



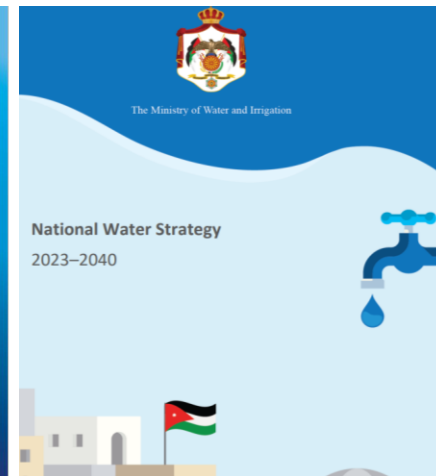
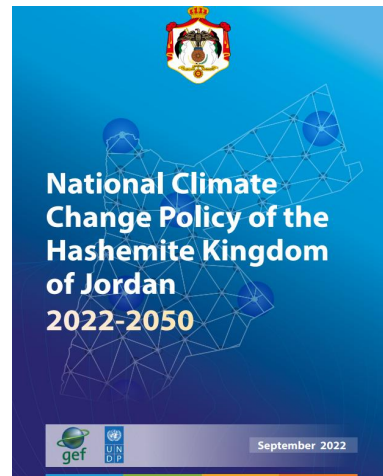
Session 2: Introducing statistical initiatives on gender-sensitive climate change data and statistics at the global level to support policymaking

Panel discussion: How are global initiatives and agreements, relevant to environment and climate change, integrated at the national level in Jordan and is a gender perspective included?



Global commitments are reflected through several national instruments:

- Jordan's Nationally Determined Contributions.
- The National Adaptation Plan.
- The National Climate Change Policy 2022-2050.
- National Green Growth Action Plans.
- Water, agriculture, energy, transport, health and biodiversity strategies.
- Local climate action plans and climate-financed programmes.
- The national MRV system for monitoring mitigation, adaptation and climate finance.



The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Jordan - 2022



Action Plan of the National Strategy for Women in Jordan 2023-2025





السياسة الوطنية للتغير المناخي في المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية ٢٠٢٢-٢٠٥٠

تمثل الأسر التي تعيلها الإناث ما نسبته ٢٧٪ من مجموع الأسر في مخيمات اللجوء، بينما تبلغ حوالي ١٦٪ في المجتمعات المضيفة، وهي الأكثر عرضة لانعدام الأمن الغذائي من تلك الأسر التي يرأسها الذكور (١٦٪ مقابل ١٣٪)١.

بشكل عام، من المرجح أن تكون الأسر التي تعولها إناث أكثر هشاشة لتأثيرات التغير المناخي وانعدام أمن الموارد.

٤.٣. تعميم المساواة بين الجنسين والأطفال والشباب

تشكل النساء والأطفال والشباب شريحة كبيرة من السكان، ويتأثرون بشكل غير متناسب بالصدمات، بما في ذلك آثار التغير المناخي وتقلب المناخ والكوارث، إلا أن النساء والشباب قد يساهمون بشكل فاعل في الحد من تغيرات المناخ في حال توفرت المصادر لهم وفي حال تم نشر الوعي حول أهمية هذا الدور. يسرد الجدول ٨ السياسات والإجراءات الخاصة بتعميم المساواة بين الجنسين والشباب في إدارة المناخ، والتي تُضاف إلى تعزيز شمولية أصحاب العلاقة (الجدول ٤).

الجدول ٨: سياسات وإجراءات تعميم مراعاة منظور النوع الاجتماعي والأطفال والشباب.

