

Ministry of Environment



Strategic Plan (2020-2022)



“The human environment encounters degradation and violation, and it needs special care that involves developing and enforcing legislation. This also involves providing adequate and specialized qualified human resources capable of serious field work, as well as motivating the participation of all official and civil institutions and organizations under the aim of protecting the soil, water and air from pollution, protecting the agricultural land from violation, combating desertification and soil erosion, maintaining nature reserves, and conducting a comprehensive afforestation efforts and sustainable forests’ development.”

His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein



HRH Crown Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah II

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Foreword by H.E Minister of Environment

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you this updated Strategy for the Ministry of Environment in Jordan covering the years 2020-2022.

This Strategy has been prepared under exceptional circumstances that have caught in Jordan and the rest of the world by surprise. The Covid 19 Pandemic has redefined many livelihoods, processes and behaviors in the world and enforced huge challenges for the economy and society. It also caused pressures on natural resources management as well as managing institutions and strategic planning. Amidst huge upheavals in public health and global economic activities the pandemic has proved, yet again the importance of sustainability practices in the relations between humans and nature to protect against the emergence of many potential and unexpected risks due to any lack of balance in resource management.

The Ministry of Environment has found itself, as many other public institutions in Jordan facing profound challenges that it had to meet not only through the continuation of daily business and implementing our legal mandate but also in responding to emergency environmental challenges. Such challenges caused by the pandemic were mainly waste management and monitoring of quality of environmental parameters and public health. At the same time, exceptional working conditions especially in the first half of this year caused a challenge to maintain the participatory methodology that we used in strategic planning and development. The team that was tasked with developing the strategy, in addition to all other partner institutions responded with high determination for the continuity of dialogue through virtual and unconventional platforms to agree on a common final text of the strategy that reflects the scope of work and mandate of the Ministry under the emerging conditions.

Issuing this Strategy coincides with a special phase for the development and enforcement of modern environmental legislation. Recently the Framework National Waste Law number 16 for 2020 was issued for the purpose of organizing waste management, reduction, reuse, recycling, treatment and safe disposal. It also aims at specifying roles and mandates for relevant authorities in waste management in Jordan. In addition, new bylaws were updated on environmental classification and licensing and management of hazardous waste.

At the level of supporting national policies this strategy is being issued in parallel with the endorsement from the Cabinet of the Green Growth National Action Plan.

The Plan acts as a reference point to steer green growth projects and integration of green policies and investments in order to achieve a quality leap in sustainable production and consumption patterns. Currently we are in the process of the revision of our Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) document that was submitted to UNFCCC in 2015 to reflect progress achieved by Jordan since then. Parallel to this we are finalizing the draft of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Climate Change.

The Ministry of Environment is currently facilitating the process of developing Jordan's National Environment Policy (Jordan Environment 2030) to reflect the high level of the state's commitment to environmental priorities within national context and global context linked with the SDGs through active participation in global fora and conventions as well as joint regional and global plans to integrate environment into sustainable development pathways.

The Strategy that you are about to read now, represents a roadmap for the Ministry of Environment that is supported by integral roles of some national partners based on their legal mandates that provide them with key roles in planning and execution. The Ministry of Environment strongly believes in partnership concepts to ensure highest possible level of coordination of authorities and responsibilities between all national partners. The Ministry of Environment is committed to its institutional role based on its available financial, human and administrative resources, and believes that the national environmental challenge is a common responsibility that requires commitment and belief in the importance of environmental rights for all Jordanians and for future generations. This requires a deep balance between ethical and behavioral values based on self-compliance and enforcement of laws and regulations.

Addressing growing environmental and developmental challenges requires strengthening of the role of the Ministry of Environment at legal, administrative and technical levels. We are working relentlessly with our partners to ensure the enhancement of the Ministry's capacities at all dimensions to perform its duties and roles in the protection and conservation of environmental elements and sustainable use of natural resources within the context of comprehensive sustainable development plans in Jordan.

Finally, I would like to convey my deep thanks for all members of the working group that has contributed to the development of this strategy including staff of Ministry of Environment and other ministries and [partners for their great contributions under difficult working conditions. I extend my thanks to the German

Government and GIZ for providing support for the development of this Strategy within the partnership between the Governments of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Minister of Environment & and Acting Minister of Agriculture
Dr Saleh Al Kharabsheh

Introduction

Because of its limited natural resources and geographical location, Jordan faces many environmental, social and economic challenges. In response, the Kingdom has rolled out an ambitious future vision, "Jordan 2025: A Prosperous and Resilient Jordan". It aims to advance the citizen's standard of living, improve the quality of life, and ensure decent living. The vision serves as the primary reference for national program planning and development.

Stemming from its national role to protect and sustain the environment, and based on the Environmental Protection Law, the Ministry of Environment has been, since its inception, devising environmental plans, strategies and legislation, in close cooperation and partnership with partners and stakeholders from the private and public sectors as well as civil society institutions. Also, the ministry has adopted global environmental frameworks and policies and ratified several international environmental agreements in its capacity as the national focal point.

Acting upon national and international legal frameworks, the ministry continues to strengthen cooperation with donors to ensure the delivery of projects and programs that support its strategy aimed at protecting Jordan's environmental resources and ensuring their sustainability. In this context, the ministry has signed a wide range of agreements and memoranda of understanding for cooperation with Arab and foreign countries.

Aiming at realizing His Majesty's visions and the Jordan 2025 vision and the national renaissance program resulting therefrom, the ministry leveraged the 2017-2019 strategy to build the 2020-2022 strategy. While developing the strategy, the ministry employed an all-encompassing approach, taking into account the needs and expectations of all public and private stakeholders. Furthermore, the strategy is seen as an urgent necessity in light of global, regional and national developments that affect the environment in particular.

This strategy has been drawn up in accordance with the Environmental Protection Law No. (6) of 2017, to serve as the executive arm of the legislation which provides the appropriate legislative umbrella to issue various detailed bylaws and regulations related to the protection of the environment and its components. The law aims to preserve the environment and biological diversity, prevent pollution and reduce the adverse impacts of harmful activities. It also obligates establishments and businesses with environmental impact to secure environmental

licenses according to the classification of the activities they practice. The law entails deterrent penalties for violators. Law enforcement is carried out in cooperation with the Royal Department for Environment Protection and Tourism the executive arm of the ministry, including inspectors in the ministry itself and across the Kingdom.

