



GLOBAL WORKSHOP
ON BUILDING CLIMATE - RESILIENCE THROUGH
IMPROVING WATER MANAGEMENT AND SANITATION
AT NATIONAL AND TRANSBOUNDARY LEVELS

29 - 31 March 2021, hybrid
Palais des Nations, Geneva and online

Title: Integrating water, Sanitation, and Health into the Jordan Climate policies

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1. History of Climate Adaptation in Jordan


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- Jordan Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC in 1999.
 - Jordan submitted its second national communication report (SNC) in 2009.
 - Through support from various UN organizations Jordan implemented its first comprehensive adaptation programme covering water, agriculture, health and education under the title "Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan's MDG Achievements".2009-2011.

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- The first National Climate Change Policy was developed in 2013.
 - Third National Communication to the UNFCCC including downscaling climate projections for the first time in Jordan (2014); and
 - Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) (2015).
 - During 2015 and 2016 MoEnv carried out many initiative to enhance its technical and foster its coordination role. As a result this led to the development of Jordan's NDC as well as NAP-specific awareness raising and training activities.

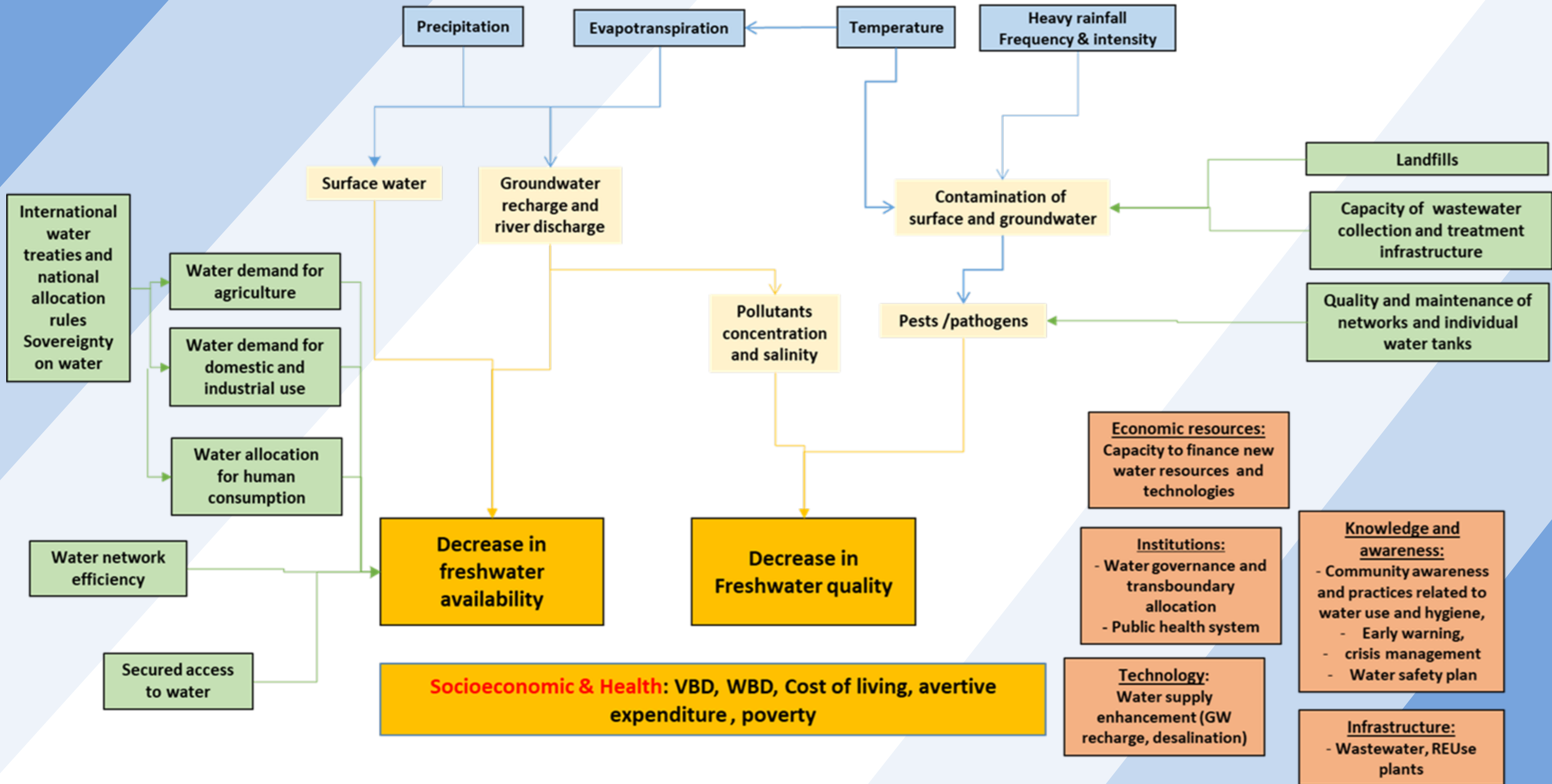
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- In February 2016, Jordan developed an initial implementation roadmap for its NDC based on a comparative assessment with other NDCs and the outcomes of the Paris Agreement. However, the adaptation component of the NDC as such does not contain a sufficient level of details to allow for successful implementation.
 - Jordan is planning to review its NDCs in 2021. And link this NAP document to the revised NDCs

