the continued assessment, compilation and timely reporting of national inventory reports and mechanisms with gender considerations in place to produce GHG inventories.

The common reporting tables presented in Annex I to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information in the national inventory reports of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases and follow the outline of the national inventory document presented in Annex V of Decision 5/CMA.3.

2.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided.

Under the BTR1, information on the progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 will be provided and the mitigation scenarios will be revised taking into consideration the energy crises, raising fuel/food prices, circular economy considerations and relevant socio-economic aspects.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- National circumstances and institutional arrangements for NDC development and implementation described.
- Description of the NDC and information on NDC mitigation policies and measures provided, as well as their effects as per the MPGs of decision 18/CMA.1, including co-benefits resulting from mitigation/adaptation actions and economic diversification plans.
- Meaningful youth participation at all levels in policy discussions for NDC supported to inform the NDC and secure buy-in.
- The development of a Roadmap for enhanced NDC implementation supported, as well as Strategy for financing the NDC, that will stipulate most applicable financial mechanisms to ensure NDC implementation.
- Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC provided (M&E schemes and indicators operationalized and enhanced to facilitate clarity, transparency and reporting of the NDC) and used to upscale the national MRV platform with new NDC MRV module.
- Training and capacity-building activities carried out (by ensuring mentorship, transfer of knowledge and good experience from other countries;) for the thematic working groups (established under the previous NCs/BURs) to meet the requirements of the transparency framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.
- Operationalization of the MRV system for tracking NDCs and mainstreaming gender in the NDC supported.

- Implementation of the project's Knowledge Management Strategy supported, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products on the national climate change platform www.unfccc.ba, regionally and on MoEnv, UNDP, GEF and UNFCCC platforms.
- UNFCCC Gender Focal Point and government agencies responsible for gender equality in Jordan engaged to promote leadership roles for women in climate action.

The common tabular formats presented in Annex II to decision 5/CMA.3 will be used for the electronic reporting of the information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving nationally determined contributions under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement.

2.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided.

Under the BTR1, Climate Variability and Climate Change in Jordan will be analyzed by year 2022 and the climate change scenarios for Jordan will be updated with additional indices. The results will be used to revisit the impact assessment of climate change in NC4 and NAP, to conduct new vulnerability and adaptation assessments, (such as water supply, infrastructure, mountains) and to introduce for first time nexus approach (Forest and Biodiversity ecosystems). Forest resources will be analyzed as sinks and creating enabling environment for addressing loss and damage will be supported (identify most suitable institution to become focal point). Different views and experiences of men and women will be analyzed and used to assess gender responsive adaptation measures.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

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

The climate change impacts, and adaptation chapter will follow guidance on BTR outline presented in Annex IV of Dec 5/CMA.3 and MPG requirements as per section IV of Decision 18/CMA.1

2.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided.

Under the BTR1, information on financial support needed and received under Articles 9, 10, 11 and 13 of the Paris Agreement up to 2022 will be provided, along with information on the progress on the level of

implementation of the TNA. Recommendations for introducing climate finance monitoring in the MRV system shall be also provided.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on financial support needed under Article 9, support needed for technology development and transfer under Article 10, capacity-building support needed under Article 11 of the Paris Agreement, support needed and received for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building up to 2024 compiled, assessed and included in the NC5/BTR2 by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the decision 5/CMA.3.
- Support provided in strengthening the National Transparency Framework and improved coordination on all governance levels.
- Most suitable data collection/compiling structure relevant for this chapter proposed, to ensure sustainable process of compilation in future BTRs/NCs.
- Progress on the level of implementation of the TNA (developed within NC4) provided.
- Support provided for implementation of the recommendations related to climate finance monitoring in the MRV system (stipulated in Component 1 of this project proposal).

The final report will include information on support needed and received by using the common tabular formats presented in Annex III to the Decision 5/CMA.3 for the electronic reporting of the information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received, under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement.

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

Under the previous climate change enabling activity projects, Jordan has described progress on research and systematic observations in the country. Activities conducted so far in the field of education and awareness-raising of climate change have been modest. However, Various climate change public awareness activities have been implemented, such as round tables, conferences, expert panels, and climate action week activities, with great focus on transparency and exchange of information. Additionally, Gender Analysis and Action Plan will be developed under Component 1 of this project.

The main gaps and capacity building needs identified are:

- In the education system of Jordan, sufficient attention is not paid to climate change issues, even though the new legislations and policies clearly emphasizes it.
- Environmental education strategies, which will integrate environmental elements, including climate change, into the curricula of primary, secondary, and vocational schools, as well as universities, especially technical, economic, legal, and natural sciences faculties, have not been enacted yet.
- Lack of a systematized approach for enhancing public awareness (no climate change communication strategy/plan).
- Lack of Methodology/tool to capture progress of public awareness/communication activities.
- Generally, there is a limited awareness towards climate change issues and the need for adaptive measures among the public and interested parties.
- There is also a need for greater involvement of civil society and enhanced advocacy.

Under this project output, the following activities will be undertaken:

- Information on climate systematic observations in the country prepared.
- Action plan prepared to address Research and Systematic observation needs for future BTRs/NCs.
- Capacity-building trainings to be implemented, based on TTE recommendations of BUR2 and TER recommendation for BTR1, using training of trainer's mode to the extent possible (in partnership with local

universities or research institutes), including activities addressing gender aspects of climate change in Jordan.

- Develop study on how to introduce climate change in the curricula of all levels of formal education (with best practices from the other countries) and recommend the best model for Jordan.
- Conduct training(s) for representatives of ministry of education, on the causes and effects of climate change and their integration into education curricula and standards.
- Organize expert meetings on linking non-formal education and private and public enterprises with the aim of adapting to climate change and mitigating its consequences.
- Climate Change Communication Plan developed for the project, to enhance public awareness and equip Jordanians with knowledge to increase their resilience to climate change.
- One inclusive source point for information and communication assigned for the project developed for adaptation and mitigation data exchange and transparency and disseminated widely and make sure it is accessible for everyone (men and women, including those from vulnerable groups such as people with disabilities).
- Climate Change Public Awareness Survey designed and conducted ensuring that perceptions of both men and women are captured and analyzed. Results analyzed and transparently published on the selected platform.
- Educational and promotional materials produced and distributed, intended for vulnerable population groups and the general population during extremely high or low temperatures, episodes of air pollution, floods etc. that contain guidelines for the protection of public health.
- Awareness and knowledge of the general population and vulnerable population groups raised about the impact of climate change on health. This includes additional education of the population on how to live and behave in extreme weather/climate situations (extremely high or low temperatures, air pollution episodes, contamination of drinking water and food, floods, droughts, etc.), suggesting measures and recommendations on how to behave in these situations.
- Project Knowledge Management Strategy implemented, capturing among other, lessons learned and recommendations for next BTRs.
- Implementation of the Gender Analysis and Action Plan supported.
- Design and implement gender responsive public awareness campaign(s) to promote BTR1-NC5/BTR2 results.

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

Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training, and public awareness, will be prepared in accordance with applicable guidelines in decisions 17/CP.8, as appropriate (para. 43 of 1/CP.24).

COMPONENT 3: COMPILATION AND SUBMISSION OF THE REPORTS

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

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

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

Following the completion of the above outputs and outcomes, the First Biennial Transparency and Second Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication Report will be compiled according to the guidelines, requirements and formats set by the MPGs. In this respect, the final format will follow the outline for

Biennial Transparency Report and apply common reporting tables and tabular formats presented in 5/CMA.3. Supplemental chapters on research and systemic observation and on education, training and public awareness will be compiled in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8. The compilation and approval process of the BTR1 and BTR2/NC5 will be conducted in close consultation with all relevant national stakeholders. Once finalized, the documents will be edited and submitted to the UNFCCC Secretariat for posting and dissemination. The BTR1 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2024 and the BTR2/NC5 is expected to be finalized and submitted to the UNFCCC by December 2026.

