



Draft Market Readiness Proposal for Jordan

Preparation of Jordan's Market Readiness Proposal



Agenda - Introduction

1 - Introduction

- 2 Process
- 3 Context
- 4 Activities during 1st Implementation Phase
- 5 Organisation, consultation, communication and engagement
- 6 Closing remarks





Jordan can show the world that <u>it is possible</u> to transform its economy in a manner that is compatible with climate change priorities

- Jordan recognises that climate change is one of the most important global issues.
- Climate change is one of Jordan's national priorities, and we have shown vision and leadership in this field.
- As Jordan develops, we are committed to including the principles of climate change mitigation in this growth.
 - Jordan imports 96% of its energy, which is fossil fuel based.
 - This energy contributes to 70% of our total GHG emissions.
 - Jordan's situation is typical of its neighbouring countries in this region.



With the help of the PMR, we believe Jordan can serve as a regional and global example of how to develop market and institutional readiness for climate mitigation, in the small country context.



PMR support is needed to provide the framework and capacity to turn this vision to action.

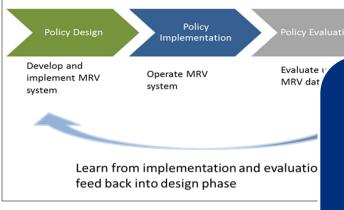


Strong laws and policies exist, but a framework for tracking, monitoring and enforcement is lacking. This is inhibiting:

- Effective climate policy making and target setting
- Climate financing and coordination to deliver scaled mitigation activities.

Constrained private sector:

- The "missing middle" sized companies
- Limited capacity to access and provide traditional financing, let alone climate financing.



The PMR can support Jordan to:

- unlock the potential of the private sector
- Cause lasting change in Jordan's approach to policy making and financing



Jordan is breaking new ground in their approach to PMR.



Key principles

Realism: "Walk before we can run"

Collaboration: rely on a cross section of stakeholders

Pragmatism: Piloting and capitalise on ongoing work

Build enduring change.

Innovative approach to PMR

Jordan is <u>currently</u> a small emitter, at a very early stage of market readiness.

Our approach to PMR:

- •Capacity building of the private sector, targeting foundational activities, and public sector financing institutions (PFIs) to stimulate the project pipeline.
- Cross sectoral and inter-ministerial involvement is a key feature of institutional components



Agenda - Process



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Jordan has got here today thanks to the numerous stakeholders who supported us throughout this process.



Stakeholder involvement

- Over 70 people
- Over 25 organisations

- NCCC
- PMR Board
- Technical working group

Government MoEnv MEMR MWI MOMA GAM MOF	DOS EMRC Jordan Met Department JEF JREEEF NEPCO	Donors USAID GIZ EBRD UNDP AFD GGGI
Trade Association EDAMA Jordan Chamber of JCI JU WEEC		Others NERC JRES RSS

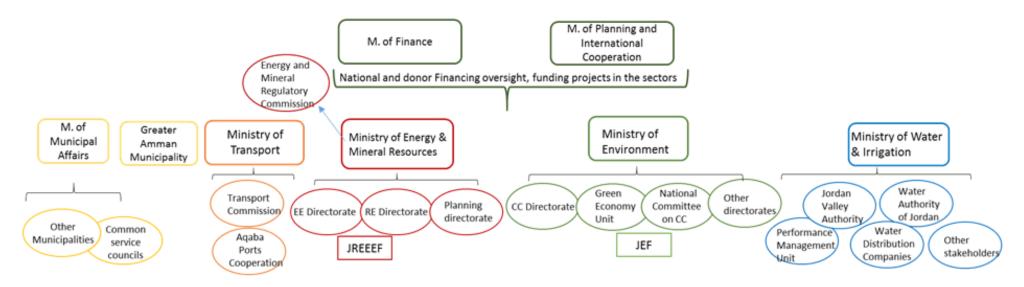


World bank and external reviewers



Stakeholder engagement led us to choose a scaled crediting mechanism





- Instruments such as carbon taxes were not considered politically or socio-economically feasible.
- ETS is technically not relevant, as Jordan has a small industrial base.
- MRP builds towards is 'scaled up crediting'



