



# **FUNDING PROPOSAL TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND**

**Building Resilience to Cope with Climate Change in Jordan  
through Improving Water Use Efficiency in the Agriculture  
Sector (BRCCJ)**

## **ANNEX 7** Summary of consultations and stakeholder engagement plan

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

March 2020



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AE	Accredited Entity
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
BH	Budget Holder
BRCCJ	Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
DOS	Department of Statistics
EE	Executing Entity
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN
FFP	Full Funding Proposal
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JOHUD	Jordan Hashemite Fund
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JUST	Jordan University of Science and Technology
JWA	Jordan Valley Authority
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of the Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NARC	National Agricultural Research Center
NCCC	National Climate Change Committee
NDA	National Designated Authority (NDA)
NGO	Non-governmental Organizations
PMU	Project Management Unit
SP	Service Providers
TWG	Technical Working Group
WAJ	Water Authority of Jordan
WDMU	Water Demand Management Unit
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

## I. INTRODUCTION

Jordan is facing severe climate change risks; climate change has exacerbated the water scarcity in the country which impacts both rural and urban households and can negatively impact their safety and health, livelihoods, and sustainable development in the country. Climate change related uncertainty in rainfall pattern; increased water demand of crops in response to rising temperatures; shorter growing season; and degradation of arable land are projected to have major adverse impacts on agriculture productivity. Without suitable adaptation measures in place, this will result in serious soil degradation and reduce the productivity of the agriculture sector. The rural poor, due to their high dependence on rain-fed agriculture are the most vulnerable to climate change.

It is recognized that the involvement of all actors engaged in activities is necessary for the preparation of proposals that are effective on the fight against climate change and its impacts. For that reason, the BRCCJ was prepared with the involvement of stakeholders, through different consultation processes undertaken in the country. Stakeholders include:

- Key decision makers and institutional “leaders”
- Parties who are affected by the decision or the action
- Parties responsible for the implementation
- Parties who might oppose the decision or action; and
- Parties who might facilitate or accelerate the process or its outcomes; experts.

Dialoguing with stakeholders, and capturing their visions, concerns and priorities allowed the BRCCJ to consider a broader range of perspectives, addressing a range of issues, and developing proposals which are better aligned with country priorities and the reality of people at the local level.

This document summarizes consultations taken with stakeholders that have been engaged during the design and formulation of this proposal, and a plan to ensure that all project stakeholders are identified and will properly and effectively participate in project execution.

## II. STAKEHOLDER IDENTIFICATION

Stakeholders were initially identified through discussions between the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) and FAO, during the design of the preliminary project concept. These discussions identified the ministries, departments, and line agencies that would likely be involved.

This project was also subject to a broad consultation process from its inception, from the top management levels to local communities. Among the tasks of the consultation process was the mapping of entities and other stakeholders for project implementation, including management and technical leadership. The figure below is a diagram showing the project’s organizational structure, which includes all identified project stakeholders.

Stakeholder were also identified for the implementation of project components. Below is a table outlining the key stakeholders, and their roles/responsibilities within the project.

**Table 1:** Key stakeholders and roles/responsibilities.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS	ROLES/RESPONSIBILITES
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Food and Agriculture Organization of the UN (FAO)	Accredited Entity (AE) and overall Executing Entity (EE).
FAO Jordan	Project Budget Holder (BH) and responsible for overall project delivery and reporting.
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Together with FAO, UNDP responsibility for implementing part of the activities under Component 1, as an Executing Entity (EE). Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rooftop water harvesting</li> <li>• Landscape Resilience Investment Plan</li> </ul>
Ministry of Agriculture (MOA)	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmer Field Schools and Field Days</li> <li>• E-Extension for Climate Adaptation</li> </ul>
Ministry of the Environment (MOE)	National Designated Authority (NDA). Host the Project Management Unit (PMU). Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximize use of reclaimed water</li> </ul> Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Farmer Field Schools and Field Days</li> </ul> Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorporation of Adaptation in Educational Curriculum</li> </ul>
National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)	Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and Regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>
Technical Working Group (TWG) on Adaptation	Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy and Regulatory frameworks</li> </ul>
Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Roof Top Water Harvesting in Public Buildings</li> <li>• Roof Top Water Harvesting (Household Level)</li> <li>• Maximize use of reclaimed water</li> <li>• Landscape Resilience Investment Plan</li> </ul>
Jordan Valley Authority (JVA)	In Jordan, responsible for the socio-economic development of the Jordan Valley, primarily managing bulk water supply for irrigation, domestic, and industrial purposes, as well as promoting land development.
Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)	In Jordan, responsible for planning, construction, operation and maintenance of the public water supply and sewer services either directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries.
Water Demand Management Unit (WDMU)	In Jordan, leads programs of Water Demand Management at the Municipal Sector.
Ministry of Health (MOH)	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maximize use of reclaimed water</li> </ul>

National Agricultural Research Center (NARC)	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer Field Schools and Field Days</li> <li>E-Extension for Climate Adaptation</li> </ul>
Local communities	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Landscape Resilience Investment Plan</li> </ul>
TA	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer Field Schools and Field Days</li> <li>E-Extension for Climate Adaptation</li> <li>Women Change Agents for Climate Adaptation</li> </ul>
Private sector	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roof Top Water Harvesting in Public Buildings</li> <li>Roof Top Water Harvesting (Household Level)</li> <li>Maximize use of reclaimed water</li> </ul>
NGOs	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Roof Top Water Harvesting in Public Buildings</li> <li>Roof Top Water Harvesting (Household Level)</li> </ul> Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Change Agents for Climate Adaptation</li> </ul>
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Component 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maximize use of reclaimed water</li> </ul>
Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST)	Component 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women Change Agents for Climate Adaptation</li> </ul>
Educational and Vocational Institutions	Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Incorporation of Adaptation in Educational Curriculum</li> </ul>
Service Providers (SP)	Component 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Policy and Regulatory frameworks</li> <li>Incorporation of Adaptation in Educational Curriculum</li> <li>Citizen Engagement</li> <li>Local Administration, Private sector and Civil Society Engagement</li> </ul>

### III. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT DURING PROJECT FORMULATION<sup>1</sup>

The BRCCJ was developed and prepared following a request to FAO, by the Government of Jordan. Stakeholder engagement is viewed as crucial in order to develop a strong project and high level of country ownership. The process began in 2017, through first meetings and discussion of ideas between FAO and

<sup>1</sup> Details (e.g. agenda, list of participants, minutes) of stakeholder engagement consultations can be found in Appendix 2.

the NDA (Ministry of Environment). Subsequent consultations with stakeholders served to refine what is now the Full Funding Proposal (FPP).

More specifically, the BRCCJ proposal was developed in consultation with stakeholders to ensure that the project design is appropriate and meets national priorities (e.g. agriculture, climate change, environment and rural and social development) and local needs, and to identify activity priority areas and gaps, project target areas, and main stakeholders. Furthermore, consultations were held to verify the technical feasibility of the activities included in the project components, and to obtain feedback from all stakeholders on all aspects of the project. Other issues that were discussed included the climate rationale, the relevant climate change adaptation targets, the proposed project approach including the investment criteria, the sustainability and the expected paradigm shift. Stakeholders agreed on needs to be addressed, targets, methodology, timeframe and budget.

At the time the project was first conceived, a range of activities were put forward, and project areas were not concretely identified. During the course of project elaboration, key stakeholders, local communities and government agencies dealing with the water and agriculture sectors in Jordan were consulted in workshops, detailed meetings and field visits. During workshops, feedback was received on national priorities including gender equality and empowering women, MOA research with regards to drought-tolerant seeds, and the use of treated wastewater from existing wastewater treatment plants. The range of the project area was considered an issue to be discussed; the project area was then scaled down from three to one site (Dead Sea Basin). Other key risks and impacts identified concerned streamlining activities with national priorities, in particular the Jordanian National Adaptation Plan. It was decided that the focus of activities would be only on adaptation, and this was reflected in the design of project components and activities. With regards to the construction and rehabilitation of water springs and water ponds – while these were included in the initial proposal, following consultations, it was decided to omit these activities because of risks related to the lack of information about their dimensioning, feasibility and impact on surrounding environments and communities. As a precondition for including water infrastructure activities, the MWI provided additional technical information in order to further analyze water infrastructure activities and ensure compliance with FAO and GCF safeguards. Such information was received and project activities reflect this feedback. As project preparation evolved to include this feedback, revised activities were presented at meetings, for validation.

Consultations during the Full Funding Proposal development stage were held through meetings and consultations with relevant Ministries (primarily Agriculture, Environment and Water and Irrigation), the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC), other UN agencies (e.g. UNDP), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), multinational and bilateral organizations (e.g. GIZ, USAID), officials from Governorates, local communities, and key agencies working on gender issues such as UN Women, Jordan River Foundation (JRF), Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD) to further refine areas for collaboration in relation to the project. Members of local farming communities were also consulted to better understand the impact of climate change on their livelihoods and further assess the relevance, potential impact and sustainability of the measures proposed. During project formulation missions, “non-structured” bilateral meetings were also held on both technical and project management/implementation issues.

Consultations and workshops were held on:

1. "Stakeholders' Brainstorming Session Towards developing Jordan proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)" (14 August 2017).
2. "Validation Workshop Towards developing Jordan proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)" (12 September 2017).
3. "Validation of Nationally Determined Contributions: - Adaptation Measures under Agriculture, Food Security and Water" (16 July 2018).
4. "Building Resilience to Cope with Climate Change in Jordan using the Water-Agriculture-Energy Nexus Approach" (13 February 2019).
5. "Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector" (8 January 2020).

Entitled "Stakeholders' Brainstorming Session Towards developing Jordan proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)" (14 August 2017), this first consultation was led by the FAO and UNDP Jordan country offices, to:

- Enhance understanding about the Green Climate Fund (GCF).
- Enhance understanding on the accreditation process of the GCF.
- Develop a common understanding of the needs and challenges for the main stakeholders/actors to get involved in climate change projects.
- Highlight and identify priority areas of intervention for the GCF proposal.

The audience of the session were professionals from the main ministries that will be involved in the coordination efforts during the implementation phase of the project: Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of Environment (MoE), and the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI). Breakout groups were formed to discuss main challenges with respect to their relationship with the GCF and their expectations to accelerate access to resources; identify priority areas of project intervention; identify documents related to the thematic areas; and identify relevant Government policies, strategies and executive program.

The second consultation, "Validation Workshop Towards developing Jordan proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF)" was held on 12 September 2017. It was convened to present the outcomes of the brainstorming session with key governmental stakeholders, agree on the region for the concept note, provide directions on objectives, identify the expected outputs, components, and main activities of the proposed GCF concept note. In addition to FAO and UNDP, from Government, participants included high-level officials from the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, and Water and Irrigation. Experts included heads of the agriculture, environment and water directorates from three of the four selected Governorates (Ma'an, Karak and Tafilah). There was also NGO representation from these Governorates, from farmer unions, agricultural exporters, water users' associations, environment societies, etc.). Lastly, academic and research institutions were represented by Mutah University and Al Hussein University).

In July 2018, a focused workshop was held to discuss Jordan's National Adaptation Plan - Agriculture (a final draft of which was prepared in February 2020), and align project activities with it. Specifically, the workshop was held on "Validation of Nationally Determined Contributions: - Adaptation measures under Agriculture, Food Security and Water". Proposed NDCs as priority for the BRCCJ were review, commented and validated by the representatives from the Ministries of Environment, Agriculture, Water and Irrigation, and Planning and International Cooperation.

