Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Activity: AMM GHAITH (25-0001438)

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Date	09-10-2025
SAP application number	

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	AMM GHAITH
Contract party	The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (un-habitat) (30203746)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	10130000
Start date	01-11-2025
End date	31-10-2029
Full name	Green Hydrology and Adaptive Infrastructure for Thriving Urban Habitats in North Jordan
Summary	To enhance an enabling environment to address water challenges through developing and implementing smart water urban management systems in Irbid and Mafraq cities, with a focus on strengthening adaptive capacities and promoting sustainable water measures.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	31-07-2025
Proposal’s reference number	final proposal and budget
Budget holder	Ambassade Amman (8251AMM)
Limit access	No
Related activity	

Accounting data

SAP application number	
Funds center	AMM JO Integ water managem contribution (1702U02030013)

Policy data

Cooperation modality	Other program-based aid
Technical assistance	0% of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Jordan
Location type	Province
Specific location	Irbid and Mafraq
CRS code	14015 Water resources conservation (including data collection)
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	Yes
Team Europe Initiative	No
Policy Markers	
__Trade & The Economy	Not targeted
_Security & Stability	Principal
Biodiversity	Significant
Climate change: adaptation	Principal
Climate change: mitigation	Significant
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Principal
Migration	Principal
Disaster Risk Reduction	Principal
Integrated water management	Principal
Physical infrastructure	Principal
Research and knowledge	Significant
Explain your choices	The project seeks to enhance the adaptive capacity of selected areas in Mafraq and Irbid where a large number of refugees reside. It builds on the Dutch funded project “Smart Urban Water Management". It is structured around four interconnected components that enable a resilient water system in Irbid and Mafraq; 1) evidence-based planning identifies priority hotspots using a multi-criteria, stakeholder-driven approach grounded in vulnerabilities. 2) networked leadership convenes city leaders and technical groups under the “Mayors for Urban Resilience” to drive coordination and a shared vision. 3) youth and innovation are empowered through the expansion of the National Award for Green Innovation, engaging students and raising awareness. 4) pilot projects translate plans into action with smart water systems and green infrastructure. In summary, the project will transform floods from a hazard into a source of regeneration through smart, inclusive, and sustainable urban water systems.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

The overall objective of the project is to **enhance an enabling environment to address water challenges through developing and implementing smart water urban management systems in Irbid and Mafraq, with a focus on strengthening adaptive capacities and promoting sustainable water measures.** This objective involves implementing short-term sustainable urban water management systems and flood mitigation measures, reducing the harm that these floods can cause and increasing the amount of water storage that will help address the issue of water scarcity in the country. The project will be implemented in selected areas in Mafraq and Irbid governorates, where a significant proportion of vulnerable refugees reside in a highly flood-prone area of both cities.

The **policy note** for foreign trade and development cooperation of **10 February 2025** "Doing what the Netherlands does best", highlights the importance of addressing climate change impacts through Dutch support on climate adaptation to extreme weather events such as flooding. With this in mind, the Netherlands is assigning a higher priority to water management, and this project is focusing on smart water management in the designated two cities. The policy note also includes "Applying Dutch expertise" where relevant Dutch expertise are involved in projects by encouraging cooperation and innovation, in order to increase capacity and boost stability and opportunities in low- and middle-income countries. This project includes involvement of Dutch expertise with World Water Net in designing two urban design-labs, one in Jordan and one in the Netherlands. Outcome 2 supports *enhancing knowledge, skills, and partnerships, necessary to ensure that the on-the-ground interventions have lasting impact and can be maintained, replicated, and scaled-up over time.* Accordingly, this outcome is designed to support the success, ownership, and continuity of the infrastructure investments made under Outcome 1, ensuring decision-makers and technical staff are aware of the impact and take ownership of these investments to be maintained and built upon in the future.