السياسة	الإجراءات المتبعة	الفترة الزمنية	الأسباب
المساواة بين الجنسين والشباب			
GY1 تعميم المساواة بين الجنسين والشباب في التغير المناخي	GY1.1 تحليل النوع الاجتماعي، وتحليل للأطفال والشباب كجزء من التقييمات الأساسية للتغير المناخي وعند صياغة الاستراتيجيات والمشاريع/البرامج المناخية بالتعاون مع المنظمات ذات الصلة مع ضمان توفير المعلومات والوصول إليها من قبل الجميع	مستمرة	مشكلة عاجلة، الفرصة الفورية، القدرة المؤسسية، إشراك أصحاب العلاقة، المنافع المشتركة
	GY1.2 تطوير خطة عمل بشأن استهداف النوع الاجتماعي والأطفال والشباب لجميع الاستراتيجيات والمشاريع/البرامج القطاعية المتعلقة بالتغير المناخي وبالتعاون مع المنظمات ذات الصلة.	مستمرة	مشكلة عاجلة، الفرصة الفورية، القدرة المؤسسية، إشراك أصحاب العلاقة، المنافع المشتركة
	GY1.3 الاستفادة من قطاعات الإعلام والتعليم في تعميم المساواة بين الجنسين وتسلط الضوء على دور المرأة الفاعل في العمل المناخي	مستمرة	مشكلة عاجلة، الفرصة الفورية، القدرة المؤسسية، إشراك أصحاب العلاقة، المنافع المشتركة
GY2 تعزيز القدرات المؤسسية والبشرية من أجل تعميم المساواة بين الجنسين والشباب في تغير المناخ	GY2.1 تعزيز القدرة البشرية للوزارات والمؤسسات مع شخص متخصص في تنسيق التعامل مع النوع الاجتماعي، والأطفال، والشباب واقتراح أفضل الممارسات للتنسيق المؤسسي في مؤسسات أخرى مثل الأوساط الأكاديمية والقطاع الخاص.	مستمرة	الفرصة الفورية، القدرة المؤسسية، التكلفة المرتفعة
	GY2.2 بناء قدرات المؤسسات العامة والخاصة على إجراء تحليل النوع الاجتماعي والشباب، وتطوير خطة عمل للمبادرات المتصلة بالتغير المناخي بشأن مسائل المساواة بين الجنسين والأطفال والشباب.	مستمرة	الفرصة الفورية، القدرة المؤسسية، إشراك أصحاب العلاقة

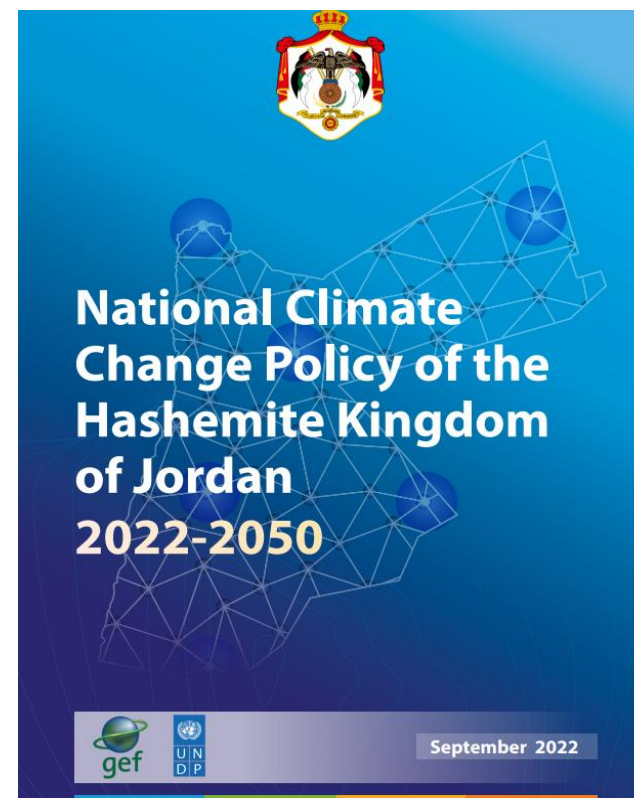
لا يزال
تعميم المساواة
بين الجنسين
يمثل تحدياً
في الأردن.

3.4. Women, Children and Youth Mainstreaming

Women, children, and youth form a significant segment of the population, and they are disproportionately impacted by shocks, including the impacts of climate change, climate variability and disasters. Table 8 lists the policies and actions for mainstreaming gender and youth in climate governance, which are additional to the strengthening of stakeholder inclusiveness (Table 4).

Table 8. Policies and Actions for Women, Children and Youth Mainstreaming.

	Policy	Action List	Time Frame	Reasons
Gender and Youth				
GY1	Women and youth mainstreaming in climate change	GY1.1. Carry out Women, Children and Youth Analysis as part of baseline assessments when formulating sectoral climate strategies and projects/programmes in collaboration with relevant organizations.	Ongoing	UP; IO; IC; SE; CB
		GY1.2. Formulate Women, Children and Youth Action Plan for all sectoral climate strategies and projects/programmes in collaboration with relevant organizations.	Ongoing	UP; IO; IC; SE; CB
GY2	Institutional and human capacity strengthening for gender and youth mainstreaming in climate change	GY2.1. Enhance the human capacity of Ministries and Governorates with specialized focal person(s) dealing with women, children, and youth. Also, to propose best practices for institutional coordination in other institutions such as academia and private sector.	Ongoing	IO; IC; HC
		GY2.2. Capacity building of public and private institutions to carry out Women and Youth Analysis, and to develop Women, Children and Youth Action Plan for climate-related initiatives.	Ongoing	IO; IC; SE



GENDER MAINSTREAMING REMAINS A CHALLENGE IN JORDAN.