Jordan is a regional forerunner in the development and introduction of environmental protection laws. Most recently, the Kingdom has rolled out the Framework Law for Waste Management No. (16) of 2020 to regulate waste management, including the recycling, safe disposal and reduction of waste. Moreover, the law defines the mandates of national waste management stakeholders.

The launch of this strategy comes in conjunction with the approval of the green growth action plan which was approved by the Prime Minister as a reference for guiding and informing green growth projects, streamlining green policies and investments, and achieving a qualitative shift toward sustainable consumption and production.

Noteworthy, the Ministry of Environment has released the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Document, which includes interventions and projects that must be implemented by all sectors to fulfill Jordan's international obligations toward the Paris Climate Change Agreement by reducing 14% of greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, of which 12.5% is conditioned on the availability of funding from International actors. In its declaration, Jordan has identified priority mitigation and adaptation actions. Furthermore, to ensure a coordinated national effort towards climate change, the Climate Change Bylaw No. 79 of 2019 was issued.

Seeking to encourage development initiatives aimed at the optimal use of environmental components and natural resources toward sustainable development, the Ministry of Environment, through the Jordan Environment Fund, continues to ramp up funding for these initiatives under the Fund's 2018 bylaw and its amendments.

Stemming from its strong believe in partnership and multi-stakeholder cooperation, the ministry set up a council for partnership with the private sector, bringing members from the private sector and civil society institutions to provide advice on environmental issues. Also, the National Environment Strategy (Jordan Environment 2030) will be introduced to demonstrate the Jordanian state's as well

as the local private sector and the non-governmental organization commitment to the Sustainable Development Agenda by working effectively at international forums and within global agreements and joint regional plans with the ultimate goal of protecting the environment and ensuring that environmental protection is incorporated into national sustainable development plans.

The coronavirus pandemic has had an enormous impact on the environment, not only in Jordan, but in most countries around the world. In Jordan, international flights have been suspended and a nationwide lockdown was in place to slow down and prevent the incidence of the disease. Jordan's swift and coordinated response to the pandemic has drawn wide global acclaim.

Although the lockdown has left severe negative impacts on the economy, there have been many positive environmental impacts of the pandemic. The suspension of flights and the curfew restricted the movement of vehicles, and consequently led to a significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions. Also, noise and air pollution and the quantities of waste generated have decreased greatly due to the empty roads and the closure of various sectors. Moreover, there have been local and global reports about a decrease in the human impact on wildlife, with a smaller number of visitors to protected areas and ecological spaces as a result of closures and travel suspension. Interestingly, some wild migratory birds have been spotted across the Kingdom, after being absent from the Kingdom's skies for long years.

However, not all of the environmental impact was positive. When the environment, during the lockdown, is said to be recovering, the impact of waste in Jordan is still a concern for stakeholders. The quantities of medical waste increased, including personal protective equipment, which is used for one time by most Jordanians. In addition, the increased use of chemicals and disinfectants has a harmful and potential environmental impact.

The positive environmental impacts are likely to be temporary, and it is currently unclear how things will unfold after the pandemic is over. Noise, air and water pollution, greenhouse gas emissions and many other negative human impacts on wild nature and biological diversity are expected to return, as they were before the pandemic and when Jordan moves toward recovery to put the economy back on the right track.

The effects of the lockdown, even for a short period, indicate behavioral changes that have a significant impact on the environment. It was clear that by taking decisive measures, we could achieve environmental sustainability goals. During the previous period, many guides and instructions were issued at various levels to mitigate the ramifications of the pandemic and to organize various activities that

benefit public health and economic recovery. We, therefore, must identify the lessons learned from these measures and positive instructions and behaviors and use them in future planning.

The Ministry of Environment's 2020-2022 Strategy - Development Methodology

The development of the Ministry of Environment's 2020-2022 Strategy relied on the Ministry's methodology for strategic planning which is adopted by the Planning and Monitoring Committee (PMC) and according to the guide for strategic planning of government departments. The methodology used a participatory approach involving a large number of stakeholders and partners. The main sources and references were deeply analyzed and used as a framework reference for the strategic plan. Expert group discussions and meetings were also held. The strategic planning methodology entailed the following:

- The formation of a technical taskforce in the Ministry of Environment, comprising representatives from the ministry's various departments and branches in the governorates;
- Building the capabilities of the technical taskforce through workshops covering the basics, concepts and mechanisms of strategic planning, risk management, monitoring and assessment, and knowledge management;
- The technical taskforce evaluated the 2017-2019 strategy and reviewed a number of documents and reports that were provided by the ministry's team, in addition to a number of other relevant reports published on the Ministry's website or from other sources. The evaluation covered progress made in the implementation of the strategy and the lessons learned.
- The team held specialized workshops and brainstorming sessions, and a SWOT analysis, which sought to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats that the ministry may have or face. The analysis paved the way for the drafting of the vision, mission and strategic goals.
- The first draft of the strategy was presented to the ministry's planning and monitoring committee. Also, a related meeting was held with the participation

of the directors of environmental directorates and offices in the governorates. Finally, the draft was modified based on the feedback received during these meetings.

- In the wake of the coronavirus pandemic, the ministry's strategic planning team, tasked with formulating the 2020-2022 strategy, was unable to convene a direct meeting that includes all stakeholders, including the environment sector, ministries, strategic partners, service providers, consultants and environmentalists, environmental societies, international institutions, donors and others. Therefore, the Directorate of Policies and International Cooperation in the Ministry of Environment shared a draft of the 2020-2022 strategy with all stakeholders. It was also published on the website of the ministry and the feedback received was reviewed and reflected on the draft.
- A number of brainstorming sessions and workshops were held to finalize the programs and projects, and introduce performance indicators in the next three years.
- A series of workshops were held to develop an integrated and comprehensive risk management plan.
- A second workshop was held for all stakeholders in the development of the strategic plan and operational plans with the aim of drafting operational plans and review the risk management plan and institutional development initiatives in the ministry.