The **Multi-Annual Country Strategy (MACS) 2023-2026** of the Embassy in Jordan focuses on four thematic areas with Water and Climate as one of them. Under this theme, the embassy aims to achieve 4 main goals: 1) making additional (non-ground) water available, 2) strengthening of integrated water management, 3) making agriculture water and climate smart, and 4) supporting Jordan's NDCs and the achievement of the 31% emissions reduction target. Under this project, the embassy is supporting the increasing availability of non-groundwater resources through capture of stormwater during flashflood events, helping mitigate the water scarcity issue in Jordan while minimizing the damage caused during extreme weather events, especially in areas where refugees are present. This also contributes to the adaptation component of Jordan's NDCs and enhances water management efforts by increasing water supply from sustainable sources.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity

Jordan is one of the most water-scarce countries in the world and is facing increasing water-related challenges such as flash floods and water insecurity. In addition, with Jordan being the second country in the region to host refugees' per capita, its ability to host refugees is highly dependent on the availability and efficient use of water resources. At the same time, flood risk, especially from flash floods in Mafraq and Irbid, is increasing due to rapid, unplanned urbanization, the insufficient capacity of stormwater drainage systems, and the growing ramifications of climate change.

Fluctuating and increasingly intense weather patterns are expected to persist in the coming years. The extreme weather events that struck Jordan in 2023, which brought both floods and heatwaves, highlight the rising probability of recurring flash floods and storms if comprehensive mitigation measures are not implemented. Such impacts disproportionately affect the most vulnerable populations, particularly the poorest Jordanians and Syrian refugees, by further restricting their access to essential basic services.

This project proposes an integrated solution that addresses both the risks of flash flooding and the urgent need for water conservation. By storing and retaining excess stormwater for future use, the intervention tackles two challenges at once. The stored water could be utilized by municipalities for irrigation or, alternatively, released back into the stormwater network at a controlled time, preventing network overload and reducing the likelihood of flooding. This approach allows stormwater to be used more effectively for instance by being channeled for productive reuse whereas under current conditions, excess runoff either causes substantial harm in residential areas or enters sewage systems where it remains unused and more costly to treat.

By capturing stormwater and transforming it from a hazard into a resource, the project contributes to enhancing Jordan’s resilience to climate shocks while supporting sustainable urban development and reinforcing the country’s capacity to continue hosting vulnerable populations.

- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?

By addressing the interconnected challenges of flash floods and water scarcity, this project aims to enhance an enabling environment to address water challenges through developing and implementing smart water urban management systems in Irbid and Mafraq, with a focus on strengthening adaptive capacities and promoting sustainable water measures.

The project additionally builds on and draws on lessons from the integrated approach being implemented in the **"Smart Urban Water Management"** project in **Amman** with the support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. It is structured around four interlocking components that, from evidence to pilot, create an enabling system for water resilience in Irbid and Mafraq.
The first component is **evidence and planning**, whereby the priority hotspots are refined and validated through a multi-criteria and multi-stakeholder approach, grounded in vulnerabilities.
That evidence basis drives the second component, networking leadership by convening the **"Mayors for Urban Resilience"** and technical working groups to catalyze collaboration among city leaders, planners, and civil society, forging a shared vision and the institutional coordination needed for sustained action.
The third component empowers youth and innovation as the **National Award for Green Innovation** is scaled up to promote environmental consciousness and proactive engagement of university teams alike to propose nature-based, flood-resilient solutions, while building public awareness through targeted campaigns.
Finally, the fourth component translates knowledge into practice through **on-the-ground implementation of smart water-management systems and green infrastructure typologies** to mitigate the impact of water challenges facing vulnerable districts in Irbid and Mafraq. Together, these components reinforce one another: evidence-based planning ensures pilots target the highly vulnerable and high-priority areas; political buy-in from networked leaders accelerates adoption and upscaling; youth engagement generates fresh ideas and community ownership; and visible pilot successes strengthen the case for green infrastructure for further investment. By synchronizing these gears, the project adopts a holistic, adaptive, and systematic approach that not only reduces flood and water-scarcity risks today but also builds the capacities and frameworks for continual, locally led urban resilience.