The workshop "Building Resilience to Cope with Climate Change in Jordan using the Water-Agriculture-Energy Nexus Approach" was held on 13 February 2019. The workshop presented a new concept note



structure and focus (only on adaptation), funding allocation, and validation and prioritization of project focus areas. The objective was to validate the new project structure and focus, reduce the funding allocation to an amount that could help approve the project by GCF, and the focus on one area in Jordan (reduction from three to one project area). Participants included Government (e.g. MOA, MoE, MWRI), FAO, UNDP, NGOs (e.g. Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature) and the National Agricultural Research Center (NARC).

The last national-level consultation during project formulation was held on 8 January 2020, on “Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector”. This consultation represented the final consultation in terms of national-level consolidation of the BRCCJ proposal; it presented each of the three project components, and provided time for discussions on each.

At the local level, stakeholder engagement was ensured through consultations and bilateral meetings. Since 2017, several missions were undertaken by FAO to project areas. The missions visited the potential sites for water infrastructure, met local extension staff, visited NARC research centers, and waste water treatment plants, etc. The missions also met members of local farming communities to better understand the impact of climate change on their livelihoods and further assess the relevance, potential impact and sustainability of proposed measures.

Lastly, key expert interviews were held to understand how climate change was impacting the agriculture sector and its gender assessment aspects. These interviews were conducted with experts from the following entities: MOA, NARC, Gender Unit in the MWI, NAJMA Coalition from Jordan Hashemite Fund (JOHUD), Department of Statistics (DoS), Partners for Good, UNWOMEN, International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and the Jordan River Foundation (JRF). The team also had extensive meetings with the JRF team which has been working with women in the villages including both Syrian refugee and host communities to understand how these agencies had engaged women in the north of the country. The findings from these interviews have informed the Gender Assessment and the Gender Action Plan. In order to assess the needs of women in the targeted communities, to feed into the preparation and validation of the Gender Action Plan, a number of focus group discussions were also held, reaching out to both women and men (although the vast majority of participants were women). These took place on 17 and 18 February 2020, in Madaba and Karak, respectively. The Gender Action Plan was finalized in March 2020.

#### **IV. STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN DURING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

Consultation at all levels during implementation is good practice to ensure that potential negative impacts and concerns are adequately addressed during the project implementation. Stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation throughout the duration of the entire project. More specifically, consultations with stakeholders during project implementation will take place yearly, at the time of the preparation of Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) – i.e. at the beginning of each of the eight project Fiscal Years (FY). In essence, stakeholder engagement will be ensured under the aegis of AWPB review and preparation, supported by the outcomes of local consultations. Through this process, all activities will be discussed, reviewed and validated before becoming the final AWPB.

The AWPB constitutes the main formal instrument to ensure ownership and participation of stakeholders and beneficiaries. It represents the results of the national engagement process and the main planning tool of the project. To this end the PMU, via its M&E unit and partners, will secure constant dialogue with target

communities and administrations and will ensure their participation in the AWPB formulation process. The AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including at the national, Governorates, Municipality, and community levels. During these stakeholder engagement consultations, the ESFM – including the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), but also the Gender Action Plan (GAP) - will be shared with stakeholders, and explained. The AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including at the national, Governorate, and community levels. During these stakeholder engagement consultations, the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESFM) – including relevant ESMPs prepared for sub-activities and the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) - but also the Gender Action Plan (GAP) - will be shared with stakeholders, and explained.

### **National-level consultations.**

Formal stakeholder consultation will take place at the beginning of each Fiscal Year (FY), under the aegis of the reviews of the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB). These will be held in Amman; participants will include relevant Government Ministries, Governorates, and other concerned stakeholders. Details of the AWPB consultations for the Fiscal Years (FY) are below:

**FY1:** At the beginning of the first FY, the AWPB will be produced by the PMU in consultation with relevant Government Ministries, Governorates, and other concerned stakeholders. At this time, the ESMF will be explained and discussed; the Grievance Redress Mechanism will also be presented and explained.

**FY2-8:** From year two of the project, the AWPB will be composed of the previous year's complete report and the plan from the next coming year. At the beginning of FY2, the AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including relevant Government Ministries, Governorates, and other concerned stakeholders. The purpose of these AWPB consultations is to review the work undertaken in the previous FY, assess if activities are on track, validate results, and identify, if necessary, any modifications that need to be made. Stakeholder feedback for this is essential – community engagement feeds into this process. The new AWPB will then be prepared. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will again be presented and explained (FY2), and validated at each consultation during FY 2-8.

**FY4 and FY8:** At the beginning of FY4 and FY8, in addition to the regular annual report and AWPB preparation/feedback/review, FY4 and FY8 will be of particular importance for the project and for communities that will be called in to participate in the Mid-Term and Terminal Review reviews.

### **Community-level consultations.**

The PMU M&E unit will ensure annual consultations in target areas to support planning and monitor execution of activities. In addition, these consultations will also provide a space to discuss all project activities. Importantly, the ESMF, Grievance Redress Mechanism and Gender Action Plan will be presented and explained (FY1); the Grievance Redress Mechanism will be validated at each consultation during FY 2-8. Therefore, community consultations will feed into the review and preparation of the AWPBs. For each FY, there will be two community-level consultations - one each for Madaba, Karak, Tafilah and Ma'an.

**FY1:** At the beginning of the first FY, the AWPB will be produced by the PMU together with the relevant communities and other concerned stakeholders. At this time, the ESMF, Gender Action Plan and the Grievance Redress Mechanism will also be presented and explained. Communities will also be informed of the process and consultations will feed into the preparation of AWPBs.

**FY2-8:** From year two of the project the AWPB will be composed of the previous year's complete report and the plan from the next coming year. At the beginning of FY2, the AWPB will be presented by the PMU and reviewed by all stakeholders, including communities. The purpose of these AWPB consultations is to review the work undertaken in the previous FY, assess if activities are on track, validate results, and identify, if necessary, any modifications that need to be made. Stakeholder feedback for this is essential – community engagement feeds into this. The new AWPB will then be prepared. The Grievance Redress Mechanism will again be presented and explained (FY2), and validated at each consultation during FY 2-8.

**FY4 and FY8:** At the beginning of FY4 and FY8, in addition to the regular annual report and AWPB preparation/feedback/review, FY4 and FY8 will be of particular importance for the project and for communities that will be called in to participate in the Mid-Term and Terminal Review reviews.

## **V. MONITORING**

The PMU M&E specialist will be responsible for keeping all stakeholders informed of, and receiving their feedback, on any issues that may arise, in particular regarding the Grievance Redress Mechanism. Together with the Gender Specialist and the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialist, the PMU M&E specialist will also be responsible for ensuring that the ESMF, eventual ESMPs and Gender Action Plan are carried out.

## **VI. DISCLOSURE**

According to GCF and FAO policies on access to information, all safeguard instruments under this project, including the ESMF and Gender Action Plan must be disclosed online in the English and local language (Arabic, in the case of Jordan) at least 30 days prior to GCF Board meeting and approval of the project. Access to the documents must be possible for any locals (i.e. it must be disclosed locally in an accessible place) in a form and language understandable to key stakeholders. Such disclosure of relevant project information helps stakeholders effectively participate. FAO is committed to disclosing information in a timely manner and in a way that is accessible and culturally appropriate, placing due attention to the specific needs of community groups which may be affected by project implementation (e.g. literacy, gender, differences in language or accessibility of technical information or connectivity).

For moderate risk projects like this one, FAO releases the applicable information as early as possible, and no later than 30 days prior to project approval. The 30-day period commences only when all relevant information requested from the project has been provided and is available to the public. FAO undertakes disclosure for all moderate risk projects, using a disclosure portal to publicly disclose all of the projects' documentation related to environmental and social safeguards (e.g. Environmental and Social Management Frameworks, Gender Action Plans, Indigenous Peoples Plans, and other relevant documents, as applicable). The website is: <http://www.fao.org/environmental-social-standards/disclosure-portal/en/>.

In order to ensure the widest dissemination and disclosure of project information, including any details related to applicable environmental and social safeguards, local and accessible disclosure tools including audiovisual materials (e.g. flyers, brochures, community radio broadcasts) will be utilized in addition to the standard portal disclosure tool. Furthermore, particular attention will be paid to farmers, indigenous peoples, illiterate or technological illiterate people, people with hearing or visual disabilities, those with

limited or no access to internet and other groups with special needs. The dissemination of information among these groups will be carried out with the project counterparts and relevant local actors.

In relation to each Category B sub-activity to be funded under the Project, FAO shall disclose fit-for-purpose environmental and social impact assessment, the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), and as appropriate any other associated information required to be disclosed in accordance with the GCF Information Disclosure Policy (Project Disclosure Package). FAO shall disclose the sub-activity safeguards information at least 30 calendar days prior to commencing execution of any sub-activities that have been categorized as Category B, in English and in the local language (if not English), on its website and in locations convenient to affected peoples, and provide the Project Disclosure Package to the GCF Secretariat for further distribution to the Board and Active Observers and for posting on the GCF website. Within 180 days of the GCF Board approval of the Project, FAO and the GCF Secretariat shall agree on a process to enable communication of any comments to FAO, including from the GCF Board members and Active Observers, on Category B sub-activities relating to the Project Disclosure Package, and to take account of such comments in the finalization of such documents.

The above ESMF and the accompanying Gender Action Plan will be disclosed in English and Arabic (national language of Jordan) on appropriate websites. Both documents will also be disclosed at the Governorate level in Arabic, prior to project implementation.

## **VII. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

FAO is committed to ensuring that its programs are implemented in accordance with its environmental and social obligations. In order to better achieve these goals, and to ensure that beneficiaries of FAO programs have access to an effective and timely mechanism to address their concerns about non-compliance with these obligations, the Organization, in order to supplement measures for receiving, reviewing and acting as appropriate on these concerns at the program management level, has entrusted the Office of the Inspector-General with the mandate to independently review the complaints that cannot be resolved at that level.

FAO will facilitate the resolution of concerns of beneficiaries of FAO programs regarding alleged or potential violations of FAO's social and environmental commitments. For this purpose, concerns may be communicated in accordance with the eligibility criteria of the Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards<sup>2</sup>, which applies to all FAO programs and projects (Guidelines for Compliance Reviews Following Complaints Related to the Organization's Environmental and Social Standards).

Concerns must be addressed at the closest appropriate level, i.e. at the programme management/technical level, and if necessary, at the Regional Office level. If a concern or grievance cannot be resolved through consultations and measures at the project management level, a complaint requesting a Compliance Review may be filed with the Office of the Inspector-General (OIG) in accordance with the Guidelines. Program and project managers will have the responsibility to address concerns brought to the attention of the focal point.

### **Project-level grievance mechanism**

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<sup>2</sup> Available online at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4439e.pdf>

The project will establish a grievance mechanism at field level to file complaints. Contact information and information on the process to file a complaint will be disclosed in all meetings, workshops and other related events throughout the life of the project. In addition, it is expected that awareness raising material be distributed to include the necessary information regarding the contacts and the process for filing grievances.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) will be responsible for addressing incoming grievances regarding environmental and social standards; as part of the safeguards performance monitoring, the Project Coordinator of the PMU will be responsible for documenting and reporting on any grievances received and how they were addressed.

#### Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure:

1. The complainant files a complaint through one of the channels of the grievance mechanism, which will be set up (email address, telephone number(s), contact person or physical address) before project implementation.
2. This will be sent to the PMU, where the Safeguards Specialist, who also acts as the GRM Focal Person, will assess whether or not the complaint is eligible. *The confidentiality of the complaint must be ensured throughout the process.*
3. Eligible complaints will be addressed by the PMU Safeguards Specialist together with the Project Coordinator of the PMU. The Project Coordinator will be responsible for recording the grievance and how it has been addressed if a resolution was agreed upon.
4. If the situation is exceptionally complex, or the complainer does not accept the resolution, the complaint must be escalated to a higher level (FAO Jordan Representation), until a solution or acceptance is reached.
5. If the situation is still not resolved, the grievance will be escalated to the FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa.
6. If the situation is still not resolved, the grievance will be escalated to the FAO Office of the Inspector-General.
7. For every complaint received, written proof of receipt will be sent within seven (7) working days; afterwards, a resolution proposal will be made within ten (10) working days.
8. In compliance with the resolution, the person in charge of dealing with the complaint may interact with the complainant, or may call for interviews and meetings, to better understand the situation.
9. All complaints received, their response and resolutions, must be duly registered.

#### Internal process

1. Project Management Unit. The complaint can directly contact the PMU either in writing, or orally. At this level, received complaints will be registered, investigated and solved by the PMU.

2. FAO Representative. The assistance of the FAO Representative is requested if a resolution was not reached and agreed upon in level 1.

3. FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa. If necessary, the FAO Representative will request the advice of the Regional Office to resolve a grievance, or will transfer the resolution of the grievance entirely to the regional office, if the problem is highly complex.

4. Only on very specific situations or complex problems, the FAO Regional Representative will request the assistance on the FAO Inspector General who pursues its own procedures to resolve the problem.

### Resolution

Upon acceptance a solution by the complainer, a document with the agreement should be signed, clearly indicating the terms of the resolution.

Level of Redress Mechanism	Details
PMU	Must respond within 7 working days. Contact details to be established before project implementation.
FAO representation	In consultation with PMU, must respond within 5 working days. Mr Alexis Bonte Al-Sha'b St. Amman, Jordan FAO-JO@fao.org Tel: +962-6-5562554 Fax: +962-6-5562553
Regional FAO Office for Near East and North Africa	Must respond within 5 working days in consultation with FAO's Representation. Mr Ould Ahmed FAO-RNE@fao.org Tel: +202 3331-6000 to 3331-6007 Fax: +202 3749-5981 or +202 3337-3419
Office of the Inspector General (OIG)	To report possible fraud and bad behavior by fax, confidential: (+39) 06 570 55550 By e-mail: <a href="mailto:Investigations-hotline@fao.org">Investigations-hotline@fao.org</a> By confidential hotline: (+ 39) 06 570 52333

## APPENDIX 1. ESMF TIMELINE AND BUDGET

### Project costs of relevant staff.

Costs description	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	USD total costs
ESS safeguard specialist	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	175,000
Social Inclusion and Gender Specialist	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	175,000
Expert on Gender and Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	45,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,000
Allowances Gender and Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	10,800	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,800
Allowances of ES safeguard specialist and others	10,962	10,962	10,962	10,962	10,962	10,962	10,962	76,734
FAO technical assistance	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0	100,000
FAO technical assistance to the PMU	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	10,714	75,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>127,476</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>91,676</b>	<b>71,676</b>	<b>657,534</b>

### Workplan and responsibilities.

ACTIVITY	INDICATOR	YEAR 1				YEAR 2				YEAR 3				YEAR 4				YEAR 5				YEAR 6				YEAR 7				RESPONSIBILITY		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
CAPACITY BUILDING																																
Targeted training for Safeguards Specialist ESS	Training provided																													FAO ESM Unit		
Capacity building of project staff/implementing partners on ESS	Training of PMU staff on ESS provided at AWPB meetings																													ESS Specialist		
ESS SCREENING AND ASSESSMENT																																
Identification of sub-project activities	List of sub-activities																													ESS Specialist/FAO ESM Unit		
ESS screening of sub-project activities	ESS Checklists																													ESS Specialist/FAO ESM Unit		
Environmental and Social Assessment and preparation of safeguards related documentation for compliance by sub-project activity and ESMPs	Pre-implementation documents per sub-project activity and ESMPs																													ESS Specialist/FAO ESM Unit		
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT-IMPLEMENTATION																																
Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB)	Approved AWPBs																													PMU/BROCCJ Steering Committee/Project ESS Specialist		
Stakeholder consultations	Consultation reports																													PMU M&E Officer and Specialist/ESS Specialist/Gender Specialist		
GENDER ACTION PLAN																																
Mainstreaming gender in project interventions	Details in Gender Action Plan																													Gender Specialist/PMU M&E Specialist		
MONITORING AND REPORTING																																
Monitoring on ESS performance and stakeholder engagement, including Grievance Redress Mechanism	Project Progress reports																													PMU M&E Specialist/ESS Specialist/Gender Specialist/FAO ESM Unit		
Mid-Term and Terminal Review and Reporting	Mid-Term and Terminal Reports																													FAO/PMU/PMU M&E Unit/External Independent Auditor		
PROJECT MONITORING	Project Monitoring				AWPB*	APR**			AWPB	APR				AWPB	APR			Initial Evaluation	AWPB	APR					AWPB	APR			AWPB	APR	Final Evaluation	FAO/PMU/PMU M&E Unit/External Independent Auditor
* Annual Work Plan and Budget																																
** Annual Budget																																

\* Annual Work Plan and Budget

\*\* Annual Performance Report

## APPENDIX 2. DETAILS OF STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS

**“STAKEHOLDERS’ BRAINSTORMING SESSION TOWARDS DEVELOPING JORDAN PROPOSAL TO THE GREEN  
CLIMATE FUND (GCF)”**  
**14 AUGUST 2017**  
**LANDMARK HOTEL**

### AGENDA

10:00-10:30	Registration
10:30-10:45	Opening Remark (workshop supervisor/coordinator, Mr. Nafis Khan)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- UN agencies representative Dr. Nasredin Elamin</li><li>- MoEnv Representative</li></ul>
10:45-11:00	Workshop Objectives, Agenda, and Expected results, and Introduction on GCF Funding.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dr Abdel Monem and Dr. Munjed Al-Sharif</li></ul>
11:00-11:20	MoEnv strategic Interventions on CC adaptation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eng. Dina Kisby</li></ul>
11:20 –11:40	Coffee Break
11:40-12:10	Ministries (MWI and Agriculture) representatives to the CC national Committee
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Presenting the Ministry strategies and their relation to CC adaptation efforts in Jordan:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>o MWI representative.</li><li>o MOA representative.</li></ul></li></ul>
12:10-12:25	Approach to Food water energy Nexus
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dr. Nedal Al Oran, UNDP</li></ul>
12:25-12:30	Presenting the Group exercise logistics and objectives
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dr. Abdel Monem and Dr. Munjed Al Sharif (FAO consultants)</li></ul>
12:30-14:00	Group discussion
14:00-14:30	Presentations of the group results and discussion by the Plenary
14:30-14:45	Summary of the workshop results and closing remarks
14:45-15:45	Lunch

### WORKSHOP REPORT

1. Introduction
2. Technical presentations
3. Summary of the workshop results and closing remarks
4. Conclusions and recommendations

#### 1. INTRODUCTION

In its efforts to develop a GCF proposal for Jordan, FAO Jordan country office in collaboration with the UNDP Jordan country office had carried out a GCF stakeholders brainstorming session involving the main ministries that will be involved in the coordination efforts during the implementation phase of the project. The audience of the session were professionals from the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, and water and Irrigation.



The workshop format was devised to allow participants to breakout in groups to:

- Discuss the main challenges faced by the various actors in the relationship with the GCF and their expectations to accelerate access to resources.
- Identify probable and priority areas of interventions for the formulation of the GCF project.
- Identify the Available documents related to the thematic areas.
- Identify relevant Government policies, strategies and executive programs related to the thematic areas.

The workshop expected outcome were:

- Enhanced understanding about the Green Climate Fund (GCF) General understanding on the accreditation process of the GCF.
- Developing a common understanding of the needs and challenges for the main stakeholders/actors to get involved in climate change projects.
- Priority areas of intervention for the CCF proposal.

#### **Opening Remarks:**

##### **UN Agency Representatives**

##### **Dr. Nasredin Elamin, FAO Resident Country Director**

Dr. Nasredin Elamin welcomed the government officials into the meeting and stressed the vision of FAO to work closely with the Jordanian government and organizations to support national efforts for better development in the country. He also indicated that the brainstorming session is only the beginning of a series of activities towards supporting the submission of a proposal for Jordan to the GCF. Dr. Elamin also welcomed the cooperation of the UNDP with the efforts to submit the Jordan Proposal to the GCF.

##### **Dr. Nidal Al Oran, UNDP**

Dr. Nidal expressed UNDP commitment to support the efforts to submit proposal for funding to the GCF. He also indicated the support of the UNDP country office Director for the initiative.

## **2. Technical presentations**

### **Workshop Objectives, Agenda, and Expected results, and Introduction on GCF Funding,**

#### **Workshop Objectives: Dr. Munjed Al Sharif**

Dr. Alsharif has presented the workshop agenda, expected outcomes (refer to introduction) and objectives. The objectives outlined where:

Provide relevant details about the GCF, its operational modalities and the opportunities that it brings to developing countries.

- Aims at accelerating the country engagement with the GCF.
- Providing audience/stakeholders an opportunity to:

(1) Increase their understanding of the GCF and related developments such as support for NDCs and national adaptation planning processes.

(2) Exchange experiences among different stakeholders about climate change investments and priorities at the national level, and expectations with regards to the role of the GCF in financing adaptation and mitigation measures.

(3) Develop a roadmap and action plan to articulate national priorities and opportunities to access available resources with the GCF.

#### **Introduction to the GCF Funding: Dr. Mohammad Abdelmonem**

Dr. AbdelMonem made an extensive review of the Paris Agreement and the way taken until the GCF was created and became operational.

He also discussed the priority of Adaptation in agriculture sectors and relation to the NDCs:

He outlined that Agriculture sectors are reported to be the foremost priority for adaptation in the NDCs due to set of reasons such as:

- 130 of 188 countries include an adaptation section.
- 95% refer to crops and livestock.
- 83% refer to forests.
- 46% refer to fisheries and aquaculture.
- 89 % refer to water.

Countries highlight the vulnerability of agriculture sectors to CC

- 90% mention agriculture sector.
- 70% mention water scarcity

As for the Priorities for the NENA Region as reported in the related INDC, she noted that:

- Adapting agriculture to climate change is closely linked to water management.
- Innovative and sustainable water-management technologies, combined with appropriate policies and strategies, will help in the adaptation to climate change.

He also outlined that a Good GCF proposal should:

- Describes a long-term vision through its theory of change and how this can be achieved through short, medium and long-term changes.

Promote country ownership through alignment with national climate change priorities and comprehensive consultation and engagement with all relevant stakeholders.