Risk Management Plan

In light of the rapid changes on the regional and local scene, foremost of which is the coronavirus crisis and its implications for the Jordanian environment, the focus on risk management has become urgent more than ever before to ensure the successful implementation of the ministry's 2020-2022 strategy, and to ensure the realization of the goals set at the national level and linked to the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, a risk management plan has been prepared based on the risk management methodology of the ministry. The process entailed the following:

- Build the ministry's risk management capacity;
- Draw a list outlining all the risks expected to be associated with the Ministry of Environment's 2020-2022 strategy;
- Analyze the risks and prioritize them according to the probability of occurrence and their potential impact on the delivery of strategy;
- As a result of the coronavirus, the risks associated with the strategy were reviewed remotely and the preventive and remedial measures to be taken to manage these risks were identified;
- Prepare a document that includes a risk assessment and management plan (2020-2022);
- Introduce a mechanism to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the risk management plan through feedback and completion rates.

SWOT Analysis Summary

Weaknesses

- The lack of integrated systems to track institutional performance and output
- Lack of optimally utilize talents
- Reduced financial allocations (in the budget) needed to implement projects and training and qualification programs
- Poor infrastructure (buildings, vehicles, warehouses, offices ...)
- The lack of an integrated knowledge management system
- Weak role of women in environmental initiatives that target women
- Weak enforcement of legislative frameworks

Strengths

- Abundant environmental knowledge and expertise
- An adequate legal framework
- Advanced technical systems for environmental monitoring and inspection
- Technical databases for monitoring and waste
- Environment Fund supporting environmental projects
- Planning and Monitoring Committee
- The use of a participatory and multi-stakeholder approach involving the private sector
- Many sectorial national plans related to environmental protection
- A developed decentralization approach and delegation of powers

Internal

Threats

- Pressures on environmental resources (population growth, unemployment, the economy, the refugee crisis, desertification and poor environmental awareness)
- Poor commitment of some development stakeholders to environmental requirements
- Climate change and natural disasters
- Poor environmental awareness and culture in the society and among economic sectors
- Increased pollution rates driven by the various development actors
- International aid may decline due to the coronavirus pandemic.

Opportunities

- The country's leadership commitment to the environment
- International funds ready to provide finance for environmental programs and projects
- Civil society institutions working in environmental protection
- The fact that the environment is included in the national agenda (Renaissance Project) and in social responsibility plans
- The Ministry of Environment is the national focal point for international environmental protection agreements
- Agreements and memoranda of understanding signed with Arab and foreign countries

External

Vision and Mission

Vision

“A pioneering ministry in preserving environmental components toward sustainable development”

Vision: Focus on institutionalization to build a pioneering and excellence-oriented ministry and pursue the highest degrees of efficiency, effectiveness and creativity to realize the set goals as enshrined in the ministry’s environment-protection mandate.

Mission

" Protect the environment, preserve vital ecological systems through setting and enforcing legislative frameworks, prepare strategies and policies, disseminate environmental culture and transition toward a green economy through a supportive institutional structure. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable development and reduce pollution and the negative effects of climate change while pursuing a participatory approach.

The mission defines the main purpose of the Ministry of Environment, which is to protect the environment and its various components, conserve environmental and ecological systems and their diversity, and move toward a green economy. To that end, the ministry drafts the necessary legislative frameworks, develops strategies and policies and sets standards governing environmental protection, conservation and sustainability, in addition to strengthening environmental control and law enforcement. The ministry also works to promote environmental culture and adjust individual and societal behavior toward greater awareness of environmental issues, in a way that leads to the preservation and protection of the environment. Moreover, the mission emphasizes that the ministry will work to achieve its goals through a participatory approach that promotes effective partnerships by relying on a robust institutional structure run by qualified and specialized staff. These efforts are designed to bring about sustainable development, build a green Jordanian economy, and ultimately provide a better life for all.

Core Values

- **Transparency and Credibility**

Transparency is a core value of the ministry. It is manifest in the ministry's disclosure of all activities and projects and its commitment to giving access to all those seeking information in a credible, transparent, swift and precise fashion and in accordance with the law. The ultimate goal is to strengthen oversight and accountability.

- **Excellence and Creativity**

The ministry views excellence as a deep-rooted culture at the individual and organization levels. Therefore, it continuously strives to improve performance and excellence by applying universal excellence standards, encouraging creativity and innovation, and incorporating concepts related to creativity into the ministry's business model, making it an actionable policy.

- **Teamwork**

In its workplace environment, the ministry and its employees always push for teamwork, cooperation and sharing of expertise to realize the ministry's goals and ensure integration.

- **Cooperation**

The ministry always pursues partnerships, cooperation and flexible integration with partners and stakeholders to achieve common interests and realize the ministry's ultimate goal of conserving and sustaining the environment and its components.

- **Justice**

The ministry pursues and observes justice in all of its policies and operations in a manner that guarantees fairness to all employees and customers. To achieve this, the ministry applies non-discriminatory laws and policies that ensure that decisions are made in a responsive, participatory and inclusive manner at all levels.

- **Commitment and Responsibility**

The ministry and its employees cherish the commitment and responsibility toward the country as a basic value without which the ministry's environmental protection goals cannot be achieved. Therefore, the ministry

continues to entrench the values of loyalty and responsibility among its employees through better application of laws, regulations and codes of conduct.

National Strategic Priorities

Jordan 2025 Vision

Based on the directives of His Majesty King Abdullah II to safeguard and protect the environment, the goals set forth in the Ministry of Environment's 2020-2022 Strategy came consistent with the Jordan 2025 Vision for the environment sector. They were also in line with national plans and efforts aimed at achieving the higher goal of providing a decent life for citizens. Accordingly, the Jordan 2025 Vision outlines five strategic priorities that must be achieved in the environment sector by 2025, including the following:

- Maintaining ecosystem;
- Mitigating the negative effects of environmental changes on humans;
- Raising the public awareness in the field of environmental protection;
- Improving institutional efficiency of enterprises operating in the environmental sector;
- Private sector participation.

