

SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

PREPARED BY

THE ROYAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY (RSS)

SUBMITTED TO

GEF SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME

MAY 2016

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SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY FOR OP6

COUNTRY: The Hashemite Kingdome of Jordan

Total OP6 resources (estimated US\$)¹ 1,250,000

- a. Core funds:400,000**
- b. OP5 remaining balance: 0**
- c. STAR funds:650,000**
- d. Other Funds to be mobilized: ICCA 200,000**

BACKGROUND:

As a GEF corporate programme, SGP aligns its operational phase strategies to that of the GEF, and provides a series of demonstration projects for further scaling up, replication and mainstreaming. Action at the local level by civil society, indigenous peoples and local communities is deemed a vital component of the GEF 20/20 Strategy (i.e. convening multi-stakeholder alliances to deliver global environmental benefits and contribute to UNDP's Strategic Plan and focus on sustainable development).² At the global level, the SGP OP6 programme goal is to “effectively support the creation of global environmental benefits and the safeguarding of the global environment through community and local solutions that complement and add value to national and global level action”. The implementation of the Country Program Strategy (CPS) of SGP OP6 will include integration of the Global Support Initiative (GSI) on Indigenous People's and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs), to contribute in achieving the targets of the Convention of Biological Diversity Aichi (CBD) 2020. The ICCA-GSI, through SGP OP6, will create a framework for systematic change to achieve the targets relating to protected areas, ecosystem services, and the protection of traditional knowledge.

1. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME - BACKGROUND

1.1.

(¹): The level of SGP OP6 resources is an estimated total of: (i) the GEF6 core grant allocation (to be reviewed annually by CPMT on the basis of performance, co-financing and strategic partnerships, demonstrated NSC commitment rates, and UNOPS delivery); (ii) approved STAR resources; as well as (iii) other sources of third party cost sharing & co-financing (country, regional and/or global levels). Note that countries with remaining OP5 balances that have not been pipelined, will be expected to use these balances in line with the OP6 strategic approach in order to be coherent in terms of SGP programming and results expected.

(²): The initial SGP OP6 concept was incorporated into the strategic directions for the overall GEF-6 replenishment, and subsequently approved by the GEF Council paper “GEF Small Grants Programme: Implementation Arrangements for GEF-6” (GEF/C.46/13) in May 2014.

(a) The most important national results and accomplishments achieved by the country programme from previous phases and up to OP5:

Jordan's GEF SGP was initiated in 1993, and provided a support of 5.5 Million USD for 200 projects in five operation cycles. Previous cycles made several accomplishments in the five GEF focal areas which are biodiversity, climate change, sustainable land management, international waters, and chemicals. Also, the projects funded during the previous cycles have covered all parts of Jordan as shown in Figure 1.

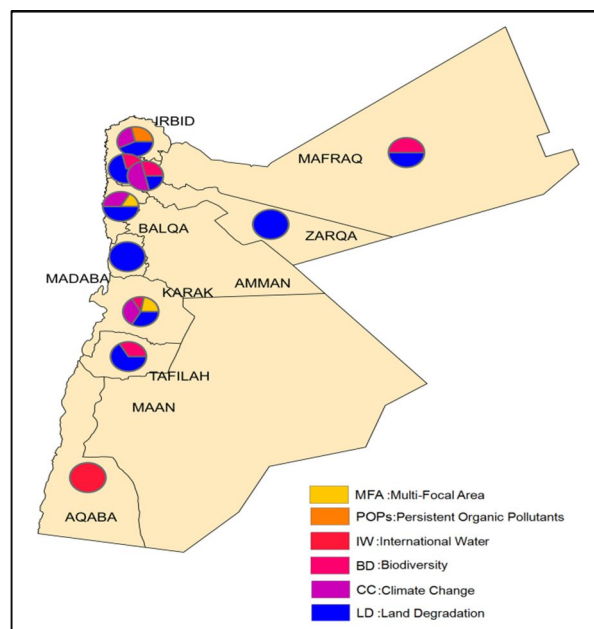


Figure (1): The distribution of SGP projects during OP4& OP5 across Jordan based on thematic areas.

The SGP country program has been successful in generating unprecedented levels of grassroots awareness of global environmental issues, and promoted good governance approaches among wide range of stakeholders. Moreover, the SGP country program has played an important role in promoting sustainable livelihoods that allows communities and households to achieve both global and local benefits in the GEF focal areas while improving their economic conditions. By providing financial and technical support to the local community members, community-based organizations (CBOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs), the program has contributed to meeting GEF's environmental objectives/ local environmental priorities; while at the same time achieving poverty reduction and local empowerment objectives.

Projects and initiatives implemented under the previous phases focused on local communities, considering gender equality, thus supporting the larger sustainable development goals and the achievement of key components of the Millennium Development Goals. The capacity development activities offered by the program have strengthened the role and influence of NGOs/CBOs in decision making process. Moreover, a

considerable contribution was made by the program towards the implementation of Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreement (MEAs), namely; CBD, UNFCCC and UNCCD and assist the Jordanian government to meet the national obligations. Previous phases have equally assisted the concerned institutions in raising awareness among the different sectors including the importance of conserving the natural resources and the sustainable uses of their services and products.

A total of 18 projects were funded through GEF SGP OP5 over the period of 2011-2014, with grant amount of 550,000 USD and co-financing reached up to 1.2 million USD. Also, 22% of the funded NGOs during OP5 were led by women (Table 1). Most projects funded dealt with water harvesting and solar water heaters to provide additional water resources and to cope with the escalating electricity prices in Jordan. Equally, land degradation projects have received attention during the OP5. Improving the efficiency of irrigation projects by reducing losses in irrigation water, and enhancing the water productivity, have been also quite dominant in OP5.

Table (1): Number of projects per focal area awarded during the OP5 (2011-2014)

Focal Area	Number of Projects	Grant Amount
Biodiversity	3	100 000 USD
Climate Change (water harvesting and solar water heaters)	6	167 000 USD
Multifocal Area	1	33 000 USD
Persistent Organic Pollutants	2	78 000 USD
Land Degradation (drip irrigation, springs rehabilitation including canal maintenance)	6	172 0 USD

1.2 Overall situation analysis for the SGP country programme in OP6, including: major partnerships, and existing sources of co-financing:

Recently, the Government of Jordan finalized reviewing and updating the Environment Protection Law of 2006 after intensive consultation meetings. The law is currently in the process to be adopted by parliament members. The revised law focused on habitat protection, establishment of the protected areas, bio-safety, and genetically modified organisms which are in compliance with OP6 focus areas and its strategic initiatives. In addition, strengthening of penalties against violation for certain activities, such as illegal logging, land encroachment into protected areas, and coral trade was also mentioned in the law.

The Ministry of Environment (MOEnv) is currently developing several initiatives, in accordance with OP6 such as the State of Environment Report. In addition, several projects relevant to OP6 are being implemented such as “Mainstreaming Rio Convention Provisions into National Sectoral Policies” project. The MOEnv contributed to the GEO 6 assessment, and recently updated the Biodiversity Action Plan

(BAP) and National Action Plan (NAP) to combat desertification, in addition to the development of the national policy for climate change.

NGOs sector in Jordan is playing a significant role in the protection of the environment. NGOs work at the grass-roots level and hence they are familiar with particular local conditions. So far, more than 100 NGOs are working in the field of environment in Jordan either directly or indirectly. Although part of these NGOs have a national mandate, and others are local (village\ community or base-level organizations), but both are directly interact with local people. Most of the NGOs rely on international funding to sustain their works and activities, with little seed fund from government. On the other hand, NGO work is confined to a specific defined area, and hence NGOs can contribute little in terms of overall policy formation. However, some governmental agencies in Jordan have started to engage NGOs in relevant meetings at which national policies are discussed. Even when they are invited, owing to their lack of a statutory mandate they can only make recommendations to the policy makers.

Nevertheless, there are a number of good examples of partnerships between government and NGOs such as: MoEnv-RSCN, ASEZA -JREDS and MoEnv-RSS. However, lack of knowledge amongst the public regarding the environmental issues in Jordan is considered a big challenge. The consultation workshops that were conducted as part of developing this current strategy (OP6) revealed that raising awareness for all environmental issues is a critical need. This is in consistence with findings of the National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management in Jordan (NCSA) which state, “The knowledge barrier in Jordan is the most important because of the limited information and weak knowledge generation and processing, especially regarding environmental management.”

At regional level, the GEF SGP Jordan has signed a letter of agreement with the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority to achieve the shared goal of conserving and securing the regional environmental benefits in the GEF SGP focal areas. The agreement identified the working principles between the GEF SGP in Jordan and the Palestinian Authority National Focus Group (NFG), where consultation and exchange of information as well as the development of a knowledge network are highlighted as the main principles. The agreement will cover the implementation period of the GEF SGP Six Operational Phase (OP6) and will be managed by a Regional Steering Committee (RSC) that comprises of a total of six members from the Jordanian NSC and the Palestinian Authority NFG. The letter of agreement between the GEF SGP Jordan and GEF SGP Palestinian Authority is shown in Annex 3.

1.3 Lessons learned and experience of past projects can serve as a foundation for the effective implementation of SGP initiatives in OP6:

The OP6 will build up on the successes that have been achieved under the previous projects. Previous projects have already contributed in developing capacity of wide range of stakeholders; such capacities include but not limited to proposal writing, integrated implementation, financial management and networking skills which will be available in future to contribute to any potential initiatives under OP6.

Previous projects have documented lists of lessons learned which could be of benefits in identifying and dealing with the risks that can affect achievement of project objectives under OP6. These lessons learned would make a good guidance towards maximizing the impacts of projects under OP6 as well as setting up the appropriate monitoring and control framework for the projects.

Previous projects have also established a good level of coordination and collaboration among so many agencies, assets and infrastructure that could be harnessed for the benefit of new potential projects under OP6. Moreover, sharing of knowledge, experience and success stories from previous stages would be of the

utmost importance for the OP6 strategic initiatives. New proposals under OP6 can be linked to previous projects and thus, maximizing the benefits and scaling up the success experiments.

A consultation workshop was conducted in Jordan as part of preparation of this current strategy. The participants from various CSOs whom they have had previous experience with GEF SGP were asked to write down the impacts of SGP. The participants focused on the significant impacts of SGP on promoting the solar water heaters and rainwater harvesting practices in rural and per-urban areas, which obviously goes in line with the governmental strategy in water and energy. The participants also mentioned the great role of SGP in upgrading the current irrigation systems in several agricultural areas in Jordan which in turns improves the agricultural practices and water productivity. Networking and communications skills have been one of the indirect impacts of the SGP during the previous phases, where NGOs have become capable to approach other donors and get funds for environmental projects based on the success made through SGP projects.

2. SGP COUNTRY PROGRAMME NICHE

2.1 Alignment with national priorities, dates of the country ratification of the relevant Rio Conventions and relevant national planning frameworks:

Table (2): List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes

Rio Conventions + national planning frameworks	Date of ratification / completion
UN Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	1992
CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP)	2003/updated 2015
Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit-Sharing (ABS)	2014
UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	1993
UNFCCC National Communications (1 st , 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th)	1997 2009 2011 2014
UNFCCC Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA)	2005
Paris Agreement	2015
UNFCCC National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA)	2008
UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)	1996
UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP) to Combat Désertification (2015-2020)	2006/updated 2015
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)	2004
SC National Implémentation Plan (NIP)	2005
GEF National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)	2006
Strategic Action Programmes (SAPs) for shared international water-bodies ¹	1995
Minamata Convention on Mercury	2013

(¹): Please identify existing IW regional projects and the regional SAPs adopted by countries sharing international waterbodies so as to align SGP local interventions. Please check this website to find some of the SAPs: <http://iwlearn.net/publications/SAP>

2.2. Opportunities in line with the national environmental priorities to promote the meaningful involvement of communities and civil society organizations in their further development or updates as well as national implementation.

Environmental NGOs, CBOs and other local CSOs have been dealing directly and actively with environmental challenges at the local and national level. New environmental NGOs with modern and specialized structures have been established in the last couple of years with overarching goal of changing the landscape of the environmental civil society in Jordan with better focus on youth, entrepreneurship and technical specialization.

The emerging national trends for decentralization and enhanced local involvement in natural resource management will provide communities with more empowerment to take action at the local level. The GEF SGP can provide emerging local NGOs with the required capacity and tools for gaining more leverage at the local level and to provide technically-sound and proven-local solutions for local development challenges in a sustainable manner.

Most of the conventions and national/regional plans and programs listed above have included a clear mentioning of the importance of having local communities and civil society organizations engaged in their national implementation and development. The recent updates of the UNCCD National Action Programs (NAP) to combat desertification have been developed in a full coordination with the concerned NGOs. The recent assessment of the NAP-2006 against the UNCCD 10-year strategy revealed several strategic gaps including lack of a communication strategy to raise awareness of local stakeholders, lack of a national monitoring program to track the changes and trends in the conditions of affected populations and ecosystems and Lack of promoting awareness and traditional knowledge of local populations, particularly women and youth, and civil society organizations in the implementation NAP programs. From the operational perspective, low engagement of different stakeholders in national committees relevant to Desertification, Land degradation and Drought (DLDD) was addressed as the main gap. This included low engagement of environmental CBOs as well as human rights NGOs, in national committees relevant to DLDD issues in addition to lacking of gender representatives and consideration of gender issues as a whole.

Accordingly, the aligned National Action Plan (NAP) to Combat Desertification in Jordan (2015-2020) consists of a clear operational objective where the involvement of civil society organizations (CSOs) in awareness and advocacy initiatives related to DLDD is considered as the main assessment indicator. Likewise, the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2015-2020 (NBSAP) has clearly referred to participation of all stakeholders including CSOs, practitioners and beneficiaries so as to achieve the new vision for Jordan's biodiversity. The NBSAP vividly named several NGOs/CSOs whom they will be integral to the implementation process of the updated NBSAF 2020, namely The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), the Royal Botanic Garden and the Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan, and a number of national universities and academic institutions each in its respective mandate, competency, and area of interest.

As part of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), Jordan's Third National Communication (TNC) on Climate Change (2014) pointed out several mitigation scenarios and adaption measures to cope with climate uncertainty. Climate sensitivity indicators in all sectors were determined and accordingly a set of adaptation measures were elaborated in the TNC report, including the expected impacts of climate change on local communities. The TNC clearly refers to the substantial role of local communities, and women to enhance the adaptive capacity of vulnerable communities by supporting the local NGOs along with increasing the labor productivity of rural women through improved access to training, extension services and technology.

Looking at the International Waters, Jordan has participated in the Strategic Action Programme (SAP) for the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden which was initiated in October 1995. SAP aims at developing a regional framework for the protection of the environment and the sustainable development of coastal and marine resources. As part of SAP, Jordan has set priority actions to conserve the marine ecosystem and to improve the environmental management along the Gulf of Aqaba. The priority actions included, but not limited, to recruitment and training of staff to implement regulations for new coastal development to reduce physical threats to coral reef ecosystems and capacity building of staff and other stakeholders in pollution prevention and advocacy.

Accordingly, it is envisaged that there is unlimited opportunities and great potential for NGOs/CSOs to play a key role in the future updates of such documents as well as in their implementation.

2.3. As part of the OP6 strategic directions at the national level, below are the potential synergies for selected complementary OP6 strategic initiatives with:

a) Government funded projects and programmes

Jordanian government, represented by the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI), Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Municipality Affairs (MoMA), and Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), has been cooperating and co-financing several projects, which is in accordance with the strategic initiatives of OP6. The following represent some of the current governmental projects that have potentials of synergies with OP6 strategic initiatives:

- National Green Growth Plan (NGGP): the project started in 2013 and implemented by the MoEnv and funded by the Federal Ministry for the Environment (BMUB) in Germany. The overall goal of this project is to develop a national green growth strategy, with supporting action plans that enhance existing data deficiencies, action-plan recommendations, stakeholder engagement, and sharing of expertise. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to support the MoEnv in identifying green growth opportunities and green key performance indicators to be included in the NGGP; designing a cross-sector green growth policy framework and implementation roadmap; facilitating institutional and stakeholder engagement to provide a platform that will attract long-term financing and facilitating knowledge-sharing activities in support of sector strategies.
- Water quality monitoring along the Jordan Valley: this project started in 1997 and is being implemented by RSS. The project is financially supported by Ministry of Water and Irrigation/Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) and aims at evaluating the quality of water along the Jordan valley landscape, including some transboundary water resources such as Jordan River, Yarmouk River, Disi Aquifer and Wehda Dam. This is in synergy with the GEF focal area of International Waters and can be come under the strategic initiative of OP6 when talking about landscape/seascape conservation.
- Protection of the environment and biodiversity in Jordan (PROTEB): this project is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and funded by German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). The project started in 2013 for three years with overall objective of protecting the country's natural resources and marine and terrestrial ecosystems through holding environmental campaigns, waste management and recycling along with capacity building at all levels.
- Sustainable use of ecosystem services in Jordan – Energy and Climate Fund (EKF-ESS) (2014-2019). The implementing agency of this project is the Ministry of Environment and seeks to cooperate with non-governmental organizations, the private sector and local governments to promote selected practical examples from the ecotourism sector as well as recreation areas for local residents.

The last two projects are synergistic with the recommended OP6 strategic initiatives of community landscape/seascape conservation and low carbon energy access co-benefits.

- b) UNDP CO/UN System projects and programmes to implement the CPD, UNDAF, Strategic Plan are represented by the followings:
- The UNDP strategic plan for ensuring participation and voice in pursuit of equitable access to development opportunities and gains across the population, working with the poor and other excluded groups, whether women, youth, indigenous peoples or the disabled, as agents of their own development. This is completely compatible with SGP OP6 strategic initiatives of CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms; Youth involvement and Indigenous Peoples fellowships
 - The UNDP strategy of inclusive and effective democratic governance systems that can deliver sustainable solutions to poverty, inequality and exclusion is related to SGP OP6 strategic initiatives of "social inclusion" and "CSO-Government dialogue platforms".
 - The UNDP strategic plan for sustainable access to energy and improved energy efficiency. SGP OP6 can contribute in this strategic plan by several means, including promoting policy, legal and regulatory frameworks as well as building institutional capacities that would lower investment risks, broaden and deepen markets, and strengthen private- and public-sector capacities to expand investment and increase access to sustainable energy at the national and sub-national levels.
 - One of the strategic principles of UNDP plan (2014-2017) is to “gender equality and women’s empowerment” which is in compliance with SGP OP6 strategy of gender mainstreaming and youth involvement.
 - Jordan has institutionalized improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people at national and sub-national levels, thus matching the overarching vision of UNDP i.e. to help countries achieve the simultaneous eradication of poverty and significant reduction of inequalities and exclusion. The initiatives to be implemented under OP6 will include for instance income-generation projects and a number of activities that will strengthen youth and gender mainstreaming, therefore will eventually complement other efforts aiming to achieve this outcome.
 - GEF funded projects in Jordan, National Portfolio Formulation Exercises (NPFs), ongoing and planned FSPs, MSPs, and Integrated Approach Pilots (IAPs) as relevant:

UNDP Jordan is currently implementing the “Mainstreaming biodiversity conservation in tourism sector development in Jordan”, the project is funded by GEF and aims at reducing the impact of tourism on biodiversity in Jordan. It will intervene at three levels. The project will target public awareness and sensitivity of the value of biodiversity as a tourism drawcard and institutional capacity for planning, monitoring and enforcement so as to manage the impacts of tourism development inside and outside formally protected areas. The project is assisting in the development of local land use plans for three selected sites namely; the buffer zone of Wadi Rum, Dibein forest area and Petra.

Another project of relevance is the “Mainstreaming Rio Convention Provisions into National Sectoral Policies”. It is also funded by GEF and implemented by UNDP and MoEnv. The project aims at delivering global environmental benefits through more holistic and effective management of the natural environment to meet national socio-economic priorities and to mainstream Rio Convention provisions into three key national sectoral policies. These projects go hand-in-hand with SGP OP6 strategic initiatives, particularly

Community landscape/seascape conservation; CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms and Climate smart innovative agro-ecology.

