



PRE-CONCEPT FOR A REGIONAL PROJECT/PROGRAMME

PART I: PROJECT/PROGRAMME INFORMATION

Title of Project/Programme:	Increasing the resilience of displaced persons (DPs) to climate change-related water challenges in urban host settlements
Countries:	Lebanon, Jordan
Thematic Focal Area ¹ :	Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems
Type of Implementing Entity:	Multilateral
Implementing Entity:	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
Executing Entities:	Lebanon: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Energy and Water; Ministry of Social affairs; Line departments in Zahle Jordan: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation; Line departments in Irbid and Mafraq
Amount of Financing Requested:	USD 14 million

Project / Programme Background and Context

Problem: Most urban settlements in the Mashreq (and MENA) region suffer from water challenges – which are compounded by a combination of rapid influx of DPs and climate change impacts.

The Mashreq region is already experiencing the impacts of climate change, with temperatures expected to continue to rise and rainfall to decline, leading to more frequent and longer droughts.² According to the World Bank,³ the Arab region, including Jordan and Lebanon, suffer from 'chronic water scarcity. In Jordan, water demand distinctly exceeds supply as water availability per capita has declined significantly, from 3,600 m³ per capita in 1946 to only 145 m³ in 2008.⁴ This will make some areas unliveable, reduce agriculture lands and put more pressure on already scarce water resources, potentially increasing displacement, the continuous risk of social unrest and conflicts and migration to host settlements already struggling to provide basic services. In fact, water demand in Lebanon increased 28 percent between 2011 and 2017, which is directly linked to the Syrian crisis.⁵

In recent years, millions of people have been displaced and migrated from Syria.⁶ Lebanon and Jordan are among the top DP host countries: Lebanon is the third largest hosting country in the world (and first if compared to the size of its national population) and Jordan the seventh.⁷ Although some moved to camps, most (85 percent in Lebanon⁸ and 70 percent Jordan) settle in cities, often in informal communities. This movement is impossible to stop as people search for security, livelihood opportunities and a decent life. Unfortunately, due to lack of planning and resources, many find themselves in communities that lack basic infrastructure and services, of which water challenges are

¹ Thematic areas are: Food security; Disaster risk reduction and early warning systems; Transboundary water management; Innovation in adaptation finance.

² <http://geoagro.icarda.org/en/cms/category/maps/4/regional>

³ World Bank (2012) Adaptation to a Changing Climate in the Arab Countries

⁴ MWI (Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan) (2009): Water for Life. Jordan's Water Strategy.

⁵ Lebanon crisis response plan 2017-2020

⁶ The Syrian Arab Republic is the biggest sending country of refugees registered by UNHCR in the world (5.5 million out of a total of 18.5 million - UN-Habitat 2018. Migration and inclusive cities: A guide for Arab city leaders

⁷ UN-Habitat 2018. Migration and inclusive cities: A guide for Arab city leaders

⁸ Lebanon crisis response plan 2017-2020

seen as a major problem,⁹ often leading to health and livelihood issues, social unrest and further migration.¹⁰ Moreover, the majority of DPs from Syrian live under the poverty line.¹¹

Need: The scale and nature of the Syrian crisis and climate change challenges in Mashreq (and MENA) region requires a shift in development approach - a need for better and more effective regional, national and local programming focused on addressing resource scarcity issues in cities exacerbated by both the influx of DPs and climate change impacts.¹² For an overview of needs, see annex 1.

As most DPs live in cities, solutions focused on their needs and negative climate change impacts must target host cities and towns.¹³ The shift from a focus on camps to cities and towns means changing the paradigm for how humanitarian and development agencies work with DPs. Instead of providing stand-alone solutions to DPs in camps or rural areas, the challenge is to support host communities to adapt / scale up existing services, shelter and jobs to meet the needs of both the original residents and DPs,¹⁴ considering the impacts of climate change, especially increasing water challenges, on these services.

Target area:

- Type 2 DPs host cities: cities under widespread stress from displaced persons – which significantly impacted the overall absorption capacity, including urban systems and services such as water supply (exacerbated by climate change), sanitation, education, and health services.¹⁵
 - o Lebanon: Zahle and surrounding 3-4 municipalities with focus on poorest / informal communities with large number of DPs
 - o Jordan: Irbid and Mafraq with focus on poorest / informal communities with large number of DPs

Figure 1: typology of settlements¹⁶



Target groups:

- DPs as main vulnerable group within host cities¹⁷ with consideration of gender (women, girls, boys and men), youth and people with specific needs (e.g. disabled).