Female-headed households represent
27 percent of households in refugee camps
16 percent in host communities
 and are more likely than male-headed households to be food-insecure (16 percent versus 13 percent).⁹

Generally, female-headed households are more likely to be vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and resources insecurity.

الهدف 4

تعزيز مفهوم النوع الاجتماعي والشمولية وتمكين الشباب في مختلف مؤسسات قطاع المياه

الغاية

زيادة عدد النساء في الأدوار القيادية، وتوظيف الشباب، وتمثيل جميع شرائح المجتمع الأردني في التوظيف داخل قطاع المياه

الأهداف الفرعية والمنهجية

- زيادة مشاركة المرأة في جميع المستويات الإدارية لقطاع المياه مع تمثيل خاص في مناصب صنع القرار والقيادة
- تعزيز تعميم مراعاة منظور النوع الاجتماعي في خطط قطاع المياه والاستراتيجيات والبرامج والتوعية والمشاركة والأنشطة



Goal 4: Promote Gender, Inclusion, and Youth Empowerment throughout the Water Sector

Jordan is committed to supporting the efforts accomplished under the Global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including the efforts achieved under SDGs 5 which calls for achieving gender equality and empower all women. Therefore, the water sector takes into account in the recruitment processes attracting female competencies and giving them a stronger role in various fields, where women in Jordan comprise over half of the universities graduates, and their participation rate in labor force was only 14% in 2021 (Department of Statistics).

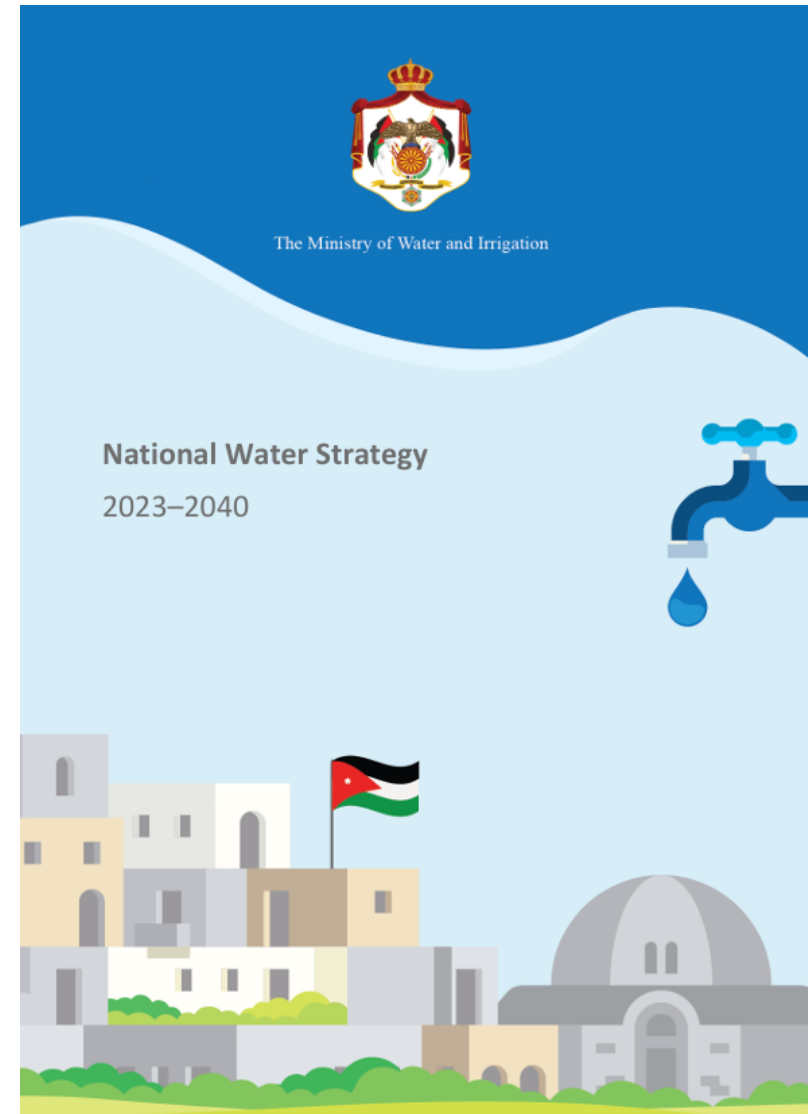
To enhance women's participation in the water sector for the coming 20 years, Goal 4 will focus on provision of sector plans, policies, and tools that would; 1) encourage women and freshly graduated youth to enter the water sector, and 2) promote gender mainstreaming and women empowerment for leadership positions in the water sector. This section describes the gender inclusion objectives that also target inclusion of youth and PWD's, indicators, timeline, and the strategic approach to implement and assess the efforts under this Goal.