C. Other major Donor projects and programs are listed below:

1. Integrated Ecosystem Management in the Jordan Rift Valley: This project was implemented by the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) and funded by GEF and aimed at establishing of four protected areas in Jordan (Yarmouk, Fafa, Qatir and Jabal Masuda) and seven special conservation areas along the Jordan rift valley area. This project was initiated in 2008 over six year's period. CPS OP6 can build up on the outputs and success of this project to achieve the strategic initiatives of community landscape conservation along with indigenous people fellowships.
2. UNDP solid waste projects: UNDP programmes on sound waste management for non-hazardous waste streams are highly decentralized to UNDP Country Offices, namely Jordan. Around 20 UNDP Country Offices world-wide are engaged in general, typically municipal, waste related projects or activities. UNDP's waste projects are grass roots activities, involving local communities and NGOs in addressing local needs by applying practical waste management solutions. This is in synergy with the strategic initiative of community landscape conservation; CSO- government policy and planning dialogue platforms and Low carbon energy access co-benefits in CPS OP6 strategy.
3. USAID Civil Initiative Support Program (USAID CIS) (2013-2018): aims at cultivating a strong and vibrant civil society in Jordan through supporting a broad range of civic initiatives. Working at both national and local levels, it supports civic initiatives and advocacy responding to common interests; strengthens the organizational capacity of civil society organizations; and promotes Government of Jordan-civil society collaboration efforts to address reform and development challenges. One interesting environmental project that was funded by this program was "enhancing the environmental resilience of Syrian refugees hosting communities in Jordan" which matches SGP OP6 strategic initiative of Global reach for citizen practice based knowledge programme and CSO-government policy and planning dialogue platforms.
4. Refugee-oriented projects funded by UNHCR, OXFAM and UNICEF: given the big refugee influx into Jordan, particularly the Syrians, an extra pressure on ecosystem services and natural resources have been witnessed, and thus various international organizations in Jordan have started implementing environmental initiatives that would minimize the negative environmental impacts. For instance UNICEF supports the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and partners in the Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) sector at three different levels - leading the emergency WASH sector coordination, ensuring access to safe water and sanitation facilities and services in refugee camps and in host communities, and strengthening the Government's capacity to prioritize, plan, implement and monitor. Through UNICEF support, a comprehensive package of WASH services continues to reach nearly 100,000 refugees living in four refugee camps. This includes the provision of approximately 4 million litres of treated water each day (equivalent to an average of 35 litres per person), desludging of household, communal and institutional latrines, daily collection and disposal of 800 cubic metres of solid waste, distribution of key WASH items including soap and hygiene kits, and the promotion of hygienic and water conservation behaviours and practice. Also, the government of Jordan in collaboration with UNDP prepared the Jordan Response Plan (2015) for the Syria Crises, where a series of interventions will be implemented so as to increase the resilience and adaptive capacity of host communities, including: rapidly scale-up critical government capacities to plan, program, coordinate and implement a more resilience-oriented response, with the ability to manage and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis in a timely, efficient, and effective manner; strengthen the capacities and resilience of the health, education, justice, and

water and sanitation service systems at local and national levels and mitigate the negative impact of high concentrations of refugees on service delivery sectors; and restore and reinforce municipal services and infrastructure degraded as a result of the sharp demand increases in critically affected sectors, in particular solid waste management, housing, environment, energy and transport. All of these interventions are in agreement with SGP OP6 strategic initiatives specially those related to landscape-seascape conservation.

Table (3): SGP contribution to national priorities / GEF-6 corporate results

1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ²	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society</i>	<p>1. Protected Areas Network Sustainability:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identifying tools and revenue mechanism from environmental services in protected areas. -Sustainable use of ecosystem services by reducing significant threats on biodiversity; monitoring the productivity versus losses in natural resources such water, land degradation, and deforestation; and mapping of species that are under threats. -Identifying the potential places for reserves based on threats on fauna and flora. <p>2. Support to indigenous peoples and local communities territories (ICCAs)³ to improve the recognition, support and overall effectiveness of biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change of areas and territories conserved by local communities (Annex 4). This would include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sustainable development pathways through Effective maintenance and protection of natural capital and focusing on conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and biodiversity. Also, create jobs and reduce unemployment and enhance livelihoods, through management and rehabilitation of ecosystem services, from the sub-national to the national level, including protected, indigenous and community conserved areas. -The ICCA initiative will be aligned within the UNDP Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020 launched at CBD COP 11. The ICCA-GSI will also contribute to UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme 2014-2017.

(¹): "Niche" refers to the role or contribution that the Country Programme is best fitted to perform and for which the other stakeholders agree with

(²): Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

(³): Global ICCA Support Initiative (GSI) started in 2014 for (5) years and aims at supporting the community conserved areas through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to the Convention Biological Diversity (CBD) Aichi 2020. The ICCA-GSI project is based on the UNDP principles of civil society empowerment, citizen voice, democratic governance and sustainable human development.

		<p>sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and wastes.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use and access of natural resources and biodiversity and ecosystems. - Innovations enabled for development solutions, partnerships and other collaborative arrangements. <p>3. Minimize Threats on Biodiversity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Conduct environmental awareness campaigns, waste management and recycling along with capacity building at all levels. 	
1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ²	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming
Innovative climate-smart agro-ecology; Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)</i>	-Developing and promoting agro-ecological innovations by: enabling communities to make meaningful contributions to agro-ecosystem resilience in the landscape; providing tools and methods that can be used to engage small holder's organizations in the participatory analysis of agroecosystem vulnerability to impacts of climate change and other social and economic factors.	<i>Area of Work 1: Sustainable development pathways through Planning, policy frameworks and institutional capacities to substantially reinforce action on climate change.</i>

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(²): Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

Community landscape/seascape conservation	<i>Promotion of collective management of trans-boundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services</i>	<p>1. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Involvement of community members in water management through working with local CBOs. - Encouraging the regional agreements on the use of shared water resources i.e. Yarmouk river and Disi aquifer. - Adoptions of innovative finance mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services, habitat banking and aggregate offsets. 	<p><i>Area of Work 1: Sustainable development pathways</i></p> <p>Effective maintenance and protection of natural capital through assistance for integrated water resources management and efficient use of water, efforts to protect and restore the health, productivity and resilience of oceans and marine ecosystems, sustainable land management and restoration of degraded land, and management of chemicals and waste.</p>
1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ²	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO strategic programming

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Energy access co-benefits	<i>Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing the contribution of energy local resources (solar and wind) in the total energy mix through: -Developing the national strategy for the renewable energy in Jordan. -Increase the demand on the renewable energy resources by enhancing competitiveness and good governance. -Coming up with innovative solutions for water-energy-food nexus. -Building capacity and awareness of low carbon solutions. -Advocacy projects to influence national energy sector strategies. 	sustainable access to energy and improved energy efficiency, including focusing on policy, legal and regulatory frameworks as well as institutional capacities that can lower investment risks, broaden and deepen markets, and strengthen private- and public-sector capacities to expand investment and increase access to sustainable energy at the national and sub-national levels.
Local to global chemicals coalitions	<i>Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Increasing the scope, technologies and supply chain enhancement for organic farming. -Education and awareness programmes for identification and management of POPs and PCBs. -Shifting into a sustainable and economically feasible organic farming to eliminate agricultural POPs. 	Not Applicable
CSO-Government dialogue platforms	<i>Enhance capacity of civil society to contribute to implementation of MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and national and sub-national policy, planning and legal frameworks</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Strengthen local partnerships between government and civil societies by increasing funding and scaling up innovative practices. -Training and building capacity of CSO that cover all local development works, budgeting and networking. -Encouraging CSO to expand local activities, creative sports and extra-curricular activities. 	<i>Area of Work 2: Inclusive and effective democratic governance through a Context-specific responses to foster agreement among stakeholders and support peaceful governance processes that advance shared national goals and policies and capacities for more effective governance to bring greater development benefits to citizens and increase their confidence and trust in public institutions.</i>
1 SGP OP6 strategic initiatives	2 GEF-6 corporate results by focal area	3 Briefly describe the SGP Country Programme niche ¹ relevant to national priorities/other agencies ²	4 Briefly describe the complementation between the SGP Country Programme UNDP CO

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(²): Describe only for those OP6 strategic initiatives which will be programmed by the SGP country programme.

strategic programming

Social inclusion (gender, youth, indigenous peoples)	<i>GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Equality Action Plan and GEF Principles for Engagement with Indigenous Peoples</i>	CPS has to go through the following to achieve actual gender mainstreaming: -Strengthening the skills and knowledge of rural women to participate effectively in emerging local economies through sustainable development initiatives, after recognising the traditional and indigenous knowledge of women. -Support active involvement of women in decision-making and research. -Empowerment of women in rural and urban areas by knowledge and skills to enhance their economic and social opportunities and participation in development and workforce.	One of the proposed outcomes of UNDP strategic plan was to faster progress in reducing gender inequality and promoting women's empowerment.
Contribution to global knowledge management platforms	<i>Contribute to GEF KM efforts</i>	The impacts, success and the lesson learned through CPS OP6 should be monitored and documented at all levels. All knowledge gathered throughout the implementation of CPS should be shared at regional and global levels, thus scaling up and duplicating the good practices across all strategic initiatives.	<i>Area of Work 3: Resilience-building</i> through South-South and triangular cooperation: this will include knowledge on what has worked and what has not together with information on who is involved and what they can offer; and enabling harmonization of policies, legal frameworks and regulations to increase opportunities for South-South exchanges

3. OP6 STRATEGIES

3.1. Cross-cutting OP6 grant-making strategies

There are a number of cross-cutting projects that could be proposed and identified under OP6 at national level and outside of the selected landscape. Following are some examples of these projects:

1. Eco-tourism and integrated management of ecosystem services: projects which will contribute in the development of ecotourism infrastructure and conserving ecosystem services will be considered for funding during the OP6.

2. Capacity development projects: projects that include a major component of capacity building of CSOs, local communities, private sector, governmental bodies and vulnerable groups outside of the selected landscape will be given a priority in OP6. Trainings on development planning tools, gender analysis, responsible-agricultural systems, monitoring and evaluation, and linking the development projects with national priority are the main thematic areas for the capacity development required.
3. Knowledge management: Projects that would support establishing a reliable environmental information system are of the utmost importance as the current environmental information in Jordan is structured in a shared database model where several institutions with diverse methodologies collect environmental data causing, in many case, lack of consistency.
4. Supporting vulnerable groups, including gender, marginalized groups and youth: In order to offset the additional pressure on natural resources and ecosystem services, alternative income generation opportunities and projects should be created for local communities targeting the most vulnerable groups, including women and young people.
5. Restoration of degraded habitats: Land degradation/ desertification is among the key environmental challenges for Jordan given that the Jordanian rate of urbanization has exceeded the global average over the past two decades, and will remain high into the future. Thus, it is important to invest in restoration/rehabilitation projects of degraded lands during the OP6 implementation.
6. Integrated coastal zone management and marine life ecosystem (seascape) projects will be considered during OP6, given that 55,000 square meter of coral reef have been destroyed so far because of unplanned investments. Projects that would reduce the threats on marine life in Gulf of Aqaba will be supported. This will include projects that tackle over-fishing of high value marine and coastal resources, destruction of coral reefs and shallow water habitat through inadequate anchoring practices and coastal erosion and depletion of mangroves.

However, all projects outside the selected landscape, should demonstrate the following:

- Promote innovation in relation to SGP OP6 strategic initiatives and directions.
- Provide new opportunities for partnerships and replication.
- Help translate landscape lessons into policy or promote up scaling and duplication.
- CSO-government dialogue platforms that promote civil society engagement with government in the context of multilateral environmental agreements.

3.2 Landscape/seascape-based OP6 grant-making strategies¹

3.2.1 The methodological approach for landscape identification: overview

Jordan is a relatively small country with an approximate area of 90,000 square kilometers and is located at the junction of the Levantine and Arabian areas of the Middle East. The country is bordered by Syria on the north, and Iraq is located at the eastern borders. In addition, Palestine is at the western borders and Saudi Arabia on the east and south. The Gulf of Aqaba is the only outlet to the sea, which is located at southern

(¹): Refer to the various guidance documents on landscape/seascape selection and assessments.

edges of Jordan. Despite the relatively small area, Jordan has diverse terrain and landscape belie its actual size, demonstrating a variety found in large countries.

Western Jordan has a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summer, cool, wet winter and two short transitional seasons. However, about 75% of the country is described as having a desert climate with less than 200 mm of rain annually. Jordan is divided into three main geographic and climatic areas i.e. the Jordan Valley, the Mountain Heights Plateau, and the eastern desert, or Badia region (The Library of Congress Country Studies, 2015).

However, Long (1957) classified Jordan into eight bioclimatic regions based on the rain distribution during the seasons of the year. Jordan is considered to be of the Mediterranean type because the rainfall is mainly in winter and spring. Al Eisawi (1996) identifies four main bio-geographical zones in Jordan which are the Mediterranean, Irano- Turranean, Sudanian and the Arabian Desert. Based on this classification, Al Eisawi identified 13 main vegetation types, holds the presence of several species of flora and fauna. Al Eisawi used the similar analysis done by Long (1957), where 31 stations information were analyzed during the period of 1966-1980. Recently, Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN) has classified Jordan into (15) landscapes based on soil maps, topographic formation and land over as shown in Figure 2 below.

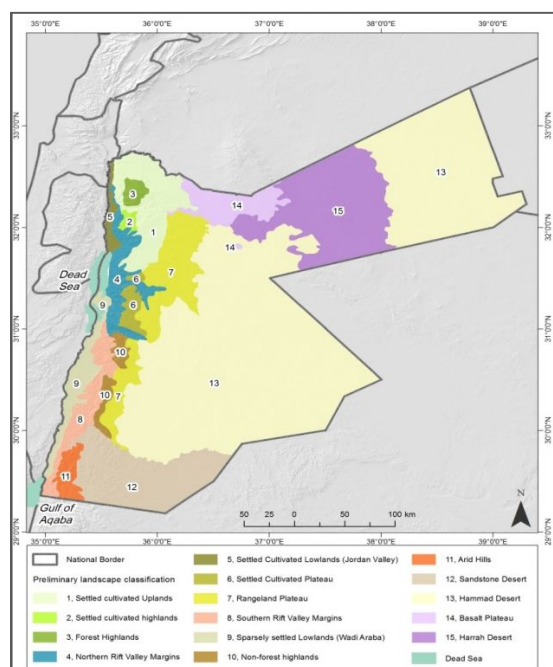


Figure (2): Preliminary landscape characterization based on RSCN criteria (2016-unpublished report).

The CPS consultancy team thoroughly reviewed all the previous literature and incorporated environmental characteristics¹ as well as social and economic¹ ones into the landforms categorization (see

(¹): This was based on considering the biotic factors including flora composition as well as fauna diversity. In addition, a biotic factors such as climatic conditions (temperature, humidity and rainfall rate), soil types, geological formation and topography.

Annex 1 to see more details on the consultation process). After a series of consultations with SGP national coordinator and national steering committee, the team came up with the following landscapes/seascape:

1. Jordan Rift Valley
2. Mountainous Terrain: which is divided into two main Plateaus as follows:
 - Northern Mountainous Terrain
 - Southern Mountainous Terrain
3. Eastern Desert: which is divided into two main Plateaus as follows:
 - North- eastern Desert
 - Eastern desert
4. Gulf of Aqaba

Figure (3) shows the landscapes/seascape identification map that has been developed for the purpose of CPS OP6.

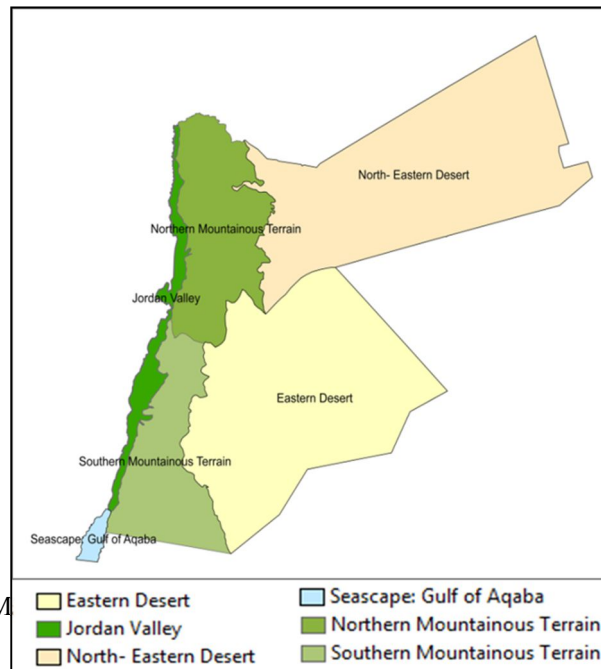


Figure (3): M

1. The Jordan Rift Valley

It extends down the entire western side of Jordan, where the northern segment of the Jordan Valley, known in Arabic as the Ghor (a depression in the ground). This region contains the Jordan River that ends at the Dead Sea, at a level of 427 meters below sea level, which is the lowest point on earth. It is landlocked and fed by the Jordan River and run-off from side wadis. With no outlet to the sea, intense evaporation concentrates its mineral salts and produces a hypersaline solution. South of the Dead Sea, the Jordan Valley

(¹): This was based on several factors including but not limited to the source of income to local communities within these landscapes. In addition, factors such as occupation, infrastructure presence, education and type of land use patterns were considered.

runs on through hot, dry Wadi ‘Araba, with 155 kilometers long and is known for the sheer, barren sides of its mountains. Wadi Araba rises from 300 meters below sea level at its northern end to 355 meters above sea level at Jabal Risha, and then drops down again to sea level at Aqaba.

The bottom of the Rift Valley is typical by the presence of soft siltstones and mudstones. Wadi Araba is formed by alluvial sand dunes and gravel deposits. Climate is relatively humid in winter in its northern parts to hot dry in summer. Precipitation is very minimal and is confined to winter season. This landscape contains mainly northern Ghor , southern Ghors and Wadi Araba area.

2. Mountainous Terrain

The highlands of Jordan are formed by a chain of mountain ranges starting from Umm Qais in the north to Ras an-Naqab. It separate the Jordan Valley and its margins from the plains of the eastern desert. This region extends the entire length of the western part of the country, and hosts most of Jordan’s main population centers. Mountains overlooking the western areas are very steep, while the slope toward the east is very gentle. These areas receive Jordan’s highest rainfall, and are the most richly vegetated in the country. The region, is intersected by a number of valleys and riverbeds known as wadis (Arabic word means a watercourse valley which may or may not flow with water after substantial rainfall). Elevation in the highlands varies considerably, from 600 meters to about 1,500 meters above sea level, with temperature and rainfall patterns varying accordingly. This terrain has been divided into two main Plateau which are the northern and southern Plateau as follows:

- Northern Mountainous Terrain

This Plateau extends from the most northern edges of Jordan represented by Umm Qais until reaching Al Karak vicinity in the south.

- Southern Mountainous Terrain

This Plateau extends from the Al Tafilah vicinity until Aqaba Mountain at the southern parts of Jordan.

3. Eastern desert

The eastern desert “Badia” constitutes the majority of the country with around 75% of its area. This desert stretches into Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, with elevations varying between 600 and 900 meters above sea level. Climate varies widely between day and night, and between summer and winter. Daytime summer temperatures can exceed 40°C, while winter nights can be very cold, dry and windy. Rainfall is minimal throughout the year, averaging less than 50 millimeters annually. The region is covered mostly by Hammada type of soil with scattered areas of sandy dunes. The volcanic formations of the northern Basalt Desert extend into Syria and Saudi Arabia, and are recognizable by the black basalt boulders which cover the landscape. East of the Basalt Desert, the Rweishid Desert is an undulating limestone plateau which extends to the Iraqi border.

To the south of Amman is the Central Desert, while Wadi Sarhan on Jordan’s eastern border drains north into Azraq. Al-Jafr Basin, south of the Central Desert, is crossed by a number of broad, sparsely-vegetated wadis. South of al-Jafr and east of the Rum Desert, al-Mudawwara Desert is characterized by isolated hills and low rocky mountains separated by broad, sandywadis, and the most famous desert in Jordan is the Rum Desert.

- North- eastern Desert

This area is confined at the north eastern desert of Jordan including basalt desert of Jordan until the borders of Iraq.

- Eastern Desert

This is the area of Ma’an vicinity which is bordered by Saudi Arabia in the east.

4. Seascape Description: Gulf of Aqaba

The only sea outlet in Jordan, and is a continuation of the Jordan rift valley. It is relatively narrow with a maximum width of 26 km and depth range between 800-1800 m. the lowest sea temperature can reach 20 degree Celsius and the highest is 26. Given the topography and ecological nature of Jordan, this Country Program Strategy (CPS) will not consider seascape and will rather focus on landscape.

3.2.2 Landscape selection for grant making

One of the key elements of SGP's implementation in OP6 is the development of landscape/seascape approaches within countries to better focus grant-making and promoting strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects with the aim to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up. The selected landscape will receive 70% of the SGP grants during the OP6, whereas other landscapes/seascape will be granted up to 30% based on the criteria mentioned earlier (section 3.1). For the purpose of landscape selection, the consultancy team developed a selection matrix to compare between the different landscapes. The matrix includes specific criteria, including landscape diversity, protection measures established, biodiversity composition, and socioeconomic aspects. Each criterion has a set of sub-criteria, where a specific weighing system is adopted. The weights ranged from 1 to 5, where (1) refers to (very low), (2) to (low), (3) medium, (4) high and (5) refers to (very high). Weights were given to each line based on the consultation meetings with the stakeholders and the available published information (i.e. Department of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and previous environmental projects) (Table 3). It is worth mentioning here that the only seascape in Jordan (Gulf of Aqaba) was not included in the selection matrix based on the recommendations from the National Steering Committee (Annex 2 shows the baseline and threat assessment of the selected landscape).