COMPONENT 4: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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

4.1.1. Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled.

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

4.1.3. End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.

Monitoring and Evaluation activities will be executed in line with the M&E plan described under Chapter VI – Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan.

B. KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

The project will put specific focus on improving Climate Change Knowledge Management in Jordan. A Climate Change Knowledge Management (KM) Strategy shall be developed, proposing ways to enhance, capture and share the project results and knowledge products more broadly and effectively, to develop new opportunities and enhance transparency of knowledge products on the MoEnv platform and on UNDP, GEF and UNFCCC platforms. The KM Strategy shall be implemented within the project duration, in order to put sustainable practices in place for capturing and sharing knowledge products, as well as to make them easily accessible and consumable by policy makers, practitioners, academia, private sector and other key organizations.

C. PARTNERSHIPS

Just as in earlier communications and BUR preparations, several national institutions will play key roles in the preparation of the BTR1-NC5/BTR2. Among these, the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) which will play as responsible party of the project due to its established competence and technical expertise in executing inventory actions, as evidenced through its involvement in previous BURs and NCs undertakings. Furthermore, national institutes will have an important role as data providers for the GHG inventories (e.g., Department of Statistics) and the development of mitigation scenarios.

Moreover, the project will involve the Jordanian National Climate Change Committee (JNCCC) which was established in 2019 pursuant to the climate change bylaw number 79 for the year 2019 The national climate change committee is headed by the Minister of Environment, and includes the Secretary Generals of the most climate change concerned government institutions, namely: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Social of Development, Ministry of Local Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Education, as well as, the Mayor Amman City and Commissioner of Environment at Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority.

Also, research institutions, NGOs and academia will play a key role in the development of the mitigation scenarios, in particular assumptions regarding sector-specific mitigation plans and in updating the baseline scenario as well as the adaptation analysis based on the most recent available data.

Private sector, civil society and academia will also be involved as advisors for the identification of mitigation actions and their environmental, social and economic feasibility and impact.

In line with the Doha work program (namely activities related to the "Other Information sections"), several agencies and organization such as Ministries of Education and Higher Education will also be involved to enhance their capacities.

Finally, it is important to note that further and deeper inclusion of Universities, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance and Greater Amman Municipality in the BTR1-NC5/ BTR2 process is necessary to ensure its sustainability. It is important to highlight that these agencies (especially the universities) considered very important partners since they have the experience in conducting the inventories and mitigation analysis.

The Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects as presented in the Table 1 below, to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

Table 1. Complementary Projects

Project Name	Timeframe	Baseline Information	Linkages with BTR1 – NC5/BTR2
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) supported by GIZ	*2021*	*Overall objective:* Supports the government to integrate climate change-related risks, coping strategies and opportunities into ongoing development planning and budgeting processes including advanced adaptation coordination (with Standard Optative Procedures and M&E Framework for data management), gender sensitive indicators and a system to collect data, capacity building on adaptation.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to data collection, exchange and relevant indicators and enhance monitoring by adding adaptation module in the MRV platform.
Building Resilience to Cope with Climate Change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector.	2022 -2026	The project aims to build the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions in Jordan, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, increasing resilience of water management systems as well as the agricultural sector to climate change. The project will be implemented jointly with FAO, Ministry of Environment, Ministry	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to building the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions in Jordan, addressing the needs of vulnerable groups, increase the resilience of water management systems as well

Project Name	Timeframe	Baseline Information	Linkages with BTR1 – NC5/BTR2
		of Water and Irrigation and Ministry of Agriculture.	as agricultural resources to climate change
UNDP Climate Promise, NDC to inform Green Recovery	2021	The project aims to advance the key outputs of the Climate Promise program, including better alignment between sectoral strategies and NDCs, mobilizing finance for climate action in vulnerable sectors, engaging youth and women in climate innovation, and encouraging south-south collaboration.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will support the UNDP climate promise through providing enhanced monitoring tools and data exchange between the sectors and NDCs
UNDP-Canada Mitigating Climate Change through Solid Waste Management in Southern Jordan Project	2022	The project is designed to address climate change mitigation measures in Jordan and particularly in the Southern Region of the country through controlling the impact of landfilling waste and introducing the circular and green economy instead, to create income generation opportunities and improve livelihood opportunities for the local community women and youth.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will support the project through providing tools for GHG monitoring and accounting towards improving resource conservation and protection of the environment.
Enhancing Country Resilience and Improving Disaster Risk and Crisis Management in Jordan	2023	The overall goal of the project is to contribute to enhanced resilience of the country. This shall be achieved through strengthened capacities of the national and local stakeholders and institutions involved, through improved management procedures and coordination mechanisms, and through the systematic inclusion of streamlined DRR policy into national (development) strategies.	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance implementation of the recommendations related to building the adaptive capacity of communities and institutions in Jordan
Disaster Risk Reduction Initiative in	*2022*	*Overall objective:* The project will provide information on local climate risks and DRR activities	The BTR1-NC5/BTR2 will enhance loss and damage governance (identify most suitable loss and damage focal

Project Name	Timeframe	Baseline Information	Linkages with BTR1 – NC5/BTR2
Jordan project, (UNDP)		that will be incorporated into transparency activities.	point) and identify entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country.
Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency Global Support Program – CBIT GSP ***(UNEP-UNDP)***	*2022-2027*	The CBIT-GSP is a five-year global climate transparency project, funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), implemented by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and executed by the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC). The project is aimed at supporting developing countries in the transition to the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) and its Biennial Transparency Reports under the Paris Agreement. The CBIT-GSP project also offers various other support to countries, such as the quality review of country's transparency reports, the provision of a dedicated gender toolkit (forthcoming), global meetings, webinars, and knowledge products.	Through the CBIT GSP and the regional networks capacity building and knowledge exchanged activities, the BTR1 – NC5/BTR2 will contribute and benefit from various activities provided including in-person workshops and trainings, e.g., on NDC tracking, virtual knowledge-sharing events among countries, e.g., on tracking support needed and received, and national support activities, e.g., recommendations for institutional arrangements in countries or the identification of indicators for a country's NDC.

D. RISKS

There are six major risks identified (two Strategic and four Operational), most of which are related to data unavailability or willingness to share data. All identified risks are described and addressed in Annex 6 – UNDP Risk Register.

Two risks have been evaluated as **Moderate** i.e., "Government institutions, public and private companies may be unable to provide/process data due to insufficient technical and human capacity," and "Lack of coordination between ministries and agencies" which may result in that the BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 would not be fully consistent with relevant national strategic priorities. Therefore, during the project implementation, the project team shall provide necessary technical assistance in data collection and processing complemented with international/regional expertise when needed. Moreover, the KM strategy will guarantee that the acquired knowledge will remain in the institutions.

Social and Environmental Screening has been conducted and identified three potential social and environmental risks addressed in the SESP template (see Annex 5). The overall project risk categorization has been assessed as low.

E. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders has been done during the project preparation phase, and is envisaged during implementation, monitoring and evaluation phases to enhance the ownership of the NC and BTR processes and makes these reports more

responsive to national needs. The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation in collectively addressing climate change issues and challenges under a transparent and open dialogue with the involvement of all relevant stakeholders at all levels: state, entity and local levels. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with a particular emphasis on related sectors.

