



Climate Action

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13.3.3

[13.3.3] Co-operative Planning for Climate Change Disasters

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم



Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC)¹

Jordan's INDC Summary

Jordan nationally determines to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by a bulk of 14 % until 2030. This contribution of GHGs reduction will be unconditionally fulfilled at, maximally, 1.5 % by the Country's own means compared to a business as usual scenario level.

However, Jordan, conditionally and subject to availability of international financial aid and support to means of implementation, commits to reduce its GHGs emissions by additional, at least, 12.5 % by 2030.

The outcome targets above are accompanied by a diverse combination of numerous GHGs cut-oriented actions in all involved sectors of emissions in addition to the adaptation actions in targeted sectors. These actions (policies, strategies, legislations, measures, etc) are articulated in this document. The methodological approaches underlying Jordan's INDC are included in this communication as well.

ملخص بالعربية

تتوي المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية القيام بالإسهامات المحددة وطنيا للحد من انبعاثات الغازات المسببة للاحتباس الحراري بنسبة تخفيف تصل لغاية 14% حتى عام 2030. علماً بأن الحد الأقصى لنسبة التخفيف غير المشروطة هي 1.5% مقارنة بمستوى السيناريو المعتاد. كما أن المملكة تلتزم بالحد من انبعاثات غازات الدفينة بنسبة تصل على الأقل لغاية 12.5% بحلول عام 2030 مشروطة بتوافر المساعدات المالية الدولية ودعم وسائل التنفيذ.

يرافق الأهداف التخفيفية هذه مجموعة متنوعة من العديد من إجراءات التخفيف من غازات الدفينة في جميع القطاعات المعنية بخفض الانبعاثات بالإضافة إلى إجراءات التكيف في القطاعات المعنية. وهذه الإجراءات (السياسات والاستراتيجيات والتشريعات والإجراءات، الخ) تم تضمينها في هذه الوثيقة مقرونة بالأساليب والمنهجيات التي أدت إلى تحديدها.

1. Welcoming Remarks to Jordan's INDCs

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GoJ) welcomes you to Jordan's diversified (a wide rainbow of combination of outcomes and actions) INDC. Jordan believes that such contribution sets an ambitious target, proportionate to the circumstances of such a small developing country if necessary financial support and means of implementation made available to the country to implement such contribution. The unconditional outcome target is aiming at reducing Jordan's greenhouse gases (GHGs) emissions by 1.5 % by 2030 compared to a business as usual scenario levels. The conditional outcome target is aiming at reducing



One of the major pre-2020 studies Jordan conducted in the field of water (and health) sectors adaptation was from 2009 to 2013 namely “*Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements*”. The study’s goals were to developing sustained access to improved water supply sources, despite increasing water scarcity due to climate change and to strengthening the capacity for health protection and food security under conditions of water scarcity. The main adaptation knowledge products of the said project were:

- Water Safety Plans (WSPs) as a risk management approach to protecting drinking water safety in five pilot areas;
- Critical laboratory equipment was procured and installed in the Ministry of Health’s (MoH) water testing labs;
- The capacity to adapt to climate change in the area of food security was strengthened through the identification and dissemination of climate resilient techniques;
- A model farm reusing treated wastewater was created for use as a training and demonstration center;
- Piloted interventions for showcasing, awareness campaigns targeting stakeholders at different levels, and training programmes enhanced the capacities of local communities, youths, decision makers and professionals in this regard. This included the establishment of the *International Center for Water and Environmental Research* at Al Balqa Applied University;
- Health vulnerability assessments and a national adaptation strategy and plans of actions for health protection from climate change were conducted in six critical areas: heat waves, nutrition, water and food-borne disease, vector-borne disease, occupational health and air-borne and respiratory diseases;
- Capacity to adapt to climate change was strengthened in the Zarqa River Basin (ZRB), where extensive studies were conducted to assess and model climate change impacts on water quality and availability as well as to identify adaptation measures addressing these impacts.

Other water adaptation projects implemented in Jordan in partnership with the MoEnv’s key partners, mainly IUCN, were:

- The Regional Knowledge Network on Water (R-KNOW) implemented through Regional Knowledge Network on Systemic Approaches to Water Resources Management project (2011-2015). The project

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(1117 مشاهدات) (0 تعليقات)



BAU's Contribution in the drafting of policy : The Role of University Students in Achieving Climate Justice

جامعة البلقاء التطبيقية تشارك في المؤتمر الإقليمي للعدالة المناخية

Post

(375 مشاهدات) (0 تعليقات)



BAU participated in the Regional Conference on Climate Justice