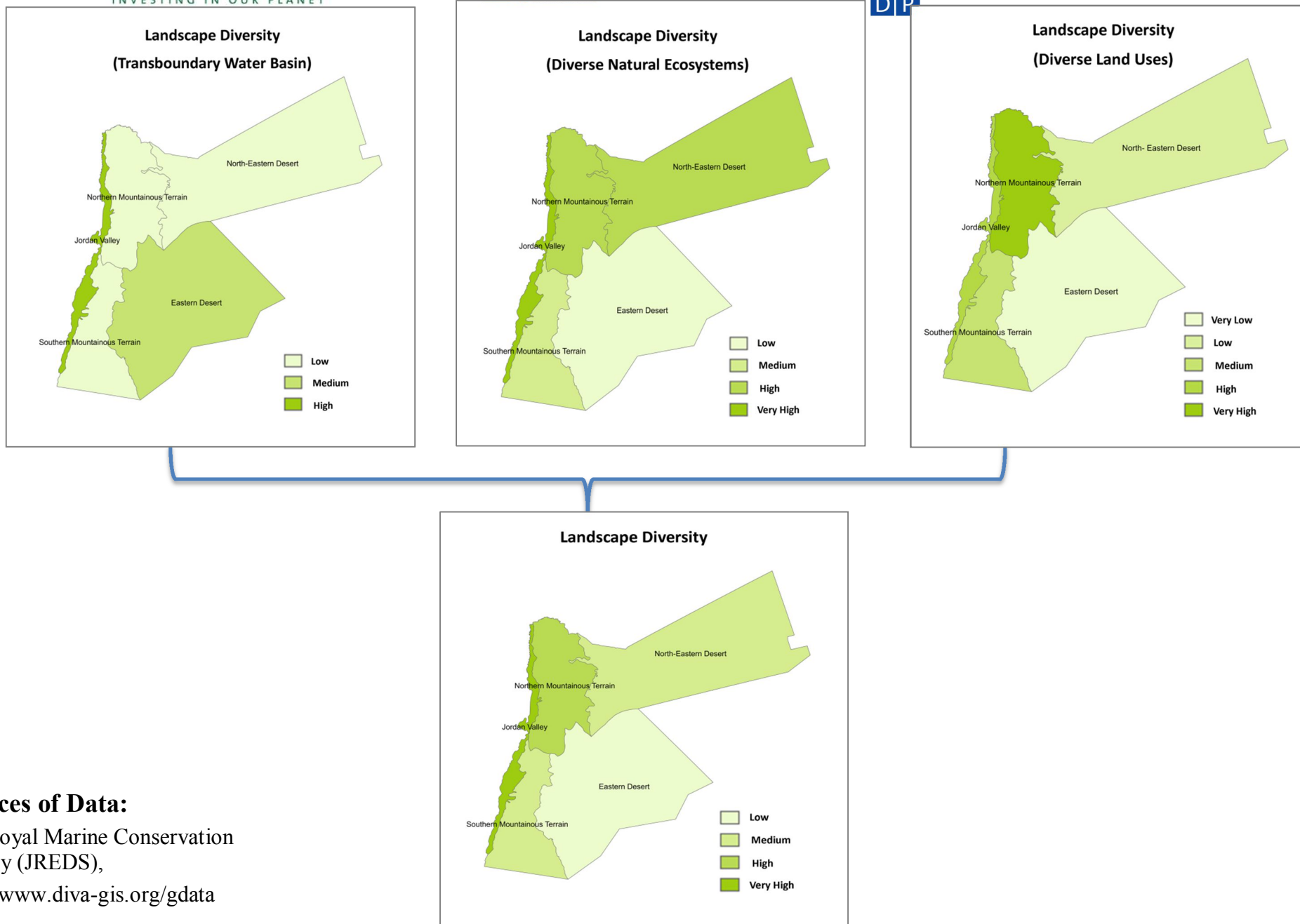
Table 3: Multi-criteria landscape selection matrix

CRITERIA		LANDSCAPE RANKING				
		Basalt Desert (North-East)	Eastern Desert	Jordan Valley	Northern Highlands	Southern Highlands
Landscape Diversity	Diversity of natural ecosystems	4	2	5	4	3
	Diversity of land uses	2	1	4	5	3
	Availability of transboundary water basin	2	3	4	2	2
Average		2.67	2.00	4.33	3.67	2.67
Protection Measures Established	Availability of formal and Future protection zones	2	1	4	4	4
Average		2.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00

CRITERIA		LANDSCAPE RANKING				
		Basalt Desert (North-East)	Eastern Desert	Jordan Valley	Northern Highlands	Southern Highlands
Biodiversity	Diversity of flora	2	1	4	5	3

Composition	species					
	Diversity of mammalian species	3	2	4	5	4
	Diversity of reptilian species	1	2	5	3	4
	Diversity of amphibians species	4	2	4	5	3
	Diversity of birds species	5	2	3	5	4
Average		3.00	1.80	4.00	4.60	3.60
Socioeconomic Aspect	Availability of socioeconomic infrastructure	4	2	3	5	1
	Vulnerability to social insatiability	3	2	4	5	1
	Potential for upscaling the impacts	3	2	4	5	1
	Vulnerability to economic insatiability	1	5	3	2	4
	Availability of well-established CSOs	4	3	2	5	1
	Poverty pockets	3	5	2	1	4
	Gender Equality	5	3	2	4	1
Average		3.29	3.14	2.86	3.86	1.86
TOTAL AVERAGE		2.74	1.99	3.80	4.03	3.03

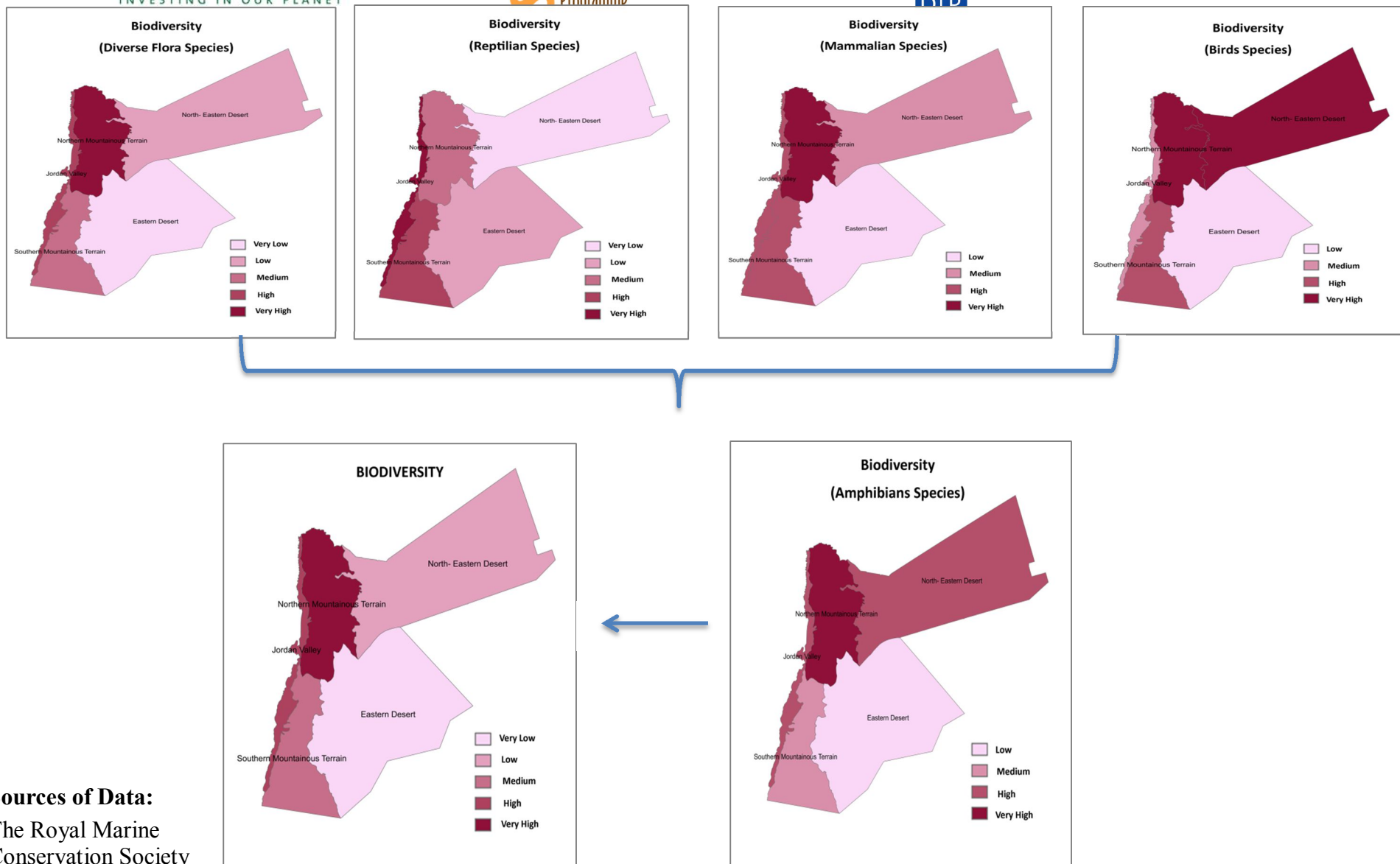
Based on the foregoing, the consultancy team looked into all criteria across the landscapes as shown in the figures below. The northern highlands landscape has received the highest average value and accordingly selected for the SGP OP6 (70%) grants.



Sources of Data:

The Royal Marine Conservation
Society (JREDS),
<http://www.diva-gis.org/gdata>

Figure 4: Landscape diversity selection criteria



Sources of Data:
The Royal Marine
Conservation Society
(JREDS).

Figure 5: Biodiversity composition selection criteria



Sources of Data:
Department Of Statistics
(DOS)

Figure 6: Socio-economic aspect selection criteria

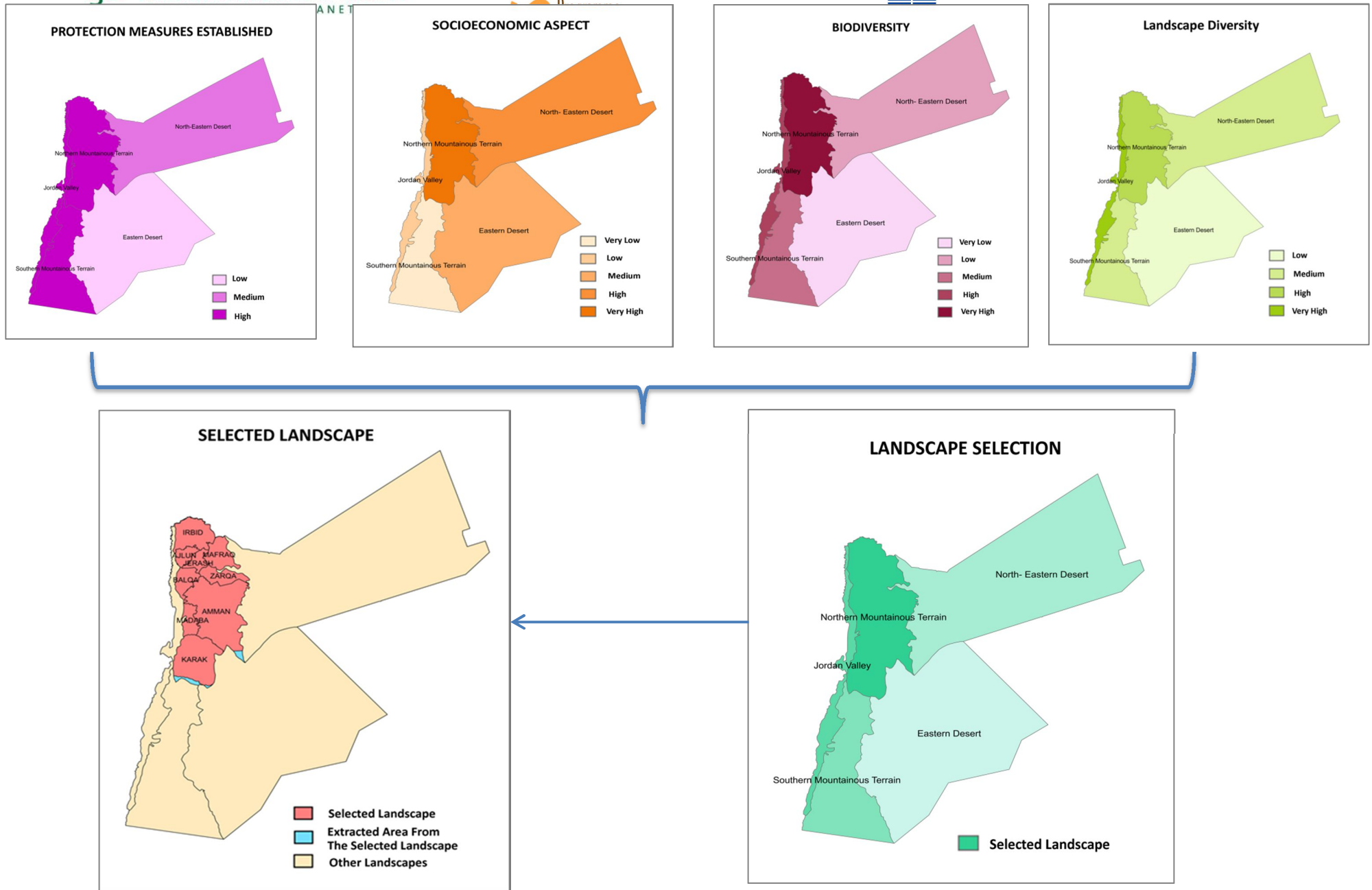


Figure 7: The selected landscape after considering all criteria

3.2.3 Threat assessment of the selected landscape

The consultancy team assessed the threat across the selected landscape i.e. Northern Highlands, so as to provide the grant makers with a decision tool to allocate the resources in a strategic manner. A threat assessment template was developed and filled based on the consultation meetings and the published literatures (details are shown in Annex 2). The table below shows the average of threats in the selected landscape distributed based on the governorates located in the landscape, where (0) refers no threat (1) minor threat, (2) medium and (3) major threat.

Table 4: The average of threats in the selected landscape distributed based on the governorates

Theme Category	THREAT/ Evaluation and Scoring System								
	Northern Region (in the selected land scape)				Central Region (in the selected landscape)				South Region (in the selected landscape)
	Irbid	Ajloun	Jarash	Mafrq	Amman	Zarqa	Balqa	Madaba	Karak
Biodiversity (BD)	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Land Degradation (LD)	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9
Climate Change (CC)	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)	3.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.5
International Waters (IW)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Average Threat	2.6	1.5	1.5	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.0

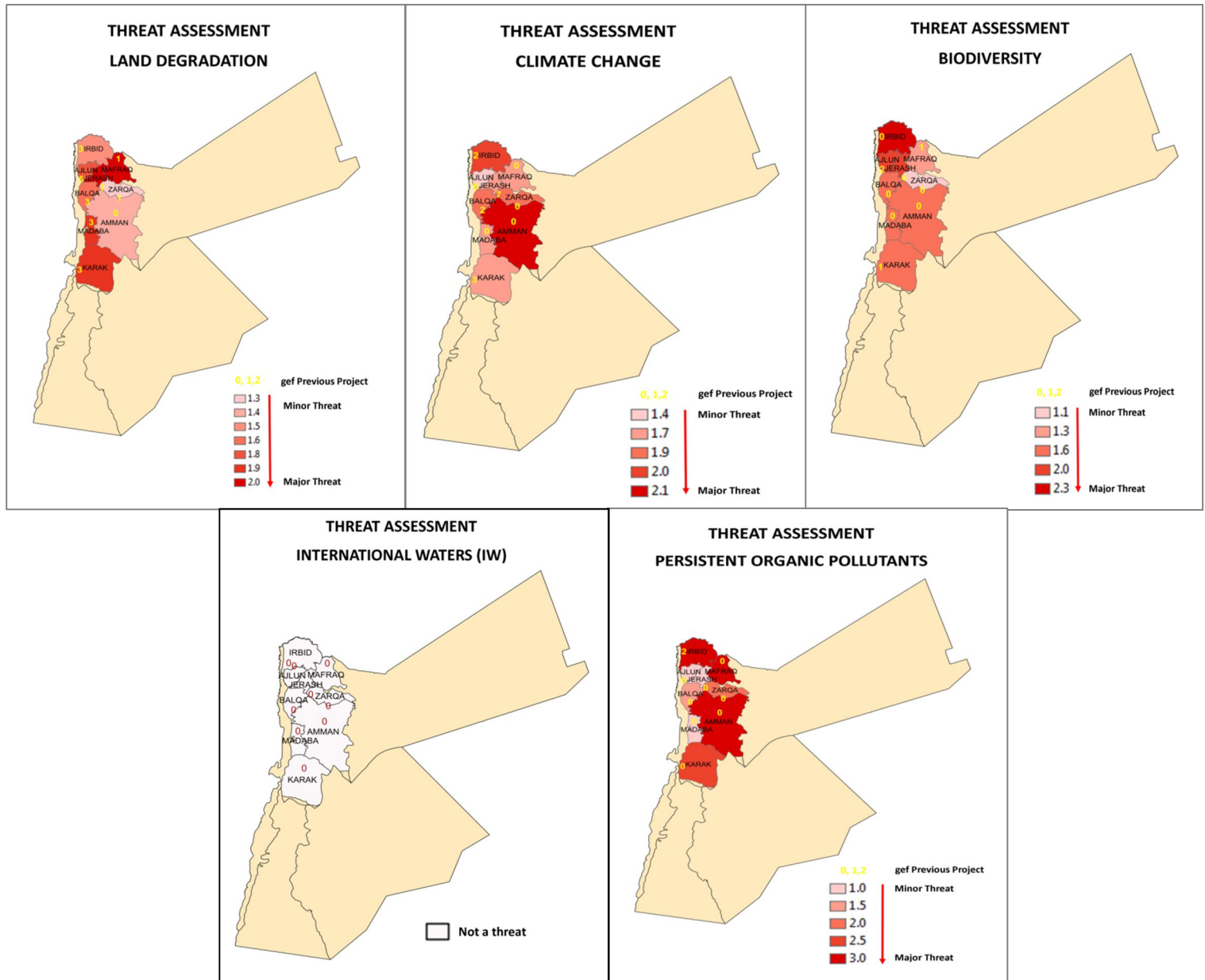


Figure 8: Threats across the selected landscape

The average threats in the selected landscape (Table 4) shows that Irbid governorate is the most vulnerable governorate based on the GEF focal areas. However, governorates in the selected landscape significantly vary when looking at the vulnerability per focal area (Figure 8 & Annex 1), for instance, Mafrq is more vulnerable to extreme weather conditions that cause desertification comparing to Irbid. Likewise, overcutting of terrestrial plants in Jerash is more likely to occur when comparing to Irbid. Accordingly, this will be used as strategic priorities for grantmaking in the selected landscape.

3.2.4 The project typologies in the selected landscape

In designing the project typologies for the selected landscape, the consultation meetings with all stakeholders as well as with the national steering committee and the national coordinator identified the following aspects for the projects that will be granted:

1. Reflect the societal needs and priorities;
2. Consistency with Jordan's own priorities and programs;
3. Promote gender participation and mainstreaming;
4. Integrate GEF strategic initiatives;
5. Scalable and replicable inside and outside of the selected landscapes.

