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Resilient nations.*

Terms of References

Country: Jordan

Post Title:	Climate Finance Consultant
Starting Date:	Immediately
Location:	Amman, Jordan / home-base
Duration:	35 days intermittently over four months
Project	Accelerating Jordan's Progress towards SDGs by Establishing Building Blocks of an Integrated Financing Framework (SDG Joint Fund)

Background

Climate Change and Policy Context in Jordan

Jordan is adversely impacted by climate change, with rising temperatures and severe water scarcity among the most significant environmental challenges. Jordan is the second most water-poor country in the world with less than 100 cubic meters per capita per year, and drought, among other pressing factors, is threatening to heighten water stress, reduce agricultural productivity, and increase ecosystems' fragility. Jordan is an arid and semi-arid country with 90% of the land classified as drylands. The arid region of Jordan's 'Badia' forms approximately 85% of the total area of Jordan. This area is important for local development and national food security as it supports the most important natural pastoral lands and is home to the largest number of livestock. Furthermore, the natural ecosystems of Al-Badia region are adversely impacted by the fluctuation in precipitation trends resulting from climate variability and the increase in drought frequencies and severity.

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Climate models of the Third National Communication (TNC) of Jordan on climate change indicate that warmer summers relative to other seasons are extremely likely to occur including an increase in heat waves, the maximum number of dry days per year in addition to an overall decrease in precipitation. An increase in the water deficit by up to 30% during over the next 20 years is predicted as highly likely.

Jordan is signatory to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), where the government has ratified, *inter alia*, the Convention in 1993, Kyoto Protocol in 2004, and the Paris Agreement in 2016. Moreover, Jordan has joined the Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) in 2012 and produced several policies, legislations and national reports in response to the obligations of these collective global collaboration frameworks. Jordan submitted the Initial, Second and Third National Communication Reports to UNFCCC in 1998, 2009 and 2014, respectively.

At the national level, several steps have been taken in response to global environment obligations, where the most important can be summarized as follows:

- Preparation of the Initial National Communication (INC), prepared by the General Corporation for Environment Protection (GCEP) (which later became the Ministry of Environment – MoEnv in 2003), 1996-1997.
- Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change assessment, prepared in 2000 to complete the Initial National Communication.
- Technology needs assessment (TNA) and technology transfer (TT), prepared by MoEnv, 2004-2005.
- National Capacity Self-Assessment for Global Environmental Management (NCSA), implemented by MoEnv in 2005 to assess the capacity constraints and potentials for implementing the three international environmental conventions on biodiversity, climate change, and desertification (Rio conventions).
- Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Jordan's Second National Communication (SNC) to the UNFCCC, implemented by MoEnv, 2006-2009.
- National Environmental, Economic, and Development Study (NEEDS) for Climate Change, prepared by the Ministry of Environment, 2010.
- Developing Policy-relevant Capacities for the Implementation of Global Environmental Conventions, implemented by the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with UNDP and with support from GEF, 2010.
- Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Jordan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, implemented by MoEnv in cooperation with UNDP and with support from GEF 2012-2015.
- Jordan's first Climate Change Policy, supported by UNDP/GEF, 2013.
- Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Jordan's First Biennial Update Report (BUR) to the UNFCCC, implemented by MoEnv, 2015-2017.
- Mainstreaming Rio Convention into National Sectoral Policies in Jordan Project, 2015-2019.
- Issuing Jordan's National Green Growth Plan & six sectoral action plans (2017, 2020)
- Launching Jordan's Monitoring Reporting & Verification (MRV) system (starting with the energy sector) - 2019

Moreover, Jordan submitted its first Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in November 2016 with the support of the German International Cooperation Agency (GIZ), and it is

expected that Jordan will submit its updated NDC in 2020. Within the INDC, Jordan nationally determines to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 14 % until 2030. This contribution of GHGs reduction will be unconditionally fulfilled at, maximally, 1.5 % by the Jordan'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 an additional, at least, 12.5 % by 2030.

The Government of Jordan, with support from UNDP, has developed a pioneering National Policy on Climate Change in 2013. The policy has been developed with a dual objective in mind: the first is to strengthen Jordan's capacity to respond to the detrimental impacts of climate change expected to add a multiplying effect to current challenges in sectors like water and agriculture, and the second is to strengthen Jordan's global stewardship in addressing options to reduce emissions while achieving sound and sustainable developmental objectives especially in the various sectors of energy. Since 2013, the policy outlined the cornerstones for the climate change agenda in the country, which has been under serious implementation by the Ministry of Environment.

As the policy document will be out-dated by the end of 2020 year, the UNCT with the leadership of UNDP has commenced the process to support Jordan in updating the National Policy on Climate Change Management in Jordan, and to make informed comparisons between the current situation in Jordan and those practices that have proved effective in other countries.