- For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

The Theory of Change Diagram is embedded in the proposal as annex 3 (p.48). The project seeks to enhance the enabling environment to address water challenges through developing and implementing smart water urban management systems in Irbid and Mafraq cities, with a focus on strengthening adaptive capacities and promoting sustainable water measures. The project will target two areas of change: 1) **enhanced sustainable and integrated water management and resilience in Irbid and Mafraq,** and this will be implemented through two main dimensions; the implementation of innovative sustainable urban water management systems in Irbid and Mafraq, and through enhanced empowerment of decision makers on green infrastructure for integrated water management and strengthened knowledge of national and local stakeholders on how to respond to flash floods and water insecurity. And 2) **strengthened collaboration with Dutch experts to support best practices applicable for implementation in Irbid and Mafraq contexts.** This will be reached through enhanced peer-to-peer learning, knowledge exchange and awareness of technical and institutional urban water management.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?

The project's targets are the Greater Irbid Municipality (GIM), and Greater Mafraq Municipality (GMM), as the main partners that will also benefit from components of capacity building, while focusing on improving the resilience of the Municipality for the benefit of its citizens, especially refugees and vulnerable communities who reside in more risk-prone areas.

- Who are the other main stakeholders?

The project includes national authorities in Jordan responsible for climate adaptation and water management including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN), Water Authority of Jordan, Yarmouk Water Company, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, and Ministry of Local Administration. As well as other multilaterals and international institutions such as UNESCWA, and World Waternet.

- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?

The partner has included a thorough stakeholder matrix for all parties' engagement with the project, from the design and planning phase, to monitoring and evaluation, to handover. As well as through consultations with other entities, including the policy officers at the embassy, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and the municipalities of Irbid and Mafraq GIM and GMM.

- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

The intervention is aimed at selected locations in Mafraq and Irbid governorates due to its low-lying nature and its high vulnerability to climate impacts including flash floods. Rapid urban growth, rapid and reactive planning, and strained infrastructure are increasing exposure to climate shocks, especially flash floods. Irbid and Mafraq's challenges are exacerbated by demographic and socioeconomic dynamics. As aforementioned, both cities host large refugee and low-income populations who reside in flood-prone areas, specifically near wadis.
Notably, in Irbid and Mafraq, Climate Adaptation Plans being conducted and developed by UN-Habitat under the Regional Adaptation Fund Project titled "Increasing the resilience of both displaced persons and host communities to climate change-related water challenges in Jordan and Lebanon", have identified hotspots that are especially vulnerable to such events, such as flooding and extreme heat. The combination of flood risk, heat exposure, and water scarcity continues to threaten public health and socioeconomic stability. Climate vulnerability assessments in both cities have identified peripheral neighborhoods, home to low-income Jordanians and refugees alike, as particularly at risk due to their inadequate infrastructure and limited coping capacities. Through these evidence-based vulnerability assessments and local adaptation plans, substantial implementation gaps

have been identified, particularly in the development of green and resilient infrastructure and, accordingly, the assessment provided costed, actionable recommendations for resilience building.
In Irbid: A spatial GIS-based analysis conducted by UN-Habitat studied four major urban geographies (Liwas) in Irbid (Qasabat Irbid, Al Ramtha, Bani Obaid, and AlMazaar AlShamali) in preparation of Climate Adaptation Plans. This analysis projects a rise in average annual precipitation between 2021 and 2040 in northern and western Irbid, where the largest urbanization centres are situated, reaching levels between 350-450 mm, raising concerns about the city's readiness to absorb such rainfall. Six districts—Nuzha, Rawda, Eidoun, Husun, Huwwara and Nuayyimah—carry the city's highest composite risk scores, with flood-water depths exceeding 0.5 m in north-west wadis and peak temperatures expected to top 40 °C on more than 40 days a year.
In Mafraq: A spatial GIS-based analysis conducted by UN-Habitat and studying the Qasabat Al Mafraq, and North-Western Badia Liwas, expect the highest rates of rainfall between 2021-2040 in the northern and western regions, reaching levels between 250-350 mm. However, the main urbanization cluster in Qasabat Al Mafraq will likely experience a higher average ranging from 200 to 250 mm during the same period. The varying rates across the study areas might impact agricultural patterns in each area.