Based on the threat assessment (section 3.2.3) and the consultation meetings in the selected landscapes, the project typologies in the selected landscape (Northern Highlands) are as follows:

1. Community landscape conservation: Projects to be funded under this initiative should have a goal of providing support to territories and areas conserved by local communities in the selected landscape, so as to sustain the natural and cultural resources. The Global indigenous peoples' and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) Support Initiative (GSI) will act as an umbrella for such projects. Several interventions might be proposed under this strategic initiative:
 - Promoting the eco-tourism activities in Yarmouk, Ajloun, natural reserves; and conserved areas.
 - Conserving the biodiversity in Jerash, Ajloun and in Zarqa-river basin.
 - Promote public participation/awareness towards protecting cultural and natural heritage.
 - Supporting the efforts of conserving the endangered plant species. SGP grants can complement the efforts being made by the Royal Botanic Garden.
 - Combating land degradation and promoting afforestation/reforestation.
 - Integrated Water Resources Management activities, including wastewater treatment and reuse, particularly promoting the decentralized treatment.
 - All projects and initiatives that are directed to marginalized local communities in order to build their capacity and empower them to effectively manage their conserved areas (ICCAs) for the purposes of ecosystem protection, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction.
2. Climate smart innovative agro-ecology: the objective is to use smart agricultural practices that would improve the water productivity and increase the resilience of farmers in areas of Zarqa-river basin and in the Highlands. Several projects can be proposed under this strategic initiative, such as:
 - Storm water harvesting for agricultural purposes (known as green infrastructure).
 - Introducing organic farming practices.
 - Promoting responsible agricultural practices in Highlands, where groundwater is being overexploited without clear strategy for conservation.
3. Low carbon energy access co-benefits: The objective is to reduce dependence on wood fuel and/or reduce environmental impacts of fuel production. Actions might cover the following areas of intervention:
 - Social marketing campaign including promoting awareness and demonstration actions that are related to energy conservation such as turning off lights, using solar energy (PVs) and solar water heaters.

- Reduce local population dependence on forest wood, thus keeping the forests from the illegal cutting practices. Extra attention should be given to Debbin forests in this regards.
 - Researching co-benefits of alternative energy sources, which could potentially guide and inform scaling up and policy development (e.g. reduced deforestation, improved carbon sequestration and climate resilience; reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and stimulating economic development).
4. Local to global chemical management coalitions: SGP will focus its support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint efforts with SGP's established partners such as the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), as well as new partnerships with government agencies, research institutions, private sector, and international agencies. Local CSOs are encouraged to develop proposals that tackle the following, particularly along the Zarqa-river basin:
- Policies and strategies to manage hazardous waste and hazardous chemicals.
 - Alternatives to income from handling hazardous waste and heavy metals.
 - The industrial facilities with environmental regulations and standards.

3.3. Grant-maker+ strategies¹

3.3.1. CSO-Government Dialogue Platform

The status of civil society action in Jordan has been both innovative and evolving with time. Environmental NGOs, CBOs and other local CSOs have been dealing directly and actively with environmental challenges at the local and national level. New environmental NGOs with modern and specialized structures have been established in the last couple of years with overarching goal of changing the landscape of the environmental civil society in Jordan with better focus on youth, entrepreneurship and technical specialization. Also, the emerging national trends for decentralization and enhanced local involvement in natural resource management will provide communities with more empowerment to take action at the local level.

The Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) in Jordan is the legal umbrella for most of the CSOs that are active in the field of environment or have mandate of relevance to environment. However, some of CSOs in Jordan are working under the supervision of Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Interior. The mandate of MoSD has clear statements emphasizing the importance of integrating the activities of CSOs in Jordan into governmental policies. As recognition of the importance of CSO-government dialogue, the MoSD provides financial annual support to all registered CSOs so as to improve their capacity in linking the grassroots to high level national planners. On the other hand, Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) has also a "technical" mandate to oversee and track the work done by these CSOs so as to ensure that is in line with national agenda and priorities. Currently there are 103 environmental NGOs that are officially registered at the Ministry of Environment. This number reflects the evolvement of this sector and its potential role in advancing the work and achievement of national "environmental agenda". Nevertheless, and in order to keep the momentum of this sector, a clear mechanism and instrument should be in place to coordinate the work of such considerable number of institutions to ensure no duplication in role and no waste of resources. MoEnv has recently supported the initiative of establishment of Jordan Federation of Environmental NGOs which brings together the largest ten environmental NGOs in the country under one umbrella. Such entity

¹ The OP6 Grant-maker+ strategies and related activities may either be outside of the selected landscape/seascapes, or promote partnership building, networking and policy development within the target areas.

and once it succeeds in establishing a good governance among its members, it will certainly contribute to improve the dialogue with the government.

There is no doubt that the government is appreciating and recognizing the role and capacities of CSOs, for example MoEnv has involved representatives of several NGOs in different committees at the ministry i.e. EIA committee, Rio Conventions National Committees, Environmental Auditing Committee. Moreover NGOs are also engaged in the process of preparing the national reports to the three Rio conventions.

On the other hand, Jordan's has recently prepared and published what is known as "Jordan vision 2025". The vision charts the path for the future and determines the integrated economic and social framework that will govern the economic and social policies. The king of Jordan in the Jordan's vision document bluntly guided the government to cooperate with local communities and CSOs by stating "the success of devising this blueprint hinges on adopting a participatory and consultative approach towards all stakeholders, namely governmental institutions, parliament, private sector, civil society organizations, and local communities". The government in the Jordan's vision (2025) set an array of priority initiatives to promote local development, including strengthen local partnerships between government agencies, municipalities, civil society organizations and the private sector.

However, further works are required to build the trust and strengthen the linkages between CSOs and the government:

- Scaling up good practices and project's outputs in a way that demonstrate the positive role of CSOs in environmental management in the country.
- Demonstrating CSOs activities and achievements in poverty eradication, unemployment, and capacity development, which complement the government efforts in these particular challenges.
- Good representation of CSOs in the existing funding instrument e.g. Environment Fund, Jordan Renewable Energy E Fund, etc., in this regard the case of GEF/SGP steering committee could be modeled.
- Developing and improving the relevant legislations to facilitate the work of CSOs, and thus ensuring a better governance of this sector.
- Documenting the best practices and facilitating sharing of these practices among the CSOs.
- Developing the capacities of local CSOs within the territories of the selected landscape so as to ensure better achievements as well as sustain the outputs of any new intervention.
- Of relevance to the above, establishing special platform to enhance dialogue between government and CSOs at local level will be valuable to integrate CSOs activities into the governmental works.

3.2.2. Policy influence

Policy influence is achieved mainly through appropriate knowledge management plan and involvement in governmental projects and committees. These two elements are highly expected to be presented and maximized through OP6 and thus making potential impacts on policy making on at local and national levels.

Given that all efforts in OP6 will be directed and focused in one landscape i.e. Northern Highlands, the impacts will be influential and tangible, and accordingly can be bottomed up to influence the policy at local and national level.

SGP through OP6 will make everything possible to communicate with policy makers at national level. The accumulative experience and the lessons learned throughout the SGP projects' implementation and monitoring will be delivered as follows:

1. Providing technical information about GEF/SGP focal areas to the policy makers through participating in the national committees and sharing the reports.
2. Preparing policy papers and guidance documents to feed into the national policies and guidelines.
3. Development of theme-specific training modules based on SGP experiences in Jordan and in other parts of the world.
4. Development of a collection of best practices and case studies of SGP projects in Jordan and the Arab Region, and exchanging ideas for new projects based on regional and international experiences.

3.2.3. Promoting social inclusion

Promoting social inclusion in SGP OP6 will be achieved by expanding support for gender equality and women's empowerment through proactive promotion of women-led projects, mainstreaming gender in all relevant projects, as well as the national and global networking of women grantee-leaders for knowledge-sharing and policy advocacy. SGP's strategy on gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment will be further strengthened during GEF-6, in line with the GEF Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Gender Action Plan.

Gender mainstreaming and women's empowerment are relevant to all of the strategic initiatives, SGP will acknowledge gender differences and will support actions to promote women's role in implementation of programs and projects under the strategy and will create enabling environment for their social inclusion at the local level, and thus becoming agent for change towards sustainable development.

For empowering local people, SGP will promote local stakeholders participation in developing actions that correspond to their actual needs; create job and income generation for the local community and ensure the local community participation in all interventions and development projects.

The above could be also supported through the promotion of the SDGs at local level and design awareness and educational activities that will help in building the capacities of women and youth groups towards achieving the sustainable communities.

3.2.4. Knowledge management plan

The goal of the knowledge management plan in SGP OP6 is to help creation, sharing, and effective application of knowledge to improve environmental management and promoting sustainable and best practices. The specific objectives of the plan are to:

- Support environmental management systems through better knowledge management.
- Establish "Knowledge Management" SGP country program, and thus enabling the SGP country program to become an efficient learning program.
- Improve/ promote access to relevant information products and services.
- Build a sharing culture and the capacity to use and apply knowledge.
- Establish norms and standards to support the adoption of knowledge management by the projects.
- Provide tools for knowledge management collaboration, and its reflection into policy and actions.

The first step towards developing an appropriate plan is to review the former knowledge management plan of OP5 as there are still some valid activities to consider. The program needs to start with specific and oriented capacity building activities for all people engaged in the implementation of country portfolio of SGP projects on knowledge management tools and approaches. A focal point might be named to facilitate communication among the entire team. The team needs to identify what types of information and

knowledge products to be shared and the means for that i.e. websites, seminars, etc. It is also suggested that some beneficiaries within the selected landscape will establish a platform to document, capture, share, and disseminate the lessons learned and good practices of the implementation of OP6 in the selected landscape area and facilitate synergies with other platforms.

Also, the outputs (including and relevant data and information) of OP6 will be shared and disseminated via the existing database systems and platforms e.g. Jordan Environmental Information System (JEIS) and the National Agricultural Information System (NAIS). This would be another way to contribute in synergies and integration with other initiatives and efforts particularly that of MoEnv and other line ministries.

Knowledge management is a main component of the program strategy, as it is expected that documentation of best practices for the various thematic issues of landscape management will be disseminated. The documentation process will take place at the project level since specific lessons can be generated at the implementation level. Different multimedia tools will be used such as newsletter or e-newsletters, which are produced periodically and shared with key stakeholders. Analytical case studies written at the end of each project implementation, policy briefs, as well as video documentation will also be produced.

Each granted CSO will be asked to allocate a small amount of its grant for knowledge management activities, and clearly identify the type of knowledge management products that will be produced. In addition, the GEF Small Grant Program Secretariat in Jordan will organize dissemination events to ensure lessons learnt are effectively communicated to a wide range of audiences including the National Steering Committee members, government and other CSOs. This will help promoting and upscaling the best practices and influencing the national and subnational policies and strategies. The UNDP SGP webpage will be used to post updates on issues or progress related to program implementation, as well as specific articles or case studies.

3.2.5. Communications Strategy

A communication plan facilitates effective and efficient communications with the various audiences having a major stake in the program/project. It describes how program communications will occur. A good communication plan generally includes the following elements:

- Communication objectives
- Target audiences
- Key content for the communications
- Communication method and frequency

Good communication prevents duplication of effort, and can help to reveal omissions and misallocation of resources early. The general framework of the communication plan consists of the following actions:

- Identify key audiences/target groups.
- Develop the Message that need to be conveyed to the target groups
- Develop the plan and seek outside input
- Seek active involvement and participation of all member agencies and organizations
- Focus on benefits of collaboration to share data and information
- Identify and publicize best practices

The following key communication objectives need to be met during SGP OP6:

- To communicate and emphasize the key messages of SGP country program to all stakeholders; (to promote the concept, scope, and benefits of SGP/OP6).
- To promote participation, build relationships and foster partnerships; as well as to articulate the contribution of the SGP to the national priorities.
- To explain the program objectives, successes and benefits.

- To gain support for the program through highlighting its benefits to Jordan and all partners including community, institutions, etc.

The communication activities are diverse and could consist of the following:

- Publications (newsletter/bulletins/brochures)
- Website
- PowerPoint Presentations
- Conference Activities
- Meeting

4. EXPECTED RESULTS FRAMEWORK

Table (5): Consistency with SGP OP6 global programme components

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 1:</u> <i>Community Landscape and Seascape Conservation:</i></p> <p>1.1 SGP country programmes improve conservation and sustainable use, and management of important terrestrial and coastal/marine ecosystems through implementation of community based landscape/seascape approaches in approximately 50 countries</p>	<p><i>The CPS for OP6 will target the northern highlands landscape which include mountainous areas and forests (see part 3.2.1)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conserve landscapes and ecosystems within the selected landscape • Promote Eco-tourism activities in Yarmouk, Ajloun, Dibein reserves as well as the existing Special Conservation Areas located in the north • Conserving biodiversity in selected landscape • Promote public participation\awareness towards protecting cultural, historical and natural heritage. • Supporting the efforts of conserving the endangered plant and animals species. • Integrated Water Resources Management activities, including wastewater treatment and reuse. • All projects and initiatives that are directed to marginalized local communities in order to build their capacity and empower them to effectively manage their conserved areas (ICCAs) for the purposes of ecosystem protection, sustainable livelihoods and poverty reduction. 	<p><i>6-8 projects e.g. Rehabilitation, Organic farming; Ecotourism/landscape conservation; Community-based management; impact of tourism on landscapes/natural and cultural heritage.</i></p>	<p><i>Reducing the deforestation/land degradation by 10%.</i></p> <p><i>Raising awareness to 25% of the local communities.</i></p> <p><i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators.</i></p> <p><i>Areas and type of landscape and ecosystem restored.</i></p> <p><i>Number of lands and areas sustainability managed within the selected landscape.</i></p> <p><i>Number of conservation projects dedicated for conserving.</i></p> <p><i>Biodiversity in the selected landscape.</i></p> <p><i>Number and type of eco- tourism products produced.</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams.</p> <p>State of environment report, national reports of UNCCD i.e. desertification and afforestation sections</p> <p>Baseline assessment comparison variables (use of conceptual models and partner data as appropriate)</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p> <p>National reports of MEAs</p>

1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 2:</u> <i>Climate Smart Innovative Agro-ecology:</i></p> <p>2.1 Agro-ecology practices incorporating measures to reduce CO2 emissions and enhancing resilience to climate change tried and tested in protected area buffer zones and forest corridors and disseminated widely in at least 30 priority countries</p>	<p>Storm and rain water harvesting for agricultural purposes (known as green infrastructure). Introducing organic farming practices. Promoting responsible agricultural practices in Highlands, where groundwater is being overexploited without clear strategy for conservation. <i>Build the capacity of 2 selected famer leaders in all aspects of sustainable agriculture practices</i></p>	<p><i>10-12 projects Sustainable agriculture Water saving and harvesting Forestation (reuse of treated wastewater in irrigation) Greywater utilization Exchange visits and training workshops.</i></p>	<p><i>5 water harvesting (rain and storm)(practices/infrastructure</i> <i>3 wastewater reuse projects</i> <i>Landscape/seascape baseline assessment indicators (TBD)</i> <i>Building the capacity of two farmer leaders in sustainable farming</i> <i>See Annex 1 and 2</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams. Socio-ecological resilience indicators for production landscapes (SEPLs). Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs). List of attendees and certificates.</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 3:</u> <i>Low Carbon Energy Access Co-benefits:</i></p> <p>3.1 Low carbon community energy access solutions successfully deployed in 50 countries with alignment and integration of these approaches within larger frameworks such as</p>	<p><i>At least one innovative typology of locally adapted solutions demonstrated and documented</i> Social marketing campaign including promoting awareness and demonstration actions that are related to energy conservation such as turning off lights, using solar energy (PVs) and solar water heaters. Reduce local population dependence on forest wood, thus keeping the forests from the illegal cutting practices. Extra attention should be given to Debbin forests in this regards.</p>	<p><i>5 awareness and educational campaigns</i></p> <p><i>Educational/awareness raising on energy conservation and efficiency though implementing</i></p>	<p><i>Number of the targeted stakeholders/community groups in the awareness and educational campaigns.</i></p> <p><i>The type of the targeted groups i.e. women, religious leaders, schools, etc participating in the awareness sessions.</i></p> <p>Number of communities achieving energy access with</p>	<p>AMR, country reports AMR, global database, country reports Special country studies¹⁷</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review (NSC inputs)</p>

⁽¹⁷⁾: Only applies to lead countries in this strategic initiative

SE4ALL initiated in at least 12 countries	Researching co-benefits of alternative energy sources, which could potentially guide and inform scaling up and policy development (e.g. reduced deforestation, improved carbon sequestration and climate resilience; reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and stimulating economic development).	<i>pilot/demonstration renewable energy projects</i>	locally adapted community solutions, with co-benefits estimated and valued i.e. on-site solar power (PV) and on-site solar water heaters. <i>Number of alternatives that can be offered to offset the illegal cutting of forests,</i>	
1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 4:</u> <i>Local to Global Chemical Management Coalitions:</i></p> <p>4.1 Innovative community-based tools and approaches demonstrated, deployed and transferred, with support from newly organized or existing coalitions in at least 20 countries for managing harmful chemicals and waste in a sound manner</p>	<p><i>Outline of innovative tools and approaches to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>pesticide management</i> <i>solid waste management (plastics, e-waste, medical waste and so on), and</i> <i>local to global chemical management coalitions</i> <i>Strengthen the governance of the Federation for Environmental (FANGOs)</i> 	<p><i>Approx. 5 projects</i></p> <p><i>Biological Pest Control</i> <i>Solid Waste Management</i> <i>Waste recycling</i> <i>Waste reduction at source</i> <i>Waste to energy (Composting)</i></p>	<p><i>10% reduction of waste generational and disposal.</i></p> <p>Number of community-based tools/approaches to avoid and reduce chemicals demonstrated, deployed and transferred Number of coalitions and networks established or strengthened</p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>The municipal records of solid waste collection and disposals.</p> <p>Strategic partnership with IPEN country partners</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 5:</u> <i>CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms (Grant-makers+):</i></p>	<p>Providing technical information about GEF focal areas to the policy makers through Participating in the national committee and sharing the reports. Preparing policy papers and guidance documents to feed into the national policies</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i> <i>Establishment of a platform to enhance the dialogue between all stakeholders at the</i></p>	<p><i>Initiated the activities of the platform.</i></p> <p><i>The structure/membership of the</i></p>	<p>Individual project reporting by SGP country teams</p> <p>SGP Global Database</p>

5.1 SGP supports establishment of “CSO-Government Policy and Planning Dialogue Platforms”, leveraging existing and potential partnerships, in at least 50 countries	and guidelines. Development of theme-specific training modules based on SGP experiences in Jordan, the region and globally. Development of a collection of best practices and case studies of SGP projects in Jordan and abroad, and exchanging ideas for new projects based on regional and international experiences.	<i>selected landscape.</i> <i>Promoting good governance and participatory planning practices.</i> <i>Mainstreaming of natural/cultural heritage into the local/national planning;</i>	<i>platform i.e. gender representation, youth, local communities and public sector.</i> <i>2-3(mainstreaming) projects.</i>	Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review
1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<u>SGP OP6 Component 6:</u> <i>Promoting Social Inclusion (Grant-makers+):</i> 6.1 Gender mainstreaming considerations applied by all SGP country programmes; Gender training utilized by SGP staff, grantees, NSC members, partners 6.2 IP Fellowship programme awards at least 12 fellowships to build capacity of IPs; implementation of projects by IPs is	Proactive promotion of women-led projects (at least 25% of projects) Mainstreaming gender in all relevant projects, as well as the national and global networking of women grantee-leaders for knowledge-sharing and policy advocacy. Supporting the youth and disabled sector by collaborating with the youth center and disabled associations at the selected landscape.	<i>Capacity development related to SDGs</i> <i>Targeting women and youth sectors.</i> <i>Research-policy collaboration</i> <i>Cross-cutting priority for the CPS at the national level</i>	25% of project led by women <i>Signing off 2 Memorandum of Understanding.</i> <i>2 projects for youth and disabled in the selected landscape.</i>	Individual project reporting by SGP country teams SGP Global Database Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) Country Programme Strategy Review

supported in relevant countries				
6.3 Involvement of youth and disabled is further supported in SGP projects and guidelines and best practices are widely shared with countries				
1 OP6 project components	2 CPS targets	3 Activities	4 Indicators	5 Means of verification
<p><u>SGP OP6 Component 7:</u> <i>Global Reach for Citizen Practice-Based Knowledge program (Grant-makers+):</i></p> <p>7.1 Digital library of community innovations is established and provides access to information to communities in at least 50 countries</p> <p>7.2 South-South Community Innovation Exchange Platform promotes south-south exchanges on global environmental issues in at least 20 countries</p>	<p><i>Connections between CPS and global priorities for the digital library and SSC Innovation Exchange Platform</i></p> <p><i>(i.e. examples of tested technologies, comparative advantage and experience of SGP country programme).</i></p> <p>Establishing regional coordination between the GEF SGP Jordan and GEF SGP Palestinian Authority</p>	<p><i>Global level OP6 priority</i></p> <p><i>SGP country teams (NC and PA) global database inputs.</i></p> <p><i>Connection with regional databases.</i></p> <p><i>Connection with databases/clearing house mechanisms of Rio conventions.</i></p> <p><i>Annual conference to share/exchange knowledge and lessons learned between south-south countries</i></p>	<p><i>1 regional event</i></p> <p>2 joint projects application in Jordan and Palestine.</p>	<p>SGP Global Database</p> <p>Annual Monitoring Report (AMR)</p> <p>Country Programme Strategy Review</p>

		<i>Implementing the agreement between the GEF SFP Jordan and GEF SGP Palestinian Authority, particularly carrying out joint project of relevance to the selected land scape.</i>		
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5. MONITORING & EVALUATION PLAN

The SGP in Jordan will report quarterly to the Project Management Unit on the progress in the implementation of this Strategy based on the approved GEF-SGP project monitoring format. Progress reports will include a gender perspective in the description of results and impacts, and will focus on the achievements, lessons learned, opportunities, and best practices.