Agenda - Context



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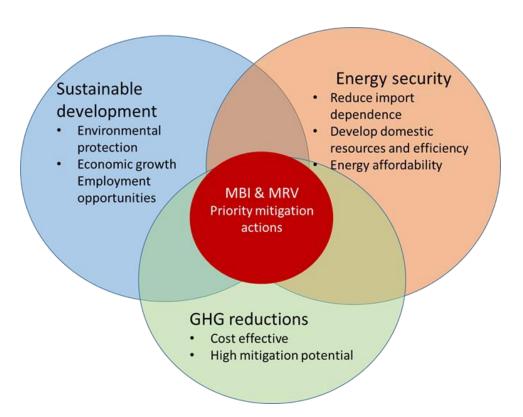
3 - Context

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Ambitious strategies and key institutions exist. However, these require the right tools and capacity in order to plan and finance scaled mitigation activities





Challenges:

- Lessons learnt through CDM: Jordan needs robust frameworks for monitoring and reviewing
- Technical capacity: new data initiatives need time to mature
- Fragmentation and lack of coordination of government and donor initiatives



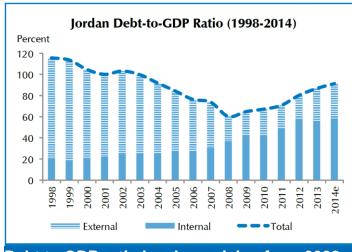
Delivering scaled mitigation activities requires unlocking the potential of a growing private sector, struggling to finance itself.



- Private sector: RE/EE developers & the banking community
- Economic structure: services sector driven, missing SMEs companies
- RE and EE market:
 - Good incentives and signals exist, but need time to mature.
 - Players include a small but growing number of IPPs and ESPs

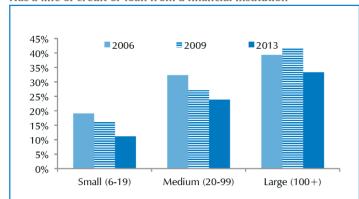
The financing challenge:

- Increasing debt to GDP ratio, high public debt
- Lower access to credit is affecting small enterprises most.
- Lack of familiarity and technical capacity in private sector
- Public sector funds can play an important role
- Large number of international donors, playing a very significant role



Debt to GDP ratio has been rising from 2008

Has a line of credit or loan from a financial institution



Access to credit has been worsening, especially for small firms



Agenda - Activities during 1st Implementation Phase

- 1- Introduction
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4 - Activities during 1st Implementation Phase

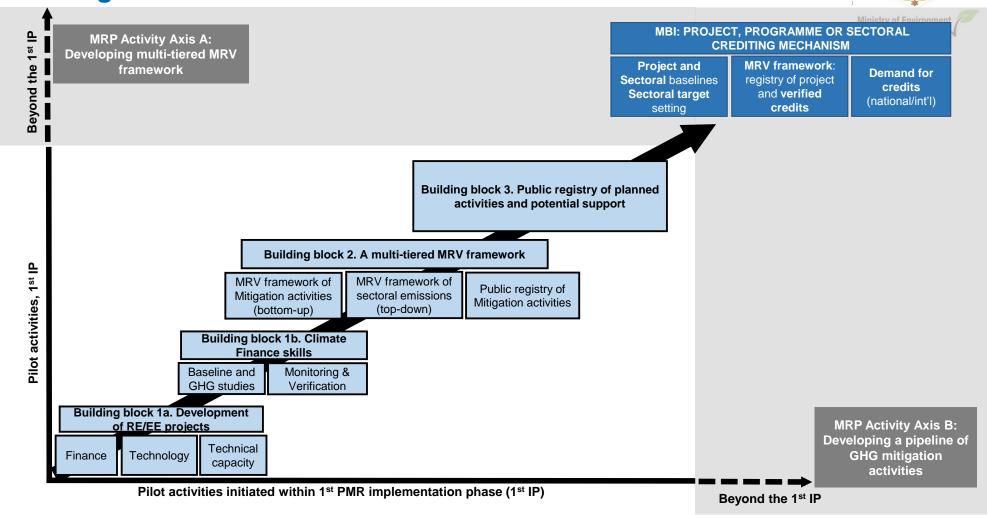
- Building block 1a. Development of RE/EE projects
- Building block 1b. Climate Finance skills
- Building block 2. A multi-tiered MRV framework
- Building block 3. Public registry of planned activities and potential support
- How it all fits together: case study of energy efficiency project in water pumping stations
- 5 Organisation, consultation, communication and engagement
- 6 Closing remarks





