



# Jordan

## Country Fact Sheet

The MDG-F in Jordan	
<b>Joint Programmes: 1</b>	<b>Total Budget:</b> USD 4,000,000
Joint Programmes Information	
<b>Joint Programme</b>	<i>“Adaptation to climate change to sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements (MDGF-1646)”</i>
<b>Thematic Window</b>	<b>Environment and Climate Change</b>
<b>Budget</b>	USD 4,000,000
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	UNESCO, FAO, WHO, UNDP
<b>Participating Government Agencies</b>	Ministry of Health (MOH), Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI), Ministry of Agriculture (MOA), Ministry of Education (MOE), The Ministry of Environment (MOEnv), Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ), Water supply companies, Parliament, National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension (NCARE), Zarqa Governorate, and local municipalities and communities, World Conservation Union (IUCN).
<b>Dates</b>	30 January 2009 – 28 February 2013
<b>Regions of Intervention</b>	Zarqa River Basin, Amman
<b>Programme in Brief:</b> <sup>1</sup>	
<p>The rationale of this joint programme was to address water scarcity and related threats to health, food security, productivity, and human security induced by climate change as key to sustain Jordan’s human development achievements and growth. The strategy of the joint programme was to enhance the capacity to adapt to climate change by addressing Jordan’s long-term adaptation needs. This strategy worked towards two outcomes: (i) sustained access to improved water supply sources despite increased water scarcity induced by climate change, and (ii) strengthened adaptive capacity for health protection and food security to climate change under water scarcity conditions.</p>	
<b>Key Achievements</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The programme completed the implementation of Water Safety Plans (WSPs) as a risk management approach to protect drinking water safety in 5 pilot areas.</li> </ul>	

<sup>1</sup> Bellamy J.J. (2012) Independent Joint Programme Final Evaluation: *Adaptation to Climate Change to Sustain Jordan’s MDG Achievements*.

- Training of Trainers plan and training content have been designed for concerned parties on DWQMS and WSP management is completed and plans for institutionalization are ongoing with the concerned authorities.
- Critical laboratory equipment has been procured and installed in the Ministry Of Health water testing labs to secure adequate readiness in the national counterpart responsible for the surveillance function within the new water quality management system.
- The Drinking water operator and regulator are achieving a compliance percentage >99.0%.
- Increased awareness of the national counterparts to adopt the preventative approach in the DWQ management and assure top management understanding and commitment.
- Capacity to adapt to climate change in the area of food security was strengthened through the identification and dissemination of climate resilient techniques (conservation agriculture) and the development of a more resilient and productive wheat variety.
- Demonstration of a model farm reusing treated wastewater was completed and is used as a training and demonstration center.
- Piloted interventions for showcasing, awareness campaigns targeting stakeholders at different levels, and training programmes have enhanced the capacities of local communities, youths, decision makers and professionals; including the establishment of the International Center for Water and Environmental Research at Al Balqa Applied University providing expertise and research in the area of climate change and its impact on health and food security under water scarcity conditions.
- Health vulnerability assessments and national adaptation strategy and plans of actions for health protection from climate change have been conducted in six critical areas: heat waves, nutrition, water and food-borne disease, vector-borne disease, occupational health, air-borne and respiratory disease. Capacities of MOH technical teams were developed and process was overseen by a MOH steering committee, which provided a good mechanism for MOH ownership of JP achievements and replication through the MOH system in Jordan.
- 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 identify adaptation measures addressing these impacts.

**More information**

<http://www.mdgfund.org/program/adaptationclimatechangesustainjordan%E2%80%99smdgachievements>