⁹ See Jordan and Lebanon INDCs and Lebanon crisis response plan 2017-2020

¹⁰ <https://video.ecc-platform.org/videos/links-between-migration-and-climate-change>

¹¹ UN 3RP: Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2018-2019.

¹² World Bank et al (2017, policy note September 14): Refugees in the middle east. Bringing an urban lens to the forced displacement challenge

¹³ Idem page 21

¹⁴ Idem

¹⁵ Idem

¹⁶ Idem

¹⁷ In line with Jordan NAP

Project / Programme Objectives

Challenges / objectives	Development approach applicable to refugee crisis and climate change context
1. Increasing institutional resilience of cities in a regional context: Managing urban risks and vulnerabilities and managing rapid urbanization and city's physical form	<p>Collecting evidence and developing an integrated development approach to regional migration / DPs crisis and climate change challenges: regional and sectoral studies, monitoring and planning</p> <p>Forward-looking / pro-active urban and land use planning: planning for future influx of people and climate change impacts in an integrated manner (that allows for coordinated investment in infrastructure and services).</p>
2. Enhance ownership of citizens and livelihood support: Bridging the divide city and fostering inclusion and creating jobs and supporting livelihoods	<p>Citizen engagement: minimizing risks to social tensions through citizen engagement and enhancing opportunities for social exchange between host-city inhabitants and DPs</p> <p>Livelihood support: providing livelihood support such as skill building, training, and access to finance to build people's self-reliance</p>
3. Increase community-level resilience to water scarcity: Improving living conditions and expanding the coverage and quality of basic infrastructure services	<p>Settlement upgrading: Area-based approach for upgrading basic services that also provides opportunity to target people living in the area for complementary social, economic and other interventions</p> <p>Infrastructure and services projects: Expanding and strengthening infrastructure and services that are strained and/ or damaged with an aim to expand coverage and improve quality of services.</p>
4. Improve policies and plans to increase urban resilience (in the region)	Improvement of policies and plans by developing a 'regional' DPs and climate change management and monitoring approach and model for type 2 cities and by considering gender and climate change in (regional) migration policies and strategies and the other way around.

Project / Programme Components and Financing

Project/Programme Components	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Countries	Amount (US\$) (very rough estimations)
1. Managing urban risks and vulnerabilities and managing rapid urbanization and city's physical form	City-level and regional Institutional capacity to manage both urban climate change risks / vulnerabilities and influx of DPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regional emergency action plan for urban drought management - Urban land use plans for target cities (considering DPs influx and climate change impacts) - Trainings provided at city and national level. 	Lebanon, Jordan	2 million
2. Citizen engagement and livelihood support	Community-level ownership and livelihood skill building enhanced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Providing community-level platforms for social exchange and research-based discussions - Community level skill building, trainings and plans developed 	Lebanon, Jordan	1,5 million

		for constructing and maintaining resilient water systems		
3. Resilient water service sub-projects at community level	Expanded coverage and quality of innovative, cost-effective water supply techniques and services in target communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - X number of water collection / harvesting systems - X number of waste water reuse facilities - X number of water saving technologies introduced 	Lebanon, Jordan	7,1 million
4. Improvement of policies and plans and knowledge management	Improved policies and plans to increase urban resilience (in the region)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 'Regional' DPs and climate change management and monitoring approach and model for (type 2) cities, to feed into 3RP programming - Mainstreaming of gender and climate change considerations in DPs-related policies and strategies - Mainstreaming of gender considerations and the interest of vulnerable group (migrants) in climate change policies and strategies - Lessons learned collected and shared regionally 	Lebanon, Jordan (and other countries in the region)	1 million
5. Total components				11,677.420
6. Project/Programme Execution cost				1,225.806
7. Total Project/Programme Cost				12,903,226
8. Project/Programme Cycle Management Fee charged by the Implementing Entity				1,096,774
Amount of Financing Requested				14,000,000