The Ministry of Environment's 2020-2022 Strategy is consistent with the "state of solidarity" theme in the national Renaissance Project. In this context, the Jordanian government seeks to improve Jordan's performance and ranking in the global Environmental Performance Index by implementing programs concerned with preserving public health, the environment and community safety, in light of climate change-related challenges and poor awareness of environmental protection.

The 2030 Global Sustainable Development Agenda

Global environmental policies have been an important reference for the Ministry of Environment's strategic planning process, particularly the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Change Agreement. Four goals of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda intersect directly with the actions and efforts of the Ministry of Environment, including:

- SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.
- SDG 13: Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.
- SDG 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.
- SDG 15: Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.

Strategic/ Institutional Goals

Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment, in consultation with its partners, reviewed these initiatives and set the following six goals:

- **Protect and sustainably use ecosystem services:** Preserve ecosystems services and protect their various components and ensure that the concept of sustainable use of environmental and ecosystems services is incorporated into environmental policymaking and development decisions at the local and national levels to guarantee human well-being.
- **Prevention of pollution and address its adverse impacts:** Reduce pollution affecting the three main components of the environment (water, air, and soil), which results from various human and development activities, and promote environmental health and address pollution. This can be achieved by taking measures to reduce the harmful effects of pollution on the environment primarily in a preventive manner, and then address its effects when it occurs using the necessary measures.
- **Address climate change:** Address climate change with the aim of mitigating its causes and adapting to its negative effects through various executive mechanisms, including financial tools and technology transfer.
- **Transition Toward Green Economy:** Achieve and promote sustainable economic growth that entails preserving the environment and taking the social dimension into consideration in order to bring about sustainable development through setting and implementing policies in the various development sectors.
- **Disseminate environmental culture and promote sound environmental behavior:** Continue to educate and sensitize all segments of society to sound environmental practices to create a sound and sustainable environmental behavior to protect and preserve the components of the environment.
- **Develop institutional performance and promote a culture of excellence, innovation and gender mainstreaming:** Upgrade the ministry's performance by raising its human, technical and knowledge capabilities in a sustainable manner, enhance decentralization, and promote a culture of

excellence, innovation, and gender mainstreaming to enable it to carry out its mandate and achieve its other strategic goals effectively and efficiently.

The Ministry of Environment's Vision & the Strategic Goals Tree 2020-2022

Ambition	A Prosperous and Resilient Jordan					
National Priorities and SDGs the ministry seeks to achieve	Jordan 2025 Vision: Protection of the environment components and its sustainability		SDGs: SDG 12: Responsible Consumption and Production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. SDG 13: Climate Action: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. SDG 14: Life Below Water: Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. SDG 15: Life on Land: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.			
	Renaissance Project/ State of Solidarity theme					
	National Priorities: Environment and Human Safety					
Strategic Sectoral Priorities	Maintaining ecosystem	Mitigating the negative effects of environmental changes on humans	Private sector participation	Raising the public awareness in the field of environmental protection	Improving institutional efficiency of enterprises operating in the environmental sector	
Vision	A pioneering ministry in preserving environmental components toward sustainable development					
Mission	Protect the environment, preserve vital ecological systems through setting and enforcing legislative frameworks, prepare strategies and policies, disseminate environmental culture and transition toward a green economy through a supportive institutional structure. The ultimate goal is to achieve sustainable development and reduce pollution and the negative effects of climate change while pursuing a participatory approach.					
Core Values	Transparency and Credibility	Excellence and Creativity	Teamwork	Cooperation	Justice	Commitment and Responsibility

Strategic/ Institutional Goals	Protect and sustainably use ecosystem services			Prevention of pollution and address its adverse impacts				Address climate change		Transition Toward Green Economy	Disseminate environmental culture and promote sound environmental behavior				Develop institutional performance and promote a culture of excellence, innovation and gender mainstreaming								
Programs	Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management	Sustainable Land Management and Desertification Reduction	Rehabilitation of Environmentally-Degraded Sites	Environmental Control and Protection	Environmental Regulation for Development Activities	Chemical and Waste Management	Inspection of Environment-Impacting Activities	Development and Activation of Environmental Legislation, Policies and Strategies		Climate Change	Ozone Layer Protection	Transition Toward Green Economy				Environmental Education and Awareness	Environmental Education for Sustainable Development	Development of Environmental Societies	Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Policies and Programs	Institutional Development and Capacity- Building	Knowledge Management	Digital Transformation	Gender Mainstreaming

Programs

To ensure that its strategic goals are achieved and that the strategic plan is properly managed and implemented, the ministry has developed a set of programs that include:

Strategic Goal I: Protect and Sustainably Use Ecosystem Services

1. **Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management Program:** Through this program, the ministry aims to develop and roll out integrated environmental management frameworks for natural resources to preserve environmental and ecological systems, their services and various components.
2. **Sustainable Land Management and Desertification Reduction Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to coordinate and plan the sustainable use of lands with a view to reduce desertification and achieve environmental balance through an integrated participatory effort.
3. **Rehabilitation of Environmentally-Degraded Sites Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to coordinate national efforts to restore degraded ecosystems, thereby achieving environmental balance and human well-being.

Expected Impact:

- Protect and sustain reserves and enhance their role in developing local communities;
- Improve the components of the existing green infrastructure and mainstream it in a number of locations to enhance and improve the lives of the local population through community participation;
- Sustain and develop the capacities of the stakeholders;
- Establish a breathing space for local communities and promote environmental behavior;
- Rehabilitate wildlife systems in the Jordanian Badia to increase native vegetation, grow wildlife, feed groundwater, and improve the standard of living of the local communities in the Badia;
- Create job opportunities for local communities.