Country programme landscape level indicators will be monitored on an annual basis, considering the baseline data. A final assessment of indicators will take place at national workshop. This will serve as a final evaluation of the country programme landscape strategy. On project level, each project will identify the specific landscape strategy outcome to which it is contributing and will monitor the corresponding indicators. Progress towards the outcome will be updated using the grantees' progress reports.

Additionally, the individual project will have an indicator system aligned with GEF/SGP OP6 indicators. The following minimum requirements shall be applied for individual grant monitoring and evaluation:

1. **Preliminary visits:** The project management team will perform field visits on a regular basis to grant-requesting organizations upon grant approval by the SGP National Steering Committee (NSC) and prior to the signing of the MoU between the implementing partner and the grantee.
2. **Field monitoring visits:** Every project should be visited at least twice in its lifetime, upon receipt of the first progress report from beneficiary organizations and during the following year. NSC members with relevant expertise in project-related technical areas may join the NC during these visits as appropriate.
3. **Progress reports:** Beneficiary organizations should submit half-yearly progress reports to the NC along with a financial report. A forecast of resources needed in the upcoming period should be submitted by the grantee to the NC as a requirement for disbursement of next installment.
4. **Final project evaluation report:** Beneficiary organizations should submit a final report summarizing global benefits and other results achieved, outputs produced, and lessons learned. The final report should also include a final financial statement.

This strategy will be reviewed each year during the NSC Meeting, and changes will be made where necessary to ensure improvement in the implementation process.

Table (6): M&E Plan at the Country Programme Level

M&E Activity	Purpose	Responsible parties	Budget source	Timing
Country Programme Strategy elaboration	Framework for identification of community projects	NC, NSC, country stakeholders, grantee	Covered under preparatory grant	At start of operational phase
Annual Country Programme Strategy Review	Learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Reviews will be conducted on annual basis ¹⁸ to ensure CPS is on track in achieving its outcomes and targets, and to take decisions on any revisions or adaptive management needs
NSC Meetings for ongoing review of project results and analysis	Assess effectiveness of projects, portfolios, approaches; learning; adaptive management	NC, NSC, UNDP	Covered under country programme operating costs	Minimum twice per year, one dedicated to M&E and adaptive management at end of grant year
Annual Country Report (ACR) ¹⁹	Enable efficient reporting to NSC	NC presenting to NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in June
Annual Monitoring Report (AMR) ²⁰ Survey (based on ACR)	Enable efficient reporting to CPMT and GEF; presentation of results to donor	NC submission to CPMT	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per year in July
Strategic Country Portfolio Review	Learning; adaptive management for strategic development of Country Programme	NSC	Covered under country programme operating costs	Once per operational phase

The monitoring and evaluation plan is intended to provide all concerned parties including; program team, project managers and the National Committee with information about the status and results of individual projects, the progress of country program and the achievement of overall program objectives.

¹⁸ The CPS is a living document, and should be reviewed and updated as deemed necessary by the NSC on a periodic basis as part of the annual strategy review.

¹⁹ The country programme should be reviewed in consultation with the NSC members, national Rio Convention focal points, and the associated reporting requirements. The Annual Country Report should be presented at a dedicated NSC meeting in June each year to review progress and results and take decisions on key adaptive measures and targets for the following year.

²⁰ The AMR Survey will essentially draw upon information presented by the country in the Annual Country Report (ACR) with few additional questions. It will enable aggregation of country inputs by CPMT for global reporting.

6. RESOURCE MOBILIZATION PLAN

6.1. OP6 resource mobilization plan to enhance the sustainability of the SGP Country Programme grantmaking and grant-makers+ roles with reference to:

The resource mobilization strategy focuses on listing and discussing the potential sources for funding, however, these sources should also be considered along with other sources and opportunities proposed in other reports, plans and strategies, e.g. the Integrated Financing Strategy for Sustainable Land Management which has been developed by the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation with the help of the Global Mechanism (GM). Seeking cost sharing and funding from non-GEF resources will be mainly through two main sources i.e. internal and external, as follows:

1. Internal Resources

- Environmental Protection Fund: The Environmental Protection Fund (EPF) is a new sustainable financial approach established to support the government's environmental, social and economic policies; and to stimulate the Ministry of Environment investment in the environmental sector in Jordan. It is also designed to support private sector projects that comply with environmental regulations and to promote the sustainable use of Jordan's natural resources. Wide range and diverse activities are expected to benefit from the fund either directly, through the funding of specific projects, or indirectly, through the engagement in initiatives financed by EPF.
- Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEF): JREEF was established to provide the necessary investment for the development of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. The fund aims to contribute in the development of renewable energy sources and energy efficiency activities in Jordan through investing in projects and conducting preliminary studies and research. The Fund is designed with five main components, referred to as "Windows". Each window provides support to one or more of the various stages of development for either Renewable Energy (RE) or Energy Efficiency (EE) activities. A relevant component to SGP is "Studies and Technical Cooperation" – where the fund provides grants for feasibility studies; research, training and other programs and initiatives to support RE and EE development in Jordan.
- The Hashemite Fund for Development of Jordan Badia (HFDJB): The mission of HFDJB is to establish the concept of sustainable development in the Jordan Badia through active participation of the local communities and the implementation of environmental, social and economic activities, while maintaining and respecting the prevailing culture and habits. The fund is working actively with the concerned research institutions to finance and carry out research on different disciplines relevant to the Badia region, including combating land degradation and conserving the biodiversity as well as researching the potential impact of climate change on land resources. This fund can be approached for projects outside the landscape focus area.
- Private Sector: There is no available data on the involvement and contribution of the private sector in financing natural resources management and conservation. Nevertheless, the role of the private sector in natural resources management in Jordan is very limited. Yet, it can have an important role, especially in resource mobilization. The key for future private financing is the environment of investment in the country and enabling conditions, including legal and institutional frameworks. Additionally, several private companies allocate a portion of its budget to serve the community in several ways; health, environment, poverty alleviation, etc. Examples on these companies are Jordan Phosphate Mines Company, Arab Bank, Arab Potash Company and Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company.

2. External Sources

The donor community and international agencies are active in Jordan. They provide assistance in the form of grants, soft loans and technical assistance offered by countries such as Germany, Japan and China. Key international agencies active in Jordan include USAID, JICA, GIZ, UNDP, SIDA, AFD, EU, the Islamic Development Bank, the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, FAO, the World Bank, IUCN, UNESCO and UNEP. Furthermore, the below list of potential donors could be also approached:

- Adaptation Fund
- Dubai International Award for Best Practices (DIABP)
- Canadian International Development Agency CIDA
- International Service for National Agricultural Research (ISNAR)
- Agencia de cooperación Internacional
- International Climate Initiative
- The National Committee of Montreal Fund,
- Danish Regional Cooperation Project
- The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
- Community Research and Development Information Service (CORDIS)
- Euro-Arab Research Network

However, in addition to the above, SGP OP6 will empower and build the capacity of CSOs in skills of networking and building partnerships and linkages with different potential partners. Inception workshop can be held to introduce the SGP OP6 strategic initiatives and explore the synergies between the OP6 and the governmental policies. Representatives from government along with potential international donors might be invited to such workshop.

7. RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN

7.1 Key risks that you anticipate in the implementation of the CPS during OP6, with reference to the following aspects: (i) social and environmental risks (as reflected in UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards);²¹ (ii) climate risks; (iii) other possible risks. For any identified risks, please complete the table below with an estimation of the degree and probability of risk, as well as the relevant risk mitigation measures.

There are a number of anticipated risks that threaten the viability and success of CPS during OP6. The first is the acceptance of the landscape/seascape approach by the community/stakeholders which is the core of SGP's in OP6. Of relevance to this, is the risk of lack of support of the local communities (outside of the selected landscape) to initiatives implemented under CPS during OP6. The second key risk is related to commitment and support from the concerned governmental agencies. Other risks may associate with the changes in national environmental agenda and priority in the coming few years. The in-kind contribution and commitment from the implementing organizations is also a risk in case these organizations could not for some reasons to fulfill their commitment.

Lack of coordination between the implementing organization and the concerned institutions and target groups as well as lack of technical capacities to implement initiatives under the CPS, are also seen as potential risks during the OP6.

²¹ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Social-and-Environmental-Policies-and-Procedures/UNDPs-Social-and-Environmental-Standards-ENGLISH.pdf>

Table (7): Description of risks identified in OP6

Describe identified risk	Degree of risk (low, medium, high)	Probability of risk (low, medium, high)	Risk mitigation measure foreseen
Acceptance of the landscape/seascape approach by local communities and other stakeholders.	Low	Medium	This risk will be mitigated through the adaptive collaborative approach to project management. By engaging stakeholders early in program design and throughout implementation, communities will have the opportunity to voice concerns or suggestions that ultimately affect stakeholders buy-in. Also, allocation of 30% of grants to CSOs located outside of the selected landscape will be highlighted when meeting with stakeholders, implying that projects outside the selected landscape are eligible for funding in case they meet the criteria.
Sensitivity of ICCAs concept as the term of “indigenous people” is quite uncommon in Jordan and might be misunderstood.	Medium	Medium	The concept of ICCAs will be addressed as a new approach for local community empowerment and as a tool to enhance the ecosystem services. Using the term of “indigenous people” will be avoided when releasing the call for proposal and approaching the community members.
Commitment and support from the concerned governmental agencies	Low	Low	The program will help ensuring that there is close coordination between the relevant agencies.
Challenge of working directly with CBOs and NGOs that have a low level of technical and management capacity.	Medium	Medium	Mitigation will include building grantee capacity, linking and networking grantees, and working in a flexible manner, as well as continuous supervision and monitoring by the SGP country team, UNDP and the NSC.
Increasing numbers of applying CSOs to grants	Medium	Medium	This risk can be mitigated through increasing the allocated funds for SGP and co-financing.
Delays in projects implementation	Medium	Medium	Frequent monitoring and follow-up along with on-the-job training.

The risks will be tracked during the implementation of the OP6 CPS and reviewed during the CPS Annual review. Accordingly, degree of risk, or probability of risk may be adjusted. Identified risks may also be removed and new risks added if necessary with appropriate mitigation measures identified.

8. NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENT

Note: The signature of endorsement at this point is for the complete and final CPS duly reviewed by the NSC and agreed as the guide to the implementation of OP6 by the SGP Country Programme.

NSC members involved in OP6 CPS development, review and endorsement	Signatures
(Add more rows as necessary)	

Annex 1

Scoping and consultations process report

GEF SGP

Report on

OP6 Country Program Strategy consultations and scoping exercise

1. Introduction

To initiate the development of the SGP OP6 Country Programme Strategy (OP6 CPS) an assessment and scoping exercise was undertaken with all stakeholders so as to collect the results and achievements of SGP country program (OP4 & OP5) and thus, identifying the priority directions for programming in OP6 in line with the SGP OP6 project document, the country's national priorities, GEF 6 programming directions, and potential for synergy with UNDP and other partner agencies. This CPS consultation and scoping process involved the relevant stakeholders from government, civil society, UNDP country office, and other partners and primarily aimed at identifying the niche of SGP for programming in OP6 in order to focus the programme to deliver the strategic impact expected in terms of the OP6 directions and initiatives.

2. Activities

Several meetings with partner agencies and civil societies were conducted to achieve a broad consensus on the country programme approach in OP6. The meetings also served to explain the need to focus SGP on landscape/seascape areas for achievement of greater strategic impact through clustering of projects and achievement of synergies.

2.1 The first consultation meeting (GEF SGP OP6 launching workshop)

This workshop was held on 18th December 2015 at the Royal Academy for Nature Conservation-Ajloun Forest Reserve and considered as a launching workshop for the GEF SGP OP6. The workshop brought together representatives from current and former SGP's grantees from the Jordan valley and the governorates of Mafraq, Irbid, Jerash, Ajloun, Tafilah, Zarqa and As Salt, two National Steering Committee (NSC) members, the Ministry of Environment (MOENV), the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD), the Specific Union for Women Farmers in Jordan, the General Union of Charitable Societies/ Jerash, the Jordan Environment Society (JES), the Jordan Green Building Council (JordanGBC), the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN) represented by Ajloun Forest Reserve, Dibe'en Forest Reserve, Yarmouk Natural Reserve and Ghor Fifa Reserve and United Nations Development Program (UNDP)- Jordan.

The workshop aimed at introducing the objectives of GEF Small Grants Programme OP6 CPS, where the consultancy team (represented by Dr. Almoayied Assayed and Dr. Nidal Al-Ouran) presented the objectives of the OP6 and introduced the landscape approach. The consultancy team discussed the strategic initiative of OP6, the need to focus SGP on one landscape/seascape and grants within the landscape and outside the selected landscape (Figure 1).



Figure 1: The consultation meeting with stakeholders in Ajloun

A brainstorming session was held to bounce the ideas off regarding the criteria that can be used for the landscape selection. The participants highlighted the need to consider the areas that are close to the natural reserves and forests. The participants also stressed on considering the socio-economic aspects in landscape selection so that the grants can contribute in poverty eradication and gender mainstreaming. Criteria such as the availability of well-established CBOs and prevailing environmental conditions were also proposed by the participants. Moreover, the workshop included a thorough discussion over the GEF SGP during the previous operational phases. The participants were given the chance to assess the SGP during the OP4 & OP5, where individual brainstorming and flash cards were used to do such assessment (Figure 2).



Figure 2: The brainstorming session during

In line with the UNDP and SGP's strategic commitment; the workshop allocated a special session to introduce the new Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs), during which Ms. Ruba Azoubi introduced the history of sustainable developing in Jordan, sustainable development linkages with different sectors and the potential to include the SDGs in the GEF initiatives and projects (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Presentation over the SDGs and their linkages with the SGP strategic initiatives

2. 2 Meeting with stakeholders in Aqaba

The EU-NGOs Knowledge Exchange Workshop was held on Tuesday, December 1st, 2015, at Princess Basma Development Center- Aqaba. The event brought together representatives from the five NGOs implementing the environmental governance project in Jordan, two National

Steering Committee (NSC) members, and the team leader of the Operational Phase Six (OP6) Country Program Strategy (CPS) and current and former SGP's grantees from governorates of Ajloun, Al- Karak, Irbid and Aqaba. The workshop aimed to strengthen communication and exchange of experience among various projects and NGOs who have had previous projects with GEF. In addition, the workshop also aimed at presenting the new approach that will be adopted during the OP6.

For SGP strategy, the team leader of CPS SGP OP6, Dr. Almoayied Assayed, introduced the concept of landscape/seascape that will be adopted in the OP6. Dr. Assayed mentioned that 70% of the grants will be distributed in the selected landscape whereas the other 30% will be allocated to the areas outside of the selected landscape based on several specific criteria. He also elaborated on the criteria that will be adopted to select the landscape, including the socio-economic aspects, diversity of the landscape and the biodiversity. The floor was then open for discussion, where the participants raised interesting points regarding the criteria and the landscape borders (Figure 4).



Figure 4: Consultation meeting in Aqaba

2.3 Meeting with the stakeholders in Azraq

Azraq is a small town in the province of Zarqa Governorate in central-eastern Jordan, 100 km east of Amman. Azraq has long been an important settlement in a remote and now-arid desert area of Jordan. The strategic value of the town and its castle (Qasr Azraq) is that it lies in the middle of the Azraq oasis, the only permanent source of fresh water in approximately 12,000 square kilometers of desert. Five percent of the oasis space is located within the Syrian borders with an elevation of 1,550 meters above sea level. It is worth mentioning that the oasis area was 70 kilometers, now only occupies 4.9 kilometers. The meeting was held in Azraq Wetland Reserve on 3rd April 2016 and was attended by GEF SGP representatives, North Azraq Women Society for Social Development, Azraq Association for Social Development, Azraq Women

Productive Cooperative, Harra Society for the Conservation of Nature, Injaz Cooperative Association, Irfan Charitable Society, Azraq Association for Development and Improvement of eco-Tourism, South Azraq Cooperative, Bani Ma'arouf Cooperative for Heritage Revival, Azraq Cooperative for Livestock Owners, Azraq Locals Cooperative and the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN).

Mr. Munir Al Adgham, the GEF SGP National Coordinator, opened the meeting with a brief on Small Grants Programme (SGP) including the program's thematic areas and the funding mechanism to support local CBOs. Also, Mr. Al Adgham gave a general overview of the Sixth Operational Phase (GEF SGP OP6 CPS) and the identification of GEF SGP landscape during OP6. The discussion with the attendees included the consumption and cost of different energy resource used by the local community of Azraq in summer and winter, average number of family members, monthly income and type of income resources and available options for the use of solar energy in Azraq. The following findings came up:

- Due to the high temperatures at summer, Azraq community has a high consumption of electricity with an average monthly cost of at least 40-50 JDs or more per household.
- In winter the temperatures are extremely low, so most households use wood for heating purposes while some use gas for heating along for cooking with an average monthly cost of 70 JDs per household and few use electricity. It is estimated that the total cost paid for energy consumption, between the usage of wood, gas and electricity in winter, is 300 JDs per household per month.
- The average number of family members is five and monthly income does not exceed 500 JDs for a single household. Sources of income vary between jobs in the government, private or military sector. Overall, the unemployment rate is very high.
- Azraq province has an area of 3,900 square kilometers and an average of 7000-8000 Syrian refugees registered as residents in Azraq.
- Azraq has no sewer system but units will be placed in the near future; 2 units in South Azraq and 3 units in North Azraq.

2.4 Meeting with stakeholders in Karak

The meeting was held on 24th April 2016 at Princess Basma Development Center at Karak governorate and attended by the following CBOs: Assalheiha Society for Social Development, Cooperative Women Society, Charitable Zahoum Society, the Society for Reviving the Cultural Heritage, Mansheit AlMazar Society, AlGhwair Society, Charitable Shqairah Society, AlMshairfah Society, AlAdndnaih Society, Darab AlKhair Society and Jdaitah Society. The consultancy team of

the SGP OP6, Dr. Almoayied Assayed, Dr. Nidal AlOran and Mr. Ehab Aid, also attended the meeting.

The meeting started with a PowerPoint presentation where Dr. Assayed introduced the new concept in the OP6. Dr. Assayed presented the preliminary selection of the landscapes in Jordan and discussed the process with the participants. Dr. Aloran also explained the importance of the concentrating 70% of projects in one landscape (Figure 5). After that, Mr Ehab Aid, facilitated a brainstorming session tailored to get to know the environmental priorities in the Southern Terrain Landscape (Figure 5). Such priorities included:

- The desertification
- The lack of eco-tourism services, despite the presence of the infrastructure
- Lack of cooperation regarding the ecosystem services
- Renewable energy
- Dams and wastewater treatment
- Rehabilitation of springs
- Solid waste management



Figure 5: Consultation meeting in Karak & the environmental priorities in the Southern Terrain landscape

This workshop in Karak was covered by the media. The press release is shown in the figure (6) below.

المرفق البيئي العالمي يعرض استراتيجيته في الكرك

الكرك - نسرين الضمور

وقال ايهاب عيد من جمعية حماية البيئة البحرية « ان الهدف من اللقاء هو التعرف على الافكار والآراء التي يتم طرحها ليصار الى تبني الممكن منها بما يتفق مع رؤى واهداف الخطة الاستراتيجية الجديدة ».

من جانبهم، عرض رؤساء جمعيات تعاونية وخيرية، نشاطات جمعياتهم والمشروعات التي تنفذها في مختلف المجالات بما يخدم المجتمعات المحلية والمتطلبات البيئية، مشيرين لابرز المشاكل البيئية التي تعاني منها المحافظة، والتي تتطلب جهودا مشتركة لمعالجتها، متمنين على المرفق البيئي العالمي تبنيها من خلال ادراجها ضمن المنح المقررة على الاستراتيجية القادمة ومنها التصحر والزحف العمراني وتراجع الغطاء النباتي والحصاد المائي والاستفادة من المياه المعالجة الخارجة من محطات التنقية.

البقاء التطبيق الدكتور نضال العوران، ان المرفق البيئي يعمل في (١٦٠) دولة على مستوى العالم ويسعى الى حماية البيئة ونشر وترسيخ مفهوم التنمية المستدامة من خلال التركيز على قضايا التنوع البيولوجي وتغير المناخ.