Project Duration: 4 years

PART II: PROJECT / PROGRAMME JUSTIFICATION

Project components and the regional and innovative approach

As mentioned above, there is a need for better and more effective regional, national and local programming focused on addressing water challenges in 'host' cities exacerbated by both the influx of DPs and climate change impacts. There is an opportunity to do this in the region (i.e. Lebanon and Jordan, but also Turkey, Iraq and Egypt) through an existing single planning and resource framework called 3RP (i.e. Regional, Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019). This project will work with ministries in Lebanon and Jordan responsible for 3RP coordination, other 3RP partners and ministries responsible for climate change and water resources, to develop an integrated development approach focused on addressing water challenges in cities, exacerbated by both the influx of DPs and climate change impacts. Apart from the WASH sector, the project will also foster cooperation between Jordan and Lebanon in other sectors of the 3RP through enhancing coordination between the relevant ministries. This will be done through the development of a 'regional' DPs and climate change management and monitoring approach and model for (type 2) cities (by understanding drivers, pressures, impacts and responses) (component 1) and by sharing good and innovative practices (component 4), including the use of innovative techniques for water harvesting and waste water reuse (component 3) through community and vulnerable groups involvement (component 2), which are priorities in both Jordan and Lebanon (and in the region). Moreover, an emergency action plan for urban drought management will be developed and linked to a regional drought early warning system

(component 1). Efforts of the different regional and national committees working on these issues will be consolidated and integrated into one emergency plan.¹⁸ The project will monitor the trends of influx of Syrian DPs into the target areas and the patterns of them returning home to continue adapting the approach and interventions of the project accordingly within the framework of the approved project document. The regional approach will support cost-effectiveness through the development of a regional approach (versus smaller, not connected plans) and through the development and sharing of cost-effective and innovative techniques, which will benefit communities and vulnerable groups in the region.

Consistency with (inter)national strategies

Internationally, the project aligns with international development agenda 2030 (especially SDGs: 5, 6, 9, 11, 13), the Paris Agreement (COP21) and COPs after; the New Urban Agenda and the 3RP (regionally). In Jordan, the project aligns with 1) national climate change strategies (Jordan INDC – especially residential water supply measures;¹⁹ Jordan 3rd national communication on climate change (2014) – especially adaptation in water sector (rainwater harvesting and wastewater treatment)²⁰ and in urban areas (land use planning);²¹ Jordan NAP – especially reduced total water availability; Jordan National climate change policy (2013-2020), 2) national development strategies (Jordan 2025 economic blue print – extreme poverty rate and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022 – electricity and water – alignment with focus on investments that can reduce the external vulnerability of the country such as renewable energy and water capture/efficiency programs) and 3) sectoral strategies (Jordan National Water Strategy 2016-2025 – especially Water Management for Climate Change Adaptation.²² And Jordan land use project (2007). In Lebanon the project also aligns with 1) national climate change strategies (Lebanon INDC – especially improving water security.²³ The INDC states that climate change is one of many challenges to national development, besides population growth, rapid urbanization and geopolitical location and addressing these should be pursued simultaneously;²⁴ Lebanon 3rd national communication on climate change (2016) – especially adaptation in water sector (rainwater harvesting, wastewater reuse, water monitoring and refugees' crisis);²⁵ Lebanon NAP with territorial/ city level perspective (forthcoming) – with focus on water, 2) national development strategies National Physical master Plan (2005) and 3) sectoral strategies (Lebanon National water sector strategy (2012) – especially water supply / conservation and wastewater treatment; Lebanon crisis response 2017-2020 – especially safe water for drinking and domestic use with reduced health and environmental impact from unsafe wastewater management for refugees.²⁶ During the concept note development phase, consistency with sub-national strategies will be elaborated upon.

Learning and knowledge management

The project will capture and disseminate lessons related to use and implementation of innovative low-cost city- and community-level water harvesting and water reuse techniques and management of cities considering high influx of DPs and climate change impacts. Where possible, lessons will be integrated in 3RP programme plans, UN-ESCWA's SDGs platform, RICCAR, ACWUA, Arab Centre on Climate Change Studies, the State of the Environment Reports in Lebanon and Jordan in addition to reporting to UNFCCC (National Communications, NDCs, etc.). Lessons would also be very relevant to include in regional assessments (e.g. UN Environment's Global Environment Outlook). Moreover, project outcomes can be showcased by Jordan and Lebanon governments at major climate change events (such as the COP and Cities and Climate Change conferences). During the concept note development phase, information on specific knowledge products will be provided.