Strategic Approach

Achieving gender mainstreaming integration at all levels, starting with the sector strategies and plans, as well as the policies and procedures to ensure equity for women's role in the water sector, a special focus needs to be placed on increasing women's representation in decision-making and leadership. The sector should work on equally attracting qualified men and women to vacant positions, and current female staff are equally offered technical and leadership skills training opportunities that would build a career path for women toward leadership.

Implementation of the current Gender Policy for the Water Sector, adopted in 2020, must continue. Activities of strategic planning, institutional development, HR, and financial management are required to include budgeting and programming for gender, inclusion, and youth engagement activities along with efforts to increase PWD hiring and professional development. Effectiveness of the sector in improving equity and inclusion will be tracked through the gender disaggregation and inclusion metrics in data collection tools and human resources data and records. The sector will also rigorously enforce a zero-tolerance policy toward all forms of harassment or violence at work, including verbal or physical abuse and sexual harassment.

The water sector entities will also work on including in contracts' provisions of its consultants and contractors to enforce gender equity, and even to define certain participation percentages of women in the work force for each contract.



الخطة الوطنية للتكيف مع التغير المناخي في الأردن - 2022



برنامج أ4: حشد رأس المال الاجتماعي للتكيف مع تغير المناخ.

يهدف هذا البرنامج إلى تعزيز قدرات المجموعات والمنظمات والشبكات الاجتماعية ذات العلاقة القادرة على حشد القطاعات الاجتماعية مثل النساء والشباب والأطفال والأحزاب السياسية، وإشراكهم في أنشطة رفع قدرة تحمل تغير المناخ والتكيف معه على المستويين الوطني والمحلي. تشمل التدابير الرئيسية التي سيتم تطبيقها ضمن هذا البرنامج ما يلي:

1. الاستثمار في قطاع الشباب بصفتهم صانعي القرار في المستقبل وأصحاب العلاقة الرئيسيين الذين سيساهمون في التكيف مع تغير المناخ.

2. تعزيز قدرة موظفي وزارتي الشؤون الاجتماعية والشباب على تصميم وتقديم خدمات رفع قدرة تحمل تغير المناخ لدى النساء والفقراء.

3. تعزيز القدرات القيادية لمؤسسات المجتمع المحلي (CBOs) في مجال تغير المناخ.

4. إعداد جرد للتقنيات التقليدية ذات الصلة بالقدرة على تحمل تغير المناخ في إدارة الموارد الطبيعية ضمن قطاعي المياه والزراعة واستخدام المعارف التقليدية ضمن تدابير التكيف المحلية المتبناة.

6.4 النوع الاجتماعي والشباب والفئات الأكثر تعرضاً لآثار تغير المناخ

لقد أثر تغير المناخ وسيؤثر على الفئات الأكثر عرضة للتغيرات المناخية في البلاد من حيث المكان الذي يعيشون فيه، ووضعهم الاجتماعي والاقتصادي، وإمكانية وصولهم إلى الخدمات، ومعرفتهم بشأن تغير المناخ. كما يعتبر الوصول إلى المشاركة في صنع القرار مهماً أيضاً. وحدد المشاركون في الاجتماعات التشاورية لخطة العمل الوطنية الفئات الأكثر عرضة للتغيرات المناخية على أنها اللاجئين والمجتمعات المحلية المستضيفة، وصغار ومتوسطي المزارعين، لا سيما مزارعو أشجار الفاكهة، والعاملون في الزراعة المطرية، ورعاة الماشية، والأطفال، وفقراء المناطق الحضرية، والأسر التي تعيلها النساء، وذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة.