This project proposal has been developed in consultation with relevant experts, government staff, policymakers and NGOs who participated in the previous NC/BUR exercises. Their views and needs were integrated into the design of this new enabling activity project.

In addition, to bring the voice of Jordan to global and regional fora, the project will explore opportunities for meaningful participation in specific events where UNDP could support engagement with the global development discourse on climate change and climate resilience. The project will furthermore provide opportunities for regional cooperation with countries that are implementing initiatives on decarbonisation and green development in geopolitical, social and environmental contexts relevant to the proposed project in Jordan.

A detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan is presented in Annex 8 – Stakeholder Engagement Plan.

F. GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

Gender-related project activities will build upon the previous efforts of Jordan to mainstream gender into climate change policy documents (including NCs and BURs), within various projects and regional initiatives such as the Global Support Programme. A Gender Analysis (see Annex 9) has been undertaken during the project preparation phase to present an overview of the gender issues in Jordan, and the different ways that women, girls, boys, and men are affected by the climate change, and to identify those areas where data and information on gender and climate change is not available with priorities, and steps to fill the existing gaps. The analysis identifies issues relevant to the preparation of the NCs/BTRs and examines gender-mainstreaming opportunities in order for the project to be designed and implemented in a gender-responsive way, while conforming to the 2018 Guidance to Advance Gender Equality in the Global Environmental Facility (GEF) projects and programs.

A significant barrier in achieving gender responsive climate reporting is the lack of sex disaggregated data (identified in all climate change relevant policy documents in the country, such as National Adaptation Plan, NDC, etc. The project will result in collection of vast pool of non-traditional data which will be analyzed to better understand the relationship between climate change and gender. The results will be used to bring this issue to the attention of all relevant stakeholders, and to build gender-responsive BTR1 and NC5/BTR2. The results and recommendations will be also captured as an important knowledge product and will be widely shared with decision makers to increase their knowledge on gender and climate change to modify existing climate change relevant support to vulnerable groups or create new gender responsive socio-economic benefits or services.

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

The project will develop gender action plan during the inception phase to ensure that the deliverables will be gender-sensitive and the project intervention logical framework will include gender-specific measures in the activities, such as working to maximize women's participation in capacity-building activities and project management structure and their decision-making power. In line with the Results Architecture for GEF-8, the project will report on direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, as a co-benefit of the GEF investment. Gender activities will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation, and women's leadership
- Coherence

- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting

G. INNOVATIVENESS, SUSTAINABILITY AND POTENTIAL FOR SCALING UP

This project introduces several innovation features/tools: 1) Provide vast pool of non-traditional gender-related data to enable the enhanced NDC to become gender responsive; 2) it will pilot identify and quantify NDC-SDG linkages, and 3) Inclusion of Universities strongly in the processes to build their capacities so that they become trainers for future reporting activities.

The preparation process of the previous National Communications and Biennial Update Reports to the Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC, has contributed to the institutional strengthening of the Ministry of Environment Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, as competent lead institutions for the application of the Convention as well as of other relevant institutions at national level. This project will additionally improve the sustainability for preparation/revision of future NCs/BTRs/NDCs/NAPs and will facilitate the reporting requirements to the UNFCCC. Active participation by all stakeholders in the monitoring and assessment of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures will be facilitated to ensure ownership and sustainability. This project is designed to be sustainable in two ways:

1. The project focuses on strengthening and utilizing the capacity of existing institutions rather than creating new structures.
2. The project shifts from a project-based reporting to a continuous process model.

The potential to scale up of certain outcomes of the project is high, as good practices shall be systematically captured and shared with other countries. There is also a significant potential to scale up training materials, toolkits, and software applications created by the project in other countries in the region.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

The Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) has been identified as the Implementing Partner. UNDP, together with the MoEnv will ensure synergies are built with other relevant ongoing initiatives and will ensure that key stakeholders are involved early and throughout project execution as partners for development. They will also foster the dialogue with other cooperation agencies addressing climate change related issues such as (not limited to): FAO, EU, NGOs and local communities. The project will involve the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), an established NGO, as the responsible party of the project as it has demonstrated its capacity and technical expertise in conducting inventory actions, as evidenced by its involvement in previous BURs and NCs activities.

Project Management

The project will be implemented under Support to NIM modality. UNDP in coordination with MoEnv is accountable to the GEF for the implementation of this project. This includes overseeing project execution undertaken by the Implementing Partner to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with UNDP and GEF policies and procedures. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function and presents to the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and attends PSC meetings as a non-voting member. A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP.

Project progress will be managed by the Project Manager, with the support of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and the Project Steering Committee (PSC). The PMU will be based at the MoEnv premises and will be responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision of responsible party, consultants and sub-contractors. The MoEnv will designate a senior official of the Climate Change Directorate as the National Project Director and will be responsible for overall guidance to project management, including adherence to the AWP and achievement of planned results as outlined in the PRODOC and for the use of GEF funds through effective management and well-established project review and monitoring mechanisms. The National Project Director will ensue coordination with various ministries and agencies.

The PSC will be established to provide guidance and assist with decision-making. The PSU is the most senior, dedicated oversight for the project and will be comprised from high-level representation of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), the Ministry of Environment (IP) and UNDP.

The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process will be discussed during the inception workshop.

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table 2. Project Result Framework

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s): SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss. SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. SDG 14: Sustainably manage and protect marine and coastal ecosystems from pollution. SDG 11: Making cities safe and sustainable.
This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD): CPD Outcome 2. Enhanced national resource management models that ensure equitable access to water, food, and clean energy for all, address climate related and other risks, and empower local communities as agents of change for responsible production and consumption

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	**Baseline**	**End of Project Target**
Project Objective:	To assist Government of Jordan in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report (BTR1 –NC5/BTR2) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA).		
	Mandatory Indicator 1: # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	0	200 (at least 50% women).
Project component 1	**Development of the Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)**		
Project Outcome 1.1 **Jordan's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report**	**Indicator 2:** National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2012-2022 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1	NIR submitted as separate document within BUR2. *Source: UNFCCC website*	NIR up to 2022 submitted to UNFCCC as separate document by December 2024.
	Indicator3: Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.	The preparations of previous NCs and BURs have not followed the MPGs and the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3	Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received is compiled up to 2022 as part of the BTR1 and up to 2024 as part of the NC5/BTR2 in line with MPG requirements and by using the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline	End of Project Target
	Indicator 4: Extent to which NDC analysis include gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data	Jordan NDC contain gender equity consideration and sex disaggregated data however gender related data is yet to be collected and analysed.	Gender-related data are provided and used to complete NDC related analysis.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 1.1	1.1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2022, for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. 1.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2022 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided. 1.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2022 provided. 1.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2022 provided. 1.1.5 Areas of improvement and other relevant information, including gender described.		
Project component 2	**Development of the Jordan's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2)**		
Outcome 2.1 **Jordan's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report**	**Indicator 5:** National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2012-2024 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1	NIR submitted as separate document within BUR2.	NIR up to 2024 submitted to UNFCCC as separate document by Dec 2026.
	Indicator 6: Availability of a functioning MRV system to track progress of NDC implementation, adaptation actions and monitoring support needed and received.	MRV system to track the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions has been developed but not operationalized yet.	MRV system is operational and used to track progress of NDC implementation and adaptation actions and the status of gender mainstreaming in the NDC. A climate finance module has been introduced as part of the MRV system to monitor financial support needed and received.
	Indicator 7: Extent to which MRV Systems include gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data	MRV system has been developed but not operationalized for all sector yet and does not include sex disaggregated data.	Gender considerations and sex disaggregated data introduced as part of the MRV system and used to track NDC progress.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 2.1	2.1.1 National inventory report of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases updated to 2024 for the sectors of Energy, IPPU, AFOLU and Waste, using 2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories. 2.1.2 Information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving the NDC up to 2024 provided, including estimates of emissions avoided. 2.1.3 Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation up to 2024 provided. 2.1.4 Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support needed and received up to 2024 provided. 2.1.5 Information on research, systemic observation, education, training, public awareness and gender provided, in accordance with applicable guidelines in 17/CP.8 and 6/CP.25.		