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?

The Netherlands, with centuries of experience in water management driven by its flood-prone geography, has developed globally recognized expertise in climate-adaptive water systems across research, governance, planning, and infrastructure. This expertise has already informed urban resilience efforts in Jordan, including UN-Habitat's development of Amman's Flood Hazard Map and a bioretention pilot inspired by Rotterdam's Water Square. Currently, UN-Habitat and World Waternet (WWN) are collaborating on the "Smart Urban Water Management" project, funded by the Netherlands Embassy in Jordan. WWN is leading capacity building and knowledge exchange efforts, applying Dutch best practices to the Jordanian context. The project targets Irbid and Mafraq—two flood-prone governorates identified in national assessments due to topography, inadequate drainage, and vulnerable populations. Dutch technical support will help implement nature-based and integrated flood risk management solutions to enhance urban climate resilience in these areas.

- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

The Greater Irbid Municipality (GIM) and Greater Mafraq Municipality (GMM) are the main partners of UN-Habitat in this project and will be providing the expertise and efforts of their staff and municipal crew where needed for the successful implementation of the project. Members of the municipality team including the city manager, the executive manager of engineering, and engineers from related departments will be engaged constantly in the project.

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

As UN-Habitat has previously completed 1 hazard prone location with flood mitigation measures, they have acquired the experience to manage such large scale projects and are aware of the potential difficulties that may arise during implementation. The Embassy has also engaged with the donor of the previous project, the Embassy of Japan, and have received positive feedback on UN Habitat's work and professionalism, with some lessons learned related to awareness campaigns for local communities being taken into consideration and changed accordingly in the current proposal. This also includes lessons learned from the ongoing project with UN-Habitat that being currently implemented in Amman "Smart Urban Water Managment".
UN-Habitat conducted and developed under the **Regional Adaptation Fund Project titled "Increasing the resilience of both displaced persons and host communities to climate change-related water challenges in Jordan and Lebanon",** which identified hotspots that are especially vulnerable to such events, such as flooding and extreme heat. The combination of flood risk, heat exposure, and water scarcity continues to threaten public health and socioeconomic stability. Climate vulnerability assessments in both cities have identified peripheral neighbourhoods—home to low-income Jordanians and refugees, as particularly at risk due to their inadequate infrastructure and limited coping capacities. Through these evidence-based vulnerability assessments and local adaptation plans, substantial implementation gaps have been identified, particularly in the development of green and resilient infrastructure and, accordingly, the assessment provided costed, actionable recommendations for resilience building:

- In Irbid: 47 actions totaling JOD 53.7 million
- In Mafraq: 11 actions totaling JOD 61.8 million

In addition, in 2024, UN-Habitat's **"Flash Flood Risk Assessment and Hazard Mapping in Mafraq Valley (Wadi)",** funded by NDC PAF, conducted climate analyses, hydrological modelling, high-resolution mapping, and a detailed climate adaptation plan. The findings revealed critical infrastructure gaps in stormwater management and proposed Disaster-Risk Reduction approached to reduce flood hazard and protect vulnerable populations. As found in the Mafraq Spatial Profile, developed by UN-Habitat, these floods have a greater effect on vulnerable populations, such as women and children.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

This project has been designed to create long-term, scalable impact through a holistic and integrated approach. Each component of the project reinforces the others to strengthen local systems, build institutional capacity, and foster water resilience. The sustainability of the project is underpinned by a strong governance framework that promotes institutional ownership, capacity building at both the national and local levels, cross-sectoral coordination, and long-term integration into municipal planning processes. Implemented in close collaboration with the Greater Irbid and Mafraq Municipalities, as well as key national institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, and the Ministry of Local Administration, the project ensures alignment with national climate adaptation strategies and local development priorities.
To further ensure sustainability, the project will formalize Memoranda of Understanding with the Greater Irbid and Mafraq Municipalities to ensure their commitment to the long-term operation, maintenance, and ownership of the implemented measures. This will provide a framework of cooperation within which UN-Habitat and the Government as represented by GMM and GIM will implement the project, outlining clear roles and responsibilities to enable the handover of project interventions upon completion and ensure their continued impact beyond the project timeline.
This includes:

- **Evidence-based planning and local ownership:** By building on climate vulnerability assessments and flood risk mapping in Irbid and Mafraq, the project ensures interventions are needs-based and context-specific. Hotspot identification and co-design processes involving local communities and authorities promote shared ownership, laying the foundation for long-term maintenance and expansion of successful models.
- **Implementation of key pilot water management interventions in high-priority areas:** This implementation will result in enhanced flood resilience in key areas in Irbid and Mafraq. Additionally, implementing such key pilots will serve as on-ground examples of effective flood protection measures and foster ownership to catalyse broader adoption of innovative water management solutions in the urban context.
- **Development of Standard Operating Procedures for implemented pilots:** This will continue to guarantee the proper upkeep and functioning of the implemented solutions over time when the pilots are handed over to the relevant authorities.
- **Catalysing positive action through the National Award for Green Innovation:** Community awareness campaigns and youth participation through the National Award for Green Innovation will foster a sense of ownership and responsibility among residents for maintaining and protecting green infrastructure solutions. Additionally, by recognizing youth for their contributions to environmental sustainability, the national award aims to inspire continued innovation and commitment to adopting green infrastructure solutions. University-based engagement activities will foster a culture of climate awareness and encourage the development of innovative, community-driven solutions. By targeting university students, the project invests in the next generation of urban leaders and environmental stewards, ensuring long-term societal support for resilient infrastructure and planning.
- **Establishment of technical urban labs and design charrettes:** The project will promote sustained knowledge exchange between Jordanian and Dutch partners through dedicated technical urban labs. These labs will bring together city planners, engineers, academics, and practitioners from both countries to collaboratively test, refine, and scale smart urban water solutions. will enhance local and national capacities, enable experience-sharing, and contribute to the upscaling of Dutch best practices in Jordan.
- **Establishment of knowledge exchange network and capacity building platform:** By establishing a knowledge exchange platform between Jordan and Netherlands, this project will support continuous collaboration and information sharing. Through the establishment of the **“Mayors for Urban Resilience”** network and technical working groups, the project strengthens coordination and decision-making capacities among city leaders and stakeholders in the Arab Region. These platforms will serve as mechanisms for policy dialogue and experience-sharing, supporting the institutionalization and scaling of water resilience efforts within national urban development strategies. Cross-city learning exchanges will amplify the impact of the project, inspire similar initiatives, and build a broader community of practice. Documented best practices and lessons learned will be disseminated through national and regional platforms, encouraging uptake by other cities and donors.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?

A gender analysis was not conducted as the project focuses mainly on infrastructure interventions that will increase the climate resilience of a large portion of the city in the area of intervention, including benefiting and enhancing the quality of life of all residents and businesses in the area.

- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.

Gender issues will be mainstreamed in all project assessments and monitoring and evaluation efforts, highlighting the importance of addressing the distinct needs and experiences of women and men within the context of this project. When relevant, and through indicator measurements, the project will collect gender desegregated data, in order to monitor the impact and ensure there are no risks.

- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

Yes, women are meaningfully included in the stakeholder analysis. As one of the main societal groups disproportionately affected by climate-related hazards particularly floods women are central to the project's design and implementation. In cities like Irbid and Mafraq, vulnerable populations, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, and refugees, face intersecting challenges from frequent flash floods, rising temperatures, and chronic droughts. These compound water stresses have significant socio-economic and health impacts, with women often bearing the brunt of household and caregiving responsibilities during extreme weather events. For example, the Mafraq Spatial Profile revealed that flood-related school closures often result in women staying home to care for children, thereby affecting household income and economic participation. Recognizing these dynamics, the project actively integrates women and youth perspectives into its planning and implementation phases.