Strategic Goal II: Prevention of Pollution and Address its Adverse Impacts

1. **Environmental Control and Protection Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to contribute to the enforcement of environmental legislation and policies, support monitoring operations by strengthening environmental monitoring and evaluation in all regions and monitoring vital and developmental facilities. This is achieved through the introduction of programs to control water, air and soil quality, monitor landfills, protect and promote environmental health, prepare a state periodic environment state, and issue a list of national environmental indicators.
2. **Environmental Regulation for Development Activities Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to regulate development activities by granting environmental approvals to industrial, commercial, agricultural, housing, service, and investment establishments, in addition to carrying out environmental impact assessment, and strengthening environmental inspection and auditing.
3. **Chemical and Waste Management Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to put in place the legislative framework, policies and strategies related to chemicals and waste management of all kinds and coordinate their application, safe disposal of hazardous waste, safe handling of chemicals and controlling their flow across borders. This is in addition to supporting and implementing pilot projects for the safe disposal of all types of waste and applying the waste management hierarchy based on the newly issued waste management law.
4. **Inspection of Environment-Impacting Activities Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to contribute to the enforcement of environmental legislation and policies, support environmental inspection and auditing, and strengthen oversight of all vital and developmental facilities and activities to protect human health and the environment.
5. **Development and Activation of Environmental Legislation, Policies and Strategies Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to develop and activate national legislation, policies and strategies related to the environment, and to ensure they conform to international and national efforts aimed at preserving the environment and its components and working with the relevant authorities to enforce the legislation.

Expected Impact:

- Protect water and groundwater sources from pollution;
- Improve air quality and reduce pollution;
- Mitigate the negative health impact of environmental pollution;

- Reduce the negative impact of pesticides on soil and livestock;
- Facilitate the licensing process for development facilities;
- Reduce the random spread of projects, activate the monitoring system and increase investments;
- Safe disposal of hazardous waste in landfills;
- Achieve environmental security and strengthen control over environmental ecosystems;

Strategic Goal III: Address Climate Change

1. **Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to raise environmental awareness of the effects of climate change, address its effects through adaptation, mitigation, provision of financing, and transfer of technology. This is in addition to encouraging innovative solutions and implementing integrated projects to contribute to achieving sustainable development consistently with international agreements on climate change.
2. **Ozone Layer Protection Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to eliminate ozone depleting substances by implementing the national strategy and fulfilling the national obligations set forth in the relevant international agreements and in cooperation with local partners.

Expected Impact:

- Have a national team able to negotiate project financing from the Green Climate Fund;
- Have a comprehensive database for all projects implemented to reduce the impacts of climate change;
- Develop the competence and expertise of the Ministry of Environment staff on international climate negotiations;
- Develop an executive monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) framework for the waste sector;
- Develop a national system for transparency in following up on the implementation of the nationally determined contributions.

Strategic Goal IV: Transition Toward Green Economy

1. **Green Economy Transition Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to achieve sustainability and development in the targeted sectors (transportation, energy, agriculture, water, waste, tourism) through

developing and enforcing legislation and policies, and coordinating with and supporting the relevant authorities to implement the necessary measures set forth in the executive plans of the green economy.

Expected Impact:

- A gradual shift toward green growth and the promotion of sustainable consumption and production patterns;
- Provide investment opportunities through the recycling project (circular economy);
- Reduce the quantities of industrial wastewater and using it as an irrigation source for some trees.

Strategic Goal V: Disseminate Environmental Culture and Promote Sound Environmental Behavior

1. **Environmental Education and Awareness Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to raise awareness over environmental issues and highlight the importance of preserving the environment, protecting its components at the level of the institution, society and the individual, and adjusting behavior toward the environment and its components.
2. **Environmental Education for Sustainable Development Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to lay the foundations of an institutional system to activate environmental education to achieve the goals of sustainable development.
3. **Development of Environmental Societies Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to raise the efficiency of environmental associations and boost its technical, financial and administrative capabilities to enable them to exercise the roles assigned to them.
4. **Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Policies and Programs:** This program aims to ensure gender mainstreaming in developmental policies, programs and activities in the environment sector at the local and regional levels. This is achieved through involving different groups of society in identifying environmental pollution problems and management mechanisms and developing gender-sensitive interventions with a view to achieving sustainable development.

Expected Impact:

- Raise environmental awareness among all segments of society;

- Adjust environmental behavior and promote positive interaction with the environment;
- Enhance students' sense of belonging and volunteerism and motivate them to push for change;
- Activate and expand the role of environmental associations in protecting the environment;
- Enhance the role of women in protecting the environment and sound environmental management of the home and natural resources.

Strategic Goal VI: Develop Institutional Performance and Promote a Culture of Excellence, Innovation and Gender Mainstreaming

1. **Institutional Development and Capacity-Building Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to build and enhance the institutional and individual capabilities of the ministry and its branches across the Kingdom and promote decentralization to carry out the tasks entrusted to them and achieve strategic goals in an effective and efficient manner.
2. **Knowledge Management Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to develop and implement a system for managing explicit and implicit knowledge in the ministry to provide safe, reliable, and necessary data for stakeholders and decision-makers in a timely manner.
3. **Digital Transformation Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to develop electronic infrastructure, technical systems, process automation, and introduce smart services for internal and external customers.
4. **Gender Mainstreaming Program:** Through this program, the ministry seeks to review all human resources, training and development policies to ensure gender equality, give women and men equal opportunities and increase women's access to leadership positions in the ministry on the basis of competency.

Expected Impact:

- Contribute to achieving the King Abdullah II Award for Government Performance Excellence and Transparency;
- Ensure sustainable institutional development;
- Ensure sustainable knowledge management toward sound, evidence-based and informed decision-making;
- Open channels of communication to facilitate investors' and citizens' access to information and services in a regular manner;

- Give women and men equal opportunities and increase women's access to leadership positions in the ministry on the basis of competency.