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 20 indicators)	Baseline	End of Project Target
Project component 3	**Compilation and submission of the reports**		
Outcome 3.1 **Jordan's BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government and submitted to UNFCCC**	**Indicator 8:** Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report submitted to UNFCCC.	Three National Communications submitted to UNFCCC. Two Biennial Update Reports submitted to UNFCCC. The Fourth National Communication should be submitted by May 2023, following the Governmental adoption procedure. Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and revised NDC submitted to UNFCCC.	BTR1 submitted to UNFCCC by Dec 2024.
	Indicator 9: Jordan's Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report submitted to UNFCCC		NC5/BTR2 submitted to UNFCCC by Dec 2026.
Outputs to achieve Outcome 3.1	3.1.1 BTR1 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process, and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2024. 3.1.2 NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted in transparent and participatory process, and submitted to UNFCCC by December 2026.		
Project component 4	**Monitoring and Evaluation**		
Outcome 4.1 **Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated**	**Indicator 10:** # of monitoring report compiled	0	6 (1 Inception Workshop Report, 4 Annual Status Survey, 1 End of Project Report).
Outputs to achieve Outcome 4.1	4.1.1 Inception workshop organized, and Inception Report compiled. 4.1.2 Project annual financial and progress reports and Annual Status Surveys prepared. 4.1.3 End of Project report including lessons learnt compiled.		

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP (including guidance on GEF project revisions) and UNDP Evaluation Policy. **The UNDP Country Office is responsible for ensuring full compliance with all UNDP project M&E requirements including project monitoring, UNDP quality assurance requirements, quarterly risk management, and evaluation requirements.**

Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements will be undertaken in accordance with the GEF Monitoring Policy and the GEF Evaluation Policy and other relevant GEF policies[5]. The M&E plan and budget included below will guide the GEF-specific M&E activities to be undertaken by this project.

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed – including during the Project Inception Workshop - and will be detailed in the Inception Report.

Minimum project monitoring and reporting requirements as required by the GEF:

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

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

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

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

[5] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

Final/End of Project Report:
Six months before the project ends, the project team will organize the end of project workshop to present the final results and the way forward (to agree on priorities, follow up projects and their implementation modality). The project team will prepare the End of Project Report 3 months before the operational closure. This comprehensive report will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The End of Project Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lessons learned and opportunities for scaling up.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy[6] and the GEF policy on public involvement[7].

[6] See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/
[7] See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans.

Monitoring Plan: The project results, corresponding indicators and mid-term and end-of-project targets in the project results framework will be monitored by the Project Management Unit annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation. If baseline data for some of the results indicators is not yet available, it will be collected during the first year of project implementation. Project risks, as outlined in the risk register, will be monitored quarterly.

Table 4. Monitoring Plan

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Objective: To assist Government of Jordan in the preparation and submission of its First Biennial Transparency Report and a combined Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report (BTR1 – NC5/BTR2) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Paris Agreement (PA)	**Indicator 1:** # direct project beneficiaries disaggregated by gender (individual people)	200 (at least 50% women)	Number of people from the partner institutions, as well as participants of the planned project workshops and trainings. The target is defined by envisaging 8 persons per governmental institution (at least 25 institutions).	Participants lists from the events, trainings, conferences, or technical meetings disaggregated by gender. Representatives of the Project Board disaggregated by gender. The MRV platform users disaggregated by gender.	Annually	Project Manager	Signed lists of the events, trainings, conferences or technical meetings. Nominated representatives of the Project Board. Nominated persons to use the MRV platform.	Risk: Insufficient attention to climate change issues on the part of the government due to other pressing concerns might hinder project implementation. Assumption: Political support and consensus for the BTR/NC process will continue.
Project Outcome 1 **Jordan's BTR1 developed as stand-alone report**	**Indicator 2:** National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period	1 NIR covering period 2012-2022 submitted to UNFCCC	NIR will be prepared in line with 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for identified	Annual Status Survey	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: Timely and accurate data necessary to meet the new reporting requirements may not be available.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	2012-2022 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1		key categories including and excluding land use, land-use change and forestry categories, with quantitative estimate and qualitative discussion of the NIR uncertainty.					
	Indicator 3: Progress in reporting on NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received in compliance with MPG requirements.	Information on the status of NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support and needed and received is compiled up to 2022 as part of the BTR1 and up to 2024 as part of the NC5/BTR2 in line with MPG requirements and by using the common reporting tables and tabular formats of Decision 5/CMA.3	The indicator will assess on what extent is the information on the status NDC implementation, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received reported in compliance with Decision 18/CMA.1 and 5/CMA.3.	Annual Status Survey End of Project Report	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: Timely and accurate data necessary to meet new reporting requirements under the ETF may not be available.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	Indicator 4: Extent to which NDC analysis include gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data.	Gender-related data are provided and used to complete NDC related analysis.	The indicator will assess on what extent gender-related data are available and used for NDC analysis.	Annual Status Survey End of Project Report	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: Timely and accurate data necessary to meet new reporting requirements may not be available.
Project Outcome 2 **Jordan's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report**	**Indicator 5:** National Inventory Report (NIR) covering period 2012-2024 developed in accordance with the MPGs contained in chapter II of decision 18/CMA.1	1 NIR covering period 2012-2024 submitted to UNFCCC	NIR will be prepared in line with 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories for identified key categories including and excluding land use, land-use change. and forestry categories, with quantitative estimate and qualitative discussion of the NIR uncertainty.	Annual Status Survey End of Project Report	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: Timely and accurate data necessary to meet new reporting requirements may not be available.
	Indicator 6: Availability of a functioning	MRV system is operational and used to track progress of NDC	The indicator will assess and the status of the operationalizati	Annual Status Survey	Annually	Project Manager	MRV platform and the number of its nominated users.	Assumption: Capacity-building activities and trainings are carried out on the application of the

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
	MRV system to track progress of NDC implementation, adaptation actions and monitoring support needed and received	implementation and adaptation actions and the status of gender mainstreaming in the NDC. A climate finance module has been introduced as part of the MRV system to monitor financial support needed and received.	on of the MRV system and on what extent the system is used to aid the preparation of the BTR1 and NC5/BTR2.	End of Project Report				MRV platform to a wide-range of stakeholders.
	Indicator 7: Extent to which MRV Systems include gender equity considerations and sex disaggregated data	Gender considerations and sex disaggregated data introduced as part of the MRV system and used to track NDC progress.	The indicator will assess on what extent gender-related data are available, analysed and used In MRV system.	Annual Status Survey End of Project Report	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: Timely and accurate data necessary to meet new reporting requirements may not be available.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
Project Outcome 3 **Jordan's BTR1 and NC5/BTR2 compiled, adopted by the Government, and submitted to UNFCCC**	**Indicator 8:** Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report submitted to UNFCCC	1 report submitted to UNFCCC	BTR1 is prepared in line with the Modalities, procedures, and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3	Annual Status Survey	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: The climate change issues not high on the political agenda of the country (due to other economic and social issues) and thus BTR1 not adopted by the Government(s) on time.
	Indicator 9: Jordan's Second Biennial Transparency and Fifth National Communication Report submitted to UNFCCC	1 combined report submitted to UNFCCC	NC5/BTR2 is prepared in line with the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (Decision 18/CMA.1) and	Annual Status Survey End of Project Report	Annually	Project Manager	UNFCCC web site	Risk: The climate change issues not high on the political agenda of the country (due to other economic and social issues) and thus NC5/BTR2 not adopted by the Government(s) on time.