Green infrastructure water management systems such as nature-based solutions and multi-functional green spaces are designed not only for environmental and hydrological benefit but also to deliver critical social co-benefits for affected groups. These spaces will be co-designed through participatory approaches that engage local communities, with a deliberate focus on involving women and youth to ensure the solutions are context-sensitive and socially inclusive.

Moreover, gender issues are mainstreamed throughout all project assessments, including baseline studies, risk analyses, and environmental and social impact assessments. The project's monitoring and evaluation framework includes gender-sensitive indicators and the collection of sex- and age-disaggregated data. This allows the project to track differential impacts and ensure equitable benefits across genders and age groups, while also identifying and mitigating any unintended risks.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?

The project's main focus is increasing the resilience of the Greater Mafraq Municipality and Greater Irbid Municipality and its residents against climate threats, with the core theme being that of climate adaptation in urban areas through sustainable water management practices and nature-based solutions.

- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

The proposal is exclusively focused on climate change adaptation against the threats of flashfloods and droughts/water scarcity.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?

A Dutch organization, World Waternet, which has recently completed a project with the Embassy in the city of Irbid focused on water infrastructure, will be engaged by UN Habitat to support the capacity building and knowledge exchange component of the project.

- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?

The project additionally builds on and draws on lessons from the integrated approach being implemented in the "Smart Urban Water Management" project in Amman with the support of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Both the Netherlands and UN-Habitat are part of **Water Donor Coordination Group** where donors and partners working on the water portfolio coordinate their initiatives and share impact.

- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

The Embassy has coordinated with other donors in Jordan to achieve complementarity and avoid any duplication of efforts.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?

A spatial GIS is used for analysis.

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?

No.

- Is data security guaranteed?

Yes.

- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?

NA.

- Is duplication avoided?

NA.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

NA.

Results

Water

IWRM, water efficiency in agriculture and water governance

Indicators
2.D. Number of hectares in water-related ecosystems reached by physical interventions aimed at protection and/or restoration, as a result of Dutch support
Measurements:

3.3. Knowledge development and research (knowledge for policy)

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for knowledge development and research?
Measurements:

Indicators
3.3. What has been achieved by this activity on knowledge development and research?
Measurements:

3.4 Capacity building and technology transfer (policy for knowledge)

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for Capacity Building?
Measurements:

Indicators
3.4. What has been achieved by this activity on capacity building and technology transfer?
Measurements:

2. Water Management

Water is an important factor for development, but too much, too little or too dirty water can be very harmful to development. It is important that everyone has access to sufficient water of good quality and is protected against water related disasters. Additionally, it essential to safeguard biodiversity and to protect and restore water-related ecosystems. NL MFA promotes sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity (6.4), implementation of IWRM at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation (6.5) and protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems (6.6). Target: providing 3 million people per year (on average) with improved river basin management and safe deltas, as a result of Dutch support.

Learning questions
What have we learned from this activity for the result area Water Management?
Measurements:

Climate

Climate Change Adaptation (SDG 13.1)

Indicators
What has been achieved by this activity on Climate change adaptation (SDG 13.1)?

Measurements:

Basket indicator Adaptation: Number of beneficiaries reached with measures to increase their resilience and/or reduce their exposure to climate change.
Measurements:

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- **Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).**

Include the following elements:

- **Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.**
- **Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.**
- **Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.**

UN-Habitat will provide technical and financial reports in accordance with the terms established in the Agreement. All the documentation and deliverables produced under the project will be shared with the Government of Netherlands as annexes of the progress reports to be regularly submitted. **Technical progress reports** will be presented regularly on a template approved by the Embassy of Netherlands, as well as a **final** report to be presented at the conclusion of the project. Additionally, certified **financial reports** will be submitted according to the donor's agreement requirements, adhering to UN-Habitat financial regulations and policies.