Climate change financing

To date, particularly in light of multiple crises including COVID-19, much of the attention of the Government-as evidenced in its key strategies and the majority of its key development partners-have been focusing on responding to the refugee crisis, ensuring macroeconomic stability, reigniting growth and addressing unemployment. The holistic integration of SDGs into key strategies, policies, the budget and M&E frameworks and the development of a national SDG framework with clear prioritization and sequencing of actions and investments has yet to take place. Poor linkages between planning, budgeting and financing, and fragmentation amongst government actors and development players remains a key bottleneck for accelerating progress towards the SDGs and for addressing climate change effectively.

In the context of multiple crises, longer term challenges, such as climate change, and the costs of inaction require specific attention. There is a sense of urgency for better integration of climate in national planning and resource allocation given that climate change impacts (in the form of desertification, water scarcity, extreme weather events and loss of biodiversity) threaten to undermine overall SDG achievement. This is particularly pressing in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is placing additional pressures on Jordan's already vulnerable healthcare systems, water, agriculture and other sectors. Without urgent action and additional financing to mitigate the impacts, progress towards the SDGs will be undermined. However, the crisis also presents an opportunity of investing in resilience measures, emergency response and preparedness to better adapt to health emergencies and negative climate impacts alike.

The socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on Jordan is expected to be massive, compounded by persistent regional instability, years of low growth and fiscal constraints. To meet its SDG priorities in the context of these challenges, Jordan needs to ensure that scarce resources are used efficiently and effectively, align existing investments to the SDGs, and catalyze additional financing, including climate finance.

In order to mitigate the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 and other challenges on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, Jordan needs to increase and prioritize public and private investment that move the needle on the SDGs. This requires aligning existing investments and economic development with the wider development needs of the country, working directly with investors and development partners to improve the ecosystem for impact investing so that additional financing can be catalyzed.

Enabling SDG Financing Ecosystem – a joint UN offering led by UNDP in partnership with UNICEF and UN Women – aims to accelerate progress towards the SDGs through establishing the key building blocks for an integrated, gender responsive SDG financing framework. The Joint Programme (JP) focuses on strengthening linkages between planning, budgeting and financing for climate, a key priority for Jordan with the potential to have a transformative impact on all other SDGs. Strengthened institutional capacity on integrating climate change in budgeting and planning and SDG budgeting will ensure sustainability and facilitate scaling the climate pilot to advance SDG financing for all sectors.

Scope of the Assignment

The objective of the assignment is to map existing data on public, private and national and international financing flows related to climate finance and to identify financing gaps.

The mapping will help identify opportunities to mobilize additional sources of finance for climate related investments including through innovative financing solutions.

The mapping will be informed by and feed into other analyses including a Climate Public Expenditure Review.

The main objective of the consultancy is to produce a high-quality analytical report on current climate financing flows in Jordan. The assignment aims to compile available and relevant data and information on both public, private and international (public and private) climate financing flows, to analyze the current and potential funding sources and flows, and the related gaps, opportunities and lessons learned.

The report should be designed and constructed within the context of the national development priorities, aligned with the sustainable development principles including but not limited to human rights, gender equality and the participation of concerned stakeholders. It should also inform

Jordan's green recovery efforts as well as the UN Socio-economic framework which aims to support Jordan in 'building forward better'.

The consultant shall undertake this assignment in full coordination with relevant ministries including the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment as well as other relevant line ministries.), the Public Private Partnership Unit, National Climate Change Committee, Private Sector Associations, civil society institutions, International Financial Institutions and Development Agencies, academic and research centers.

During the inception phase, the consultant, in partnership with UNDP, will explore opportunities of collaboration and co-financing of mapping private sector related climate financing with EDAMA.

The methodology of the assessment will follow UNDP's Development Finance Assessment (DFA) approach (<https://sdgintegration.undp.org/DFA>) with a focus on climate change issues. The DFA is a tool for countries to finance the SDGs. It helps identify opportunities to mobilize additional sources of finance and use existing financial resources more effectively to achieve the 2030 Agenda. The DFA offers support for governments and their partners in identifying and building consensus around solutions, aiming to address financing challenges through multi-stakeholder consultations and developing a joint road map that can support progress across a range of areas.

Specific Tasks

Develop methodology/ Approach

- Coordinate with consulting team leading the public expenditure review on climate change to explore synergies.
- Based on DFA methodology and in consultation with key stakeholders, develop methodology for mapping.

The mapping will include reviewing the following:

- Data from existing databases and in country sources such as information from relevant ministries/institutions and other organizations (e.g. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Planning, development partners including IFIs, etc.).
- Individual and/or group interviews, and meetings with key stakeholders.