Results Monitoring	Indicators	Targets	Description of indicators and targets	Data source/Collection Methods	Frequency	Responsible for data collection	Means of verification	Risks/Assumptions
			the guidance on operationalizing the MPGs as per Decision 5/CMA.3					
Project Outcome 4 **Project regularly monitored, inception workshop organized, lessons learned compiled and disseminated**	**Indicator 10:** # of monitoring report compiled	6 (1 Inception Workshop Report, 4 Annual Status Survey, 1 End of Project Report)	This indicator will assess whether key monitoring reports are prepared as envisaged by the project.	Confirmation of the availability of the envisaged reports. Interview with the Project Manager.	Annually	Project Manager	Monitoring Reports submitted to UNDP NCE Regional Team and shared with Project Board members.	No risk identified.

Table 5. Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget

GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget[8] (US$)	Time frame
	GEF grant	
Inception Workshop	USD 5,000	Within two months of the date First Disbursement
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	None	Quarterly, annually
Measurement of Means of Verification for Project Progress and Performance (measured on an annual basis)	None	Annually
(2) consultation and (2) validation workshops to validate the results	USD 20,000	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	None	On-going
Monitor of Gender Action Plan	USD 10,000	On-going
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	USD 10,000	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	None for time of RSS, and UNDP CO	Costs associated with missions, workshops, BPPS expertise etc. can be charged to the project budget.
Supervision missions	None[9]	Annually
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	None	To be determined.
End of project workshop	USD 5,000	
Total indicative cost	USD 50,000	

[8] Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses.
[9] The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Section 1: General roles and responsibilities in the projects' governance mechanism

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the *Ministry of Environment*

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

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

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

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive, and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Overseeing the management of project risks as included in this project document and new risks that may emerge during project implementation.
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets.
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan.
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

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

- Manage the overall conduct of the project`s activities.
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the approved workplan.
- Execute activities on behalf of the Ministry of Environment by managing personnel, goods and services and trainings, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work.
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring plan, and update the plan as required.
- Provide support for completion of assessments required by UNDP, spot checks and audits.
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports.
- Monitor progress, watch for plan deviations, and make course corrections when needed within project board-agreed tolerances to achieve results.
- Ensure that changes are controlled, and problems addressed.
- Perform regular progress reporting to the project board as agreed with the board, including measures to address challenges and opportunities.
- Prepare and submit financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis.
- Manage and monitor the project risks – including social and environmental risks - initially identified and submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log.
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation.

- Prepare revisions to the multi-year workplan, as needed, as well as annual and quarterly plans if required.
- Prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop.
- Assess major and minor amendments to the project (as per the GEF policy on amendments10)
- Monitor implementation plans including the gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan, and any environmental and social management plans.
- Monitor and track progress against the GEF Core indicators.
- Prepare the End of Project report and complete the NC/BTR Annual Status Surveys.

Project stakeholders and target groups: The project will ensure meaningful, effective, informed participation of all stakeholders including line ministries, agencies, civil society, women organization, academia, private sector, and international partners. The stakeholder engagement will be conducted in a gender-responsive and inclusive manner, identifying potentially affected vulnerable and marginalized groups and providing them opportunities to participate and contribute. The identified stakeholders have been engaged during the project formulation process and later on during the implementation of the project, to make sure their views and inputs are received and taken into consideration.

Please refer to the detailed Stakeholder Engagement Plan under Annex 8.

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

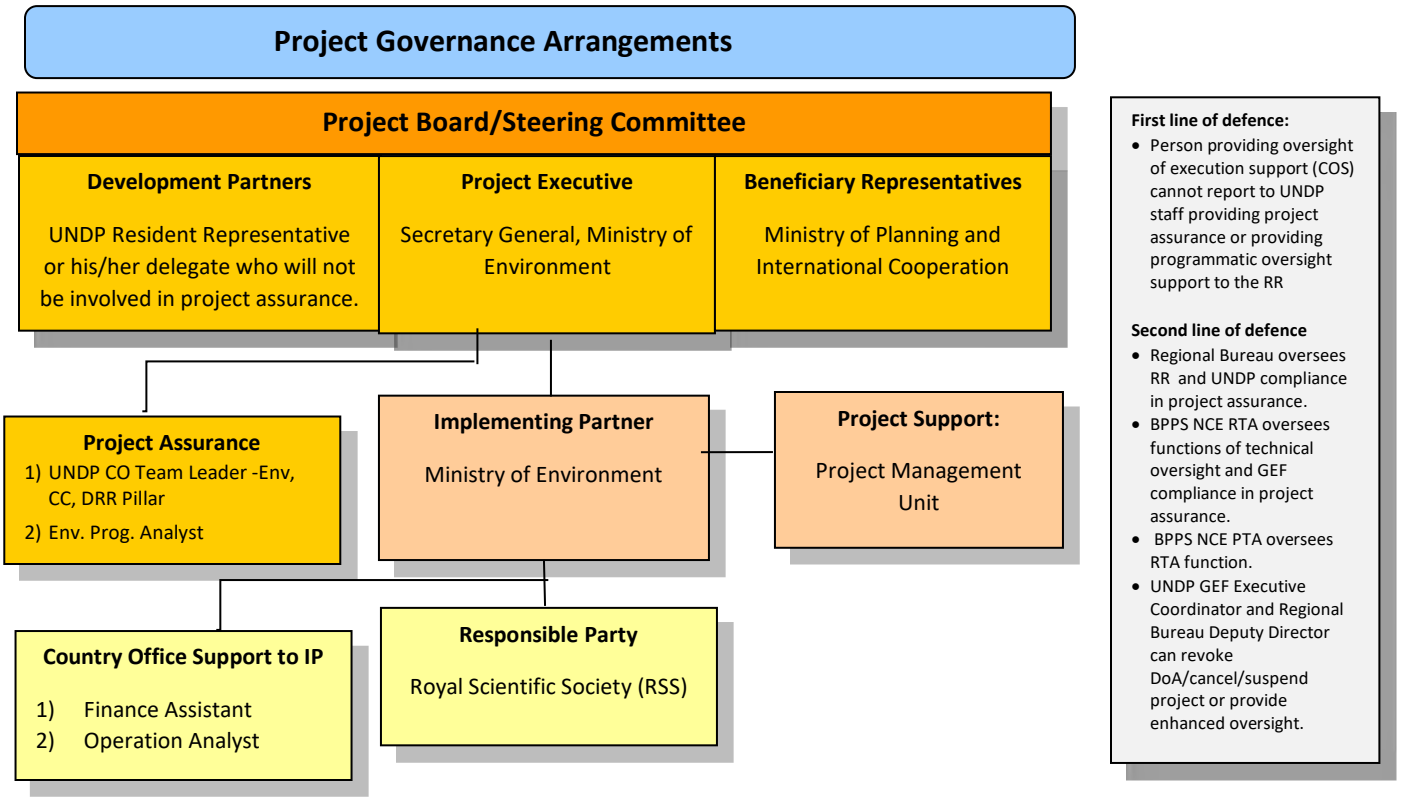
A firewall will be maintained between the delivery of project oversight and quality assurance performed by UNDP and charged to the GEF Fee and any support to project execution performed by UNDP (as requested by and agreed to by both the Implementing Partner and GEF) and may be charged to the GEF project management costs (only if approved by GEF). The segregation of functions and firewall provisions for UNDP in this case is described in the next section.