واشار العوران، الى ان المرفق يعمد كل خمس سنوات لوضع استراتيجية تخدم الاولويات البيئية المحلية في الاردن وفقا للمصلحة الوطنية، لافتا الى ان (٧٠) بالمائة من قيمة المنح المقدمة ووفق للاستراتيجية الجديدة سيوجه لتنفيذ مشاريع بيئية تخدم النسق الطبيعي الموحد، فيما سيتم تخصيص (٣٠) بالمائة من المنح للمشاريع الصغيرة المحفزة للابداع والابتكار وتطرح فرصا جديدة لبناء شراكات قابلة للتوسع بما يتوافق مع التوجهات الاستراتيجية لبرنامج المنح الصغيرة.

التنوع الحيوي في البيئات البرية والبحرية والقضايا المتصلة بالتغيرات المناخية والطاقة المتجددة، اضافة الى دعم المبادرات القائمة على تعزيز الحوار بين منظمات المجتمع المدني والجهات الحكومية فيما يتعلق بالسياسات والتخطيط البيئي وكذلك تعزيز الدمج الاجتماعي لقطاعي الشباب والمرأة في القضايا البيئية والتشبيك بين الدول المجتمعات من خلال تنفيذ برامج تبادل تخدم الاهداف البيئية.

وبين السيد، ان الاستراتيجية القادمة ستعتمد آلية محدثة من خلال تقسيم المملكة الى نسق طبيعي ضمن خصوصية بيئية واحدة وليس على اساس المحافظات، بحيث يتم توجيه جميع المشاريع لاجاد الحلول المحلية المجتمعية للمشاكل البيئية والتي تحمل قيمة مضاعفة تكميلية للجهود والانشطة العالمية في هذا المجال. وبين الخبير البيئي المدرس في جامعه

عرض فريق من الخبراء والاستشاريين في الجمعية العلمية الملكية، بنود الخطة الاستراتيجية الجديدة للمرفق البيئي العالمي للاعوام الاربعة القادمة (٢٠١٦_٢٠١٩) التي يمكن الفريق على اعدادها ومن المتوقع انجازها الشهر القادم، للشروع بعد ذلك بتقديم المنح المالية لاقامة مشاريع تعالج المشاكل البيئية المحلة في مختلف مناطق المملكة.

وقال الخبير البيئي من مركز البيئة والمياه في الجمعية العلمية الملكية مؤيد السيد خلال لقاء عقد في مركز الاميرة بسمة في الكرك التابع للصندوق الاردني الهاشمي للتنمية البشرية بمشاركة رؤساء جمعيات تعاونية وخيرية « ان الاستراتيجية الجديدة ستركز من خلال ستة محاور على دعم المبادرات والمشاريع المتعلقة بحماية

Figure 6: The press release that covered the consultation meeting and published in Al-Rai newspaper on 24/4/2016. Available at <http://www.alrai.com/article/783071.html>

Annex 2

Baseline Assessment Report

GEF SGP OP6

Report on the landscape baseline assessment process

1. Introduction

The objective of the baseline assessment report is to assist SGP National Coordinators and National Steering Committees to elaborate a landscape baseline, to develop a landscape strategy that will guide grant-making with typology of projects proposed, and sets of indicators for selected SGP strategic initiatives identified. This baseline assessment report provides information about the current state of the landscapes, through consultations with local communities and stakeholders which were used as a basis for setting goals and desired outcomes. This Landscapes baseline assessment studied the key challenges, global environmental issues, and identified the opportunities for community and CSO actions. The baseline assessment process included community consultations, and ensured participation of the range of stakeholders in the landscape, including local authorities, civil society, community organizations, and other relevant partners.

2. Selection of the landscape/seascape area of focus

The selection of the landscape went through subsequent step as follows:

2. 1 Literature review

The consultancy team reviewed all the relevant literature regarding the landscape and ecosystems in Jordan. The team preliminary agreed to divide Jordan into three main landscapes and one seascape based on Al Eisawi (1996) as shown in Figure (1).

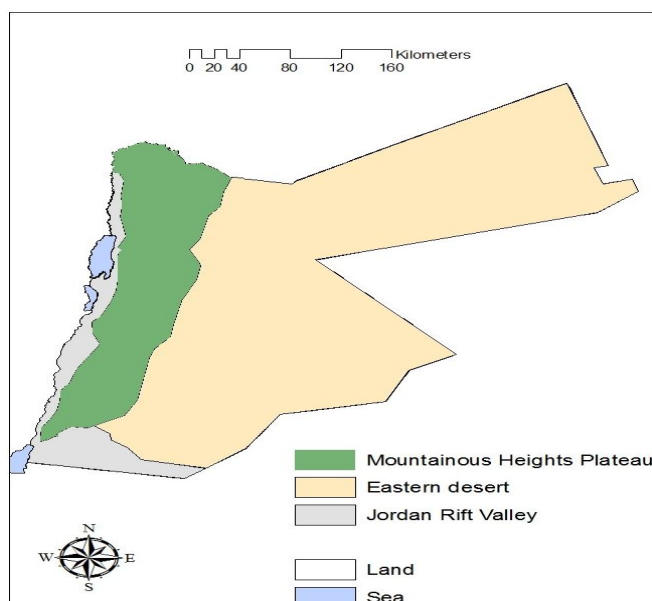


Figure (1): the landscapes preliminary selection

The team then set the selection criteria for the landscape. Selection criteria's were defined to contain a set of parameters designed to capture different ecological, and socio- economic aspects of landscapes identified earlier. A scoring system was assigned to all indicators to facilitate data collection during stakeholder's consultation meetings. Scores were proposed on a scale of (1) to (5) where (1) represents a very low agreement on the compliance of each landscape to the selected criteria where (5) represents the highest score. Criteria's were categorized as follows:

- A. Criteria's on Landscape Diversity
- B. Criteria's on Protection Measures Established
- C. Criteria's on Biodiversity Composition
- D. Criteria's on Socio- economic Aspects

A. Criteria on Landscape Diversity

Landscapes with heterogeneous characteristics can provide greater biodiversity benefits than the intensively managed landscapes where natural ecosystems have been severely transformed by human practices. Therefore, a list of criteria's were concluded which shall assist in identifying landscape of interest and these are:

- Landscape diversity: This shall measure the landscape in means of the presence of different vegetation types, and natural ecosystems including but not limited to forests, mountains, rangelands, wetlands, lakes, rivers, dams and transboundary water basins.

- Type of land use available: This shall measure each landscape in means of the presence of cultivated lands, forestry areas, agroforestry, irrigation canals, and water wells.

B. Criteria on Protection Measures Established

More resilience landscapes could be achieved with conservation measures including the presence of a network of conservation areas. If no protection measures were established within each landscape, then degradation to habitats will occur, which in consequence will affect socio-economic factors. The following descriptions shall aid in defining the appropriate scores for each criteria.

- Presence of areas protected formally for their ecological and\ or cultural values such as protected areas, national parks, heritage sites, biosphere reserves, special conservation areas, and rangelands reserves within each protected area.
- Presence of areas protected informally such as traditional protection measures (i.e. Hima) within the landscape.
- Presence of areas which could be used as a base for future protection measures such as Important Birds Areas, Important Plants Areas, and Wetlands within the landscape.
- Landscape capacity to cope with and recover from extreme environmental and climate-related stresses and shocks e.g. pests and diseases, extreme weather events, floods and droughts.

C. Criteria on Biodiversity Composition

Species diversity is considered an indicator for landscape viability. In addition, biodiversity contributes to community and landscape resilience by providing ecosystem services, which are sustained or degraded by the practices of human well- beings activities that regulate the use of natural resources. Moreover, agricultural biodiversity provide an important provision for human socio- economic perspectives as it provides food, fodder and fuel. Therefore, these criteria shall be defined based on the following points.

- Diversity of wild flora species within the selected landscape (species richness, threatened species, endemic species, species with range extent ... etc)
- Diversity of wild fauna species (mammals, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater, and birds) within the selected landscape (species richness, threatened species, endemic species, species with range extent... etc)
- Number of threatened flora species within the selected landscape (critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species)

- Number of threatened fauna species within the selected landscape (critically endangered, endangered and vulnerable species)
- Foods consumed in the landscape include food locally grown, gathered from local forests such as Cereals, vegetables, fruits, nuts, wild plants, mushrooms, berries, livestock, milk, dairy products, wildlife/insects, etc
- Food and nutrition security in this landscape is directly associated with agriculture production.

D. Criteria on socio- economic aspects

Socio- economic aspects are considered an important and integral part which shall be included in the criteria's for a better assessment of each landscape. If inequalities, marginalization and social exclusion of a group of people due to their gender and\ or age, then this can hinder the ability of these groups to strengthen the resilience of their landscapes. Each group holds detailed knowledge and skills related to biodiversity. In addition, the availability of efficient infrastructure such as communication, health and education will increase resilience of local communities to meet various needs. The following shall be used as guidance while assessing this criteria:

- Formal Rights over land and other natural resources and if it is clearly defined and recognized by relevant groups and institutions (governments and development agencies) through a law.
- Informal rights over land and other natural resources such as tribal lands
- Socio-economic infrastructure is adequate for community needs such as presence of schools, hospitals, roads and transport; Safe drinking water; Markets; Electricity and communication infrastructure and well established civil society organization.
- Social aspect: problematic social and technical infrastructure, loss of traditional landscape elements and hosting large number of refugees.
- The landscape has capable, accountable and transparent NGOs system in place for the effective governance of its resources and the local biodiversity. (Organizations, rules, policies, regulations and enforcement aimed at resource management)
- Economic aspect such as high unemployment rate and poverty, the low GDP per capita, and focus on agriculture due to the absence of industry

2.2 Meeting with the stakeholders

The consultancy team presented the preliminary findings of the landscape to the GEF SGP National Steering Committee. The committee raised some concerns over the boundaries of the

selected landscapes as the boundaries of each landscape is quite wide and would hinder having accumulative impacts for the GEF strategic initiatives. The National Steering Committee recommended reviewing the breaking down of the landscapes in Jordan so that each landscape would cover smaller area. Accordingly, the consultancy team met the concern persons in UNDP/Jordan and the Royal Society for Conservation of Nature (RSCN) and had a thorough discussion over the landscapes in Jordan. The RSCN provided the team with preliminary landscape classification in Jordan based on the variations of the landforms (Figure 2). The consultancy team then incorporated the socio-economic layers along with the biodiversity ones and came up with the final landscape classification in Jordan that was approved by the National Steering Committee afterwards (Figure 3).

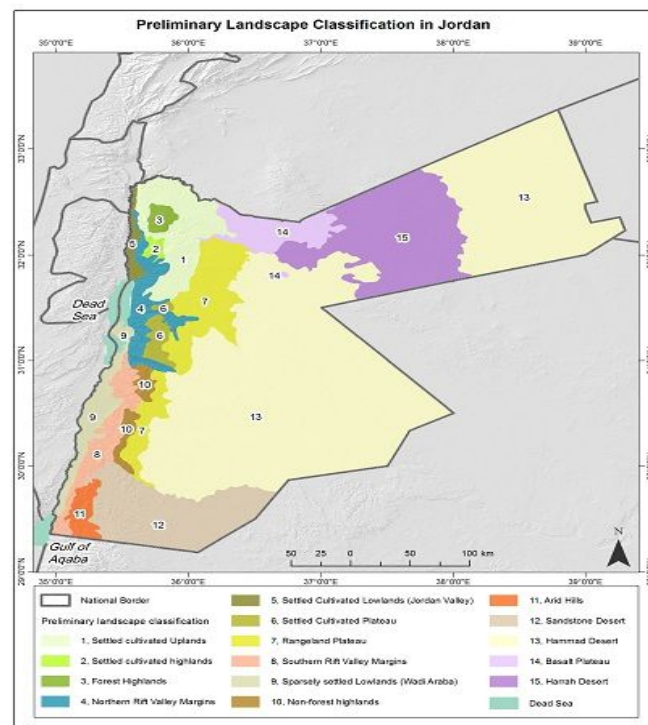


Figure (2): the RSCN landscape classification based on the landforms

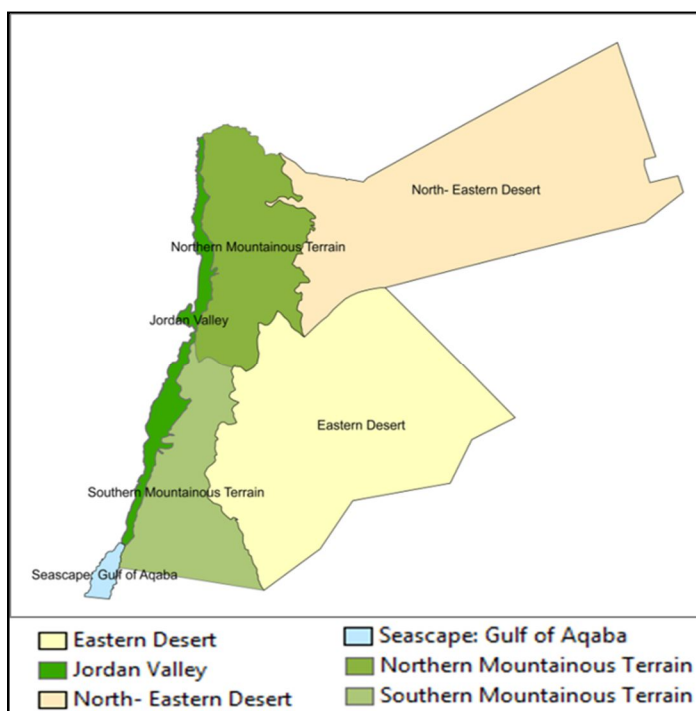


Figure (3): The boundaries of the landscapes in Jordan- the final agreed map

5. The Jordan Rift Valley

It extends down the entire western side of Jordan, where the northern segment of the Jordan Valley, known in Arabic as the Ghor (a depression in the ground). This region contains the Jordan River that ends at the Dead Sea, at a level of 427 meters below sea level, which is the lowest point on earth. It is landlocked and fed by the Jordan River and run-off from side wadis. With no outlet to the sea, intense evaporation concentrates its mineral salts and produces a hypersaline solution. South of the Dead Sea, the Jordan Valley runs on through hot, dry Wadi 'Araba, with 155 kilometers long and is known for the sheer, barren sides of its mountains. Wadi Araba rises from 300 meters below sea level at its northern end to 355 meters above sea level at Jabal Risha, and then drops down again to sea level at Aqaba.

The bottom of the Rift Valley is typical by the presence of soft siltstones and mudstones. Wadi Araba is formed by alluvial sand dunes and gravel deposits. Climate is relatively humid in winter in its northern parts to hot dry in summer. Precipitation is very minimal and is confined to winter season. This landscape contains mainly northern Ghor , southern Ghors and Wadi Araba area.

6. Mountainous Terrain

The highlands of Jordan are formed by a chain of mountain ranges starting from Umm Qais in the north to Ras an-Naqab. It separates the Jordan Valley and its margins from the plains of the

eastern desert. This region extends the entire length of the western part of the country, and hosts most of Jordan's main population centers. Mountains overlooking the western areas are very steep, while the slope toward the east is very gentle. These areas receive Jordan's highest rainfall, and are the most richly vegetated in the country. The region, is intersected by a number of valleys and riverbeds known as wadis (Arabic word means a watercourse valley which may or may not flow with water after substantial rainfall). Elevation in the highlands varies considerably, from 600 meters to about 1,500 meters above sea level, with temperature and rainfall patterns varying accordingly. This terrain has been divided into two main Plateau which are the northern and southern Plateau as follows:

- Northern Mountainous Terrain

This Plateau extends from the most northern edges of Jordan represented by Umm Qais until reaching Al Karak vicinity in the south.

- Southern Mountainous Terrain

This Plateau extends from the Al Tafilah vicinity until Aqaba Mountain at the southern parts of Jordan.

7. Eastern desert

The eastern desert "Badia" constitutes the majority of the country with around 75% of its area. This desert stretches into Syria, Iraq and Saudi Arabia, with elevations varying between 600 and 900 meters above sea level. Climate varies widely between day and night, and between summer and winter. Daytime summer temperatures can exceed 40°C, while winter nights can be very cold, dry and windy. Rainfall is minimal throughout the year, averaging less than 50 millimeters annually. The region is covered mostly by Hammada type of soil with scattered areas of sandy dunes. The volcanic formations of the northern Basalt Desert extend into Syria and Saudi Arabia, and are recognizable by the black basalt boulders which cover the landscape. East of the Basalt Desert, the Rweishid Desert is an undulating limestone plateau which extends to the Iraqi border. To the south of Amman is the Central Desert, while Wadi Sarhan on Jordan's eastern border drains north into Azraq. Al-Jafr Basin, south of the Central Desert, is crossed by a number of broad, sparsely-vegetated wadis. South of al-Jafr and east of the Rum Desert, al-Mudawwara Desert is characterized by isolated hills and low rocky mountains separated by broad, sandy wadis, and the most famous desert in Jordan is the Rum Desert.

- North- eastern Desert

This area is confined at the north eastern desert of Jordan including basalt desert of Jordan until the borders of Iraq.

- Eastern Desert

This is the area of Ma'an vicinity which is bordered by Saudi Arabia in the east.

8. Seascape Description: Gulf of Aqaba

The only sea outlet in Jordan, and is a continuation of the Jordan rift valley. It is relatively narrow with a maximum width of 26 km and depth range between 800-1800 m. the lowest sea temperature can reach 20 degree Celsius and the highest is 26. Given the topography and ecological nature of Jordan, this Country Program Strategy (CPS) will not consider seascape and will rather focus on landscape.

2.3 selection of the targeted landscape

One of the key elements of SGP's implementation in OP6 is the development of landscape/seascape approaches within countries to better focus grant-making and promoting strategic programming and clustering of small grant projects with the aim to achieve greater impact and lead to synergies and opportunities for scaling up. The selected landscape will receive 70% of the SGP grants during the OP6, whereas other landscapes/seascape will be granted up to 30% based on the criteria mentioned earlier (section 3.1). For the purpose of landscape selection, the consultancy team developed a selection matrix to compare between the different landscapes. The matrix includes specific criteria, including landscape diversity, protection measures established, biodiversity composition, and socioeconomic aspects. Each criterion has a set of sub-criteria, where a specific weighing system is adopted. The weights ranged from 1 to 5, where (1) refers to (very low), (2) to (low), (3) medium, (4) high and (5) refers to (very high). Weights were given to each line based on the consultation meetings with the stakeholders and the available published information (i.e. Department of Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment and previous environmental projects) (Table 1). It is worth mentioning here that the only seascape in Jordan (Gulf of Aqaba) was not included in the selection matrix based on the recommendation from the National Steering Committee.

Table 1: Multi-criteria landscape selection matrix

CRITERIA		LANDSCAPE RANKING				
		Basalt Desert (North-East)	Eastern Desert	Jordan Valley	Northern Highlands	Southern Highlands
Landscape Diversity	Diversity of natural ecosystems	4	2	5	4	3
	Diversity of land uses	2	1	4	5	3
	Availability of transboundary water basin	2	3	4	2	2
Average		2.67	2.00	4.33	3.67	2.67
Protection	Availability of	2	1	4	4	4

Measures Established	formal and Future protection zones					
Average		2.00	1.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Biodiversity Composition	Diversity of flora species	2	1	4	5	3
	Diversity of mammalian species	3	2	4	5	4
	Diversity of reptilian species	1	2	5	3	4
	Diversity of amphibians species	4	2	4	5	3
	Diversity of birds species	5	2	3	5	4
Average		3.00	1.80	4.00	4.60	3.60
Socioeconomic Aspect	Availability of socioeconomic infrastructure	4	2	3	5	1
	Vulnerability to social insatiability	3	2	4	5	1
	Potential for upscaling the impacts	3	2	4	5	1
	Vulnerability to economic insatiability	1	5	3	2	4
	Availability of well-established CSOs	4	3	2	5	1
	Poverty pockets	3	5	2	1	4
	Gender Equality	5	3	2	4	1
Average		3.29	3.14	2.86	3.86	1.86
TOTAL AVERAGE		2.74	1.99	3.80	4.03	3.03

Based on the foregoing, the consultancy team looked into all criteria across the landscapes as shown in the figures below. The northern highlands landscape has received the highest average value and accordingly selected for the SGP OP6 (70%) grants (Figure 4).