3.4 تعميم خطة العمل الوطنية ضمن السياسات الوطنية

يعد دمج التكيف مع تغير المناخ في التخطيط وإعداد الموازنة لجميع القطاعات المعرضة لتأثيرات تغير المناخ وعلى جميع المستويات ذات الصلة - أحد الأهداف الرئيسية لخطة التكيف الوطنية، ما يؤدي بالضرورة إلى الحد - بشكل تدريجي - من التعرض لتأثيرات تغير المناخ على المدى المتوسط والطويل.

- Climate change will affect business and economy in the country.
- There are practical steps that can be taken to become better prepared for climate change and its impacts.
- Adapting to climate change makes economic sense and can have significant positive benefits for society and the economy.

■ 4.5.5 Communications Channels

An important part of successful communication is using the most appropriate channels of communication to reach the target audience. Many possible channels can be used for communicating key messages. These include:

- Traditional media (television, radio, print newspapers, electronic media)
- Social media (Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat)
- Direct digital communications (email, WhatsApp, newsletters)
- Other direct communication (telephone calls, in person visits, peer-led communications, meetings and events).
- Targeted print communications (policy briefs, reports).

For greatest impact, the message, format of the communications materials and the communications channel should be selected carefully to complement each other.

4.6 Gender, Youth and Vulnerable groups' Integration

Climate adaptation can especially benefit the poor, who tend to live in areas more vulnerable to climate impacts and practice livelihoods that are more vulnerable. The special gains of adaptation will be greater and more equitable if poor and vulnerable

communities participate in the planning and design of adaptation plans and measures at local and national context.

The UNFCCC urge parties to mainstream gender across all activities related to the NAP process, with the aim of promoting gender equality in decision-making process, decreasing gender-based vulnerabilities, and to ensure that no burden to women specifically occurs due to the implementation of adaptation measures. In addition, part of the NAP process is to increase the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups for the planning and implementation of policy and actions to deliver resilience benefits across all levels of society.

Climate change affects gender and vulnerable groups are linked largely to socio-economic impacts. It is therefore essential to address the socio-economic impacts of climate change on women and vulnerable groups. The collection, collation and analysis of sex-disaggregated data and information about the situation of vulnerable groups in a climate change context is still a shortcoming. Lastly, one of the key hindrances to work on the linkage of gender and vulnerable groups and climate change adaptation is the lack of sustainable funding, as most of NGOs working on gender and vulnerable groups' issues rely on financial support from external donors.

Climate change has affected and will affect the most vulnerable groups in the country depending on: where they live, their social and economic status and their access to services and knowledge on climate change. Access to decision making was also deemed important. The most vulnerable groups mentioned by participants in the consultation meetings of the NAP process were refugees and the hosting community, small to medium farmers especially farmers of fruit trees, rain-fed farming, livestock herders, children, urban poor, female headed household and disabled

Programme S2: Enhancing local adaptive capacity to climate change impacts through local climate action plans

This programme aims to increase local capacities at institutional and individuals levels to undertake local climate vulnerability analyses and develop, in a community participation approach local climate adaptation plans at municipal and/or governorate levels. Key measures to be applied under this programme include:

- Engagement of local community in planning and designing of local climate change adaptation plans (community participatory approach)
- Enhance climate related basic services to rural and vulnerable communities to reduce the negative impact of expected climate change effects
- Supporting the enhancement of adaptive capacities at local and community levels as a key step in enabling local institutions to allocate resources and knowledge in local adaptation programmes
- Enhancing the functions and accuracy of early warning systems against floods, droughts and other climate risks in poverty-stricken areas.
- Inclusion of climate vulnerability and adaptation measures in municipal and regional landuse and masterplans.

Programme S3: integrating climate adaptation into national poverty reduction policies

This programme aims to highlight the importance of addressing climate resilience and climate adaptation measures in socioeconomic development plans with special emphasis on poverty reduction plans and improving services and sustainable livelihoods for communities

in poverty-stricken areas. Key measures to be applied under this programme include

- Improving the existing social protection system to cope with climate change consequences and serve Jordanian segments of society including the poor, orphans, elderly, abused women and children among other vulnerable groups and individuals
- Adopting poverty fight programmes fostering providing housing for poor people and supporting micro-projects for poor communities in light of unusual severe seasonal cold and hot weather conditions prevailed in the last decade
- Developing emergency relief and aid

Programme S4: Mobilization of social capital for climate change adaptation

This programme aims at improving the capacities of all relevant societal groups, organizations and networks which are able to mobilize all societal groups like women, youth, children, political parties, etc... and engaging them in climate resilience and adaptation activities at national and local levels. Key measures to be applied under this programme include

- Invest in youth as a future decision makers and key stakeholders that will contribute to adaptation to climate change
- Enhancing capacity of MoSD staff to design and deliver climate resilient services to women and the poor
- Enhancing leadership capacity of community-based groups (CBOs) to address climate change
- Developing an inventory of climate resilient traditional techniques in natural resources management in water and agriculture sectors and utilizing traditional knowledge for local adaptation measures.