The vision: Jordan is embarking on a long journey toward a crediting mechanism.





- Long term aim: readiness for a Crediting Mechanism
- Very early stage readiness: work will continue well beyond 1st IP
- The first step will be to enable access to Results Based Financing.



Guide to phasing and priorities of activities and aims



Aims

Short term: 3 years - during 1st IP

Medium term: 3-10 years (and may begin in 1st IP)

Long term: Beyond 10 years

All short term aims are expected to be achieved at the end of the 1st IP, and some of the medium term aims may also be delivered.

Priority of activities

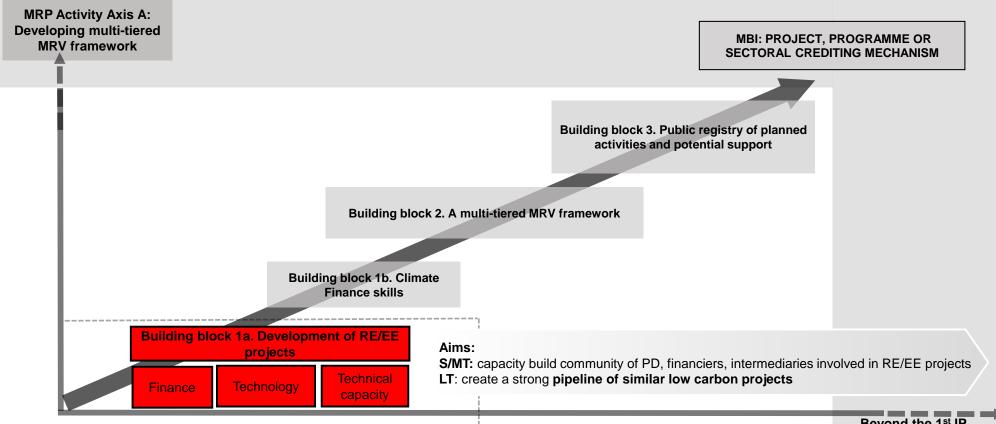
Priority of activities is indicated by their phasing within the 1st IP

High	Activities initiated Y1-2 of 1st IP				
Medium	Activities initiated Y2-3 of 1st IP				
Low	Activities initiated Y3 of 1st IP				



Zooming in on Building Block 1a. Development of renewable energy and energy efficiency projects





Finance: Enabling access to finance by working with project developers and financers is the focus of MRP activities. (Technology and general capacity building are not). Key activities:

- B1. Forum for Low Carbon Investment
- B2. Capacity building of JEF and JREEEF
- B3. Review and recommendation of the PPP and REEE Laws

Beyond the 1st IP

MRP Activity Axis B: Developing a pipeline of GHG mitigation activities



Financing of RE/EE projects is constrained by a lack of capacity and familiarity of project developers and financiers



Challenges	Activities in 1 st PMR IP	Aims - short, medium, long term		
 Financiers lack familiarity and perceived RE/EE projects as high risk, Lack of technical capacity to prepare and evaluate project proposals. Legal ambiguity for private sector involvement in RE 	 B1. Forum for Low Carbon Investment B2. Capacity building of PFIs – JREEEF and JEF. B3. Remove legal barriers to private sector participation in RE projects. 	 S - MT: Engagement key stakeholders Capacity building Catalyse investment LT: strong pipeline of RE/EE projects 		