¹⁸ Lebanon Environmental Assessment of the Syrian Conflict & Priority Interventions, page 67

¹⁹ Jordan INDC page 12

²⁰ Jordan 3rd National communication on climate change page 147

²¹ Idem page 183

²² Jordan national water strategy 2016-2025 page 47

²³ Lebanon INDC page 4

²⁴ Idem page 3

²⁵ Lebanon 3rd National communication on climate change page 149

²⁶ Lebanon crisis response plan 2017-2020, 2017, page 163

Consultative process

For the pre-concept note, meetings were held with AF focal points and different ministries focal points to align with national priorities. For the concept note stage, consultations in both Lebanon and Jordan will be held with National and local governments, UN agencies, NGO's, local communities and vulnerable groups and other relevant stakeholders to identify vulnerabilities, needs and priorities. For the full proposal, consultations will focus on identifying and selecting the specific interventions needed with communities and vulnerable groups based on adaptation benefits, cost effectiveness, feasibility and environmental and social impacts and risks, especially for the most vulnerable groups (DPs, women, youth, elderly, disabled people, indigenous groups, etc.).

Sustainability of the project

The project will be sustained by the strong linkage to national priorities (i.e. national buy-in), by mainstreaming outcomes into (inter)national and city-level strategies and their monitoring framework and through the engagement of local affected communities in planning, maintenance, monitoring and training activities. Alignment with regional plans and strategies, such as the 3RP and the Arab Strategy for Water Security, ensures continued cooperation on the issues addressed through this project after it comes to an end. It is also sustained through the involvement and capacity building of national and municipal governments, local communities and vulnerable groups (e.g. skills development) and other stakeholders during the processes and through development of knowledge products and sharing of lessons. The process of monitoring the trends of influx of Syrian DPs into the target areas and the patterns of them returning home will continue to identify if the pressure on water resources is growing or declining. As for the concrete interventions, management and maintenance arrangements will be identified at the concept note development phase.

Economic, social and environmental benefits

The project will address water challenges at the local level for the groups most in need, which in turn will reduce health risks and enhance food security and livelihood opportunities (through skill building). The urban management and planning approach and community involvement will contribute to reducing city- and community-level climate change risks and potential social unrest between DPs and host communities. At the (inter)national level, lessons can be used to apply low-cost innovative water harvesting and water reuse techniques and city management and planning approaches considering high influx of DPs and climate change impacts, which will contribute to reducing country-level vulnerabilities. During the concept note phase, benefits per activity will be elaborated upon.

Compliance to national technical standards

The project will fully align with national technical standards, including standards for environmental and social impacts, land use planning, drought early warning systems, water supply / harvesting / reuse, etc. If environmental and social impacts are required for proposed interventions, this will be done during the full project development phase. During the concept note development phase, compliance procedures and information about authorizing offices will be elaborated upon.

Duplication with other funding sources

The project will avoid overlap with other projects and use lessons learned where possible. During the concept note development phase, all projects and their lessons learned, complimentary potential and non-duplication will be mapped. At this stage, government officials at the ministry and municipality level confirmed there is no overlap, such as with a rehabilitation of Jordan Badia project in Mafraq.

Justification for funding requested

The project will support implementation of national priorities as well as responding to local needs, especially of the most vulnerable, and will provide added value to national plans and approaches through implementation of innovative and low-cost technical interventions. From a regional perspective, the programme will support the 3RP regional and national programming, for which budget gaps exist for the development of an integrated regional approach focused on addressing especially

WASH and social cohesion and livelihoods issues,²⁷ in 'host' cities exacerbated by both the influx of DPs and climate change impacts.

The environmental and social impacts and risks identified

The proposed project seeks to fully align with the Adaptation Fund's Environmental and Social Policy (ESP) and Gender Policy (GP). For the concept note, the entire project and all project components and activities will be screened to identify potential environmental and social risks and impacts using the 15 Adaptation Fund Principles. A gender approach / baseline will also be developed, with a focus on DPs, women and youth. For the potential risks and impacts identified, mitigation measures will be proposed to reduce risks to manageable levels. For the full proposal, an ESMP will be developed, which will include management and monitoring arrangements for dealing with potential risks. With the information available at this stage, the project is expected to fall into medium risk category B because interventions (water harvesting and water reuse interventions will be implemented at the community level – thus will be small and localised. Information required to further assess this classification, also for each intervention / activity, will be provided at the concept stage. This information will include detailed information per intervention / activity so that these can be regarded as Identified sub-projects.

PART III: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

UN Habitat will be the implementing entity for the project providing specific technical support in urban development and resilience related areas. In Jordan and Lebanon, national executing entities will be the ministries responsible for climate change, water resources and DPs:

Lebanon: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Energy and Water; Ministry of Social affairs;
Jordan: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, of which the last is a National Implementing Entity.

At the city level, partners will be municipal line departments in target cities. For the execution of community-level concrete interventions and community involvement, local partners will be identified during the concept note phase.