The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Jordan - 2022



Jordan National Gender-Specific SDGs Indicators (NGSI)

[Jordan National Gender-Specific SDGs Indicators \(NGSI\) | Publications | UN Women – Jordan](#)



Jordan's National Gender-Specific SDGs Indicators (NGSI)

Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
1.1.1 Proportion of population below the international poverty line, by sex, age, employment status and geographical location (urban/rural)
1.2.1 Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age
1.2.2 Proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions
1.3.1 Proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems, by sex, distinguishing children, unemployed persons, older persons, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, newborns, work-injury victims and the poor and the vulnerable
1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services
1.4.2 Proportion of total adult population with secure tenure rights to land, (a) with legally recognized documentation, and (b) who perceive their rights to land as secure, by sex and type of tenure
Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
2.2.3 Prevalence of anaemia in women aged 15 to 49 years, by pregnancy status (percentage)
2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
3.1.1 Maternal mortality ratio
3.1.2 Proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel
3.3.1 Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 uninfected population, by sex, age and key populations
3.4.1 Mortality rate attributed to cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes or chronic respiratory disease
3.4.2 Suicide mortality rate
3.7.1 Proportion of women of reproductive age (aged 15–49 years) who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern methods
3.7.2 Adolescent birth rate (aged 10–14 years; aged 15–19 years) per 1,000 women in that age group
3.8.1 Coverage of essential health services (defined as the average coverage of essential services based on tracer interventions that include reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health, infectious diseases, non-communicable diseases and service capacity and access, among the general and the

- With the adoption of the Minimum Set of Gender Indicators (a set of qualitative and quantitative indicators covering national norms and laws on gender equality and spanning dimensions such as education, employment, health, rights of women and girls, and public life and decision-making) by the Government of Jordan, all gender-related data for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) will be collected in a repository at the Department of Statistics (DOS).
- Developed jointly by UN Women, DOS and the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), this paves the way for the inclusion of 67 gender-related SDG indicators (out of 230 SDG indicators, distributed among 14 of the 17 SDGs) in the action plan for Jordan's National Strategy for Women (2020-2025) and its second Voluntary National Review (VNR) report.
- The Minimum Set of Gender Indicators will support policymakers to inform key decisions and serve as a guide for national production and international compilation of gender statistics, allowing the Government to better track and monitor progress on the SDGs from a gender perspective.

Jordan's National Gender-Specific SDG Indicators include several indicators directly or indirectly related to **climate change, water, natural resources, agriculture, energy and environmental sustainability.**

Water and sanitation

- **6.2.1:** Proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services and handwashing facilities with soap and water.
- **4.a.1:** Proportion of schools with basic drinking water, single-sex sanitation facilities and basic handwashing facilities.
- **1.4.1:** Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services, which implicitly includes water, sanitation and energy.

Land, agriculture and food security

- **1.4.2:** Proportion of the adult population with secure land-tenure rights, disaggregated by sex and type of tenure.
- **2.3.2:** Average income of small-scale food producers, disaggregated by sex.
- **5.a.1:** Proportion of the agricultural population with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land, by sex, and women's share among landowners or rights-holders.
- **5.a.2:** Extent to which the legal framework guarantees women equal rights to land ownership and control.

Energy and climate change

- **7.1.2:** Proportion of the population relying primarily on clean fuels and technology.
- **13.3.1:** Integration of climate mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning into primary, secondary and tertiary curricula.
- **4.7.1:** Integration of education for sustainable development, including gender equality and human rights, into education policies, curricula, teacher training and student assessment.

Sustainable cities, transport and public spaces

- **11.2.1:** Proportion of the population with convenient access to public transport, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.
- **11.7.1:** Average share of urban areas allocated as open public spaces, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.
- **11.7.2:** Proportion of people subjected to physical or sexual harassment, disaggregated by sex, age, disability and place of occurrence.