Principles:

- Start from the basics
- Private sector driven.
- Pragmatic: Capitalise on and collaborate with existing initiatives
- Maximise potential of PFIs



PMR activities will support pipeline development by focusing on challenges to project finance and removing potential legal barriers



	B1. Forum for Low Carbon investment	B3. Review and recommendation of the PPP and REEE Laws			
 Forum for knowledge exchange and training Training programme to be delivered by experts within the community. Tendered out to private sector . 		 Review apparent contradiction of rules governing the submission of project proposals by IPPs in the REEE Law and the PPP law. Recommendation for amendment, if necessary 			
B 14 404 B					
Priority 1 st IP	High	High			
Outputs 1st IP	 High Establish the forum, identify capacity building, specify training programme, 1 training workshop 	Review and recommendation of amendment to law if required.			



Given their potential to catalyse investment in mitigation activities, capacity building of <u>public financing institutions is a priority</u>

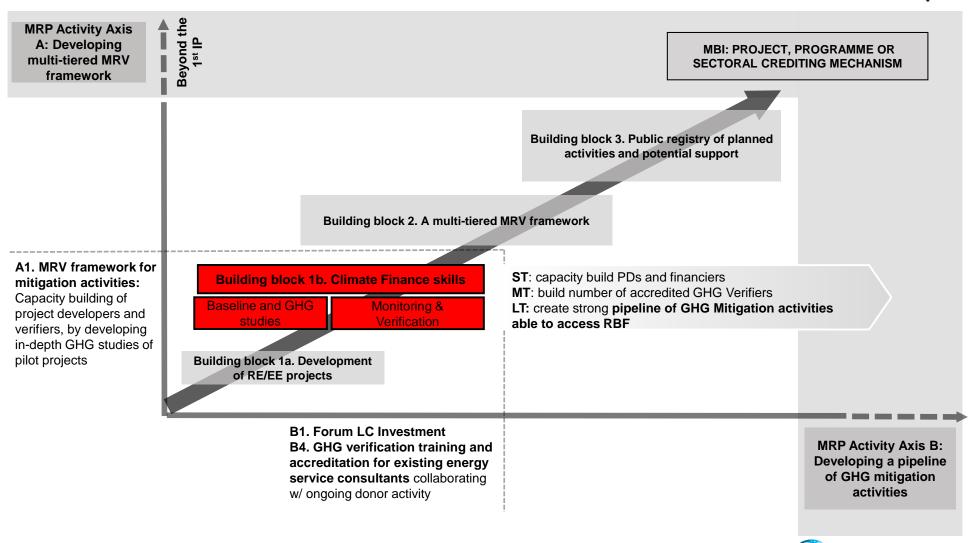


	B2. Capacity building of JREEEF – Jordan RE and EE fund	B2. Capacity building of JEF – Jordan Environment Fund			
Description of activities	 Support for compliance with MRV requirements, pilot projects. Accreditation to the Green Climate Fund Fundraising support 	 Organisational development plan Operational support MRV requirements Fundraising 			
Priority 1 st IP High		High			
Priority 1st IP	High	High			
Outputs 1st IP	 Establish and test MRV frameworks and procedures, with a pilot project. Development of plan for accreditation readiness and fund raising 	 Business development plan Fund raising plan Support a project funding round. 			