²⁷ 3RP Regional Quarterly Dashboards March 2018. Online: <https://data2.unhcr.org/fr/documents/download/63820>

PART IV: ENDORSEMENT BY GOVERNMENTS AND CERTIFICATION BY THE IMPLEMENTING ENTITY

- A. Record of endorsement on behalf of the government²⁸** *Provide the name and position of the government official and indicate date of endorsement for each country participating in the proposed project/programme. Add more lines as necessary. The endorsement letters should be attached as annexes to the project/programme proposal.*

<i>Nayef Hmeidi Al-Fayez, Secretary general, Ministry of Environment, Jordan</i>	<i>Date: August 5, 2018</i>
<i>Tarek El Khatib, Ministry of Environment, Lebanon</i>	<i>Date: August 6, 2018</i>

Each Party shall designate and communicate to the secretariat the authority that will endorse on behalf of the national government the projects and programmes proposed by the implementing entities.



Ministry of Environment

Ref.No 7.2.7793
Date 5-8-2018

**To: The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5**

Subject: Endorsement for "Increasing the resilience of displaced persons (DPs) to climate change-related water challenges in urban host settlements"

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Jordan, I confirm that the above regional project proposal is in accordance with the government's National Adaptation Plan including the priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in the country. It is also well aligned with Jordan's Climate Change Policy and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC). The regional approach shall also enhance management of water challenges and pressure on resources regionally and foster our cooperation with Lebanon under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2018-2019.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project will be implemented by UN-Habitat and executed by the relevant local executing entities.

Sincerely,

Minister of Environment

Nayef Hmeidi Al-Fayez

**Eng. Ahmad Al-Qataneh
Secretary General**

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REPUBLIC OF LEBANON
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT

Beirut, 06/08/2018
Our Ref: 4206/B

The Adaptation Fund Board
c/o Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat
Email: Secretariat@Adaptation-Fund.org
Fax: 202 522 3240/5

Subject: Endorsement for project: Increasing the resilience of displaced persons to climate change related water challenges in urban host settlements

In my capacity as designated authority for the Adaptation Fund in Lebanon, I confirm that the above national project/programme proposal is in accordance with the government's national and regional priorities in implementing adaptation activities to reduce adverse impacts of, and risks, posed by climate change in Lebanon.

Accordingly, I am pleased to endorse the above project/programme proposal with support from the Adaptation Fund. If approved, the project/programme proposal will be implemented by the UN Habitat and executed by the Ministry of Environment.

Sincerely yours,



Cc:

- Mrs. Nancy Khoury, Acting Head, Department of Public Relations & External Affairs, MoE
- Mrs. Samar Malek, UNFCCC Focal Point, Service of Environmental Technology

B. Implementing Entity certification

I certify that this proposal has been prepared in accordance with guidelines provided by the Adaptation Fund Board, and prevailing National Development and Adaptation Plans, including Jordan INDC, NAP, National climate change policy, Jordan 2025 economic blue print, Lebanon INDC, NAP, TNC, Lebanon 2025 and the regional 3RP, subject to the approval by the Adaptation Fund Board, commit to implementing the project/programme in compliance with the Environmental and Social Policy of the Adaptation Fund and on the understanding that the Implementing Entity will be fully (legally and financially) responsible for the implementation of this project/programme.

for Rafael Tuts
Director, Programme Division
UN-Habitat



Signature

DT

Date: 06-August-2018

Tel. and email: +25420762-3726
raf.tuts@un.org

Project Contact Person: Tarek Abdel Monem

Tel. And Email: +20237618812 tarek.abdel-monem@un.org

Annex 1: Overview of needs / approach:²⁹

- Moving from emergency approaches to more development-oriented, medium-to-long term approaches is pivotal.** Emergency approaches to displacement and natural disasters and climate change are necessary but insufficient. The protracted nature of displacement and climate change, and the fact that host areas and communities often face similar challenges in terms of living conditions and opportunities, require medium-term solutions that target both the displaced and the host communities.
- Urban displacement and climate change and their associated trends and impacts need to be integrated into urban planning and policies.** Forced displacement and climate change are increasingly important factor driving urban growth trends. Taking into account the scale, scope and impacts of displacement and climate change in the existing urban planning and policies will help local governments respond to the challenge effectively.
- Managing urban growth is beneficial in the long run.** Large influxes of refugees often lead to sub-optimal patterns of urban growth that will determine long-term urban resilience and sustainability of cities, since housing, street, and public spaces are not easily changed once established.
- Urban service provision is extremely critical for improved living conditions and building trust with local authorities.** Local governments should invest in urban services, considering most cities in Mashreq are already suffering from inadequate service provision. Displacement and climate change exacerbate the situation by adding extra pressure on services, often becoming a source of tension with discontent and competition around services.
- Promoting social cohesion is crucial for sustaining positive development outcomes.** Rising social tensions between host communities and refugees, and among the displaced, pose risks and threats to development gains. Therefore, inclusive approaches that promote social cohesion should be integral part of displacement responses.
- Urban resilience provides a comprehensive response framework.** Although there is little exploration of how urban systems respond to a rapid influx of new and often long-term residents by conflict and climate change, it is manifest and critical to build resilient communities and institutions that are equipped to respond to shocks and stresses arising from displacement.