Literature review and consultations:

- Carry-out a thorough desktop and literature review on climate change context in Jordan and climate-related financing flows;
- In coordination with UNDP, organize an inception meeting with key concerned stakeholders to present the scope, objectives and approach of the assignment.

- Undertake a situational analysis and identify gaps in information required;
- Carry out consultative meetings with climate change concerned stakeholders, including relevant ministries, Public Private Partnership unit, National Climate Change Committee, Private Sector Associations, Civil Societies, International Financial Institutions and Development Agencies, development agencies, academic and research centers;
- Collect and gather relevant data on public, private and national and international climate-related financing sources including:
 - Domestic climate finance flows, particularly national and subnational climate-related investments and expenditures. This will build on the data collected by the team conducting the climate public expenditure review
 - Flows originating from public sector actors such as governments, funds, agencies, cities, local authorities, public banks, and/or private sector actors such as commercial banks, corporations, investors and insurance companies;
 - Flows related to adaptation and climate-resilient infrastructure;
 - Flows related to mitigation and low carbon development;
 - Flows related to use of financial instruments such as grants, loans, equity, bonds, guarantees, insurance, and subsidies; and
 - Information on climate finance flows received by developing countries, including Jordan where possible.

Private financing flows will be mapped in coordination with EDAMA.

Assessment of the effectiveness of climate finance flows, including drivers, meeting needs, impact results, and access

For the assessment of the effectiveness of climate financing, the consultant should consider nationally available information on:

- Information and evidence on the impact and results of public climate finance spending;
- Information and case studies where country ownership of and access to climate finance by developing countries was supported;
- Information on access to climate finance by countries of the region.
- Evaluations of the effectiveness of adaptation and mitigation finance, measures to increase climate resilience in infrastructure and communities, and financial instruments to address loss and damage; and
- Case studies, examples and evaluations of gender mainstreaming and impact measurement by climate finance providers.

Provide policy recommendations to ensure financing flows are consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and a green recovery

- Propose systems and tools for integrating climate change considerations into investment strategies and decision-making processes;

- Propose a monitoring and evaluation framework that measures the progress towards climate related finance flows initiatives; and

Identify opportunities for mobilizing additional sources of finance

- Based on above mapping, identify opportunities for mobilizing additional sources of finance with a particular focus on private finance;
- In consultation with key stakeholders, develop a roadmap to address financing challenges including through:
 - policy reforms required to align, attract and catalyze private finance (domestic as well as international);
 - exploring opportunities of developing innovative financing solutions and blended finance;
 - identifying opportunities for increasing climate and green recovery related resource mobilization efforts.

Development of the final analytical report

- Organize a one-day workshop (*logistical arrangements to be covered by UNDP*) inviting all relevant stakeholders to present the findings and compile comments;
- Polish and produce the final report complemented with the workshop outcomes and comments.
- Dissemination of the findings in an advocacy training session.

Expected Outputs & Deliverables Timeframe

Deliverables	Timeframe
D1: A work plan on how the above listed tasks will be achieved within the duration of the assignment.	1 week after signing the contract
D2: Synthesis report detailing the findings of the literature review and consultations.	40 days after signing the report
D3: Validation workshop and first draft of the analytical report	60 days after signing the contract
D4: Final draft of the analytical report	90 days after signing the contract
D5: Training session for key institutions	120 days after signing the contract

QUALIFICATIONS

Education

- Education: Advanced University degree in the fields climate change, development economics or sustainable development financing.

Experience

- Experience: Minimum of 10 years of experience related to climate financing and sustainable development financing analysis
- Strong and demonstrated track record of policy analysis.
- Language requirement: Proficient in both written and oral English and Arabic.
- Computer skills: Demonstrable skills in office computer use - word processing, spread sheets, etc.

Competencies:

- Proven technical and analytical skills in understanding and interpreting regional, national and local green/ climate financing issues;
- Demonstrated ability for facilitation and coordination skills among diverse stakeholders;
- Demonstrated ability to work in an independent manner;
- Background knowledge about the 2030 Agenda and international/regional/local climate policy;
- Flexibility and ability to handle multiple tasks and work under pressure;
- Excellent communication and stakeholder engagement skills;
- Excellent drafting and formulation skills.

Payment Schedule

All payments are subject to deliverables approval by UNDP, payments are transferred o the following manner:

The 1st payment (20% of the total) is cleared upon submission and approval of D1

The 2nd payment (30% of the total) is cleared upon submission and approval of D2&D3

The 3rd payment (30% of the total) is cleared upon submission and approval of D4

The 4th payment (20% of the total) is cleared upon submission and approval of D4 & D5

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INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

The consultant will report to the UNDP Team Leader for the Environment, Climate Change and DRR and the Senior Economic Advisor. S/he will work closely with the UNDP Environment Programme Analyst.

UNDP Signature	IC Signature
	