- Embed long-term sustainability in the project or program's design to ensure its impacts will be sustained after financial support from the GCF and other funding sources runs out.
- Demonstrate value for money and, where possible, secure up-front co-financing.

In addition Dr. Abdel Monem Presented the 7 Steps of the GCF project cycle which were:

1. The Accredited Entity(AE) or the NDA submits a concept note.
2. The AE submits the project proposal to the GCF, with a no-objection letter signed by the NDA.
3. The GCF reviews selected sections of the proposal and the Independent Technical Advisory Panel (ITAP) of the Fund undertakes a technical assessment and provides recommendations.
4. Based on the review and the technical assessment, the GCF decides whether or not to approve the funding.
5. If the proposal is approved, a Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) between the AE and the GCF is negotiated and signed.
6. The project enters the GCF portfolio, moving into the implementation phase. Funds are transferred to the AE according to agreed tranches.
7. The project becomes effective, and the process of monitoring, evaluation and reporting commences and continues until the project or program closes and exits the Fund's portfolio

#### **MoE strategic Interventions on CC adaptation: Eng. Dina Kisbi**

Eng. Kisbi gave a summary of the key Implemented activities within the MoE and a summary of the Jordan INDCs. She also described the INDCs implementation vision through mainstreaming Climate Change in Policies, Programs, Projects and Financing Processes. She also detailed the The MoE efforts and mandate in the area Climate Mitigation, adaptation, and financing. Finally, Eng. Kisbi listed the 77 measures that the MoE is working on in the area of mitigation and adaptation for the different sectors (23 in Mitigation, and 54 in adaptation)

#### **MWI work related to CC: Eng. Ali Subah**

Eng. Ali Subah indicated that it is clear now that CC is impacting the water resources of the country through the noted variation and distribution of the precipitation level throughout the country especially in the northern and western parts of the country (Stanford University and other studies). He also

illustrated that numerical model shows that rainfall might be reduced by 15% due to CC. The result will be a reduction of about 30% in the runoff.

I

In addition, Eng. Subah explained the key information:

- Jordan has reached the a high level in its efficiency in water harvesting where the reservoir capacities are about 330 MCM. But dam storage rarely exceeds the 60% level of the max. capacity. Dam storage capacity will be increased to 400 MCM by 2026.
- Jordan is reusing almost all the 140 MCM wastewater treated effluent.
- Jordan has updated its water strategy (2016 –2025) to include new policies, investment programs and action plans: These are:

Policies:

- Water Demand Management Policy.
- Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy in the water sector Policy.
- Water Substitution and Re-Use Policy.
- Water Reallocation Policy.
- Surface Water Utilization Policy.
- Groundwater Sustainability Policy.
- Climate Change Policy for a Resilient Water Sector.
- Decentralized Wastewater Management Policy.

Investment program: Water Sector Capital Investment Program (2016-2025).

Action Plans: Action Plan to Reduce Water Sector Losses (Structural Benchmark).

- 15% of the electricity generated in Jordan is used by the Water sector.
- Possible action for Jordan in the future is water swaps and buying water from neighbouring countries (Iraq for example)
- The MWI is adopting Solar systems to power some of its present and future projects (DISSI and wastewater treatment plants).

**MoA work related to CC: Eng. Majed Zakariya and Team**

Eng. Zakariyah outlined that CC issues their impacts on the water and agricultural sectors are very clear. Thus, CC is taken seriously by the ministry of agriculture. He also indicated that there are many thematic areas that are influenced by CC. Yet these thematic areas are considered opportunity areas for interventions to adapt to the impacts of CC. He outlined the keythematic areas of priority at the MOA are:

- Water Harvesting
- Land rehabilitation
- Food security
- Wells
- Forestry and Range land and
- Capacity building programs.

Eng. Zakariya then gave the floor to his colleagues from the MOA. They have outlined the MOA efforts in the area of CC adaptation. They reported their efforts in water harvesting techniques, adopting more efficient irrigation technologies, enhancing the soil properties and agriculture land rehabilitation, earth dam construction, adopting drought tolerant crop species, earth retaining structures, irrigation channels upgrading, etc. They also indicated the necessity to include the biodiversity, CC, and combating desertification into the MOA strategies and action plans for better coordination in efforts of the concerned ministries.

**Approach to Food water energy Nexus, Dr. Nedal Al Oran, UNDP**

The presentation included the definition and importance of the concept of “NEXUS” and the benefits associated with the adoption of the approach especially in the area of water and Food security.

The presentation also identified the necessary steps towards adopting the Nexus approach. These were:

- Evidence base/Situation Analysis
- Analysis/Identification of institutional structure /governance
- Identification of a capacity development needs related to priority interlinkages
- National dialogues to validate recommendations for WEF nexus mainstreaming
- Guidelines for policy coordination and integration
- The presentation also identified the Interlinkages between water and food security and between water and energy security as the most critical Priority in Jordan.

Dr. Nedal reported the Initial list of priority critical inter-linkages, opportunities and barriers for mainstreaming nexus and the existing policy framework for WEF nexus.

## **2. GROUP DISCUSSIONS PRESENTATION PF RESULTS:**

The results of the three group discussions was presented by the elected spokesperson of the group.

Each group reported the impact of CC to related group them, the studies that were done in each thematic area and the available documents describing the studies, reports, strategies, maps, action plans, policies, etc.

Each group has also identified the priority area related to its theme.

A thorough discussion took place after each group presentation by all.

Below is a summary of the priority area identified by each group.

### **GROUP 1: impacts of CC on water resources**

Priorities

- Upgrading the rangelands and adopting water harvesting techniques
- Use of renewable energy for local communities’ development to enhance the food security
- Upgrading Watershed management protocols and irrigation systems using PV technologies
- Rangeland rehabilitation and preserving environmental resources

### **GROUP 2: Impacts of CC on Agriculture and Food security**

Priorities:

- Increasing the rangeland production (increased meat and milk production, decreasing the fodder cost, etc.)
- Implementation of water harvesting techniques in the rangelands
- Upgrading the irrigation canal network in the kingdom
- Building Cisterns in the rangeland
- Watershed management
- Adoption of drought tolerant crop species into the agricultural production cycle.

### **GROUP 3: Institutional framework for climate change (NAP, National Communications, NDC, etc.).**

Priorities:

- Establishment of a CC unit in different ministries
- Update the agricultural strategy and action plans to include CC
- Carry out Capacity building and awareness programs
- Activate the National CC committee (stress mainstreaming into all entities activities and develop a governing TOR for members)

## **3. SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP RESULTS AND CLOSING REMARKS:**

The workshop objectives of conveying to participants the road map towards submission of a Jordan proposal to the GCF were thoroughly discussed. A consensus among the participants was reached on the importance of taking this opportunity to support Jordan's effort in the adaptation to climate change. It was evident throughout the discussion that the agriculture sector and food security are the most vulnerable due to the impacts of climate change in the water resources. Thus, the agricultural sector is a priority sector for proposal submission in the field of adaptation to CC.

The participants also stressed that a nexus approach combining Agriculture and water must be adopted when developing the Jordan proposal to GCF. Finally, the workshop supervisor and coordinator, Mr. Nafis Khan presented a draft time table and road map for the concept note development for the Jordan Proposal to the GCF that was discussed and approved by all participants.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The brainstorming session was a format to witness the serious coordination well between the different key ministries present in the session. The thorough discussions and group exercises led to the following:

- The Agriculture sector was identified as the priority sector for a GCF concept note and proposal. The participants recommended that the focus of the project should then be "adaptation in the agriculture sector".
- The participants acknowledged the interlinkages between water and food security as the most critical Priority in Jordan. Thus, the participants recommended to include this priority within the GCF concept note and proposal.
- The brain storming session has also identified the below priorities and themes for the GCF concept note and proposal.

1. Upgrading the rangelands and increase their food production potential (increased meat and milk production, decreasing the fodder cost, etc.) and adopting water harvesting techniques, tools, and technologies. The participants that such an intervention will have many great impacts, including but not limited to: water resources savings for better country water security, more food production to enhance the food security, and improving the local, rural, and under privileged communities, social and economic conditions.

2. Upgrading Watershed management protocols and irrigation systems (this may also include the upgrade of the canal networks in the country) using modern and efficient technologies. The use of an adaptive, comprehensive, integrated multi-resource management planning process will achieve a balance between healthy ecological, economic, and cultural/social conditions within a watershed. The integrated planning for land and water will takes into account both ground and surface water flow, recognizing and planning for the interaction of water, plants, animals and human land use found within watershed boundaries.

3. Adoption of drought tolerant crop species into the agricultural production cycle. In addition to the above the concept note and the anticipated proposal to the GCF is suggested to have other complementary and support themes and interventions. The suggested intervention by the participants is to upgrade the CC administrative activities and interventions of the different relevant governmental organization. These may include but not limited to updating the different sectors strategies (especially agricultural strategy) and action plans to include CC as a main thematic area in these strategies and action plans, develop and implement Capacity building and awareness programs to both the officials and the stakeholders, and activate the National CC committee (stress mainstreaming into all entities activities and develop a governing TOR for members) and enforce their role in supporting the upcoming Jordan proposal to the GCF.

### **GROUP EXERCISE TORs**

This TOR outlines the General guidance for the working Groups.

The intention behind this exercise is to Identify probable areas of interventions for the formulation of the GCF project.

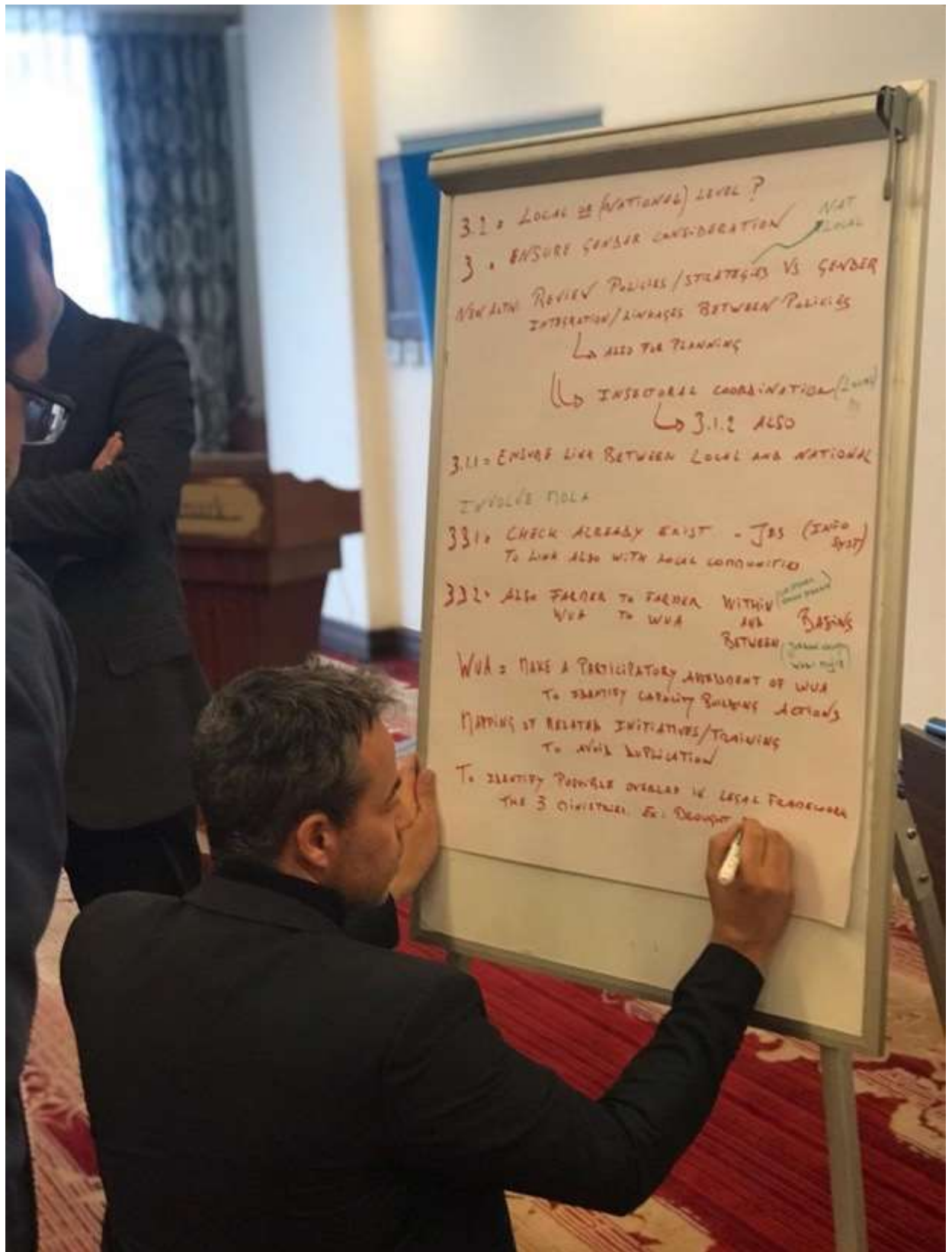
General format for the discussions:

- Previous studies on the impact of CC
- Available documents.
- Government policies, strategies and executive programs related to the issue
- Priority area for each thematic group.

The groups are:

- Group 1: Climate change impacts on water resources in Jordan
- Group 2: Climate change impacts on Agricultural production and food security.
- Group 3: Institutional frame work for climate change (NAP, National Communications, NDC, etc.).

Each group will select a spokesperson to present the outcome of the group discussion for the plenary.



3.1: LOCAL & (NATIONAL) LEVEL?

3. ENSURE GENDER CONSIDERATION  
N/A WITH REVIEW POLICIES/STRATEGIES VS GENDER  
INTERACTION/LINKAGES BETWEEN POLICIES  
↳ ALSO FOR PLANNING

↳ INSECTORAL COORDINATION (LINK)  
↳ 3.1.2 ALSO

3.1.1 = ENSURE LINK BETWEEN LOCAL AND NATIONAL  
INVOLVE FIDRA

3.1.2 CHECK ALREADY EXIST - JOBS (INFO  
TO LINK ALSO WITH LOCAL COMMUNITIES)

3.2.2 ALSO FARMER TO FARMER WITHIN  
WUA TO WUA BETWEEN BASINS

WUA = MAKE A PARTICIPATORY AGREEMENT OF WUA  
TO IDENTIFY CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIONS/  
MAPPING OF RELATED INITIATIVES/TRAINING  
TO AVOID DUPLICATION

TO IDENTIFY POSSIBLE OVERLAP IN LEGAL FRAMEWORK  
THE 3 COUNTRIES. EX: DROUGHT

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**“VALIDATION WORKSHOP TOWARDS DEVELOPING JORDAN PROPOSAL TO THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND  
(GCF)”**

**12 SEPTEMBER 2017**  
**HAYATT AMMAN HOTEL**

**AGENDA**

10:00-10:30	<b>Registration</b>
10:30-10:45	<b>Opening Remarks</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- UN agencies representatives</li><li>- FAO: Mr. Nasredin Hag Elamin, FAO Representative</li><li>- UNDP: Ms. Sara Olivella, Country Director</li><li>- MoE Representative</li><li>- HE Ahmad Qatarneh, SG. MoE</li></ul>
10:45-11:00	<b>Workshop Objectives and Expected Results</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dr Abdel Monem and Dr. Munjed Al-Sharif</li></ul>
11:00-11:20	<b>The NAP process and MoE strategic roadmap on CC adaptation</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Eng. Dina Kisby, Director, CC Directorate</li></ul>
11:20 –11:40	<b>Coffee Break</b>
11:45-12:00	<b>Outcome the Brainstorming Session on GCF Proposal</b>
	Presenting the outcome (and possible thematic interventions) of the brainstorming session with key government ministries <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Dr Abdel Monem and Dr. Al-Sharif</li></ul>
12:00-12:30	<b>Proposed Adaptation Thematic Interventions : Discussion</b>
	The thematic interventions proposed by the brain storming session will be presented and discussed by the participants. The participants will then agree on the selected geographical location(s) and decide on the concept note theme.
12:30-14:00	<b>Main challenges and priorities in the selected region(s)</b>
	Determining main challenges and priorities and components of the concept note theme and activities (Group Discussion) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Moderators: Dr. Abdel Monem and Dr. Al Sharif</li></ul>
14:00-14:30	<b>Presentation of the concept note theme components and activities (Results of the group discussion)</b>
	<b>Group representatives</b>
14:30-14:45	<b>Summary of the workshop results and closing remarks</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Moderators: Dr. Abdel Monem and Dr. Al Sharif</li></ul>
14:45-15:00	<b>Next steps and Road map for concept note Development</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Mr. Nafis Khan</li></ul>
15:00 – 16:00	<b>Lunch</b>

## WORKSHOP REPORT

1. INTRODUCTION
2. PRESENTATIONS
3. SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP RESULTS AND CLOSING REMARKS
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### INTRODUCTION

Continuing its efforts to develop a GCF proposal for Jordan, FAO Jordan country office in collaboration with the UNDP Jordan country office, The Ministry of Environment, and the Ministry of Agriculture had carried out a validation workshop involving the main ministries that will be involved in the coordination efforts during the implementation phase of the project. The audience of the session were professionals from the Ministries of Agriculture, Environment, and Water and Irrigation.

The workshop purpose was to present the outcomes of the brainstorming session with key governmental stakeholders, agree on the region for the concept note, provide directions on objectives, identify the expected outputs, components, and main activities of the proposed GCF concept note.

The workshop format was devised to allow participants to have an open discussion at the beginning of the workshop to identify and agree on the best region for the GCF concept note, and then to split into groups consisting of at least one representative from each institution/ministry. The groups were aiming at:

- Discussing the main challenges faced by the various actors in the selected.
- Identify probable and priority areas of interventions in the selected region for the formulation of the GCF project.
- Elaborate on the main components of the concept note.
- Elaborate on the main activities for implementing the components of the concept note.

The Specific Objectives of the validation workshop were:

- Identify challenges facing agricultural production in the selected region(s) taking into considerations the outcome of the previous brainstorming meeting.
- Discuss impact of climate change on the water, agriculture sectors and the farming system in the selected region(s).
- Present available information and studies.
- Discuss how the proposed GCF project will help in facing climate change impact in these regions to be able to identify components and activities of the proposed GCF project.

Invited Participants were:

- High level national officials from the ministries of Environment, Agriculture, and Water & Irrigation.
- Experts from the selected governorate(s), (heads of agriculture, environment, water directorates in Maan, Karak, and Tafila Governorates)
- NGO representatives from Maan, Karak, and Tafila (Farmers union, agricultural exporters, water users associations, environment societies, etc.).
- FAO and UNDP.
- Academic and research institutions (Mutah University, Al Hussein University).

The expected outcomes of the workshop were:

- Final decision on the selected region to be covered by the GCF.
- Suggested main and specific objectives of the proposed GCF.
- Proposed components and main activities.

Opening Remarks by Dr. Nasredin Elamin, FAO Representative in Jordan:

Dr. Nasredin Elamin welcomed the government officials into the meeting and stressed the vision of FAO to work closely with the Jordanian government and organizations to support national efforts for better development in the country. He outlined that the brainstorming session was able to put all those needed for the development of the GCP concept note and the future proposal on track towards a successful completion of the initiative. Dr. Elamin also welcomed the cooperation of the UNDP with the efforts to submit the Jordan Proposal to the GCF. Dr. Elamin pledged the support of FAO to work closely with all parties to support the process.

**H.E. Excellency Engineer Ahmad Al Qatarneh, SG of the MoEnv, Welcome note, Delivered by Eng. Dina Kisby, Director of Climate Change.**

The MoEnv SG thanked the FAO for taking the lead in tapping to the GCF for Jordan's benefit. He also thanked the representative from the different organization for attending the workshop and indicated the great value of their views and feedback. HE pledged the support of the MoEnv to the development of the concept note and the upcoming Jordan proposal to the GCF. He also stressed the importance of working together with all stakeholders and other public and private institution towards the successful completion of the proposal development process.

**VALIDATION WORKSHOP PRESENTATIONS**

**Workshop Objectives: Drs. Mohamed Abdel Monem and Munjed Al Sharif**

The workshop aim, agenda, format, expected outcomes, and objectives were presented by the moderators (Please refer to the introduction for the details)

**The NAP process and MoEnv strategic roadmap on CC adaptation Eng. Dina Kisbi, MoEnv**

Eng. Kisbi gave a summary of the CC adaptation policy and the link to the MoEnv strategy in terms of the inclusion of CC into the strategy. In addition she presented a summary of the Jordan INDCs (NDCs) and described the NDCs implementation vision through mainstreaming Climate Change in Policies, Programs, Projects and Financing Processes. She also detailed The MoEnv efforts and mandate in the area Climate Mitigation, adaptation, and financing. Finally, Eng. Kisbi listed the 77 measures that the MoEnv is working on to achieve in cooperation with all related institutions in the area of mitigation and adaptation for the different sectors 23 in Mitigation, and 54 in adaptation)

**Outcome the Brainstorming Session on GCF Proposal, Dr. Mohamed Abdel Monem and Dr. Munjed A Sharif.**

The findings and outcomes of the brainstorming were introduced to the participants. The outcomes of the group discussion in that session were presented together with the main themes suggested by the participants for the concept note. (The report of the brainstorming session was sent to all ministries for comments. The feedback of the ministries were incorporated into the report). Then, the moderators presented the outcomes of the earlier discussions on the Selection of the Region for the concept note. The brainstorming session and the discussions that followed afterwards led to an initial selection of the region. The ministries suggested the areas around Al karak, Madaba, and Tafila in the middle and southern regions of the country. The moderators presented an analysis of the suggested sites including the available surface water basins and GW aquifers within these sites. The participants, decided that the best option for the region selection is to consider the watershed concept in harmony with the many concept note themes suggested in the brainstorming session. Thus, all participants agreed in choosing Al Majib Basin together with Al Hasa basin adjacent to the Mujeb basin from the southern side. The selected basins have many characteristics in common including those related to topography, socio economics, agricultural activities, climatic conditions, and many others. In addition, this region contains 3 water reservoirs, namely; Mujib, Wala, and Tannour and all have strong agricultural production tendency.