²⁹ World Bank et al (2017, p21, policy note September 14): Refugees in the middle east. Bringing an urban lens to the forced displacement challenge.

Annex 2: Climate change adaptation interventions to be considered (and a selection to be made):

Residential water supply:

- Introduction of water saving technologies such as low-flow toilets and showers and efficient appliances.³⁰
- Collection of rainwater for gardens, toilets, and other applications³¹ and storage dams and hill lakes.³²

(Urban) agriculture:

- Irrigation efficiency, e.g. through water saving technologies³³
- Using groundwater more efficiently³⁴
- Reuse of treated wastewater³⁵
- Rainwater harvesting³⁶

Possible institutional / planning adaptation activities:

- Increased water metering³⁷
- Reform of water pricing
- Promotion of water saving through awareness campaigns³⁸
- Developing river protection and sanitation zones³⁹
- Urban ecosystem management / protection to increase water supply.
- Introducing policy measures to ensure the equity in access to water⁴⁰
- Integrating gender considerations and the interest of vulnerable group in climate change policies and strategies.⁴¹

Possible concrete interventions when in border areas:

- Activities concerning water quality, e.g. groundwater protection (technical innovation)
- Reuse of treated wastewater (for green spaces) (technical innovation)
- Improvement of water quality, e.g. water treatment (technical innovation)

³⁰ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12 and in line with Lebanon INDC, page 4 and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022, page 14 and 52-55

³¹ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12

³² In line with Lebanon INDC, page 4 and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022, page 14 and 52-55

³³ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12 and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022, page 14 and 52-55

³⁴ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12 and in line with Lebanon INDC, page 4 and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022, page 14 and 52-55

³⁵ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12 and in line with Lebanon INDC, page 4 and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022, page 14 and 52-55

³⁶ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12 and Jordan economic growth plan 2018-2022, page 14 and 52-55

³⁷ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12 in line with Lebanon INDC, page 4

³⁸ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12

³⁹ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12

⁴⁰ In line with Jordan INDC, page 12

⁴¹ In line with Jordan INDC, page 17



Project Formulation Grant (PFG)

Submission Date: 06-08-2018

Adaptation Fund Project ID:

Countries:

Lebanon, Jordan

Title of Project:

Increasing the resilience of displaced persons (DPs) to climate change-related water challenges in urban host settlements

Type of IE:

Multilateral with involvement of Jordan NIE

Executing Entities:

Lebanon: Ministry of Environment; Ministry of Energy and Water; Ministry of Social affairs; Line departments in Zahle
Jordan: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation; Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation; Line departments in Irbid and Mafraq

A. Project Preparation Timeframe

Start date of PFG	15-10-2018
Completion date of PFG	Submission date concept note in 2019

B. Proposed Project Preparation Activities (\$)

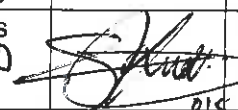
Describe the PFG activities and justifications:

List of Proposed Project Preparation Activities	Output of the PFG Activities	USD Amount
1. Bring together leading ministries and target municipal governments in both Lebanon and Jordan to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Agree on execution and coordination modalities o Agree on approach, priority interventions and target communities 	Workshop reports, MoU on implementation and coordination modalities	6.000
2. Conduct detailed vulnerability / risk mapping of target communities and conduct community-level and vulnerable	Vulnerability assessment / consultation reports	12.300

groups consultations		
PSC	8.5%	1.700
Total Project Formulation Grant		20.000

C. Implementing Entity

This request has been prepared in accordance with the Adaptation Fund Board's procedures and meets the Adaptation Fund's criteria for project identification and formulation

Implementing Entity Coordinator, IE Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
for Rafael Tuts Dir. / PD		06 August 2018	Tarek Abdel Monem	+20237618812	Tarek.abdelmonem@un.org