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- In 2017 Jordan joined the NDC Partnership (NDCP) and it has developed its NDCP action plan in early 2019.
 - In 2017, the NAP process was officially launched in Jordan. Other activities in 2017 included a study on the alignment of NAP process with existing national planning and budgeting processes.

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- In 2018 Jordan developed a NAP M&E system and a NAP financing and implementation strategy.
 - In 2018, The MoEnv started to enhance NDCs Governance system in Jordan through capacity development for the MoEnv in achieving its NDC objectives and revision of NDC by 2021.
 - Jordan will undertake its Fourth National Communication (FNC) exercise in 2021 resulting in the launching of the FNC report in 2021.

2. Impact Chain Framework for the Vulnerability Assessment for Water Sector



3. Summary of the Climate Projections as per the results of the dynamic downscaling

Trend	Details
A Warmer Climate	In 2070-2100, average temperature increase could reach +2,1°C [+1,7 to +3,2°C] under RCP4.5 and +4°C [3,8- 5,5°C] under RCP 8.5
A Drier Climate	In 2070-2100, the cumulated precipitation could decrease by 15% [-6% to -25%] in RCP 4.5, by – 21% [-9% to -35%] in RCP 8.5. The decrease would be more significant in the western part of the country
Warmer Summer, drier autumn and winter	More important in summer, Reduction of precipitation more important in autumn and winter than in spring, with for instance median value of precipitation decrease reaching -35% in autumn for the period 2070-2100
More Heat Waves	For summer temperature, monthly values and the inter-annual variability reveals that some temperature thresholds could be exceeded. For instance, for a summer month, the average of max. temp. for the whole country could exceed 42-44°C.
More Droughts	The maximum number of consecutive dry days and evaporation increase. Snow occurrence strongly decrease.
Intense Precipitations	The number of days with heavy rain (>10 mm) does not evolve significantly

High Confidence

Moderate Confidence

Low Confidence

4. Key Prioritized Adaptions options in Water and Health Sectors

Water Sector

Adaptation Measure
Enhance Water Harvesting
Improved climate, surface water and groundwater monitoring systems, data collection, and quality
Reducing non-revenue water in urban and Irrigation water supply systems
Increase treated wastewater reuse in Jordan Valley and Highlands to save freshwater.

Health Sector

Adaptation Measure	Description
Improve Nutritional Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce Chronic malnutrition and nutritional inadequacies
Health Monitoring & WASH Program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building the capacity of public health and health care professionals to monitor, diagnose, and treat cases of climate-sensitive health outcomes. • Developing new methods and tools for preparing for, coping with, and recovering from outbreaks of climate-sensitive diseases, such as early warning systems based on environmental information. • Strengthening monitoring and surveillance programs to track climate-sensitive health outcomes and improving health services delivery to ensure prompt and effective treatment. • Strengthening evaluation (and learning) programs designed to identify lessons learned and best practices in health adaptation. • Improving governance and policies for managing the health risks of climate variability and change. • Conducting research to develop new insights and innovative solutions.

Thank you for Listening