**GROUP DISCUSSIONS PRESENTATION PF RESULTS**

The participants were divided into three groups. Each group consisted of representatives from different organizations and ministries present in the workshop. Each group was asked to analyse the selected region (Mujeb and Hasa basins) in terms of Challenges, Priorities, and components/Activities for the concept note, A summary of the 3 groups presentation is presented below:

**GROUP 1:**

**Challenges:**

- Topography of the region: steep slopes, drainage patterns and geomorphology
- Precipitation: low and poor distribution and high evapotranspiration
- Top soil: rocks that usually fall down from higher to lower areas
- Land use: mining area, quarries, oil shale, plant cover (rangelands, natural plants, and forests), Biodiversity, Livestock
- Scarce water resources
- Water resources depletion (surface and groundwater resources)
- Socio-economics of the population.

**Priorities**

- Enhance the water resources use efficiency and water productivity in agriculture
- Sustainable management of the natural and land resources.
- Enhance the food security of the population.

**Components/Activities**

**Water:**

- Cisterns
- Irrigation canals
- Dams and water ponds
- Treated wastewater

**Soil:**

- Soil conservation measures (retaining walls, trees basins, contouring, etc.)
- Gabions (at valleys banks)
- Agricultural development:
- Plant resources (forests and rangelands)
- Livestock

**Communities:**

- Awareness on sustainability of the natural resources and food security.
- Job opportunities
- Resettlement of the population
- Raise the standards of living.

**The outcome:** enhance the ecological system resilience against climate change impacts.

**GROUP 2:**

**Challenges:**

- Topography: from 200m asl to 900 m, surrounded by steep mountains, with calcite soil.
- High erosion to increase the rate of the sediments in the Mujeb basin/region.
- Low precipitation.
- Low population with high migration rate away.
- Very few rural development projects.

**Priorities:**

- Capacity Development program for the population.
- Implementation of water harvesting techniques.

- Land Rehabilitation
- Rangelands development
- Support livestock production
- Support women in the rural communities through financing small projects.

#### **Components/Activities**

- Resettlement of the local population through supporting rural and agricultural tourism projects.
- Land rehabilitation through the construction of earth dams, ponds, retaining walls, and forest trees.
- Growing rangelands plants suitable for the local conditions.
- Supply an inventory of animal fodders and veterinary medical supplies.
- Establish veterinary clinics (mobile and stationary).

#### **GROUP 3:**

##### **Challenges:**

##### ***Water and Environmental Challenges***

- GW over abstraction
- Scarce water resources
- High evaporation rates from surface waters
- Low Precipitation and its fluctuation due to CC
- Pressure on water resources due to oil shale projects
- Low collection efficiency of surface waters flowing to the Dams within the Mujeb basin/region
- Environmental problems as a result of the oil shale projects.
- Environmental pressures from the WWTP of southern Amman.

##### ***Agricultural challenges:***

- Over grazing
- Loss of land cover causing soil erosion
- Loss of biodiversity
- Population unable to use the water from Mujeb and Wala dams thus over abstraction from GW is heavy.

##### ***Socio-economic challenges:***

- Unemployment and poverty at many communities.
- Lack of developmental projects
- Refugees
- Migration
- Lack of nearby major markets
- Poor infrastructure and services.

##### **Priorities:**

##### ***Water and Environmental:***

- Protection of surface and GW resources from over abstraction and increase water harvesting and storage projects.
- Integrated basin management.
- Focus on GW recharge and evaporation reduction projects.

##### ***Agricultural:***

- Increase the land cover to reduce evaporation and soil erosion.
- Focus on long age plants and trees and species that can adapt with the impacts of CC (example is the *Atriplex halimus*).
- Encourage growing fodder crops such as alfa-alfa and the use of reservoir waters to irrigate the nearby areas such as Theiban.

##### ***Socio-economic:***

- Develop projects for job creation and income generation
- Increase the agricultural projects.

- Upgrade the services and the infrastructures
- Open new markets and connect to regional and neighbouring markets.

**Components/Activities:**

- Integrated basin management
- Evaporation reduction
- Water harvesting.
- Water conveyance project from Mujeb and Wala dams to east of Theiban and al Hasa area from al Hasa dam to grow fodder crops in volumes equal to that that flows into the dead sea.
- Grow agricultural range shrubs at the semi ghere area and Wadi Araba areas.
- Improve the water and agricultural infrastructure
- Support livestock production projects.

## **SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP RESULTS AND CLOSING REMARKS**

The participants have acknowledged that Climate change is impacting Jordan. The evidence is already available in many studies carried out by the many research institutions and supervised by the MoEnv (such as the second national communication and the third national communication), MWI (such as the impact of Climate change on the Zarqa river basin and the Stanford University study of the impact of Climate change on the precipitation pattern in Jordan), and Universities.

The GCF project is intended to support Jordan to cope with the climate changes facing it. The proposal will introduce many innovative, climate-resilient agricultural practices towards achieving this goal.

The participants went through the different regions of the country to identify the areas that most prone to CC impacts and at the same time supporting achieving the goals of GCF in helping Jordan cope with the impact of climate change. Participants also stressed the fact that whatever interventions selected for the selected region will have to be replicable in many other regions in the country.

The participants also agreed that implementing the interventions of the GCF project in the Mujeb region will cause great savings for much water resources, enhancing food security for the country, and adding a lot of economic revenues for the overall economy of the country. In addition, poverty alleviation in the selected region will release a lot of the pressure on the government because a part of the population has increased income and become financially independent and can even support other people become so, As a result of the above-mentioned discussions and information the following was achieved:

- a) The workshop was able to identify Al Mujeb Basin (Maan, Karak, and Tafila regions) as the region where the GCF concept note should be tailored for.
- b) The Groups discussions identified the following challenges in the Mujeb Basin

### ***Water and Environmental Challenges***

- GW over abstraction
- Scarce water resources
- High evaporation rates from surface waters
- Low Precipitation and its fluctuation due to CC
- Pressure on water resources due to oil shale projects
- Low collection efficiency of surface waters flowing to the dams within the Mujeb basin/region
- Environmental problems as a result of the oil shale projects.
- Environmental pressures from the WWTP of southern Amman.

### ***Agricultural challenges:***

- Over grazing
- Loss of land cover causing soil erosion
- Loss of biodiversity
- Population unable to use the water from Mujeb and Wala dams thus over abstraction from GW is heavy.

***Socio-economic challenges:***

- Unemployment and poverty at many communities.
- Lack of developmental projects
- Refugees
- Migration
- Lack of nearby major markets
- Poor infrastructure and services.

c) The Groups discussions identified the following priority area of the intervention in the Mujeb Region:

***Water and Environmental:***

- Protection of surface and GW resources from over abstraction and increase water harvesting and storage projects.
- Integrated water management.
- Focus on GW recharge and evaporation reduction projects.

***Agricultural:***

- Increase the land cover to reduce evaporation and soil erosion.
- Focus on long age plants and trees and species that can adapt with the impacts of CC (example is the *Atriplex halimus*).
- Introduce irrigation water saving techniques.
- Develop new farming system that

***Socio economical:***

- Develop projects for job creation and income generation
- Upgrade the services and the infrastructures
- Open new markets and connect to regional and neighbouring markets.

d) The Groups discussions identified the following Components/Activities to be incorporated in the Mujeb basin/region GCF concept note:

- Integrated basin management
- Adopt a widespread soil conservation program across the Mujeb basin (retaining walls, trees basins, contouring, gabions at valleys banks, etc.)
- Adopting Evaporation reduction schemes for surface water resources.
- water harvesting and the construction of a network of Cisterns.
- Improve the canal network at the area for more efficient irrigation water distribution and Use.
- Upgrade the treated wastewater utilization protocol to allow for use of new types of crops or animal fodders.
- Water conveyance projects from Mujeb and Wala dams to east of Theiban and Al Hasa area from Al Hasa dam to grow fodder crops in volumes equal to that flowing into the dead sea.
- Grow agricultural range shrubs at the semi Ghore area and Wadi Araba areas.
- Improve the water and agricultural infrastructure
- Support livestock production projects.
- Carry out a comprehensive Awareness program aiming at ensuring the sustainability of the natural resources and food security.
- Plan and implement a Resettlement of the population program with incentives and having a component focusing on rural and agricultural tourism.
- Plan and implement a program that will allow for having a sufficient supply and inventory of animal fodders and veterinary medical supplies.
- Establish veterinary clinics (mobile and stationary).

Finally, the workshop supervisor and coordinator, Mr. Nafis Khan presented a draft time table and road map for the concept note development for the Jordan Proposal to the GCF that was discussed and endorsed by all participants.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The validation workshop has reiterated what was elaborated on the brainstorming session carried out in 14th August. Participant identified again the Agriculture sector and food security as the most vulnerable due to the impacts of climate change in the water resources. Thus the agricultural sector is a priority sector for proposal submission in the field of adaptation to CC. The published researches and works of different organization in Jordan provide the evidence to support this finding.

The workshop also stressed that the intended GCF project will introduce innovative, climate-resilient agricultural practices that will save significant water resources releasing some of the pressures on the country's water budget, enhance the country food security status, generate significant economic revenues for a significant portion of the country's population, and reduce poverty in many local communities.

The participants agreed that Al Mujeb Basin (Madaba, Karak, and Tafila regions) are the region that the concept note should be developed for and will help the country cope with the impacts of climate change for the reasons described in the previous paragraph. It was evident from the discussions that this region is suffering directly from the impacts of climate change as resembled in the increased temperature values, reduced precipitation, reduced runoff, and reduced land cover. The participants have also identified many other challenges that the Mujeb Basin is suffering from. The challenges were categorized on challenges in the water, soil, agricultural production, and socio economics areas.

It was apparent from the discussions that the impact of the GCF proposal would be very visible (positively) if implemented in the selected basin since little was done in the last few decades to support the local communities and farmers in the area. This was the reason why many of the population has migrated from the area to larger cities and location with better job opportunities.

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**“Validation of Nationally Determined Contributions: Adaptation Measures under Agriculture, Food Security and Water”**

**16 July 2018**

**FAO Representation, Amman**

**AGENDA**

Date	Time (hours)	Subject/Description	Staff/ Remarks
16 July 2018	1230-1300	Registration and working lunch	
	1300-1310	Opening Remarks	FAO Representation
	1310-1320	Background and Expected outcomes of the workshop	Nafis Khan, Regional Focal Point, FAO-RNE
	1320-1400	Presentation: finding and proposed NDCs for Jordan	Munjed Sharif, FAO National Expert
	1400-1415	Review, comments and validation of proposed NDCs by MoA colleagues	MoA: Eng. Majed Zakaria
	1415-1430	Review, comments and validation of proposed NDCs by MoWI colleagues	MoWI colleague
	1430-1445	Review, comments and validation of proposed NDCs by MoE colleagues	MoE: Belal Shaqarin, Sarah Alhaliq
	1445-1500	Review, comments and validation of proposed NDCs by MoPIC colleagues	MoPIC colleague
	1500-1530	Synthesis and closing remarks	FAO Representative and Nafis Khan

**"Building Resilience to Cope with Climate Change in Jordan using the Water-Agriculture-Energy Nexus Approach"**

**13 February 2019**  
**UNDP Office, Amman**

**AGENDA**

Date	Time (hours)	Subject/Description	Staff/ Remarks
13 February 2019	10:00-10:30	Registration	
	10:30-11:00	Opening Remarks	FAO Representative, UNDP Representative/Dr. Nedal Alouran and Eng. Belal Shaqreen, NDA Jordan
	11:00-11:10	Background and Expected outcomes of the workshop	Nafis Khan, Regional Focal Point, FAO-RNE
	11:15-11:45	Presentation: GCF comments and revisions proposed with focus on geographic location of the project and activities to be undertaken.	Carlos Ludena and Munjed Sharif, FAO Experts
	11:45-13:45	Round Table Discussion	All participants
	13:45-14:45	Lunch break	

**Objectives:** Present of new concept note structure and focus, funding allocation, and validation and prioritization of project focus area. The objective was to validate the new project structure and focus only on adaptation, reduce the funding allocation to an amount that could help approval the project by GCF, and the focus on one area in Jordan (reduction from three to one project areas).