Zooming in on Building Block 1b. Developing climate finance skills







Accessing <u>results based climate finance</u> is also constrained by a lack of capacity and familiarity of stakeholders



Challenges	Activities in 1 st PMR IP	Aims - short, medium, long term			
 Lack of technical capacity Limited availability of verifiers. Lack of a credible reference for RE and EE projects, to minimise risks. 	B1. Forum for low carbon investment B4. GHG verification training and accreditation for existing energy service consultants A1. MRV framework for mitigation activities	ST: capacity build of stakeholders MT: increase number of accredited GHG Verifiers LT: create strong pipeline of GHG mitigation projects, accessing results based climate finance (RBF)			

Principles:

- Private sector led
- Collaborative
- Pragmatic: pilot projects for capacity building
- Replicable and scalable



PMR Activities will build climate finance skills to enable access and flow of RBF, subject to demand for this

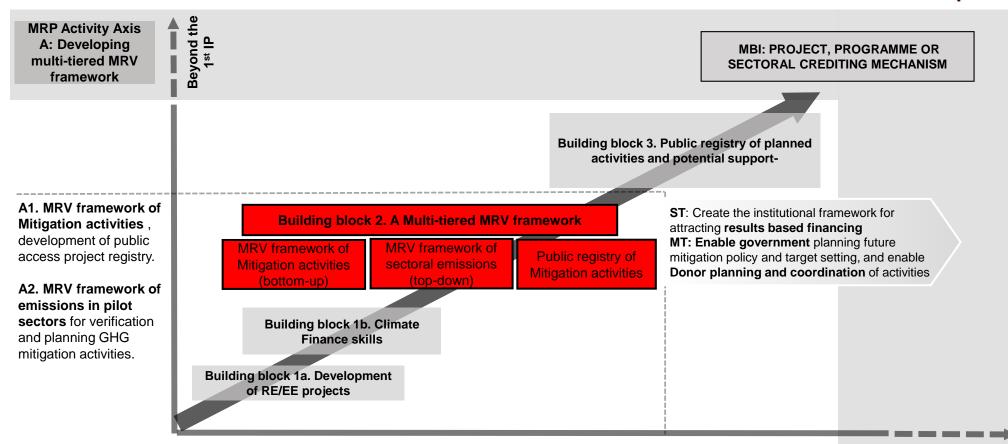


	B1. Forum for Low Carbon investment – Climate Finance Skills	B4. GHG verification training and accreditation for existing energy service consultants	A1. MRV framework for mitigation activities
Description of activities	As before. The forum will allow knowledge exchange and training on climate finance topics, subject to interest from stakeholders.	Collaborate with ongoing training and accreditation programmes for energy service providers (USAID) to specify and deliver GHG verification training and accreditation	Capacity building of stakeholder through GHG studies of pilot projects
Priority 1 st IP	Medium	Low	High
Outputs 1 st IP		Scoping and test demandDesign of programme.	Identify candidatesArrange work shadowing of pilot projects
Outputs subsequent phases		Execution of training and accreditation programme.	Replication in subsequent pilot projects.



Zooming in on Building Block 2. A multi-tiered MRV framework





MRP Activity Axis B: Developing a pipeline of GHG mitigation activities



Limited institutional and technical capacity challenge policy making for scaled mitigation activities, and access to results based financing





Challenges	Activities in 1 st PMR IP	Aims - short, medium, long term
 Monitoring and planning CC policy and mitigation activities Reviewing and planning future policy Fragmentation and lack of coordination Effectiveness of support is 	A1. MRV framework for mitigation activities (bottom up), and public project registry of mitigation activities. A2. MRV framework of	 ST: Strengthen institutional capacity Create the institutional framework for RBF Increase inter-ministerial collaboration MT: Enable review and effective planning of mitigation policy and target setting
 unclear Mainstreaming and interministerial collaboration Tracking RBF impact 	sectoral emissions in key mitigation sectors (top down).	 Enable donor planning and coordination LT: Support the delivery of conditional INDC targets, and support demonstration of achievement of unconditional targets

Principles:

- Building lasting change
- Realism
- Pragmatism: pilot projects and capitalise on existing initiatives
- Scalable
- Collaborative



A multi-tiered MRV framework will track mitigation activities and emissions, essential for government and donor planning, accessing RBF and delivering scaled mitigation activities.