The project will systematically measure progress towards indicator targets through its monitoring and evaluation framework. This involves regular data collection and analysis to assess the project's performance against the output indicators. The quantitative and qualitative data gathered through reporting and field visits will be used to track and measure the achievement of these targets. Regular progress reports will be submitted to the donor highlighting the progress made during the reporting periods, the challenges faced, the mitigation strategy and the updated workplan.

A risk management strategy will address potential delays or unexpected challenges in project delivery. This strategy will guide corrective actions as needed, ensuring that the project stays on course. In addition, lessons learned during project implementation will be included in the monitoring process to continually adapt the project and address the challenges encountered during the implementation.

All procurement processes will follow and be in compliance with UN-Habitat's Procurement Manual, which follows a transparent and competitive process and provides further guidance for carrying out procurement activities for the UN effectively and efficiently in compliance with the UN's Financial Regulations and Rules, and other applicable administrative issuances, such as the Review Committee on Contracts ST/AI (ST/AI/2011/8). A procurement officer has been budgeted for to ensure efficient and transparent procurement processes, securing necessary resources and inputs.

Environmental and Social Safeguards System (ESSS) Screening and Scoping reports will be completed to identify, assess, manage, and monitor environmental and social risks of the project. It also seeks to maximize positive environmental and social impacts and benefits, promote spatial justice through this project, and ultimately to advance UN- Habitat's vision of "a better quality of life for all in an urbanizing world". Through assessing the social and environmental risks and impacts, there was a better understanding of the monitoring measures, including defining and assigning roles and responsibilities for each identified risk/impact and partner, setting the framework to monitor risk mitigation progress and report the status of all risks and impacts on a regular basis, revise the design and implement management plans in case of unexpected occurrences, and continuously review and update risks and impacts.

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- **who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);**
- **whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).**

UN-Habitat commits to conducting a comprehensive results-based evaluation in full compliance with the UN rules, regulations, and guidelines. Following the UN-Habitat Evaluation Policy and Evaluation Manual as well as donor requirements, an external evaluator(s) will conduct a comprehensive evaluation of the project, including both a mid-term review (following 2 years) and an end of project evaluation, as included in the project budget. Per the Evaluation Policy, the evaluator(s) will be selected through a competitive process on the basis of competence and by means of a transparent process. A management response will be conducted to answer the evaluation recommendations, develop an action plan to implement accepted recommendations, and identify the responsibly part for implementing these recommendations.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- **Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.**
- The budget totals EUR 10,13M, with the main outcome (Outcome 1 on implementation and infrastructure) comprising 70% of the budget.
- Outcome 2 (Strengthened capacities and knowledge-exchange) comprises 4% of the budget.
- 2% running cost, and 7% for overall programme support costs.
- Programme Staff Subtotal is 17% of the budget.
- Programme evaluation 1% and visibility 1%.

