Role of Non-State Actors in Climate Action

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This presentation includes:

- About EDAMA
- Non-state Actors and the Paris Agreement.
- Jordan’s climate efforts.
- Climate Governance
- Opportunities to enhance Non-state Actors Engagement in Climate Action
- Jordan’s Next Steps
EDAMA Association for Energy, Water and Environment

EDAMA is a business association founded in 2009 pursuant to the EDAMA initiative of 2008 which was launched as a nationwide effort to activate the role of the private sector in realizing the targets outlined in the Master Energy Strategy developed by the Royal Commission in 2007.

The initiative evolved in 2009 into a business Association primarily concerned with developing an environment conducive to the establishment of a green economy in Jordan.
To ensure the establishment and growth of vibrant private energy and water sectors reflecting positive environmental realities in Jordan.
EDAMA

Around 80 Members

- Law
- Regulations
- Policy papers

Policy Advocacy

Capacity Building

- CEM (339)
- REP (165)
- CRM (40)
- Support to VTC – Maan
- Accreditation of ESPs/ESCOs (coalition)

Public Awareness & CSR Initiatives

Business Development

- Eco-Villages
- Phase I & II
- Eco-Schools

Networking
- Over 22 Power breakfasts
- Trade Missions
Role of Non-State Actors in the Paris Agreement

Non-state actors include mainly Non Governmental Organizations, cities and regions, as well as companies.

The Paris Agreement is seen as a major turning point when it comes to the emphasizing the role and leadership of non-state actors, especially the private sector, side by side with governments.

This calls for an effective climate governance framework.
Jordan’s Climate Change Efforts - 1

- Jordan is the third Arab country that submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) prior to Paris COP21.
- First Arab country to address climate change and its implications on vital sectors through a national policy (2013 – 2020).
- Preparing a National Green Growth Strategy (NGGS) through the Ministry of Environment and a number of sectoral action plans to drive its green economy agenda.
سياسات بناء المنعة لمواجهة أثر التغيير المناخي على قطاع المياه

التوافق مع السياسة الوطنية للتنمية المستدامة لتبني قضايا التغيير المناخي.

سياسات قطاع المياه وأهداف التنمية المستدامة لبناء المنعة لمواجهة أثر التغيير المناخي على قطاع المياه. تمكين قطاع المياه ليكون قادرًا على مواجهة مخاطر التغيير المناخي.

لذلك زيادة المنعّة للقطاع على المدى الطويل.

الركائز الرئيسية للسياسة هي:

- الصمود والاستمرارية
- القدرة على التكيف
- القدرة على التحول

تنبئي السياسة خلاصًا وإجراة تشتمل بناء القدرات وكمال ذلك خلقًا لاستراتيجية (بنية تحتية) ووضع معايير للاستدامة لهذه الخوارزمية مع آثار التغيير المناخي المستقبلية.
Jordan’s Climate Change Efforts - 2

- **Unique process – participatory bottom-up approach leading to wide political support.** Jordan's process of preparing its INDCs was perceived as a good case study by the GIZ/UNDP international partnership on Mitigation and MRV [http://mitigationpartnership.net/gpa/inter-sectoral-approach-jordan%E2%80%99s-indc-process](http://mitigationpartnership.net/gpa/inter-sectoral-approach-jordan%E2%80%99s-indc-process)

- The MoEnv led the process through its Climate Change directorate, building on the high level of trust and cooperation created during the preparation of the National Climate Change Policy (2013) and the Third National Communication report 2014.

- The consultation process took the form of several meetings and workshops that targeted the national committee on climate change and the wider climate change community in the country.

- A ministerial meeting that included 5 ministers and 4 under secretaries was held in August 2015 to review and validate the draft INDCs report.
• Adaptation measures are clearly detailed within the following sectors: water, biodiversity, health, agriculture and food security, as well as other economic and social development sectors.

• A large share of the measures will be implemented through sectoral strategies under the responsibility of the sector’s ministries (energy, water, agriculture, health, and others).
Climate Governance

Pillar 1 – Political governance and effective institutions

Pillar 2 – Long-term mitigation strategy

Pillar 3 – Integrated adaptation planning

Pillar 4 – Climate finance framework

Pillar 5 – Measurement, Reporting and Verification System

Synergies

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Climate Governance Structure

- Climate Change Directorate at MoEnv
- National Climate Change Committee
- Municipalities and Local Authorities
- Private Sector & Business Associations
- Civil Society Organizations
- Media
Opportunities to enhance Non-state Actors Engagement in Climate Action

- Climate Financing
- Technology Development & Transfer, green innovations and entrepreneurship
- Capacity Building
- Enhanced Participation in Policy-making across sectors (policy advocacy)
- Climate Leadership
Jordan’s Next Steps - 1

• Review and update of INDCs

• Development and operation of a comprehensive MRV system for GHG emissions, mitigation actions and financial support received.

• Development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Jordan with detailed measures in adaptation related sectors.

• Development of selected Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) in priority sectors in Jordan (energy, transport, waste, water, etc..)

• Climate Finance strategy to support national institutions to access available global climate funds.
Jordan’s Next Steps - 2

• Targeted capacity building activities in areas of gaps, especially GHG scenario development.
• More involvement of private sector and other non state actors in the INDCs implementation plan based on Paris Agreement Outcomes.
• Integration of INDCs pledges and suggested measures into sectoral policies and plans.
• Developing more synergies between mitigation and adaptation in the implementation phase.
Integrate the following ongoing processes/initiatives:

- Developing the National Green Growth Strategy and Action Plan by the MoEnv supported by GGGI which will include a green economy roadmap in many sectors (energy, waste, transport, agriculture, water and tourism).
- Preparation of Jordan’s First Biennial Update Report (BUR) which will include a GHG inventory for base years 2010 and 2012 in addition to updated mitigation actions.
- Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR) planning and implementation phases that will include proposed market based measures for low carbon development.
- Amman – Resilient City Project (with GAM)
Thank You!

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