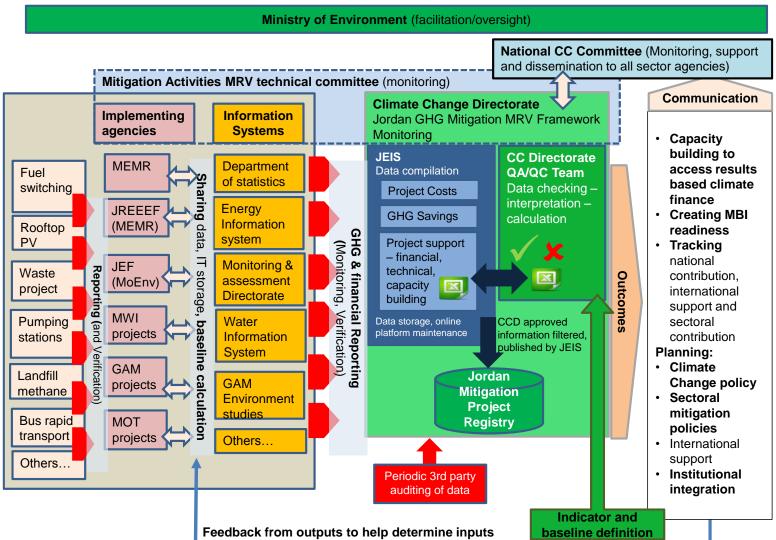


B5. Public access registry of planned mitigation activities and climate support Matching aggregated projects to support: enable delivery of scaled mitigation activities National policy planning: **Donor planning:** Potential Support Planned Mitigation Activities (technical, RBF, capacity building) Data outputs: Cost effectiveness and GHG savings of projects Sectoral emissions and baselines Verification of GHG savings achieved A2. MRV of Emissions in key sectors (Sector level – top down) A1. MRV of Mitigation Activities & public Project level skills to access results based climate finance registry of projects (Project level - bottom up)



An ambitious, cross sectoral and inter-ministerial MRV framework is envisaged.







MRV frameworks for mitigation activities and of sectoral emissions are necessary and complementary components of effective mitigation policy making.