Project List

Main Projects

The following table includes a list of the main projects that the Ministry of Environment will implement to achieve its strategic plan to reach the expected impact:

Goal 1	Protect and Sustainably Use Ecosystem Services
Program 1:	Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management
No.	Project Name
1	Implementation of the national biosafety framework
2	Sustain and complete the national network of natural reserves and increase the total area of protected areas to 4%
3	Strengthen control and protection of the national natural reserve network and activate the management system
4	Improvement of Green Infrastructure in Jordan through Labor-Intensive Measures (cash for work)
Program 2:	Sustainable Land Management and Desertification Reduction
No.	Project Name
1	Establish an ecological forest in Al-Subaihi/ Al-Balqa area
2	Establish ecological parks in Karak Governorate (ecological garden - Mo'ab)
3	Establish Al-Barra Eco Park in Dana/ Tafila Governorate
4	Establish ecological parks in partnership with the private sector
5	Establish the Tafila Eco Park in Abel/ Tafila Governorate
Program 3:	Rehabilitation of Environmentally-Degraded Sites
No.	Project Name
1	Rehabilitate the previous livestock market site and the construction of a garden (Sahab and Muwaqqar)
2	Rehabilitate the Ibbin Forest and establish an ecological park/ Ajloun Governorate
3	Develop a national plan to rehabilitate the Zarqa River
4	Complete the ecological park project / Russeifa area
5	Ecosystems Rehabilitation in the Jordanian's Badia (environmental compensation program)

Goal 2	Prevention of Pollution and Address its Adverse Impacts
Program 1:	Environmental Control and Protection
No.	Project Name
1	Establish a national system for information and control of solid and hazardous waste
2	Study of the air pollutants concentrations that result from factories
3	Issue the national list of environmental indicators
4	Develop the executive plan for the Arab Health and Environment Strategy
5	The National project for monitoring water Quality in Jordan
6	Air Quality monitoring Network
7	The National project for remote monitoring water quality
8	Study the residual effect of pesticides on the environment
Program 2:	Environmental Regulation for Development Activities
No.	Project Name
1	Continuity of the evaluation and licensing committees in the field of environmental impact assessment
2	Contribute to the operation of the organic fertilizer plant in Deir Alla
3	The development of the environmental map
Program 3:	Chemical and Waste Management
No.	Project Name
1	Upgrade the Alakidr Landfill
2	Develop hazardous waste management center in Swaqa
3	Reduction and elimination of POPs
4	Establish integrated hazardous waste treatment units
5	Implement the road map toward the transition to environmentally-friendly bags
6	Extended product responsibility project
Program 4:	Inspection of Environment-Impacting Activities
No.	Project Name
1	Development and implementation of inspection programs for hot spots, and environmental auditing
2	Introduce an electronic tracking system for wastewater transport vehicles, engine oils and hazardous waste
3	Support the Royal Department for Environment Protection with a view to protecting and sustaining the Jordanian environment

Program 5:	Development and Activation of Environmental Legislation, Policies and Strategies
No.	Project Name
1	Prepare and issue legislation that support the implementation of sound waste management, in addition to fulfilling the requirements of the European Union grant to support the implementation of the national solid waste management strategy
2	Implement the framework law for waste management, issue regulatory legislation and amend other legislation to comply with the provisions of this law
3	Prepare the national environmental protection strategy (Jordan Environment 2030)
4	Introduce a bylaw for genetic resources access and benefit-sharing for the implementation of the Nagoya Protocol
5	Prepare a chemicals management strategy

Goal 3	Address Climate Change
Program 1:	Climate Change
No.	Project Name
1	National Forestry Project
2	Supporting Effective Governance for NDC Review and Implementation
3	National adaptation plan
4	Improving Living Conditions in Poverty-Stricken Areas of Amman
5	Increase the readiness and capabilities of the National Designated Authorities (NDA) accredited by the Green Climate Fund
6	Partnership for Market Readiness (PMR)
7	Follow-up with international financial institutions to obtain financing for three major projects covering 7 governorates
8	Increase readiness to facilitate financing for climate change and green growth projects
9	Develop a national policy for cleaner fuels and vehicles
10	The Nationally Determined Contributions Project (NDC) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
Program 2:	Ozone Layer Protection
No.	Project Name
1	Carry out the second phase of the ozone depleting substance phase out project

Goal 4	Transition Toward Green Economy
Program 1:	Transition Toward Green Economy
No.	Project Name
1	Launch a national green growth action plan that includes sub-executive plans for the targeted sectors 2021-2025
2	Recycling project (circular economy)
3	Green pharmacy project
4	Used lead acid batteries collection and recycling (ULAB)
5	Construct an industrial wastewater treatment plant in the Hallabat area
6	Carry out the second phase of the Switch-Med project
7	Regional project on low emission strategies in the MENA region (DIAPOL)

Goal 5	Disseminate Environmental Culture and Promote Sound Environmental Behavior
Program 1:	Environmental Education and Awareness
No.	Project Name
1	Prepare and implement the national plan for environmental awareness
2	Rehabilitate and clean picnic and archaeological areas and environmental hotspots/ Zarqa Governorate
3	Support awareness-raising programs and activities to preserve the environment through the stakeholders/ Ma'an Governorate
4	Create a social responsibility network
Program 2:	Environmental Education for Sustainable Development
No.	Project Name
1	Dedicate a monthly class for the implementation of hygiene campaigns and environmental initiatives within and around the school
2	Build the foundation strategy: environmental education for sustainability
3	Environmental school theater competition
4	Design an educational environmental game (Let's Protect our Environment)
Program 3:	Development of Environmental Societies
No.	Project Name
1	Push associations to implement environmental awareness initiatives and programs
2	Raise the efficiency of environmental societies
3	Introduce coordination mechanism between the ministry and environmental through the directorates of the

	environment in the governorates
Program 4:	Gender Mainstreaming in Environmental Policies and Programs
No.	Project Name
1	Launch the first national forum for female environmentalists
2	Develop the environmental household management manual

Goal 6	Develop Institutional Performance and Promote a Culture of Excellence, Innovation and Gender Mainstreaming
Program 1:	Institutional Development and Capacity-Building
No.	Project Name
1	Raise the efficiency and capabilities of employees on excellence in government performance and transparency (Protection of Environment and Biodiversity project (phase 2))
2	Raise the efficiency and training of a number of employees from different directorates to develop institutional performance (Protection of Environment and Biodiversity project (phase 2))
3	Prepare an SOP guide for all directorates and units of the ministry (Protection of Environment and Biodiversity project (phase 2))
4	Update the terms of reference and mandate of the directorates in the governorates according to newly or amended laws and instructions (Protection of Environment and Biodiversity project (phase 2))
Program 2:	Knowledge Management
No.	Project Name
1	Develop a knowledge management strategy and formalize it across organizational levels
2	Establish and implement an explicit and implicit knowledge management in the ministry
Program 3:	Digital Transformation
No.	Project Name
1	Automate a set of services provided by the ministry according to priorities (service demand rate)
2	Develop more internal portal services
Program 4:	Gender Mainstreaming
No.	Project Name
1	Audit and training on gender mainstreaming
2	Develop gender mainstreaming policy