Section 2: Project governance structure.

The project organisation structure is the following:

Figure 1. Project Governance Structure

10 https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/GEF_Guidelines_Project_Program_Cycle_Policy_20200731.pdf



The UNDP Resident Representative assumes full responsibility and accountability for oversight and quality assurance of this Project and ensures its timely implementation in compliance with the GEF-specific requirements and UNDP's Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP), its Financial Regulations and Rules and Internal Control Framework. A representative of the UNDP Country Office will assume the assurance role and will present assurance findings to the Project Board, and therefore attends Project Board meetings as a non-voting member.

UNDP project support*:* The Implementing Partner and GEF OFP have requested UNDP to provide support services in the amount of *USD$ 27,530* for the full duration of the project, and the GEF has agreed for UNDP to provide such execution support services and for the cost of these services to be charged to the project budget.. The execution support services – whether financed from the project budget of other sources – have been set out in detail and agreed between UNDP Country Office and the Implementing Partner in a Letter of Agreement (LOA). This LOA is attached to this Project Document.

To ensure the strict independence required by the GEF and in accordance with the UNDP Internal Control Framework, these execution services will be delivered independent from the GEF-specific oversight and quality assurance services.

Section 3: Segregation of duties and firewalls vis-à-vis UNDP representation on the project board:

As noted in the Minimum Fiduciary Standards for GEF Partner Agencies, in cases where a GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) carries out both implementation oversight and execution of a project, the GEF Partner Agency (i.e. UNDP) must separate its project implementation oversight and execution duties, and describe in the relevant project document a: 1) Satisfactory institutional arrangement for the separation of implementation oversight and executing functions in different departments of the GEF Partner Agency; and 2) Clear lines of responsibility, reporting and accountability within the GEF Partner Agency between the project implementation oversight and execution functions.

In this case, UNDP's implementation oversight role in the project – as represented in the project board and via the project assurance function – is performed by UNDP Resident Representative, Team Leader of the Environment, Climate Change and DRR Pillar and Environment Programme Analyst UNDP's execution role in the project (as requested by the implementing partner and approved by the GEF) is performed by the Finance Analyst and Operations Analyst reporting to the Operation Manager.

Section 4: Roles and Responsiblities of the Project Organization Strucutre:

a) Project Board: All UNDP projects must be governed by a multi-stakeholder board or committee established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The Project Board (also called the Project Steering Committee) is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for a project.

The two main (mandatory) roles of the project board are as follows:

1) **High-level oversight of the execution of the project by the Implementing Partner** (as explained in the "Provide Oversight" section of the POPP). This is the primary function of the project board and includes annual (and as-needed) assessments of any major risks to the project, and decisions/agreements on any management actions or remedial measures to address them effectively. The Project Board reviews evidence of project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, evaluations, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The Project Board is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results.
2) **Approval of strategic project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner** with a view to assess and manage risks, monitor and ensure the overall achievement of projected results and impacts and ensure long term sustainability of project execution decisions of the Implementing Partner (as explained in the "Manage Change" section of the POPP).

Requirements to serve on the Project Board:

- ✓ Agree to the Terms of Reference of the Board and the rules on protocols, quorum and minuting.
- ✓ Meet annually; at least once.
- ✓ Disclose any conflict of interest in performing the functions of a Project Board member and take all measures to avoid any real or perceived conflicts of interest. This disclosure must be documented and kept on record by UNDP.
- ✓ Discharge the functions of the Project Board in accordance with UNDP policies and procedures.
- ✓ Ensure highest levels of transparency and ensure Project Board meeting minutes are recorded and shared with project stakeholders.

Responsibilities of the Project Board:

- ✓ Consensus decision making:
    - The project board provides overall overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation.
    - Review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report;

- The project board is responsible for making management decisions by consensus.
- In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.
- In case consensus cannot be reached within the Board, the UNDP representative on the board will mediate to find consensus and, if this cannot be found, will take the final decision to ensure project implementation is not unduly delayed

✓ Oversee project execution:
- Agree on project manager's tolerances as required, within the parameters outlined in the project document, and provide direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager's tolerances are exceeded.
- Appraise annual work plans prepared by the Implementing Partner for the Project; review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner.
- Address any high-level project issues as raised by the project manager and project assurance;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by UNDP and the donor and refer such proposed major and minor amendments to the UNDP BPPS Nature, Climate and Energy Executive Coordinator (and the GEF, as required by GEF policies);
- Provide high-level direction and recommendations to the project management unit to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily and according to plans.
- Track and monitor co-financed activities and realisation of co-financing amounts of this project.
- Approve the Inception Report, GEF annual project implementation reports, mid-term review and terminal evaluation reports.
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project.

✓ Risk Management:
- Provide guidance on evolving or materialized project risks and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks.
- Review and update the project risk register and associated management plans based on the information prepared by the Implementing Partner. This includes risks related that can be directly managed by this project, as well as contextual risks that may affect project delivery or continued UNDP compliance and reputation but are outside of the control of the project. For example, social and environmental risks associated with co-financed activities or activities taking place in the project's area of influence that have implications for the project.
- Address project-level grievances.

✓ Coordination:
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes.
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities.

Composition of the Project Board: The composition of the Project Board must include individuals assigned to the following three roles:

1. **Project Executive:** This is an individual who represents ownership of the project and chairs (or co-chairs) the Project Board. The Executive usually is the senior national counterpart for nationally implemented projects (typically from the same entity as the Implementing Partner), and it must be UNDP for projects that are direct implementation (DIM). In exceptional cases, two individuals from different entities can co-share this role and/or co-chair the Project Board. If the project executive co-chairs the project board with representatives of another category, it typically does so with a development partner representative. The Project Executive is: Dr. Mohammad Al-Khashashneh, Secretary General- Ministry of Environment.
2. **Beneficiary Representative(s):** Individuals or groups representing the interests of those groups of stakeholders who will ultimately benefit from the project. Their primary function within the board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often representatives from civil society, industry associations, or other government entities benefiting from the project can fulfil

this role. There can be multiple beneficiary representatives in a Project Board. The Beneficiary representative is Marwan Al Refai, Secretary General – Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

3. **Development Partner(s**): Individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned that provide funding, strategic guidance and/or technical expertise to the project. The Development Partner(s) is Majida Al Assaf, UNDP Deputy Representative in Country Office Jordan.

b) **Project Assurance:** Project assurance is the responsibility of each project board member; however, UNDP has a distinct assurance role for all UNDP projects in carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. UNDP performs quality assurance and supports the Project Board (and Project Management Unit) by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions, including compliance with the risk management and social and environmental standards of UNDP. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. Project assurance is totally independent of project execution.

A designated representative of UNDP playing the project assurance role is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative. It should be noted that while in certain cases UNDP's project assurance role across the project may encompass activities happening at several levels (e.g. global, regional), at least one UNDP representative playing that function must, as part of their duties, specifically attend board meeting and provide board members with the required documentation required to perform their duties. The UNDP representative playing the main project assurance function are: Dr. Nedal Al-Ouran, Team Leader, Environment, Climate Change and DRR Pillar, and Rana S. Saleh, Environment Programme Analyst.

c) **Project Management – Execution of the Project:** The Project Manager (PM) (also called project coordinator) is the senior most representative of the Project Management Unit (PMU) and is responsible for the overall day-to-day management of the project on behalf of the Implementing Partner, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, responsible parties, consultants and sub-contractors. The project manager typically presents key deliverables and documents to the board for their review and approval, including progress reports, annual work plans, adjustments to tolerance levels and risk registers.