Activity/Items	Unit	Quantity	Unit Cost	Budget (Euro) Total	Comments
Outcome 1: Enhanced resilience of Irbid and Mafraq to water-related challenges, including flash floods and water insecurity, through piloting sustainable urban water management systems and flood mitigation measures.				€ 6.940.794,18	**This outcome comprises approx. 70% of the budget**
Output 1.1: Priority hotspot locations for green infrastructure implementation in Irbid and Mafraq are identified and validated.				€ 67.000,00	**This output comprises less than 1% of the budget**
Output 1.2: Sustainable stormwater systems and green infrastructure are implemented for reducing the direct impact of flash floods on most vulnerable communities and refugees in Irbid and Mafraq.				€ 6.201.000,00	**This output comprises 62% of the budget**
Output 1.3: The Environmental Legacy Makers Award is scaled up to enable youth to understand and contribute to building urban resilience of cities through designing innovative solutions aimed at reducing flood and water scarcity risk and building resilience.				€ 672.794,18	**This output comprises 6.7% of the budget**
Outcome 2: Strengthened capacities and knowledge-exchange among city leaders, technical experts, and stakeholders on innovative, smart solutions to address urban vulnerabilities, enhance resilience, and reduce disaster risks.				€ 394.960,00	**This outcome comprises 3.9% of the budget**
Output 2.1: Urban Design Labs conducted in Jordan and the Netherlands to promote collaborative design and knowledge exchange on nature-based solutions for vulnerable urban hotspots.				€ 180.960,00	**This output comprises 1.8% of the budget**
Output 2.2: "Mayors for Urban Resilience" network established to empower city leaders, facilitate collaboration and knowledge exchange, and coordinate action on building urban resilience, adapting smart infrastructure solutions, and disaster risk reduction				€ 214.000,00	**This output comprises 2% of the budget**
Programme Activities Sub-Total				€ 7.335.754,18	
Programme Staff Cost					
Programme Staff Subtotal				€ 1.660.000,00	
Programme Running Cost					
Total Programme Running Cost				€ 247.800,00	
Programme Communication and Visibility Cost					
Programme Communication and Visibility Cost Subtotal				€ 80.000,00	
Programme Evaluation				€ 50.000,00	Following UN-Habitat's Evaluation Manual, this will be conducted by an external evaluator at the end of the project.
Direct Project Costs				€ 9.373.554,18	
Administrative Agent Costs (1%)				€ 93.735,54	Cost for UN-Habitat as lead agency for coordination, management, monitoring, reporting, and overseeing the overall implementation of the programme activities
Sub-total Project Costs				€ 9.467.289,72	
Programme Support Costs (7%)				€ 662.710,28	
Total Programme Costs				€ 10.130.000,00	

- **Is the budget arithmetically, correct?**

Yes, the budget is arithmetically, correct.

- **Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?**

Yes, the amount and rates are acceptable. For some outputs the actual costs will be known after tendering.

- **Briefly explain the structure of the budget.**

The budget details specific activities under 2 outcomes:

- The first (Outcome 1: Enhanced resilience of Irbid and Mafraq to water-related challenges, including flash floods and water insecurity, through piloting short-term sustainable urban water management systems and flood mitigation measures) being the bulk of the project where infrastructure measures will be implemented, which comprises 70% of the total budget. This budget includes studies, site selection, design, and implementation of flashflood mitigation and water harvesting measures in 2 governorates (Irbid and Mafraq).
- Outcome 2 (Strengthened capacities and knowledge-exchange among city leaders, technical experts, and stakeholders on innovative, sustainable green infrastructure solutions to address flash floods and water insecurity) comprises 4% of the budget which includes Urban Design Labs, Mayors for Urban Resilience, all that includes capacity building and, field visits and workshops.
- After the outcomes, the budget covers staff costs, running cost including rent, transportation, etc., and communication and visibility costs and the programme evaluation.
- **Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?**

The charged overhead of 7% is in line with the regulations of UN Habitat.

- **Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended).**

n/a

Earmarking

- **Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.**

No, the Dutch contribution is not earmarked for a specific reason. At the same time EKN AMM is the only contributor to this activity.

Prepayments

- **Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.**

Payments will be registered as pre-payments. On the basis of reports and Certified Financial Statements we are able to determine our contribution and pre-payments can be closed.
The 1% administrative agent costs of EUR 93.735,54 will be booked as lump sum.

- **What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?**

100% can be prepaid to UN Agencies.

- **Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?**

Narrative- and Financial reports supported by Certified Financial Statements.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR
Implementing organisation's own contribution		0
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)		0
Dutch contribution		10.130.000
Total available resources		10.130.000
Budget needed		10.130.000
Still to be financed		0
Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)		0
Uncovered balance		0

- **Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?**

No non-financial contributions.

- **If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?**

No uncovered balance as the Dutch contribution covers the full required budget.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- **Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.**

n/a.

- **Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.**

n/a.

Audit opinions

- **Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.**

Yes, the activity is above 5 mln. UN Habit will provide Certified Financial Statements.

- **Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?**

No, n/a. Certified Financial Statements are sufficient for UN Agencies.