**Outcomes of the Meeting:** The new project structure (components and activities) was agreed by project participants, with the total amount for the project reduced. The Dead Sea water basin was selected as the project site, following criteria that included: i) Project implementation per location (based on current climate projects); ii) Government priorities; iii) Mainstream by NDC (under the NDC Master Plan); and iv) Number of beneficiaries.

**“Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in  
the agriculture sector”**  
**8 January 2020**  
**Landmark Hotel, Amman**

**AGENDA**

9:30 hours	Registration and Welcoming
10:00 hours	Opening session by Mr. Alexis Bonte FAO (Jordan)
10:10 hours	Background of the Project by Mr. Nafis Ahmed Khan Regional Focal Point (GCF) RNE
10:20 hours	Overview of the GCF Proposal by Maliha Hamid Hussein
10:30 hours	Component 1: Presentation and Discussion
11:00 hours	Component 2: Presentation and Discussion
12:30 hours	Component 3: Presentation and Discussion
13:00 hours	Agreed Actions and the Way Forward
13:15 hours	Concluding Comments by Mr Nafis Ahmed Khan

**MINUTES**

**Component1**

- WUA: Forming group of famers from formal and informal.
- There is WUA already established in the southern area.
- Take into consideration the value and the benefit of the water regarding to Water harvesting technique more than the efficiency.
- Keep in mind the gender perspective not only increase the efficacy for the water and focusing on the vulnerable rural women, for example we can create job positions for women in WUAs.
- The strategy plan of MWI to replace the fresh water with the treated waste water and use it on fodder crops.
- In the Mujib basin they will focus on using the treated waste water which is already used and applied in that area, three WW treatment plants existing there, two of them in the same targeted area and MOA started a project called samfha they will establish a forest with 1000 m3 by using TWW.
- GCF will not commit to fund the dam construction infrastructure, GCF will not fund the scarcity of water or mismanagement of water unless it is totally related to CC affections, and it will depend on how we package it and deliver it as a full proposal, in this project we are taking about a basin with local communities there (water and agriculture), we will talk about the agriculture In a different way, by helping vulnerable people and local communities in that area in order to make use of the ownership to the land, the ownership to the water in that areas and make economical source to keep them to stay there.
- When are talking about GCF we are talking about the paradigm shift, which goes for two main issues either to change the vulnerability ecosystem to make it more resilient or adapt the community in that area to become more resilient to CC.
- Enhance agriculture system in several ways and give them a proper source of water it could be sub component by doing infrastructure for the dams.

**Component 2**

- NARC has many researches and long experience regarding salinity tolerant crop varieties, field trials of heat and drought tolerant crops and livestock species, and they are recommending to

change the activity from enhancing the capacity of NARC for research on CCA to other thing that will benefit more the project.

- Trying to make linkage between the small farmers with the big farmers to access the market for those small vulnerable farmers, by any kind of contracts which will consider as green Job creation
- Find a way to involve the refugees with FFS.
- There will be a project for the MOA with GCF for 6 years period, will focus on the capacity building of the extension agents and enhance their knowledge regarding the CC adaptation by making assessment and training, there will be a second level for the project related to the farmers by using FFS and gender issues by involving the women in Agriculture sector.
- Regarding to the FFS in the component 2, they should focus on the experts visiting missions and organizing meetings with the people from the Mujib Basin area, although FAO team has the experience in FFS since they were involved in such projects earlier in 2014 in Karak governorate.
- Focus on the priority of research of MOA and to take the outcome to help with the CC resilience to introduce new seeds and varieties of crops and resistance species in livestock.
- Gender issues should take the priority in the project for example, taking place in post harvesting or in the production process to help their families by the income.
- Focus on CC more than water scarcity to bring GCF attention, and rephrase the activities with regards to that.
- Rephrase the impact of CC on food security in the agriculture sector to resilience of the food system in the whole area.
- FAO has the capacity of climate smart agriculture practices, that should be mentioned and used in the project.
- Paradigm shift should be listed in Component 2 and should be the core of the project.
- Hydroponic not really suitable in this project we can go to other technologies like treated WW, or high tolerant drought crops etc.
- There is a research done for JUST shows the vulnerability areas to CC in Jordan and we can find that for ALMujib area with the maps, the adapting capacity which can be used later on as a baseline for the project, and the groundwater modeling and how to recharge it, so we can link all the informations to CC and how it will effect on our water resources.

### **Component 3**

- Government should give more attention and state regulations for those factories that destroy the environment by building WW treatment plant to reduce the effect of waste water on the environment, which such kind of this water is rich with certain chemical elements that will affect negatively on the ground water.

Discussion panel about the three components if it is doable or not:



#### Component 1

- Rephrase and reword the components and activities to contribute the activities to the outputs and the outputs to activities.
- One of the GCF criteria is the replicability and the innovations of interventions.
- We have to focus on the theory of change and the institution gap analysis for example we are talking about infra structure here or water resources when it comes to conservation on the outputs the conservation related more to water resources than to infrastructure that's why we need to reword the outputs, and we can say for example "the infrastructure needed to expand the replicability of water resources" to make it more clear for the donor.
- National water strategy of Jordan, states that zero water from underground of the highlands goes to agriculture from 2025, so if we want to use the artificial water recharge technique from the underground that will be against purpose of 2025.
- The strategy now goes to invest and expand more of the uses of treated WW, the paradigm shift encourages to reduce the quantity used in irrigation from ground water and replace it with treated WW (this is a paradigm shift which build more sustainability and innovation for Jordan and the resilience).

#### Component 2

- Rewording some activities, it will include 3 sectors the agricultural research, the agricultural extension activities, and also the supporting projects further on the needs identified.
- Improve the capacity for research and extension based on activity 2.1.1 they should start from reviewing previous research activities outcome to identify the most resilient crops and livestock then identify the priority of research to move forward to piloting of applying certain research for the outcome of research.

- UNDP staff are reviewing the impact of droughts as CC impact, so we can take into consideration the outcomes of this study especially they are working in Almuji basin.
- We need to focus on the flash floods as CC impact and identify and link the priority of livestock and crops in order to work with FFS because we need to clarify the target of the farmers to identify the crops or the livestock species that we are going to focus on.

### **Component 3**

- Reword the activities to have smart indicators.
- Focus more on the gender and find a way to include the women in the project.
- For the output 3.2 decide is it on local or national level?
- Add new activity review policies/ strategies VS gender, which will be on national and local level.
- Integration/linkages between policies, to make sure there is intersectoral coordination on the local level not only a on the national level.
- For the activity 3.1.1 ensure the link between local and national level
- For the activity 3.3.1 Check what is already exist in terms of information system to link with local communities.
- For the activity 3.3.2 we don't see activities on the farmer level for example farmers to farmers on the downstream and upstream they don't know what they are doing they have to share their knowledge by WUA.
- Identify the need of WUA of the capacity building by making participatory assessment of the WUA.
- Identify the possible overlap in the legal framework for the three ministries for example drought management we have that in water, environment and agriculture so we have to make sure that we can run the work through the three ministries at the same time.

“National Stakeholders Meeting on Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector”

Landmark Amman Hotel-Wednesday, 7 January 2020

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11				

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**"National Stakeholders Meeting on Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector"**

Landmark Amman Hotel-Wednesday, 7 January 2020

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10	Talal Fayz	FAO		
11	Alexis Bente	FAO		

"National Stakeholders Meeting on Building resilience to cope with climate change in Jordan through  
improving water use efficiency in the agriculture sector"

Landmark Amman Hotel-Wednesday, 7 January 2020

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# GENDER KEY EXPERT INTERVIEWS

Madaba, 17 February 2020

نموذج حضور مجموعات عمل مركز حول حقوق المهجرات

اليوم :- الاثنين

التاريخ :- ١٧ / ٢ / ٢٠٢٠

الرقم	الاسم	مكان السكن	رقم الهاتف
١.	حنان الحمد الوليد	مليح - القنات	٠٧٧٧٢٧٩٧١
٢.	حنان عبد القادر الزمير	مليح - القنات	٠٧٧٢٢٩٦٩ ٨١
٣.	تغريد محمد الجواب	مليح - القنات	٠٧٧٧٥٥١٥٧٤
٤.	اخلاص ناصر القيسرات	مليح - ١	٠٧٧٧٤٢١١٣٥
٥.	نور عبد العزيز السراج	مليح	٠٧٧٨٦٦٢٩٤٧
٦.	فايزة سالم طيف لفر	لب	٠٧٧٢٩٢٧١٧
٧.	علامت نام صباه لفر	لب	٠٧٧٠٢٢٥٣٠٤
٨.	هبة صبران	لب	٠٧٧٨٧٠١٨٢٩
٩.	حما طعمة صوان	لب	٠٧٧٨٧٠١٨٢٩
١٠.	خريزة صبران	لب	٠٧٧٨٠٠٤١٢٢
١١.	روند صوان	لب	٠٧٩١٥٣٤٩٧٣
١٢.	آلاء خالد الجبوري	مليح - العاصي	٠٧٩١٦٢٣٨٨٢
١٣.	فايزة فواز العثمان	مليح - العاصي	٠٧٩٩٧٨٠٢٢٠
١٤.	صباح العثمان	مليح - العاصي	٠٧٧٩٨٦٥٩١١
١٥.	روعة الي براسمير	مليح -	٠٧٧٨٠٨٦١٧٢
١٦.	رضاعية بتول	مليح	٠٧٩٩٨٤٨٩٤٩
١٧.	مكي وعبد حسين	مليح - العاصي	٠٧٩٧٣٥٥١٠٢
١٨.	محمد من ملاح	مليح - الراشدية	٠٧٩٦٦٧٦١٤٧
١٩.	ساهر ملاح	مليح	٠٧٩٦٧١٠٥٩٠
٢٠.	بانتا جلوب الكروم	مليح	٠٧٧٤٢٥٢٩٨٢
٢١.	أول عاتق الكروم	مليح	٠٧٧٨١٥٨٤٦١

مستند الأمل الوطني للتنمية  
مليح  
مركز مليح للتنمية



نموذج حضور (مجموعات عمل مركزية حول صوفين  
الموجب)

عدد ( ٧٩ )