Roles and responsibilities of the PMU members are detailed in the Annex 7.
A designated representative of the PMU is expected to attend all board meetings and support board processes as a non-voting representative.
The primary PMU representative attending board meetings is: *Representative from the Royal Scientific Society.*

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is USD 1,233,000. This is financed through a GEF grant of USD 1,233,000 administered by UNDP. UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the oversight of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing amounts (if any) will be monitored by the UNDP Country Office and the PMU on an annual basis and will be reported in the End of project report.

Co-financing source	Co-financing type	Name of Co-financier	Investment Mobilized	Co-financing amount
N/A	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*	*N/A*
Total				

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP POPP, the project board may agree with RSS on a tolerance level for each detailed plan under the overall multi-year workplan. The agreed tolerance should be written in the project document or approved project board meeting minutes. It should normally not exceed 10 percent of the agreed annual budget at the activity level, but within the overall approved multi-year workplan at the activity level. Within the agreed tolerances, the project manager can operate without intervention from the project board. Restrictions apply as follows:

Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager/IP through UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the BPPS/NCE-VF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF. It is **strongly encouraged** to maintain the expenditures within the approved budget at the budgetary account and at the component level:

a) Budget reallocations must prove that the suggested changes in the budget will not lead to material changes in the results to be achieved by the project. A strong justification is required and will be approved on an exceptional basis. Budget re-allocations among the components (including PMC) of the approved Total Budget and Work Plans (TBWP) that represent a value greater than 10% of the total GEF grant.
b) Introduction of new outputs/activities (i.e. budget items) that were not part of the agreed project document and TBWP that represent a value greater than 5% of the total GEF grant. The new budget items must be eligible as per the GEF and UNDP policies.
c) Project management cost (PMC): budget under PMC component is capped and cannot be increased.

UNDP is not in a position to increase the total budget above the amount approved by the donor, therefore any over-expenditure would have to be absorbed from non-GEF resources by the Implementing Partner (GEF Executing Entity)

Project extensions: The UNDP-BPPS-NCE team Executive Coordinator must approve all requests for extension of the Project Completion Date and for other milestone extensions with hard deadlines. All extensions impose additional time and cost burdens at all levels and the GEF project budget cannot be increased beyond its originally approved amount. A single extension may be granted on an exceptional basis and subject to the conditions and maximum durations set out in the UNDP POPP. The project management costs during the extension period must remain within the originally approved amount, and any increase in PMC costs shall be covered by non-GEF resources; the additional UNDP oversight costs during the extension period must be covered by non-GEF resources, in accordance with UNDP's policy as set out in UNDP POPP.

For any extension request, UNDP CO and IP will consult and jointly present a clear plan indicating how and from which specific sources the additional oversight costs that will be incurred by UNDP will be covered during the

extended period. The BPPS-NCE Executive Coordinator will consult the Regional Bureaux (RBX) and may reject the extension request if no (external co-financing by the IP or internal UNDP CO resources) can be identified.

All extension requests, along with all supporting documentation, shall be submitted by the IP to the UNDP CO in line with the requirements and within the deadlines set out in the UNDP SOPs and policies in UNDP POPP.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies. Audit cycle and process must be discussed during the Inception workshop. If the Implementing Partner is an UN Agency, the project will be audited according to that Agencies applicable audit policies.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project, however **must be done before the operational closure date**. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file[11]. The transfer should be done before Project Management Unit complete their assignments.

Completion Date: The project completion date is the date of Project Document Signature plus project duration. This date can only be extended through a formal extension request. Prior to completion date, all UNDP-financed inputs must be provided and related activities for the Project completed. No activities, except for the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report and the corresponding management response and the end-of-project review Project Board Meeting should take place after the Completion Date.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP. All costs incurred to close the project must be included in the project closure budget and reported as final project commitments presented to the Project Board during the final project review. The only costs a project may incur following the final project review are those included in the project closure budget.

- **Operational Closure**: **Operational closure must happen within 9 months from project completion date.** Prior to operational closure, the Terminal Evaluation must have been submitted and the corresponding TE management response and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting must have been completed. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. Before Operational Closure, the project must have completed the transfer or disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.
- **Financial Closure: Financial closure must happen within 6 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation.** The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) the project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) the Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).
  Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to BPPS/NCE for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Quantum by the UNDP Country Office.

[11] See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

Cancellation and Suspension: All projects considering going through cancellation or suspension must follow UNDP and GEF requirements. Guidance can be found in the UNDP POPP (SOPs for management actions of Vertical Fund projects escalated to the Executive Coordinator and Guidance for GEF project revisions).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the BPPS/NCE team Directorate in New York. No action is required by the UNDP Country Office on the actual refund from UNDP project to the GEF. Unspent project balance is not permitted to be transferred to any other projects.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan 1,233,000			
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-JOR		
Quantum Project ID:	01000525	Quantum Project Title:	Development of NC5 and 1,2 BTR
Quantum Award ID:	001057038	Quantum Award Title:	Development of the First Biennial Transparency Report of Jordan and the Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report as combined report under the UNFCCC (BTR1 – NC5/BTR2)
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.	6729		
Implementing Partner	Ministry of Environment		

Quantum Outcome (GEF Component)	Quantum Output (GEF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GEF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year {2023} (USD)	Amount Year {2024} (USD)	Amount Year {2025} (USD)	Amount Year {2026} (USD)	Amount Year {2027} (USD)	Total (USD)	Total (USD)
Development of Jordan's first Biennial Transparency Report and combined Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2)	1:Development of the Jordan's First Biennial Transparency Report (BTR1)	1.1. Jordan's BTR1 developed as a stand-alone report	MoEnv	62000	010003	71200	International Consultants	14,000	59,500	-	-	-	73,500	1
						71300	Local Consultants	12,000	100,000	8,000	-	-	120,000	2
						71400	Contractual services - Individuals	35,000	60,000	60,000	-	-	155,000	3
						71600	Travel	2,500	5,000	5,000	-	-	12,500	4
						72100	Contractual services - Companies	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	25,000	5
						72500	Supplies	2,000	2,000	2,000	-	-	6,000	6
						74200	Audio Visual & Print prod costs	-	8,000	5,000	-	-	13,000	7
						75700	Training Workshop and Conference	8,000	12,000	10,000	-	-	30,000	8
			Total					78,500	251,500	95,000	5,000	5,000	435,000	
		Total Output 1.1						**78,500**	**251,500**	**95,000**	**5,000**	**5,000**	**435,000**	-
	2: Development of the Jordan's Fifth National Communication and Second Biennial Transparency Report (NC5/BTR2)	2.1. Jordan's NC5/BTR2 developed as combined report	MoEnv	62000	010003	71200	International Consultants	-	-	23,000	19,000	-	42,000	9
						71300	Local Consultants	-	-	74,000	40,000	6,000	120,000	10
						71400	Contractual serv. Individ.	-	-	37,000	54,000	9,000	100,000	11
						71600	Travel	-	-	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	12
						72100	Contractual services - Companies	-	10,000	160,000	106,000	-	276,000	13
						72500	Supplies	-	1,150	1,500	2,000	-	4,650	14
						74200	Audio Visual & Print prod costs	-	-	3,000	8,000	3,700	14,700	15
						75700	Training Workshop and Conference	-		15,000	15,000	-	30,000	16
			Total					0	11,150	316,500	247,000	21,700	596,350	
		Total Output 2.1						**0**	**11,150**	**316,500**	**247,000**	**21,700**	**596,350**	
	3. compilation of the repots	3.1 Reports Compilation and submission	MoEnv	62000	010003	75700	Training Workshop and Conference	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	17
						74200	Audio Visual & Print prod costs	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,340	20,340	18
			Total					0	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,340	40,340	
		Total Output 3.1						**0**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,000**	**10,340**	**40,340**	
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)	M&E (as per Table B of the CEO Endorsement Request)	MoEnv	62000	010003	71400	Contractual serv. Idivid.	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	20,000	19
						75700	Training Workshop and Conference	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000	30,000	20
			Total					10,000	5,000	15,000	5,000	15,000	50,000	
		Total M&E						**10,000**	**5,000**	**15,000**	**5,000**	**15,000**	**50,000**	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	PMC	PMC	MoEnv	62000	010003	71400	Contractual Services Individuals	15,256	15,256	15,256	15,256	15,256	76,280	21
			UNDP			74100	Professional Services (Audit)	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	7,500	22