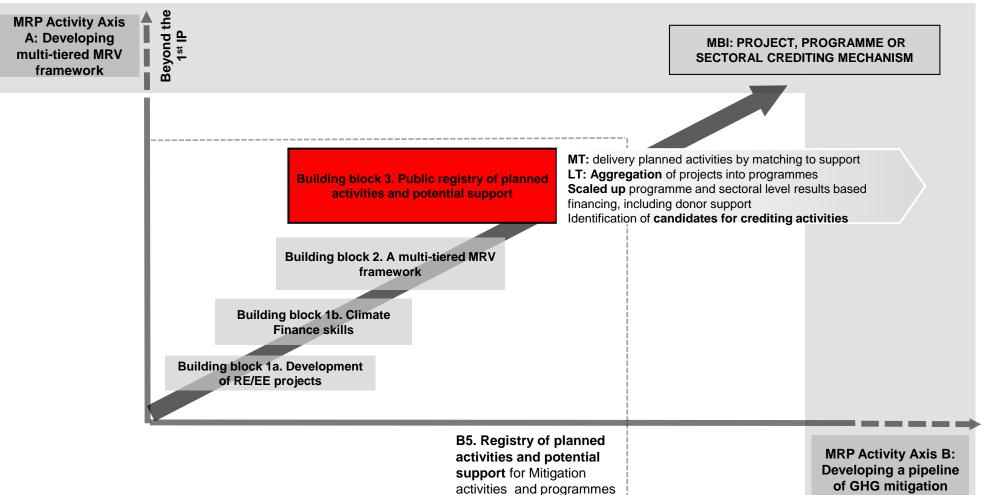


A1. MRV framework for mitigation activities (bottom up)		A2. MRV framework for sectoral emissions (top down)			
Description of activities	 Institutional framework: Monitoring: MoEnv Monitoring and reporting: implementing agencies Reporting and verification at project level MoEnv national policy planning Published through project registry 	 Institutional framework : Monitoring of emissions: MoEnv Reporting: sectoral data initiatives Conversion and verification of data by MoEnv Tracking mitigation progress, target setting 			
Priority 1st IP	High	High			
Outputs 1 st IP	 Creation of institutional frameworks and procedures Capacity building at institutional and project level Established project registry 	 Creation of institutional framework and IT infrastructure Capacity building Support governmental planning 			
Outputs subsequent phases	 Legal enforcement of framework Testing Continued capacity building Widening of stakeholders and projects Data analysis for planning 	 Legal enforcement of framework Testing Enhanced IT solutions Expanding the scope Governmental planning support 			



Zooming in on Building Block 3. Public registry of planned activities and potential support







activities

In the longer term, the ambition is to create a platform allowing the matching of planned mitigation activities with international support.





Challenges	Activities in 1 st PMR IP	Aims - short, medium, long term		
 Fragmentation and lack of coordination Lack of transparency of impact Small scale project based planning and financing Mapping potential support 	B5. Registry of planned activities and potential support for Mitigation activities and programmes	 MT: enable delivery of planned projects by matching to support LT: Aggregating projects to enable scaled financing and programme/sectoral mitigation activities Identify candidates for crediting activities 		

Principles:

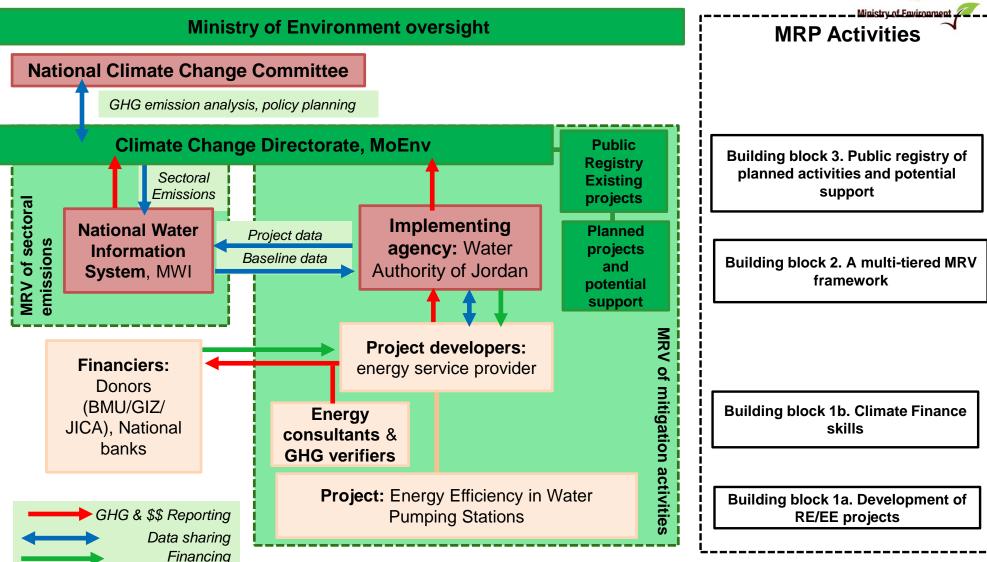
- Collaboration
- Pragmatism: capitalise on ongoing activities.

	B5. Registry of planned activities and potential support		
Description of activities	 Collate planned project and potential support data Publish on public project registry 		
Priority 1st IP	Low		
Outputs 1 st IP	 Engaging key stakeholders and mapping projects and support Extension of existing IT platforms 		
Outputs subsequent phases	 Publicising the registry Government planning Identify candidate - aggregation and scaled up financing 		



How it all fits together: case study of energy efficiency project in water pumping stations







Agenda - Organisation, consultation, communication and engagement



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A cross section of public bodies are ready to contribute to the success of the 1st IP, which will also engage a number of private sector stakeholders.