اللاتين

تاريخ: ١٧ / ٤ / ٢٠٢٢

الرقم	الاسم	مكان السكن	رقم الهاتف
١.	نجاة طليل افونت	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٩٢٩٨
٢.	اسماعيل محمد	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢٧٢٥٨١
٣.	فادحة ابراهيم	مليح	١٧٧٢١-٤١٣
٤.	تمام فليح بربزان	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٣٨١٧
٥.	نهي بربزان	مليح	١٧٧٢٢-٦٥٣
٦.	نهي مطر فليح	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٧٩٤١٧
٧.	رحاب الاقطين	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٨١٦٥
٨.	روبال اسماعيل كراي	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٨٧١١
٩.	أمل عادل القبيك	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٤٣٥٥٦
١٠.	افتكار عودم برفه	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٩٥٧٢٩
١١.	زولناهر لغسلا	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٤٦٨٥٢
١٢.	عليه محمد الحالين	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٩٤٦٥١٥١
١٣.	فاطمة سليمان عقيقي	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٧٢٢٠٥
١٤.	مسودة عبد الله لستة	-	٠٧٧٢٢-٧٥١٨٢٢
١٥.	نسرين الخطيب	لب	٠٧٧٢٢-٢٠٩٧
١٦.	صبريم اسماعيل عبد الله	لب	٠٧٧٢٢-١٩٦
١٧.	اسماعيل عبد الله	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٦٣٩٥٧
١٨.	هبة آمنة حسن بربزان	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٦٨٨٤٤
١٩.	خبره سالم صبحان	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٩٥٨٣٠٩
٢٠.	صباحة ياسين العنبر	لب	٠٧٧٢٢-٤٤٨٣٢
٢١.	حنان	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٤٥٩٨٢
٢٢.	فاطمة الطوالبة	مليح	٠٧٧٢٢-٧٥٧٠

نموذج حضور (ميجوعان على مركزه حول حوصنا  
الموجب

الاسم

ع. ١٧ / ٢ / ٢٠٢٠

م	الاسم	مكان السكن	رقم الهاتف
١.	طهرفه صومنا الحجاب	مليح	٥٦٨٢٩٦١٩٥
٢.	صيفاء ثاني فسلأ	مليح	٨١٢٥٠ - ٨٧٢١
٣.	كوتير عبد الرحمن	مليح	٥٤٤ - ٧٧٢٤٦٨٥٤
٤.	أهنيه جمال خليل	مليح	٧٧٢٢٧٤٩٦١
٥.	يلا عينة محمد موعلي	لب	٧٧٩٦١٧٧٩٩
٦.	حيا - صيفاء فالا	مليح	٧٧٨٧٠٢٦٨٨
٧.	عفاف حيان الطواله	مليح	٧٧٠٢٦٢٠٧٢
٨.	ولاء سالم السيد	مليح	٧٧٨٠٩١٢٥٩
٩.	احلام عواد النوافه	مليح	٧٧٥٨٦٩٦٧٥
١٠.	اسمر حبيب النوافه	مليح	٧٧٥٤٤٦٩٧٩
١١.	سحر حبيب النوافه	مليح	٧٧٢٣٧٧٢٨٨
١٢.	ريما طارق النوافه	مليح	٧٧٠٤٩٥٠٧٨
١٣.	خديجه عبد الله الجبره	مليح	٧٧٥٦٤٦٦١٩
١٤.	فاطمه كوكب صاعه	مليح	٧٧٩٣١٧٥٥٣
١٥.	فاطمه مسلم بزيان	مليح	٧٧٨٣٢٨٦١٦
١٦.	سمايه محمود الطواله	مليح	٧٧٥٤٧٨٠٧٩
١٧.	رائده عبد الصبور	مليح	٧٧٦٧٦٥١٧٠
١٨.	خوله فليح بزيان	مليح	٧٧٥٥٣١٣٥١
١٩.	فانده فليح بزيان	مليح	٧٧٤١٠٢٠٤٦

٢٠ - تسليم محمد السواينه. مليح. ٧٧٤١٠٢٠٤٦  
٢١ - صبره سار النوافه. ٧٧٥٤٩٥٦٧٧٠

نموذج حضور مجموعات عمل مركز حول حوضا الموجب

الاسماء

تاريخ: ٢٠٢٠/٢/١٧

رقم الهاتف	مكان السكن	الاسم	رقم
٠٧٧٥٨٣٦٨٦٩	عليه الراشدية	فاطمة من ملاك	١.
٠٧٧٠٧٧٩١٢٠	عليه الراشدية	خالد محمد عواد	٢.
٠٧٩٦١٥١٦٣١	عليه - السواعة	ماجدة ممدوح العثمان	٣.
٠٧٩٨٣٣١٥٢٣	عليه - السواعة	سمر فواز العثمان	٤.
٠٧٩٧٤٧٧٥١٤	عليه - /	شمسة السالم	٥.
٠٧٩٠٦٤٩٩٦١	عليه - /	سورية الأحمد	٦.
٠٧٧٠٧٣٧٤٦١	عليه - السواعة	نسيبة العبدان	٧.
٠٧٧٠٥٢٨٠٧٩٤	عليه ٠٧٧٦٢٩١٧٤	تجارة السواعة	٨.
٠٧٧٥٢٦٠٧٤٤	عليه	أمل عبيدان	٩.
٠٧٧٩٧٦٧٣٧٧	عليه	شيرة الكويطات	١٠.
٠٧٧٥٢٦٠٧٤٤	عليه	دانيا السواعة	١١.
٠٧٩٠٦٤٩٩٦١	عليه	بشرى الأحمد	١٢.
٠٧٧٤٤٤٧٤٥٠	عليه	اسلام عبد الحفيظ	١٣.
٠٧٧٩٧٥٦١٦٠	عليه	اسراء خلدن	١٤.
٠٧٧٤٦٤٥٢٠٩	عليه	مهناذ علي شحاتة	١٥.
٠٧٧٧٤٤٠١١٧	عليه	ناهد علي شحاتة	١٦.
٠٧٧٤٤٠٩٢٠٦	عليه	سحر محمد اللافنة	١٧.
٠٧٧٤٤٠٩٢٠٦	عليه	علي عبد الحفيظ	١٨.
٠٧٧٤٤٠٩٢٠٦	عليه	سجاد علي شحاتة	١٩.



نموذج حضور مجموعات عمل مركزه حول حقوق المرأة

اليوم: الاثنين

التاريخ: ١٧ / ٢ / ٢٠٠٩

الرقم	الاسم	مكان السكن	رقم الهاتف
١	فهد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٨٦٤٥٢٠٥٨٤
٢	فهد بن سليمان بن بشار	مناج	٠٨٦٤٨٨٢٨٢٧
٣	عناذ بن علي الطوالبة	مناج	٠٨٦٤٨٨٢٨٢٧
٤	دنيا بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٨٦٤٥٥٠٢٨٤
٥	محمد بن عبد الله	لب	٠٧٧٨٧٠٠١٩٦
٦	منصور بن محمد الوائلي	مناج	٠٧٧٨٤٨٣٦٠
٧	هديل بن علي النواقي	مناج	٠٧٧٨٠٥٨٨٩٦
٨	طارق بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٩٩٥٥٥٤٣٦
٩	علي بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٥١٩٦
١٠	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١١	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٢	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٣	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٤	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٥	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٦	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٧	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٨	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠
١٩	محمد بن محمد بن بشار	مناج	٠٧٧٠٠٠٠٠٠٠

Karak, 18 February 2020



السلوات  
٢٠١٨/٩/٢٤

مركز المرأة للتمتع بقوق  
جلسة نقاشية لجمع معلومات المرأة العاملة في القطاع الزراعي

الرقم	الاسم	الجنسية	العمر	رقم الهاتف
1	زياد عمار المسون	سوري	٤٢	٠٧٩٥١٩٢٧٩٢
2	عماد أحمد الرباطي	سوري	٥٠	٠٧٩٨٨٦٥٢٩٤
3	رجاء الله محمد العنبري	اردني	٥٠	٠٧٧٢١٨٦٥١٢
4	عماد سليمان العنبري	اردني	٦٣	٠٧٧٧٤٧٢٧٦٨
5	اسماعيل بكينز بدوي	سوري	٤٢	٠٧٩٧٩٦٥٠٠٤
6	أفلام محمد العبد	سوري	٤٧	٠٧٩١٩٤٢١٤٢
7	هيام عبد الله العبد	اردني	٤٠	٠٧٩٢٠٥١٣٣٣
8	ليلى العبد	سوري	٤٠	٠٧٩٥٢١٠٦٢٥
9	مريم محمود العبد	سوري	٥٠	٠٧٩٠٤٩٢٢٩٢
10	نور العبد	اردني	٥٨	٠٧٩١٤٩٦١٢
11	حسين انوار امين الحمايدة	اردني	٢٩	٠٧٩٩٣٧٢٥١٨
12	عفاف عبد الله الحمايدة	اردني	٤٧	٠٧٩١٢٤٩٧٢٣
13	ابن أم الله الحمايدة	اردني	٤٦	٠٧٧٢٢٢٥٨٢٦
14	امضات ميسر خاين	اردني	٤٠	٠٧٩٧٨٣١٢٠
15	م. سوزان الحمايدة	اردني	٤٢	٠٧٩١٨٦٧٦٢٦
16	وفاء موكس العبد	سوري	٥٤	٠٧٩٥٠٧٨١١٥
17	نور أحمد الحمايدة	اردني	٤٢	٠٢٧٩٤٥٧٣٠٨
18	ناجية محمد الحمايدة	اردني	٤٩	٠٧٩٢٢٦٨١٦٢
19	عوا لهند الله الحمايدة	اردني	٤٨	٠٧٩١٨٦١٥٩٦
20	محمد سامي الحمايدة	اردني	٤٧	٠٧٧٢٠٥٩١٢
21	علي سام الحمايدة	اردني	٥٤	٠٧٥٥١٢٢٧٠٦
22	غزاله محمد الحمايدة	سوري	٤٥	٠٧٩٨٨١٥٢٣٤



جلسة نقاشية لجمع معلومات المرأة العاملة في القطاع الزراعي

٢٣	ابتهام احمد عفافه اردنية	٥٣	٠٧٩٥١٢٣٢٠٦
٢٤	نانة الخرس اردنية	٥٦	—
٢٥	مير صالح البون اردنية	٤٥	—
٢٦	نورا احمد الحافظه اردنية		
٢٧	نعمه محمد خلف (نور) اردنية		
٢٨	نانة صبح الحماض اردنية		١٧٩٦٧١٤٧٣
٢٩	نور محمد صبح الحماض اردنية	٣٨	٠٧٩٧٧١٧٠٢٠
٣٠	مير صالح البون اردنية	٣٩	٠٧٩٤٣٧١٩٥٠
٣١	امانة احمد عبد الله كافي اردنية	٤٥	٠٧٧٤٤٦١٤٤٠
٣٢	ناعام سلافة فلاح اردنية	٤٢	٠٧٩٥٤٥٠٨٢٤
٣٣	سبح عبد السلام البون اردنية	٢٤	٠٧٩٥٠٩٤٢٠٤
٣٤	L.٢ علي محمد صبح البون اردنية	٥٣	٠٧٩٩٨٨١٦٨٥
٣٥	كوثر البون اردنية	٦٤	٠٧٩٦٣٠٧٥٩
٣٦	سبح محمد صبح البون اردنية	٤٢	٠٧٩٠٨٢٣٠٨٥
٣٧			
٣٨			
٣٩			
٤٠			

٤٠ وحدة مركزية  
٣٠ وحدة لعمريين  
المنتدى الأردني للشباب والتنمية  
الكرك  
مركز فروع التنمية