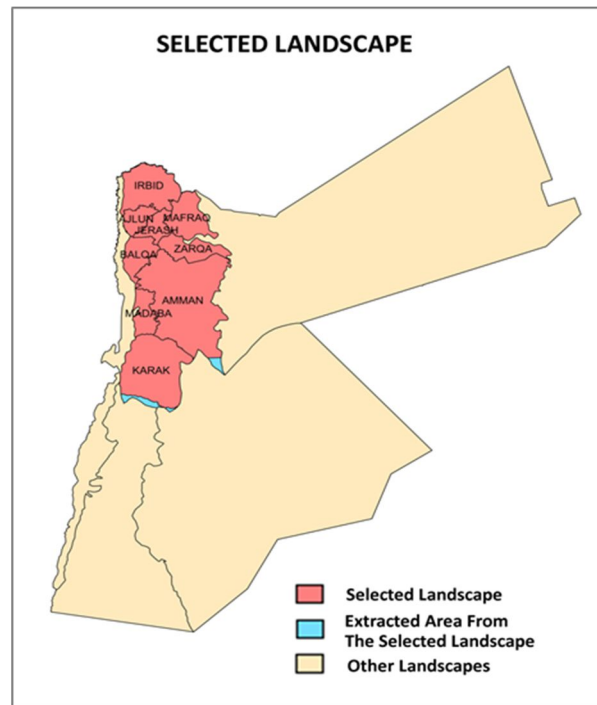


Figure (4): the selected landscape / the Northern Highlands.

3. Baseline assessment in the selected landscape

The consultancy team assessed the threat across the selected landscape i.e. Northern Highlands, so as to provide the grant makers with a decision tool to allocate the resources in a strategic manner. A threat assessment template was developed and filled based on the consultation meetings and the published literatures.

3.1 Assessment of the biodiversity (BD) in the selected landscape and the associated threats (Table 2)

3.1.1 Over-Hunting of terrestrial animals

The violation database against wildlife, available at the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), and the Royal Department for Environmental Protection (RDEP) was investigated to understand impact of hunting over the Jordanian territories. It was clear that the majority of hunting violation were reported from Irbid, Amman, Balqa and Karak followed by Ajloun, Jarash, Mafraq and Madaba and the least were found at Zarqa.

3.1.2 Over-cutting of terrestrial plant species

Literature on terrestrial plant species, and the flora red list assessment produced by the Royal Botanical Garden (RBG) were reviewed. The dense vegetation was found at the north western parts of Jordan, where the majority of threats are occurring and represented basically with

Ajloun and Jarash, while Irbid followed and other vicinities were the least. It worth mentioning that no threats at Amman and Zarqa vicinity were found

3.1.3 Invasive alien species

Literature on invasive species of Jordan, represented by a scientific paper published for introduced and invasive fauna species as well as notes received on invasive flora species were reviewed. Based on the distribution maps provided within these papers, the threat analysis was conducted

3.1.4 Habitat Shifting & Alteration

State of Environment national report as well as other documents including the biodiversity strategy and action plan was reviewed. Based on their assessment, a detailed threat analysis was made for Jordan's vicinities. Population growth details were also investigated and correlated to species distribution maps produced for Jordan's fauna and flora

3.1.5 Climate variability, such as extreme weather events (drought, flooding, heat wave, .etc.)

Third National Communication report submitted to the UNFCCC was reviewed and threat analysis was made according to the vulnerability assessment made.

3.1.6 Urbanization

A review of major urbanization areas was reviewed from the municipality's information available online, and using google earth as a tool. Population growth details were also investigated and correlated to species distribution maps produced for Jordan's fauna and flora Threat analysis was made based on the results viewed.

3.1.7 Overexploitation, and pollution of natural resources

Reports on water resources, and pollution rate were reviewed and accompanied with the details available on wildlife species presence based on the maps produced for fauna and flora. Population growth details were also investigated and correlated to species distribution maps produced for Jordan's fauna and flora. All results were combined and threat analysis was performed.

Table (2): Baseline and threat assessment of the "Biodiversity" in the selected landscape

Theme Category	Subcategory	THREAT/ Evaluation and Scoring System (0) Not a threat (1) Minor threat (2) Moderate threat (3) Major threat								
		Northern Region				Central Region				South Region
		Irbid	Ajloun	Jarash	Mafrq	Amman	Zarqa	Balqa	Madaba	Karak
BIODIVERSITY (BD)*	Over-Hunting of terrestrial animals	3	2	2	2	3	1	3	2	3
	Over-cutting of terrestrial plant species	2	3	3	1	0	0	1	1	1

Invasive alien species	3	2	2	1	1	0	1	1	2
Habitat Shifting & Alteration	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
Climate variability, such as extreme weather events (drought, flooding, heat wave, .etc.)	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
Urbanization	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
Overexploitation, and pollution of natural resources	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
Average / governorate	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6
Average/ Region	2.1			1.4					1.6
gef/SGP Previous Project	0.0	2.0	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0

3.2 Assessment of the land degradation (LD) in the selected landscape and the associated threats (Table 3)

The productivity of rangeland, a crucial source of livelihood for most of the rural poor, has dropped by about 50 per cent in the last 15 years, primarily due to overgrazing and encroaching urbanization. However, a considerable areas of Rangeland resources are located in Mafraq, Madaba and Karak, therefore, these areas are threaten more than those of Ajlun, Irbid and Jerash (National Rangeland Strategy, 2014).

Urbanization and changes in types of land uses are obvious in Amman, Zarqa and Irbid. The last 10 years (2005-2015), Jordan witnessed an increase in population growth particularly due to refugees influx, the things which has affected the demand on land for housing and other infrastructure services to meet such growth.

Several studies have investigated status of soil salinity/ salinization in Jordan, most of the findings of these studies confirmed that changes in soil salinity are dramatic mainly in the Jordan valley (where the electrical conductivity measured in different profiles reach 14.1 dS m⁻¹) and moderately in areas like Mafraq (due to low precipitation as well), while soil is less impacted in Ajlun, Irbid and Jerash given that most of the farming activities are not irrigated there.

Recurrent drought and fluctuations in rainfall are among the main causes of land degradation and pressures facing land resources in Jordan, however given that the northern governorate receive the highest annual precipitation, they are still less threaten (more resilient) compared with other arid areas such as Zarqa and Mafraq.

Despite reforestation efforts, natural and man-made forests jointly cover less than one per cent of the total land area, and most of the forests that are situated in northern Jordan. Forests face severe impacts as a result of poverty (i.e., cutting of trees to provide heating for poor local residents due to high oil prices), and massive investments in tourism and other sectors in scenic forest areas. Other threats are urbanization and encroaching crop cultivation particularly in Ajlun and Jerash.

Table (3): Baseline and threat assessment of the “Land Degradation” in the selected landscape

Theme Category	Subcategory	THREAT/ Evaluation and Scoring System (0) Not a threat (1) Minor threat (2) Moderate threat (3) Major threat								
		Northern Region				Central Region				South Region
		Irbid	Ajloun	Jerash	Mafraq	Ammann	Zarqa	Balqa	Madaba	Karak
LAND DEGRADATION (LD)	Extreme weather conditions :drought that causing desertification	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
	Extreme weather conditions: flooding causing soil erosion	2	3	3	3	2	1	2	2	2
	Soil salinization resulting from using saline water in irrigation	1	1	1	3	0	0	1	1	2
	Overgrazing	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	2	2
	Over-cultivation	2	2	2	1	1	0	2	2	2

	Forest conversion and deforestation	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	2
	Overexploitation of the water resources	1	1	3	2	2	3	1	1	1
	Urbanization	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
Average /Governorate		1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.9
Average/ Region		1.8			1.6					1.9
gef/SGP Previous Project		3.0	5.0	3.0	1.0	0.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

3.3 Assessment of the climate change (CC) in the selected landscape and the associated threats (Table 4)

The vulnerability of Amman governorate to climate change is relatively high. According to UNFCCC Third National Communication Report, the variability of climate such as extreme weather events (flooding and heat wave) is expected to happen because of most of Amman areas are urbanized areas and hence it's high vulnerable to urban flash flooding. The deforestation activities that lead to low carbon storage is relatively low in Amman because most of areas in Amman are urban areas. According to Jordan Industrial Estates Company (JIEC), there are many Industrial activities in Amman particularly in East of Amman such as Sahab, Al-Mouqar and Markah. According to Agricultural Statistics Report for 2014, the number of sheep, goats and cows is the second highest one in Amman governorate after Mafraq and the livestock farming & ranching is relatively high vulnerable to climate change because it's affected by increasing the urbanization and reducing the available area for grasslands. Amman governorate is less vulnerable to livelihood and well-beings instability, where the unemployment rate and poverty rate is the lowest one in Jordan of 10.3 % and 11.4% respectively and the second highest refugee density in Jordan after Irbid of 141/km². The urbanization rate in Amman is the second highest value in Jordan after Zarqa of 94%. According to Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC), the fossil fuel consumption in Amman is the highest in Jordan of 2,402,651 thousand liter.

The climate change in Irbid, Jerash and Ajloun is very similar to each other as following the same climate change projection scenarios. The vulnerability of these governorates to climate change is relatively high. The extreme weather events (flooding, drought and heat wave) is expected to happen as a result of increasing the urbanization and deforestation activities that

lead to low carbon storage. These governorate is relatively high vulnerable to livelihood and well-beings instability, where the unemployment rate is 11.9 %, poverty rate is 15-25% and have the highest refugee density in Jordan. The urbanization rate in these governances reaches up to 76-83%. According to Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC), the fossil fuel consumption is quite high and estimated in Irbid 370,871 thousand liters in 2012, while in Ajloun and Jerash is 33,024 thousand liters and 51,224 thousand liters, respectively.

The vulnerability of Mafrq governorate to climate change is relatively high. According to UNFCCC Third National Communication report, the variability of climate such as extreme weather events (flooding, drought and heat wave) is expected to happen. The deforestation activities that lead to low carbon storage is relatively low in Mafrq. According to Jordan Industrial Estates Company (JIEC), there are many Industrial activities in Mafrq. These activities are produced gas emission. According to agricultural statistics Report for 2014, the number of sheep, goats and cows is the highest one in Mafrq governorate and the livestock farming & ranching is more vulnerable to climate change because it's affected by reducing the available area for grasslands. Mafrq governorate is less vulnerable to livelihood and well- beings instability, where the unemployment rate and poverty rate is the lowest in Jordan of 10.7 % and the refugee density in Jordan after Irbid of 9 /km². The urbanization rate in Mafrq is the second lowest value in the selected landscape after Karak of 39%. According to Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company (JPRC), the fossil fuel consumption in Mafrq is the highest in Jordan of 579,280 thousand liter in 2012 whereas in Karak was 152,154 thousand liters.

Table (4): Baseline and threat assessment of the “climate change” in the selected landscape

Theme Category	Subcategory	THREAT/ Evaluation and Scoring System								
		(0) Not a threat (1) Minor threat (2) Moderate threat (3) Major threat								
		Northern Region				Central Region				South Region
		Irbid	Ajloun	Jarash	Mafrq	Ammann	Zarqa	Balqa	Madaba	Karak
CLIMATE CHANGE (CC)	Climate variability, such as extreme weather events (drought,	1	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2

	flooding, heat wave, .etc.)									
	Deforestation activities (Low carbon storage)	1	2	2	0	1	0	2	2	2
	Industrial activities that produced gas emission	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2
	Habitat Shifting & Alteration resulting from climate variability	3	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	1
	Livestock Farming & Ranching	2	1	1	3	3	2	2	2	2
	Livelihood and well-beings instability	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	2	2
	Urbanization and total reliance on fossil fuels	2	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	1
Average/ governorate		2.0	1.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Average/ Region		1.7			1.8			1.7		
gef/SGP Previous		3.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	3.0

Project									
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3.4 Assessment of the Persistent Organic Pollutants in the selected landscape and the associated threats (Table 5)

The threat related to Persistent Organic Pollutants in Northern Terrain Landscape is relatively high as there are many industrial and agricultural activities in Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, Mafraq and Jerash, for instance, Al-Hassan Industrial Estate, Kind Abdallah II industrial city and the industrial activities along the Zarqa river are threatening the surrounding environment as they often illegally handle and dispose the chemical and heavy metal into the environment. In addition, most of areas in the Northern Terrain Landscape is agricultural areas and hence is vulnerable to over-using of pesticides and herbicides for agriculture purposes.

Table (5): Baseline and threat assessment of the “Persistent Organic Pollutants” in the selected landscape

Theme Category	Subcategory	THREAT/ Evaluation and Scoring System (0) Not a threat (1) Minor threat (2) Moderate threat (3) Major threat								
		Northern Region				Central Region				South Region
		Irbid	Ajloun	Jarash	Mafraq	Amman	Zarqa	Balqa	Madaba	Karak
PERSISTENT ORGANIC POLLUTANTS (POPs)	Over-using of pesticides and herbicides in agriculture practices	3	1	1	3	3	1	2	1	3
	The presence of industrial activities that illegally handling and disposing of chemical and heavy metal into the	3	1	1	3	3	3	1	1	2

	environment									
Average / Governorate		3.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.5	1.0	2.5
Average/ Region		1.7			2.1					2.5
gef/SGP Previous Project		2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

3.5 Assessment of the International Water in the selected landscape and the associated threats International Waters

There are no available International transboundary water resources in the selected landscape and hence there are no threatened ecosystem services, overexploitation and disputes for water rights on the sharing transboundary water basin.

4. The project typologies in the selected landscape

In designing the project typologies for the selected landscape, the consultation meetings with all stakeholders as well as with the national steering committee and the national coordinator identified the following aspects for the projects that will be granted:

1. Reflect the societal needs and priorities;
2. Consistency with Jordan's own priorities and programs;
3. Promote gender participation and mainstreaming;
4. Integrate GEF strategic initiatives;
5. Scalable and replicable inside and outside of the selected landscapes.

Based on the threat assessment and the consultation meetings in the selected landscapes, the project typologies in the selected landscape (Northern Highlands) are as follows:

1. Community landscape conservation: Projects to be funded under this initiative should have a goal of improving the quality of life of indigenous people as well as sustaining the natural and cultural resources. Several interventions might be proposed under this strategic initiative:
 - Promoting the eco-tourism activities in Yarmouk Ajloun and natural reserves,
 - Conserving the biodiversity in Jerash, Ajloun and in Zarqa-river basin;

- Promote public participation\awareness towards protecting cultural and natural heritage.
 - Supporting the efforts of conserving the endangered plant species. SGP grants can complement the efforts being made by the Royal Botanic Garden.
 - Combating land degradation and promoting afforestation/reforestation.
 - Integrated Water Resources Management activities, including wastewater treatment and reuse, particularly promoting the decentralized treatment.
2. Climate smart innovative agro-ecology: the objective is to use smart agricultural practices that would improve the water productivity and increase the resilience of farmers in areas of Zarqa-river basin and in the Highlands. Several projects can be proposed under this strategic initiative, such as:
 - Storm water harvesting for agricultural purposes (known as green infrastructure).
 - Introducing organic farming practices.
 - Promoting responsible agricultural practices in Highlands, where groundwater is being overexploited without clear strategy for conservation.
 3. Low carbon energy access co-benefits: The objective is to reduce dependence on wood fuel and/or reduce environmental impacts of fuel production. Actions might cover the following areas of intervention:
 - Social marketing campaign including promoting awareness and demonstration actions that are related to energy conservation such as turning off lights, using solar energy (PVs) and solar water heaters.
 - Reduce local population dependence on forest wood, thus keeping the forests from the illegal cutting practices. Extra attention should be given to Debbin forests in this regards.
 - Researching co-benefits of alternative energy sources, which could potentially guide and inform scaling up and policy development (e.g. reduced deforestation, improved carbon sequestration and climate resilience; reducing poverty, improving livelihoods, and stimulating economic development).
 4. Local to global chemical management coalitions: SGP will focus its support on communities in the forefront of chemical threats either as users or consumers. Activities will include support for innovative, affordable and practical solutions to chemicals management in joint efforts with SGP's established partners such as the International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN), as well as new partnerships with government agencies, research institutions, private sector, and international agencies. Local CSOs

are encouraged to develop proposals that tackle the following, particularly along the Zarqa-river basin:

- Policies and strategies to manage hazardous waste and hazardous chemicals.
- Alternatives to income from handling hazardous waste and heavy metals.
- The industrial facilities with environmental regulations and standards.

Annex 3

Letter of Agreement Concerning establishing regional coordination framework, between GEF SGP Jordan and GEF SGP Palestinian Authority



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Letter of Agreement **Concerning establishing regional coordination framework, between GEF SGP Jordan** **and GEF SGP Palestinian Authority**

1. Background:

The GEF SGP Jordan and the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority hereby establish a regional coordination framework with the aim of enhancing their efforts to achieve regional environmental benefits in the GEF SGP focal areas: conservation of biodiversity, mitigation of climate change, protection of international waters, prevention of land degradation and elimination of persistent organic pollutants.

2. Objectives:

In this Letter of Agreement, the GEF SGP Jordan and the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority agree to jointly develop and participate in a regional coordination mechanism in the areas of common concerns and to coordinate their efforts towards achieving the shared goal of securing regional environmental benefits.

The Objectives of establishing the regional coordination framework are:

- To foster close coordination on common policy approaches and to ensure a more strategic framework for coordination at all GEF SGP Operational Programmes areas;
- To provide directions for identifying and piloting strategic regional interventions in the GEF SGP operational Programmes areas;
- To enhance the sharing of knowledge, lessons learned, and best practices;
- To seek joint resources mobilization opportunities.

The Objectives will be achieved through a regular policy dialogue between the National Steering Committee (NSC) of the GEF SGP Jordan and the National Focal Group (NFG) of the GEF SGP Palestinian Authority and the implementation of agreed regional activities

3. Working Principles

Coordination efforts under the agreement will include support to the following areas:

- Consultation and exchange of information and lessons learned between the Jordan NSC and the Palestine Authority NFG;
- Development of a regional dialogue and knowledge network;
- Support to the GEF SGP management team of Jordan and the Palestinian Authority in securing sustainability in the planning for and implementation of smooth graduation of SGP Palestinian Authority and Jordan by end of OP6
- formulation of annual workplan for strategic regional interventions in the GEF SGP focal areas
- Cooperation in developing innovative approaches and technology
- Implementation of joint pilot regional interventions



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- Identification of strategic coordination opportunities and development of appropriate partnership frameworks with other regional initiative implemented by development partners in order to facilitate the above mentioned principles.

4. Arrangement

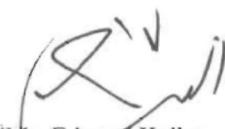
The NSC in Jordan and NFG in the Palestinian Authority agree that the following arrangement for establishing the regional coordination mechanism will be introduced:

- A regional Steering Committee (RSC) that comprises of a total of six members shall be formulated;
- The RSC is composed of three members from the Jordanian NSC and three members from the Palestinian Authority NFG;
- The RCS will meet at least once a year in Jordan or in the Palestinian Authority;
- The National Coordinator in Jordan and the National Focal Person in the Palestinian Authority will facilitate and provide necessary assistance for the implementing of RSC activities.

5. Time Frame

This agreement enters into force at the date of signature and will cover the implementation period of the GEF SGP Six Operational Phase.

For GEF SGP Jordan



Mr. Edward Kallon
UN Resident/Humanitarian Coordinator
UNDP Resident Representative

For GEF SGP Palestinian Authority

Mr. Frode Mauring
Special Representative of the Administrator
UNDP/PAPP
Date:

Annex 4

Framework for the Global ICCA Support Initiative

Global ICCA Support Initiative

Output Project Title

‘Support to indigenous peoples’ and community conserved areas and territories (ICCAs) through the GEF Small Grants Programme (SGP) as a contribution to the achievement of Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework’

Executing Entity:

UNOPS

Implementing Agent (Responsible Party):

UNOPS

Brief Description

The project objective is to improve the recognition, support, and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), through enhanced capacities of all engaged parties, contributing to the achievement of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy, in at least 26 countries. This global project will act as an umbrella for country level projects to be funded by the German Ministry of the Environment (BMUB), GEF SGP and other donors and partners at global, national and local levels.

Programme Period:	2014-2019	Total resources required	\$24.3m
Key Result Area (Strategic Plan)	Outcome 2	Total allocated resources:	
Atlas Award ID: 00061324		• Regular	
Output project ID: 00090627		• Other:	
		o BMUB	\$16.3m
		o Project co-financing	\$8m*
Start date:	June 2014	Unfunded budget:	
End Date:	December 2019	In-kind Contributions	
PAC Meeting Date:	30 May 2014	* estimate co-financing to be mobilised and managed	
Management Arrangements:	Agency: UNOPS	directly by SGP grantees	

1. Context and global significance: ICCAs and sustainability

1. International attention has been focused on global environmental issues for over four decades since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment. Climate change, habitat loss and other anthropogenic pressures on ecosystems continue however to threaten *in situ* biodiversity conservation and loss of traditional knowledge across the world. Protected areas (PAs) are important tools for conservation of biological diversity and sustainable development. They are sources of material and non-material wealth, with important natural, social and cultural values. They provide vital biodiversity benefits and ecosystem services, as well as investment and employment opportunities for local communities and indigenous peoples. By securing ecosystem functions and services, as well as by storing carbon, protected areas may in the long term also help humans and wildlife adapt to the impacts of climate change.

