

# Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

## COUNTRY ECOFACT SHEET

<b>BIODIVERSITY</b>	
<i>Jordan is located at the crossroads of three continents featuring richness of biodiversity with distinguished vegetation associations—bringing together mosaics of stunning landscapes marked by the existence of the Rift Valley.</i>	
<b>Biogeographic influences</b>	- Mediterranean - Irano-Turanian - Saharo-Arabian - Sudanian
Vegetation cover	13 plant associations
Flora & Fauna (terrestrial and marine)	4,000 species
Flora / Vascular Plants	2,622 (≈1% of world flora)
Endemic	100
<a href="#">IUCN Red List</a>	1,072
<b>Fauna /Animals</b>	<b>644</b>
<a href="#">Mammal</a>	85
Fish	348
Soft Corals	120
Hard Corals	151
<b>LAND CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT</b>	
<i>Designated protected areas account for 5% of the Kingdom’s surface area—representing twice the average area of reserves in the whole Middle East Region—and above the 4% target designated in the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2015-2020). The country is working on the designation of Aqaba Marine Protected Area distinguished by its coral reefs and stretching over 7 km along the 27 km Aqaba total shoreline.</i>	
<a href="#">Nature Reserves</a>	11
<b>Total Surface Areas</b>	<b>2,909.6 km<sup>2</sup></b>
Upcoming nationally designated (6 sites) <sup>1</sup>	≈1,753.0 km <sup>2</sup>
<a href="#">UNESCO Biosphere Reserves</a>	2
<a href="#">RAMSAR Sites</a>	2
<a href="#">Important Plant Areas</a>	12
<a href="#">Important Bird Areas</a>	27
<a href="#">UNESCO World Heritage Sites</a>	4 [Cultural Sites] /1 [Mixed Site]
<a href="#">Botanic Garden</a>	1[Royal Botanic Garden/Tell Ar-umman]

<sup>1</sup> Aqaba Mountains, Bayer, Qatar, Abu Rukbah, Shubak, Rajel.

MULTILATERAL ENVIRONMENTAL AGREEMENTS [MEAs]	
<i>Jordan is party to 16 conventions and protocols including the MEAs-Biodiversity Cluster and the MEAs-Chemical Cluster—in addition to the Climate Change Convention and associated agreements.</i>	
Biodiversity cluster	Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) Treaty of Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals Convention on the Protection of Marine Pollution by Preventing the Disposal of Waste and other Materials RAMSAR Convention on Wetlands Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
Chemical cluster	Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol to Protect the Ozone Layer Minamata Convention on Mercury Basel Convention on the Control of Hazardous Wastes and Their Transfer across the Border Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Approval of the Transfer of Hazardous Chemicals Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POP's) International Convention for the Reduction of Pollution from Ships
<a href="#">Climate Change</a>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) Kyoto Protocol on Climate Change Paris Agreement on Climate Change
CLIMATE CHANGE AND GREEN GROWTH	
<i>Jordan is far more affected by climate change than it contributes—Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) emissions are negligible when compared to emissions caused by developed countries. The Country's estimated bulk share of GHGs is 20 million tons/year—representing only around 0.06% of the global total emissions.</i>	
Greenhouse Gases Emissions	
<a href="#">Reduction</a>	<b>14%</b> by 2030 <b>12.5%</b> of which is conditional upon availability of finance and enhanced support from developed countries.
National policy instruments	
NDCs Action Plan & Projects	
	Total <b>77</b> measures:

	23 mitigation measures 54 adaptation measures
	Prioritized 35 projects (2021-2024)
	Revised and updated NDCs to be finalized by the first quarter of 2021.
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Project	Protocol ratified in 2007 4 Projects registered
Joint Implementation Project	N/A
Adaptation Plan Project	2 Projects (1-national, 1-regional)
Climate change policy and instruments	
<a href="#">The National Climate Change Policy (CCP) of the HKJ 2013-2020</a>	Upcoming updated CCP 2020-2030
<a href="#">Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system</a>	Climate Change By-law 2019
<a href="#">National Adaptation Plan</a>	Upcoming version
<a href="#">National Green Growth Plan for Jordan (NGGP)<sup>2</sup> 2017</a>	6 priority areas [See footnote 1]
<a href="#">Green Growth National Action Plan 2021-2025 (GGNAP)<sup>3</sup></a>	Endorsed by the Cabinet of Ministers 86 actions [See footnote 2]
	Investment projects and environment enabling actions—53 of which contribute to climate action
National Reports	
Biennial Report	<a href="#">Jordan First Updated Biennial Report to the UNFCCC (2017)</a>
	1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> reports submitted to UNFCCC
	Upcoming 4 <sup>th</sup> report
<p><b>NATIONAL POLICY INSTRUMENTS AND TOOLS</b></p> <p><i>Jordan strives to meet MEAs requirements through the adoption of their strategic objectives and targets, the update of its national action plans and the monitoring and reporting to MEAs secretariats. The Kingdom has been proactive in developing instruments and tools for their implementation and in establishing partnerships in the region on several projects to meet the CBD and the UNCCD requirements.</i></p>	
<b>Strategies and Action Plans</b>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	70% of the national targets aligned with Aichi Targets embedded in the <a href="#">NBSAP</a> 2015-2019 were met 1 <sup>st</sup> , 2 <sup>nd</sup> , 3 <sup>rd</sup> , 4 <sup>th</sup> , 5 <sup>th</sup> , 6 <sup>th</sup> <a href="#">National Report</a>
<b>Desertification</b>	<a href="#">The Aligned National Action Plan</a> to Combat Desertification in Jordan 2015-2020

<sup>2</sup> NGCP presents a Roadmap towards the gradual transition into green growth. It includes 6 priority areas: energy, water, waste, transport, agriculture, and tourism.

<sup>3</sup> The GGNAP can support NDC action plan and adaptation plan, and many of them contribute to achieving our sustainable development goals. GGNAP accounts for preserving natural assets; environmental resources and biodiversity, sustainable economic growth, contributing to the social dimension through reducing poverty and unemployment, enhancing resources efficiency, and to climate change adaptation and mitigation.

	<a href="#">National voluntary LDN targets</a>
<b>Legislations</b>	
<b>Environmental laws</b>	
	<a href="#">Environment Protection Law (2017)</a>
	<a href="#">Framework Law of Waste Management (2020)</a>
<b>By-laws</b>	
	Climate Change By-law of 2019, including <b>14</b> other by-laws and <b>22</b> Regulations and Guidelines enforced by the Jordanian Ministry of Environment.
<b>RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</b>	
<i>Successful land conservation and management schemes put Jordan on the international conservation map—attracting significant international funding and support extended to both government and major national NGOs. The following figures represent the period 1992-2020.</i>	
<b>National</b>	
<b>GEF</b>	
<b>Trust Fund</b>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	93,164,398 US\$
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>	70,182,008 US\$
<b>Climate Change</b>	242,651,690 US\$
<b>International Waters</b>	34,476,000 US\$
<b>Land degradation</b>	44,348,555 US\$
<b>Concept Approved/Full Project under revision</b>	30,000,000 US\$
<b>Multifocal Areas</b>	439,971,226 US\$
<b>Persistent Organic Pollutants</b>	4,006,200 US\$
<b>Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)</b>	7,516,020 US\$
<b>Other Funds</b>	
<a href="#">Green Climate Fund</a> [3 projects]	67,400,000 US\$
Readiness Support	960,000 US\$
Adaptation Fund	25,500,000 US\$
Climate Change Fund	4,000,000 US\$
Clean Development Mechanism (CDM)	1,100,000 US\$
<b>Regional</b>	
<b>GEF</b>	
<b>Trust Fund</b>	
<b>Biodiversity</b>	577,671,199 US\$
<b>Climate Change</b>	1,646,895,224 US\$
<b>Chemicals and Waste</b>	N/A
<b>International Waters</b>	158,909,939 US\$
<b>Land Degradation</b>	481,394,808 US\$
<b>Multifocal Areas</b>	419,774,501 US\$
<b>Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF)</b>	20,463,559 US\$

**PARTICIPATORY SCHEMES**

*Jordan mobilized participatory approaches through non-governmental and other types of Civil Society Organizations. There are 100 registered environmental NGOs in Jordan, some of the most active are shown below.*

<b>Non-Governmental Organizations</b>	The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature ( <a href="#">RSCN</a> ) The Royal Botanic Garden ( <a href="#">RBG</a> ) Jordan Royal Marine Conservation Society of Jordan ( <a href="#">JREDS</a> ) Jordan Environment Society ( <a href="#">JES</a> )
<b>Women Communities</b>	Arab Group for the Protection of Nature ( <a href="#">APN</a> ) Dibeen for Environmental Development ( <a href="#">DED</a> )

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