			UNDP	62000	10003	74596	Services to projects GOE	5,506	5,506	5,535	5,535	5,535	27,530	23
			Total					22,262	22,262	22,262	22,262	22,262	111,310	
Total Project Management Cost								**22,262**	**22,262**	**22,262**	**22,262**	**22,262**	**111,310**	
Total Project Grant								**110,762**	**299,912**	**458,762**	**289,262**	**74,302**	**1,233,000**	

Budget Notes

Budget Notes #	Project Output (Description)
1	International consultants (Total 73,500 USD) to:
	a. develop climate finance monitoring framework to be introduced in the MRV system, including traceable indicators and propose the most applicable financial mechanisms to ensure NDC implementation (30 days*700 USD=21,000 USD);
	b. assess and quantify the NDC contributions to implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals in Jordan (30 days*650 USD = 19,500 USD).
	c. update the current climate change scenarios for Jordan (developed in NC4) with additional indices (tropical nights, climate extremes etc.) and provide capacity building for climate modelling for national experts (30 days*600 USD=18,000 USD);
	d. innovation consultant to for Gender data management (25 days*600 USD=15,000 USD).
2	Short term local consultants will be engaged for the development of the BTR1 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, innovation expert and sectoral consultants for the mitigation and adaptation sections, NDC and TNA progress, policy briefs etc. (app. 600 days*200 USD=120,000 USD).
3	Part-time personnel for the development of BTR (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitoring data collection, compilation of information (quality assurance) and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of BTR1 (app. 775day * 200 USD=155,000 USD)
4	Travel expenses for project staff and long-term consultants for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 12,500 USD)
5	Communications related expenses: acquisition of audio-visual equipment, telephone charges, e-mail subscription, postage etc. (Total: 25,000 USD)
6	Office supplies (Total 6,000 USD)
7	Design /usage of various communication materials and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific BTR1 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 13,000 USD)
8	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on BTR1 inputs (8 workshops for 30,000 USD)
9	International consultants (Total 42.000 USD) to:
	a. analyse Climate change impacts on socio-economic development (livelihood vulnerability) in Jordan (30 days *600 USD = 18,000 USD);
	b. analyse Vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change for Disaster Risk Reduction, including assessment of losses and damages (economic and non-economic) to the extent possible; identify overlapping/complementarity between SENDAI, SDGs and UNFCC/Paris Agreement requirements on DRR

Budget Notes #	Project Output (Description)
	reporting, especially on loss and damage, as well as entry points to address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts in the country, particularly at the municipal level (40 days * 600 USD=24,000 USD);
10	Short term local consultants will be engaged for development of the NC5/BTR2 Chapters, including gender expert, institutional expert, knowledge management expert, and sectoral consultants for the mitigation sections, TNA progress, climate finance, education, as well as assessment of Climate Variability and Climate Change up to year 2024 (600 days*200 USD=120,000 USD).
11	Part-time personnel for the development of NC5/BTR2 (GHG inventory, CC mitigation and CC adaptation), taking a lead and monitor data collection, compilation of information and implementation of mechanisms for stakeholder involvement and participation related to the preparation of NC5/BTR2 (app 500 days * 200 USD = 100,000 USD)
12	Travel expenses for related trainings, workshops, presentations and exchange of knowledge and experiences (Total 9,000 USD)
13	Local companies will be engaged to work on the development of the GHG inventory, the assessment of the progress of NDC implementation as well as on various studies (socio-economic impacts of the new NDC, contributions of the private sector initiatives to the national climate targets, climate change and health action plan), MRV system upgrade and training programmes/mentorship (total (app. 460 days * 600 USD = 276,000 USD)
14	Office supplies (Total 4,650 USD)
15	Design /usage of various educational and communication materials, campaigns and tools (videos, infographics, on-line surveys, PowerBi etc.) to collect data or promote specific NC5/BTR2 results and recommendations, translation. (Total 14,700 USD)
16	Coordination workshops; technical workshop on NC5/BTR2 inputs (6 workshops 5,000 USD =30,000 USD)
17	Workshops for adoption and promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (4 workshops * 5,000 USD=20,000 USD)
18	Public awareness activities including print out of the two reports for promotion of the BTR1 and the NC5/BTR2 (Total 20,340 USD)
19	Cost for monitoring of Gender Action Plan and creating lessons learned and KM products USD 20,000
20	M&E relevant workshops including Inception, (2) consultations, (2) validations and end of project workshops with key stakeholders (6 workshops*5,000= 30,000 USD).
21	Salaries of Project Finance and Admin Assistant and 20% Project Manager salary
22	Financial audit as per UNDP and GEF requirements
23	Direct Project Cost (USD 27,530) Direct Project Costs: for services rendered by UNDP to the project, according to the Letter of Agreement (Annex 13) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Price List or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with the GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations. DPCs will be detailed as part of the annual project operational planning process and included in the yearly budgets. DPC costs can only be used for operational cost per transaction. DPCs are not a flat fee.

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Jordan and UNDP, signed on 12 January 1976 All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

This project will be implemented by the Ministry of Environment ("Implementing Partner") in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

1. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA *[or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document]*, the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in the Implementing Partner's custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:
   a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

2. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

3. The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list.

4. The Implementing Partner acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the Implementing Partner, and each of its responsible parties, their respective sub-recipients and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to above, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

5. a) In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, the Implementing Partner shall (with respect to its own activities), and shall require from its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include: policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, the Implementing Partner will and will require that such sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

      i. Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

      ii. Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have not put in place its own training regarding

the prevention of SH and SEA, the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

iii. Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which the Implementing Partner and its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

iv. Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

v. Promptly and confidentially, record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. The Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4 with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the Implementing Partner shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

b) The Implementing Partner shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the Implementing Partner, and each of its sub-parties referred to in paragraph 4, to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

6. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

7. The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

8. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

9. The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds.

10. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP places reasonable reliance upon the Implementing Partner for it to apply its laws, regulations and processes, and applicable international laws regarding anti money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, to ensure consistency with the principles of then in force the UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy.

11. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

12. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

13. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes in accordance with UNDP's regulations, rules, policies and procedures. The Implementing Partner shall

provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

14. The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

    Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

15. UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail the Implementing Partner's obligations under this Project Document.

    Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularity, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

    Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

16. Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

17. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

18. The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are included, mutatis mutandis, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.