- MoEnv and NCCC
 - Overall responsibility for implementation of the PMR programme
 - CCD owner of the MRV Framework
- JEF and JREEEF
 - Technical oversight of their own MRV Framework
 - Capacity building and technical assistance
- Reporting units in the MRV Frameworks
 - Eg. JREEEF, JEF, DOS, MEMR, MWI, GAM
- Coordinators of the Registry of Planned Projects and Potential Support
 - MOPIC, MOF
- Engage with:
 - Donors (eg USAID EuropeAid EBRD......)
 - Financiers (eg Central Bank , banking associations Microfinance)
 - Project developers (eg Energy Service Providers, Jordan Chamber of Industry)
 - Intermediaries (NERC, RSS..)
 - RE and EE associations (EDAM JRES..)
- Total contribution in kind \$700k



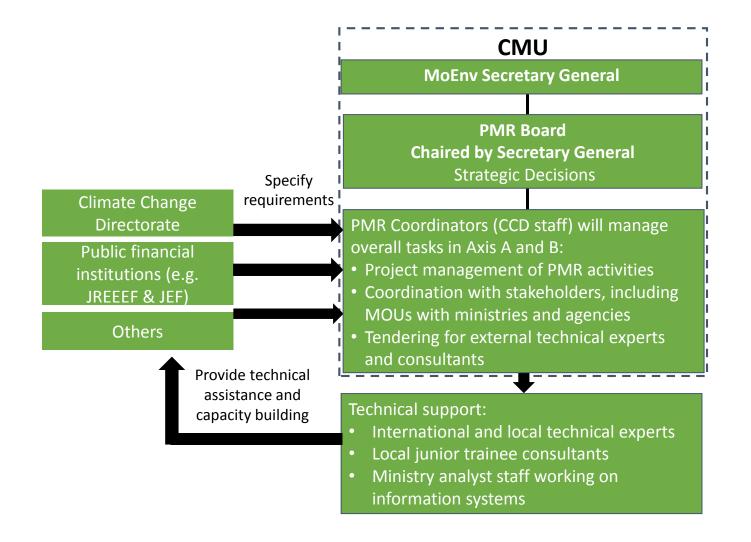
To ensure efficient use of PMR resources, activities in 1st IP capitalise on ongoing activities and seek enduring change by building stakeholder capacity and laying the groundwork for lasting frameworks

	Year	1	١	'ear 2	١	/ear 3	Next Implementaion Phase
Axis A activities: addressing institutional and technical challenges							
A1 and A2: Developing an MRV system for Mitigation Projects and	an MRV s	ysten	of S	ectoral e	missic	ons in k	key sectors
1. Design of institutional framework for the MRV system							
2. Setting up MRV systems: institutional framework							
3. Implementation of the MRV system: capacity building, technical assistance and IT resources							
4. Delivery of key outputs							
Axis B activities: addressing market challenges							
B1. Capacity building for JEF and JREEEF							
B2. Forum for Climate Finance							
B3. Review and recommendation of the PPP and REEE Laws							
B3. GHG verification training for existing energy service consultants				_			
B4. Registry of planned projects and potential support							



The CMU will manage the efficient delivery of programme, coordinating with stakeholders and ensuring they have the support required.







Agenda - closing remarks



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Jordan: leading regional Climate Change action and pioneering approaches to PMR.



Jordan has shown great vision and is leading Climate Change policy making on a regional level.

However, PMR support is needed to provide the framework and capacity to turn this vision to action, by:

- Strengthening the capacity to plan, track and deliver mitigation activities
- Maximizing potential co-benefits
- Enabling access to results based financing.

Through its focus on private sector stimulus and foundational activities, Jordan is taking a new approach to PMR.

Jordan can show the world that <u>it is possible</u> to transform its economy in a manner that is compatible with climate change priorities.

We believe Jordan can serve as a <u>regional and global example</u> of how to develop market and institutional readiness for climate mitigation, in **the small country context.**