2. With the adoption of the CBD Aichi 2020 framework in 2010, a paradigm shift is occurring in the manner in which parties and the multilateral system are tackling this problem. In particular, biodiversity management strategies are increasingly recognizing and building upon the vital role of local communities and indigenous peoples' in voluntarily conserving biodiversity outside of the framework of formal government-recognized PAs. The partners listed in this initiative (UNDP; IUCN GPAP; UNEP WCMC; ICCA Consortium; and the CBD Secretariat) all share a common interest in broadening the range and quality of diverse governance types in order to achieve the Aichi 2020 targets.

3. With over twenty years of experience, the UNDP-implemented GEF Small Grants Programme (GEF SGP) is predicated on the principle that civil society-led (CSO) initiatives that generate local, as well as global, benefits are among the most effective ways to address global environmental challenges. Building upon this proven modality to effectively provide direct access to finance for marginalised communities and indigenous peoples, SGP's support has led to a range of compelling examples which are now ready to be up-scaled and replicated. Yet, the scope and depth of the paradigm shift are such that critical areas for action, implementation and learning remain. Improved national recognition and support to ICCAs – the focus of collaboration between the partners listed in the BMUB initiative -- needs sustained investment to reach the scale of impact required by 2020.

2. Global Context

4. Pushing to achieve the MDGs and moving to the post-2015 framework and SDGs requires deeper transitions to less environmentally degrading, more resource-efficient, climate resilient forms of development that reduce inequalities and bring multiple social, economic, and environmental benefits for women and men over the medium and longer-term. As recognized by the Rio+20 Outcome Document, inclusive green economy policies are key to achieving these poverty eradication and sustainable development objectives. This work is ultimately about influencing how public and private investments are used to reduce inequalities and advance social progress and environmentally sustainable human development. This means helping countries better prioritize and incentivize territorial planning, while addressing trade-offs within and across sectors and groups, including for the multi-dimensionally poor

and marginalized. Many countries are already adopting new National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs), and there is growing country demand for support to advance ICCA-related initiatives.²²

3. Links to UNDP Strategic Plan and other programmatic frameworks

5. The current Global ICCA Support Initiative (ICCA-GSI) project is based on the UNDP principles of civil society empowerment, citizen voice, democratic governance, and sustainable human development. The ICCA-GSI is relevant and contributes to UNDP's Strategic Plan 2014-2017; Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020; UNDP/GEF portfolio; Water and Ocean Governance Programme; as well as the UN REDD and adaptation portfolios. In this regard, the ICCA-GSI will contribute to delivering on the UNDP Strategic Plan in the following different (inter-related) outcomes:

Outcome	Output	Indicators
Outcome 1: Growth and development are inclusive and sustainable, incorporating productive capacities that create employment and livelihoods for the poor and excluded	Output 1.3. Solutions developed at national and sub-national levels for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste	1.3.1 Number of new partnership mechanisms with funding for sustainable management solutions of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste at national and/or sub-national level, disaggregated by partnership type
Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance	Output 2.5. Legal and regulatory frameworks, policies and institutions enabled to ensure the conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, in line with international conventions and national legislation	2.5.1 Number of countries with legal, policy and institutional frameworks in place for conservation, sustainable use, and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems 2.5.4 Number of countries in which planning and budgeting mechanisms for conservation, sustainable use and access and benefit sharing of natural resources, biodiversity and ecosystems integrate gender equality and women's empowerment principles.

²² UNDP and UNDESA, Synthesis of National Reports for Rio+20, December 2012.

Outcome 7: Development debates and actions at all levels prioritise poverty, inequality and exclusion, consistent with our engagement principles	Output 7.6. Innovations enabled for development solutions, partnerships and other collaborative arrangements	7.6.2 Number of pilot and demonstration projects initiated or scaled up by national partners.
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6. The ICCA-GSI will also be integrally connected, supported by, and contribute to the UNDP Global Programme 2014, and will make contributions to achieving development results and enable development effectiveness (innovation and KM, South-South cooperation, CSO capacity-building). Improving sustainability of ICCAs will have a significant positive impact on community-based natural resource management (CBNRM), rural livelihoods and human well-being. By facilitating an improved enabling environment and build capacity for sustainable use of biodiversity, the project will increase local level resilience of rural communities.

7. Through earlier initiatives such as the Community Management of Protected Areas Conservation (COMPACT) programme (partnership with the UN Foundation) implemented from 2000-2013, and the Community Development and Knowledge Management for the *Satoyama* Initiative (COMDEKS) project (partnership with the Government of Japan), the SGP has developed UNDP's experience and credibility globally in supporting grassroots environmental projects and territorial governance. This has led the GEF SGP to develop a global signature programme on Community Landscape/Seascape Conservation Initiative for the 6th Operational Phase (OP6) from 2015-2018. The GEF SGP is also supporting the identification, design and implementation of national strategies promoting sustainable use and agrobiodiversity conservation in productive landscapes, including marine and coastal seascapes. Similarly, the GEF SGP has partnered with UN REDD to act as an implementing agency to design and implement Community-Based REDD+ (CBR+) projects at country level in six countries.

8. The ICCA initiative will be aligned within the UNDP Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020 launched at CBD COP11 (i.e. signature programme on PAs, existing SGP support to ICCAs/PAs, plus UNDP support for the management effectiveness of Indigenous Lands in Brazil, ancestral domains in the Philippines, Nepal and elsewhere). The ICCA-GSI will also contribute to UNDP's Water and Ocean Governance Programme 2014-2017. In sum, the ICCA-GSI will contribute to a range of policy and programmatic priorities of UNDP, addressing key development challenges, promoting sustainable development, and providing a platform for innovative partnerships and CSO collaboration for democratic governance.

9. In this regard, UNDP will build on the experience of 20 years of GEF SGP experience, including 13 years of the COMPACT programme (which closed operationally in September 2013), to engage with a diversity of governance contexts in landscape-level conservation, including ICCAs. Where relevant, with the support of the IUCN Global Programme on Protected Areas (GPAP), the UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP WCMC) and other partners listed below, a package of support will be offered

to address governance assessments in and around target ICCAs, including through engagement with private PAs.

10. UNDP will continue to work closely with the Lifeweb Secretariat hosted by the CBD Secretariat, in support of the CBD Programme of Work on Protected Areas (PoWPA) and expected 2014-2025 work programme to be identified during the November 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress in Sydney, Australia. In this regard, the SGP has been selected to co-lead the stream on PA governance with the other partners listed in this proposal (i.e. GIZ, ICCA Consortium, and IUCN GPAP).

11. Building on bilateral discussions at the IUCN World Conservation Congress (WCC) in Sept 2012, and CBD COP11 in Oct 2012, the initiative will liaise closely with IUCN GPAP, GIZ, World Commission on Protected Areas (WCPA) and the ICCA Consortium in connection with the protected area governance guidelines (Volume 20) finalised in July 2013, and launched at the Subsidiary Body on Scientific, Technical and Technological Advice (SBSTTA) meeting in Montreal in October 2013.

4. UNDP Comparative Advantage in Protected Areas

12. UNDP is a valued partner to many governments and civil society networks in the field of protected areas. UNDP brings its unique ability to engage with national governments and non-state actors, bringing policy reform, government leadership and sustainability to support the role of PAs in human well-being in developing countries. The ICCA-GSI approach is based on the principle of partnerships and adding value to existing community and civil society efforts. ICCA-GSI has identified a strategic niche in the field of civil-society led conservation areas which is critical to be filled, and is strongly aligned with UNDP's comparative advantage.

13. UNDP's unique role is to partner effectively with CSOs, national and local governments and other stakeholders to improve the appropriate legal and policy recognition for ICCAs to complement field activities by NGO and CBOs. The approach is to strengthen national enabling environments (policy, laws, regulations, planning and coordination) and develop institutional capacity to deliver long-term support to CSOs. The focus is on the sustainability element (poverty reduction, environmental, social and gender considerations) to complement improvements to participatory CBNRM in landscape-level conservation.

14. A key mechanism which provides UNDP a foundation for action at national level is the 20+ years of experience and expertise developed by SGP National Steering Committees (NSCs), which the GEF SGP has established in 128 countries worldwide since 1992. Each SGP NSC represents a cross-section of national experts identified in the context of the Rio Conventions and the activities of the different GEF thematic focal areas. Through the competitive selection process of the BMUB ISI initiative in 2013, the GEF SGP was selected as the appropriate delivery mechanism in UNDP for the ICCA-GSI. The selection of the SGP took into account the significant level of GEF co-financing raised by the programme at the global level, as well as the numerous partnerships expected to be generated at the individual project level.

5. Overview of Programme

15. The ICCA-GSI is a global initiative to improve the recognition of ICCAs under the CBD Aichi 2020 targets. The ICCA-GSI will create a framework for systemic change, which can be used to strengthen the national enabling environments in key target countries to support the appropriate recognition and

protection of ICCAs. The programme will demonstrate that this approach is effective at country level, and is replicable across countries and regions of the world.

16. The Global ICCA support Initiative will help twenty-six (26) participating countries achieve key commitments under the CBD Aichi 2020 Targets relating to protected areas (Target 11), ecosystem services (Target 14), and the protection of traditional knowledge (Target 18). The UNDP-led Initiative will provide small grants directly to marginalized local communities and indigenous peoples in order to build their capacity and empower them to effectively manage their ICCAs for the purposes of ecosystem protection, sustainable livelihoods, and poverty reduction. The initiative will also contribute to national strategies pertaining to the diversification of the governance arrangements for PAs, as well as improved tracking tools to assess the vitality, security and socio-ecological resilience of ICCAs and protected landscapes.

17. The programme will be structured at three levels: global, regional and national. The global component will develop the vision and strategy for ICCA-GSI; manage knowledge generated from the portfolio; contribute to global policy advice on ICCAs; strengthen and coordinate partnerships with global CSO networks; provide technical support and quality control to the country level activities; ensure internal coordination within UNDP and fund-raise externally. Regional level activities will include exchanges and workshops to share policy experience and country level demonstration projects funded through the GEF SGP. Country level activity will engage with national governments and focus on strengthening the enabling environment for ICCA recognition and protection.

6. Outcomes and outputs

Intended Outcome (Over-arching project goal)

18. The project outcome is to lead to the “Improved recognition, support, and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), through enhanced capacities of all engaged parties, contributing to the achievement of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy, in at least 26 countries.”

Target group(s)

19. Rural communities in developing countries, often poor and disadvantaged, are the most affected by the combined impacts of biodiversity loss, climate change and economic crises. At the same time, these communities often maintain local informal conservation systems that promote resilience in the face of these combined global threats. As a result, the effective integration of poverty alleviation, local community empowerment, and increased socio-ecological resilience into sustainable human development will be critical for biodiversity and ecosystem protection to succeed in the majority of developing and emerging middle-income countries where the UNDP is active.

20. Stakeholder partners to be involved in the implementation of the ICCA-GSI at the country level, in particular through the existing SGP National Steering Committees (responsible for country strategy development and individual small grant approval), include *inter alia* national government counterparts,

indigenous peoples' networks, national NGOs, local community representatives, protected area specialists, regional IUCN WCPA members, as well as the private sector where relevant. Given the proposed target of 26 SGP country programmes, discussions will take place with the donor with regard to priority countries, as well as potential areas of sub-national geographic and/or thematic focus.

21. In collaboration with the Government of Germany²³, the global network of UNDP Country Offices, UNDP/GEF Regional Coordination Units (RCUs), and the GEF SGP will develop the following Work Package activities as an integral component of the UNDP Biodiversity and Ecosystems Global Framework 2012-2020.

Outputs

22. The partnership between the BMUB and the UNDP will significantly strengthen community-based conservation and support to local/indigenous knowledge facilitation at national, regional and global levels. Three Work Packages (WPs) will be developed pertaining to:

- (1) *Review, selection and approval of community-based demonstration and action small grants*
- (2) *Legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes)*
- (3) *Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels*

23. Under **Work Package 1**, operating as a global programme implemented by UNDP, the GEF SGP country delivery mechanism will continue to provide project-level finance (averaging US\$25,000 in demand-driven small grants) directly to community-based conservation initiatives by NGOs and CBOs in at least 20 target countries based upon a set of criteria agreed with the donor, along with a further 6 target SGP countries for Work Package 2 and 3. Critical outputs include improved organisational capacity of local people's to safeguard and manage ICCAs.

Output 1: (Work Package 1)

Direct support provided to community-based demonstration and action small grants in support of ICCAs:

- 1.1 Provide local capacity building support to communities grass-roots NGOs, CBOS and indigenous peoples on sound ICCA stewardship (including landscape level conservation and management plans)
- 1.2 Dissemination and national level customization of community-friendly ICCA toolkits and approaches for the recognition of ICCAs at national level (i.e. translation into local languages and field testing)
- 1.3 Replicate good practices from the co-management of protected landscapes, including ICCAs, and building upon the COMPACT initiative (developed by SGP between 2000-2013)

²³ Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, BMUB.

24. Under **Work Package 2 and 3**, based on a strong baseline of national SGP small grants for ICCAs, significant added value will be achieved by providing complementary 'non-grant' support (i.e. regional capacity development, networking and technical support) for the aggregation, knowledge management, and dissemination of ICCA project results and good practices. Critical outputs include a comprehensive body of knowledge on good practices for the support for the recognition and protection of ICCAs (to be replicated across the SGP global network) within the wider governance and territorial framework of protected landscapes.

Output 2: (Work Package 2)

Legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes):

- 2.1 Support to ICCA legal and policy frameworks at the national and regional scales to enhance the appropriate recognition of ICCAs, respecting customary governance institutions and arrangements
- 2.2 Inputting of data on ICCAs into the WCMC Global Registry as part of the CBD COP10 Aichi 2020 targets, including appropriate free prior and informed consent (FPIC) procedures
- 2.3 Community empowerment and innovative governance arrangements for the appropriate recognition of ICCAs

Output 3: (Work Package 3)

Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels:

- 3.1 Establishment of national and regional learning networks to coordinate support for ICCAs (i.e. example of UNDP-initiated consolidation of national network of indigenous lands in Brazil)
- 3.2 Regional exchanges between NGOs and CBOs working towards the recognition and support of ICCAs and PA governance and co-management arrangements
- 3.3 Dissemination of tailored guidance documents on ICCA governance, co-management and landscape planning
- 3.4 Knowledge production and dissemination on improved ICCAs and PAs governance

7. RESULTS AND RESOURCES FRAMEWORK

Intended Outcome

Improved recognition, support, and overall effectiveness for biodiversity conservation, sustainable livelihoods and resilience to climate change, of territories and areas conserved by indigenous peoples and local communities (ICCAs), through enhanced capacities of all engaged parties, contributing to the achievement of Aichi Targets 11, 14 and 18 of the CBD 2020 Global Biodiversity Strategy, in at least 26 countries.

Outcome indicators, including baseline and targets (see *Project Monitoring and Planning table* agreed with the BMUB):

Output 1: *Review, select and approve community-based demonstration and action small grants*

Indicators and baseline: IV1. Rate of deforestation, land degradation, freshwater and marine degradation (ha). Target: Deforestation, land degradation, freshwater and marine degradation rate is reduced by 25% IV3. ICCA Security Index. [baseline score 40-80/150], Target 60-100. IV7. increased income derived from environmentally friendly production and sustainable use activities implemented in each SGP country program. [baseline: variable by country] Target: baseline + 15%. IV8. # of ICCAs and representatives from grassroots organizations receiving support/capacity strengthening on ICCA conservation. [Baseline: variable by country]. Target: At least 150 CSOs by project end. IV10. - # of national strategic documents incorporating ICCAs and related ecosystems as priorities for biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change. [baseline # 3], Target 15. IV12. Area of ICCAs secured and positively influenced in SGP country programmes. [baseline variable ha by country] Target: at least 2-4 million ha secured and positively influenced by project end.

Output 2: *Legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes)*

Indicators and baseline: IV4. # of territorial planning units (to be defined) that adopt ICCA recognition and governance assessments in the target country programmes. [Baseline # 2] Target: at least 15 territorial planning units. IV5. Number of management plans and governance assessments updated to include ICCA legal and others forms of recognition [Baseline # 3] Target 15. IV6. # of legal and recognition agreements to ensure conservation and sustainable use of ICCAs in targeted areas. [Baseline #:2] Target: 10 agreements.

Output 3: *Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels*

Indicators and baseline: IV9. Good governance assessment and applied practices for sustainable use and conservation of ICCAs and associated biodiversity effectively shared at appropriate scales [baseline: variable, national and regional sharing limited], Target 15. IV11. ICCA conservation efforts are included in the future national reports to the UN CBD [Baseline: currently the role of ICCAs as "other effective area-based forms of conservation under Aichi targets 11, 14 and 18 are not fully captured]. Target: Location, and where relevant/ appropriate, spatial data on ICCAs is included in national CBD reports.

Applicable Key Result Area (from 2014-17 UNDP Strategic Plan): **Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance**

Partnership Strategy: See **Partnership Annex 5**

Project title and ID: **Global ICCA Support Initiative (ICCA-GSI)** ATLAS Award: ICCA - 88250

INTENDED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT TARGETS 2014-2019	INDICATIVE ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTIES	INPUTS
Output 1: <i>Review, select and approve community-based demonstration and action small grants</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Deforestation, land degradation, freshwater and marine degradation rate reduced by 25% (in CPS target areas) * ICCA Security Index baseline score increase by at least +25% * Increased income derived from environmentally friendly production and sustainable use activities increase in baseline by at least +15% * At least 150 ICCAs and representatives from grassroots organizations receiving support/capacity strengthening on ICCA conservation * 15 national strategic documents incorporating ICCAs and related ecosystems as priorities for biodiversity conservation and adaptation to climate change * At least 2-4 million ha of ICCAs secured and positively influenced by project end 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inception workshop and preparatory processes to launch ICCA-GSI - Preparation of Country level ICCA plan/strategy - Call for proposals, review, selection of small grants at the country level - Training provided to CSOs in ICCA Security Index and relevant assessment methodologies - National ICCA Registry activities - ICCA Consortium support to national activities (i.e. meet with NSC, workshops, field visits) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SGP Country Teams - UNDP COs - SGP NSCs - PM, PA, SGP CPMT - UNOPS (Country Operating Budgets) - Sub-contract ICCA Consortium regional focal points (i.e. country support role) 	<p><i>SGP Country Grant allocations</i> (approx \$400,000 per country) by PM and CPMT</p> <p><i>Regional workshops</i> and support in application of ICCA Security Index tracking tool by PM and expert consultants/CSO partners</p> <p><i>Contracts to translate ICCA Toolkits</i> into local languages</p>

<p>Output 2: <i>Legal, policy and other forms of support for ICCA recognition and conservation (including governance assessments of protected areas and landscapes)</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * At least 15 territorial planning units that adopt ICCA recognition and governance assessments * At least 15 management plans and governance assessments updated to include ICCA legal and others forms of recognition * At least 10 legal and recognition agreements to ensure conservation and sustainable use of ICCAs in targeted areas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engagement of qualified CSOs and expert partners to assess legal and policy context for ICCA recognition - Sub-contract with IUCN GPAP for national governance assessments - Sub-contract with UNEP-WCMC for tracking ICCAs in relation to governance data in WDPA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sub-contracts (UNEP-WCMC, IUCN GPAP) - PM, PA, SGP CPMT - SGP Country Teams - UNDP COs 	<p><i>Expert studies commissioned by PM in consultation with TAG and relevant partners</i></p> <p><i>Regional workshops on ICCA legal, policy and other forms of support</i></p>
<p>Output 3: <i>Networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives at regional and global levels</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * At least 15 good governance assessment and applied practices for sustainable use and conservation of ICCAs and associated biodiversity effectively shared at appropriate scales * Location, and where relevant/ appropriate, spatial data on ICCA conservation efforts are included in the future national reports to the UN CBD 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National ICCA Registry activities - Sub-regional or regional exchange workshops - Participation by PM, SGP NCs, and stakeholders in global KM events (incl. Nov 2014 IUCN World Parks Congress, WPC) - Organise official launch for ICCA-GSI during Nov 2014 WPC (request of the donor) - Sub-contract with UNEP-WCMC for tracking ICCAs in relation to Aichi 2020 targets reporting for Target 11 by governments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SGP Country Teams - Sub-contract partners (UNEP-WCMC, ICCA Consortium, IUCN GPAP) - UNDP COs - PM, PA, SGP CPMT 	<p><i>Global and regional workshops on networking, knowledge production and exchange between national CSO initiatives</i></p> <p><i>KM outputs and publications (contracts and consultants)</i></p>