Strategic Goals Performance Indicators

Goal 1	Protect and Sustainably Use Ecosystem Services					
Indicator Type	Indicator	Sectoral/ Institutional	Baseline	Target		
				2020	2021	2022
Habitat Protection	% of ecosystems representation within the Protected Area Network as a percentage of Jordan's area	Sectoral	3%	4%	4%	4%
	The number of parks, gardens, or ecological forests established or rehabilitated	Institutional	-	3	3	3
	Number of attacks on forest lands, reserves and rangelands	Sectoral	3 - 5 per month	36	24	12
Species Protection	The number of threatened species targeted by national protection programs	Institutional	5	5	5	5
	% of Sarhani fish out of the introduced species	Sectoral	70%	70%	70%	70%
	Quality of the Sarhani Fish Habitat (maintaining the quality, area and volume of water within the appropriate limits for the habitats of the Sarhani fish)	Sectoral	20	20	20	20
	The number of endangered species according to the National Red List of endangered species	Sectoral	3	3	3	3

Goal 2	Prevention of Pollution and Address its Adverse Impacts					
Indicator Type	Indicator	Sectoral/ Institutional	Baseline	Target		
				2020	2021	2022
Environmental Control and Protection: The impact of air pollution on ecosystems	Annual arithmetic average of nitrogen dioxide concentrations in the ambient air annually (ppm)	Institutional	0.05 (baseline value will vary for each station)	0.05	0.05	0.05
	Annual arithmetic average of sulfur dioxide concentrations in the ambient air annually (ppm)	Institutional	0.04 (baseline value will vary for each station)	0.04	0.04	0.04
	Median annual average of fine particulate matter in ambient air PM10 (micrograms per cubic meter)	Institutional	70 (baseline value will vary for each station)	70	70	70
	Median annual average of fine particulate matter in ambient air PM2.5 (micrograms per cubic meter)	Institutional	15 (baseline value will vary for each station)	15	15	15
Environmental Control and Protection: The impact of water pollution on ecosystems	Median annual average of total nitrogen concentration in treated domestic wastewater/ the item on rainwater discharge (mg/ l)	Sectoral	70 (baseline value will vary for each station)	70	70	70
	Median annual average of total nitrogen concentration in treated domestic wastewater/ the item on the irrigation of field crops, (micrograms per cubic meter)	Sectoral	100 (baseline value will vary for each station)	100	100	100
	Median annual average of biological oxygen demand in treated domestic wastewater/ the item on rainwater discharge (mg/ l)	Sectoral	60 (baseline value will vary for each station)	60	60	60

	Median annual average of biological oxygen demand in treated domestic wastewater/ the item on the irrigation of field crops, industrial crops and forest trees (mg/ l)	Sectoral	300 (baseline value will vary for each station)	300	300	300
	The annual pH of the treated domestic wastewater	Sectoral	6 - 9 (baseline value will vary for each station)	6-9	6-9	6-9
	The annual pH of the treated industrial wastewater	Institutional	6 - 9 (baseline value will vary for each station)	6-9	6-9	6-9
	Median annual average of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in treated industrial wastewater/ the item on rainwater discharge (mg/ l)	Institutional	150 (baseline value will vary for each station)	150	150	150
	Median annual average of chemical oxygen demand (COD) in treated industrial wastewater/ the item on the irrigation of field crops, industrial crops and forest trees (mg/ l)	Institutional	500 (baseline value will vary for each station)	500	500	500
	Median annual average of total dissolved solids (TDS) in treated industrial wastewater (mg/ l)	Institutional	2000 (baseline value will vary for each station)	2000	2000	2000
	Median annual average of total suspended solids (TSS) in treated industrial wastewater/ the item on rainwater discharge (mg/ l)	Institutional	60 (baseline value will vary for each station)	60	60	60
	Median annual average of total suspended solids (TSS) in treated industrial wastewater/ the item on the irrigation of field crops, industrial crops and forest trees (mg/ l)	Institutional	300 (baseline value will vary for each station)	300	300	300
Waste Management	Amount of treated hazardous waste (ton)	Institutional	44000	44000	55000	60000

Environmental Inspection	% of development activities covered by environmental inspections	Sectoral	60%	65%	67%	70%
	Complainant satisfaction rate	Institutional	74%	77%	80%	85%
	% of processed environmental complaints	Institutional	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of approved environmental audit studies	Institutional	90%	95%	96%	97%
	The number of the approved environmental contingency plans	Institutional	8	9	9	9
	The number of violations related to the random discharge of wastewater, oils and hazardous waste	Institutional	50	45	40	35
Development and Activation of Environmental Legislation, Policies and Strategies	The number of policies, legislation, regulations, bylaws, and environmental strategy developed or modified and established (cumulative number)	Institutional	10	17	24	32
Environmental Regulation for Development Activities	The number of environmental impact assessment (EIA) studies	Institutional	35	38	45	45
	The number of environmental licensing applications	Institutional	2000	2000	2200	2200
	The time required to grant environmental approvals according to the Ministry of Environment services guide	Institutional	7 days	7	7	7

	The time needed to review EIA studies according to the approved EIA system	Institutional	45 days	45	45	15 days
	The time needed to review the rationale of EIA studies according to the approved EIA system	Institutional	7 days	7	7	7

Goal 3	Address Climate Change					
Indicator Type	Indicator	Sectoral/ Institutional	Baseline	Target		
				2020	2021	2022
Climate Change	Greenhouse gas emissions mitigation ratio	Sectoral	8%	8%	10%	11%
	NDCs completion ratio	Institutional	8%	8%	10%	11%
	The amount of funding received from international financing institutions to implement major projects covering the governorates (Irbid, Ramtha, Mafraq, Balqa, Madaba, Karak, Tafila)	Institutional	4 million	6	8	10
	The number of national projects funded by the Global Climate Funds	Institutional	2	2	4	6
	National capacity building and knowledge exchange: The number of training courses implemented under the framework of addressing climate change and building national capacities	Institutional	5	10	15	20

Ozone Layer Protection	% of renewable energy contribution to the total energy mix	Sectoral	9%	10%	11%	12%
	The number of Jordanian industries that were able to switch to alternatives thermal insulation not harmful to the ozone layer	Institutional	40	52	82	110

Goal 4	Transition Toward Green Economy					
Indicator Type	Indicator	Sectoral/ Institutional	Baseline	Target		
				2020	2021	2022
Transition Toward Green Economy	The number of consultative sessions with the private sector to discuss investment opportunities in green projects	Institutional	4	4	6	7
	The number of measures implemented (procedures and projects) out of the those set forth in the executive plans of the six targeted sectors (transportation, water, agriculture, tourism, waste, energy) to support the transition towards a green economy	Sectoral	1	1	4	4

Goal 5	Disseminate environmental culture and promote sound environmental behavior					
Indicator Type	Indicator	Sectoral/ Institutional	Baseline	Target		
				2020	2021	2022
Disseminate Environmental Culture and Promote Sound Environmental Behavior	The number of memoranda of understanding signed with the private sector and civil society organizations to measure partners' and key stakeholders' knowledge of the Ministry of Environment's responsibilities, objectives, and strategic goals	Sectoral	15	19	27	35
	% of implemented environmental awareness programs, campaigns and activities	Sectoral	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of delivery of environmental awareness initiatives and programs by environmental societies	Sectoral	100%	100%	100%	100%
	% of targeted women group compared to the total targeted groups	Sectoral	40%	40%	42%	45%
	The number of partnerships sealed with the private sector and civil society organizations on gender issues in the environment sector	Sectoral	NA	5	5	5

Goal 6	Develop Institutional Performance and Promote a Culture of Excellence, Innovation and Gender Mainstreaming					
Indicator Type	Indicator	Sectoral/ Institutional	Baseline	Target		
				2020	2021	2022
Institutional Capacity-Building and Promotion of Excellence Culture	Service recipient satisfaction rate	Institutional	8.5	8.5	8.5	9
	Employee satisfaction rate	Institutional	8	8	8.5	9
	The final evaluation score of the King Abdullah II Award for Government Performance Excellence and Transparency	Institutional	48	-	49	-
	% of projects included in the 2020-2022 strategic plan, which have been accomplished by more than 90%	Institutional	NA	90%	95%	100%
	Number of completed training courses to qualify and train the ministry's staff	Institutional	15	15	20	25
	% of employees using the knowledge management system	Institutional	-	25%	50%	75%
	% of automated Ministry of Environment's services	Institutional	10%	70%	80%	100%

Appendix 1: Stakeholder Classification

No.	Stakeholder	Classification ¹
1.	Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Partner
2.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Partner
3.	Ministry of Local Administration	Partner
4.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates	Partner
5.	Ministry of Agriculture	Partner
6.	Ministry of Health	Partner
7.	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Partner
8.	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	Partner
9.	Ministry of Finance	Partner
10.	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply	Partner
11.	Ministry of Justice	Partner
12.	Ministry of Interior	Partner
13.	Ministry of Education	Partner
14.	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Partner
15.	Ministry of Transport	Partner
16.	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Partner
17.	Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship	Partner
18.	Ministry of Culture	Partner
19.	Ministry of Youth	Partner
20.	Ministry of Social Development	Partner
21.	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority	Partner
22.	Petra Development and Tourism Region Authority	Partner
23.	Jordan Standards and Metrology Organization	Partner
24.	Aqaba Ports Corporation	Partner
25.	Royal Department for Environment Protection and Tourism	Partner
26.	Institutional Performance Development and Policy Administration	Partner
27.	Energy and Minerals Regulatory Commission	Partner
28.	Telecommunications Regulatory commission	Partner
29.	Jordan Atomic Energy Commission	Partner
30.	Cities and Villages Development Bank	Partner
31.	Jordan Investment Commission	Partner
32.	Department of Statistics	Partner
33.	Jordan Customs Department	Partner
34.	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	Partner
35.	Greater Amman Municipality	Partner
36.	Chambers of Industry and Commerce	Partner

¹ Partner - Service Recipient - Service Provider - Donor

37.	Jordan Food and Drug Administration	Partner
38.	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	Partner
39.	Civil Society Institutions	Partner
40.	King Abdullah II Center for Excellence	Partner
41.	Jordanian Universities and the Academic Sector	Partner
42.	Institute of Public Administration	Service Provider
43.	Higher Council for Science and Technology	Service Provider
44.	Royal Scientific Society	Service Provider
45.	Royal Jordanian Geographic Center	Service Provider
46.	National Information Technology Center	Service Provider
47.	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Donor
48.	European Union (EU)	Donor
49.	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Donor
50.	Adaptation Fund	Donor
51.	German Donors	Donor
52.	Department for International Development (UKAID)	Donor
53.	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Donor
54.	French Development Agency (AFD)	Donor
55.	Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)	Donor
56.	Canadian Donors	Donor
57.	World Bank	Donor
58.	Global Environment Facility (GEF)	Donor
59.	German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ)	International Partner Agency
60.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	International Partner Agency
61.	United Nations Environment Program (UNEP)	International Partner Agency
62.	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA)	International Partner Agency
63.	Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI)	International Partner Agency
64.	League of Arab States (The Council of Arab Environmental Affairs)	Regional Partner Agency
65.	The Regional Organization for the Conservation of the Environment of the Red Sea & Gulf of Aden (PERSGA)	Regional Partner Agency
66.	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	International Partner Agency
67.	United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR)	International Partner Agency
68.	World Food Program (WFP)	International Partner Agency
69.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	International Partner Agency

70.	The Regional Centre for Environmental Health Action (CEHA) – World Health Organization	International Partner Agency
71.	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	International Partner Agency
72.	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	International Partner Agency