



مؤسسة نهر الأردن
Jordan River Foundation

IMPACT OF JRF ON CLIMATE CHANGE: MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION MEASURES

Jordan River Foundation

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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviations	Terms
CAC	Climate Action Club
CEP	Community Empowerment Program
Co2	Carbon Dioxide
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSP	Child Safety Program
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ESMS	Environmental and Social Management System
F&B	Food and Beverage
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
HQ	Headquarters
ILO-DYB	International Labor Organization – Digitalize your Business
JEDCO	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
JRD	Jordan River Designs
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
LED	Light-Emitting Diode
MVPs	Creation of Sustainable Minimum Viable Products
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
QRCEC	Queen Rania Al Abdullah Community Empowerment Center in Aqaba
QRFCC	Queen Rania Family and Child Center
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Program
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SE	Social Enterprise
SIGHT	Implementation Support of the Graduation Approach Project
SII	Social Innovation Incubators
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
WFD	Work Force Development



1. Introduction

The Jordan River Foundation (JRF) recognizes climate change as a cross-cutting issue that affects the livelihood and protection of vulnerable communities across Jordan. For instance, increasing temperatures, prolonged droughts, water scarcity, and more frequent extreme weather events have compounded social and economic vulnerabilities, particularly among women, children, and youth. Therefore, these challenges highlight the urgency of integrating climate considerations into operations and programming to build lasting organizational and community resilience.

In line with JRF's institutional commitment to sustainability, resilience, and evidence-based programming, it has taken progressive steps to document, implement, and strengthen its climate-related actions across its projects and internal operations. Furthermore, JRF's efforts align with Jordan's National Climate Change Policy (2013 – 2020), the National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Jordan's commitment to the Paris Agreement, and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 13: Climate Action. Through these alignments, JRF aims to ensure that its interventions can contribute to long-term environmental, economic, and social sustainability, not only address immediate needs.

Within this broader commitment, and in recognition of adaptation gaps facing vulnerable groups, JRF has developed a Climate Adaptation Program Theory of Change that guides its work with communities across Jordan. It recognizes that climate variability and change exacerbate existing livelihood and protection risks, and that current adaptation efforts often lack a comprehensive approach. JRF therefore focuses on raising awareness, building skills, and expanding access to sustainable livelihood opportunities so that vulnerable communities become more resilient to economic, social, and environmental hardship, with children's well-being and safety prioritized within protective community environments.

The report provides an overview of JRF's direct contributions to climate action at both programmatic and organizational levels from January 2024 to September 2025 (in some cases, data and examples prior to 2024 were also included to provide historical context or reflect the continuity of initiatives that began earlier and remain active during the reporting period). It measures achievements and progress across three core dimensions, defining JRF's integrated approach to climate response:

1. Mitigation: which reflects JRF's interventions that aimed at reducing environmental harm and promoting resource efficiency through renewable energy use, energy-saving upgrades, and environmentally responsible production.
2. Adaptation: which covers actions that enhance and strengthen climate resilience among communities, children, and youth through integrating climate awareness, adaptive livelihoods, and capacity-building within projects' design.
3. Organizational practices: which highlight internal measures that embed sustainability into JRF's governance, systems, policies, and culture, such as green procurement practices, SDG alignment, and research-driven evidence generation, among others.

Through this report, JRF aims to enhance organizational learning and interventions' relevance, while providing an evidence base that demonstrates its contributions to climate mitigation, adaptation, and organizational practices in Jordan. The report was developed through an in-depth review of program data and departments' inputs; therefore, it represents JRF's first institutional effort to consolidate climate-related achievements across programs and operations.



2. Mitigation

Mitigation refers to efforts aimed at reducing the amount of greenhouse gas emissions released into the atmosphere and lowering the current concentration of carbon dioxide (CO₂) by enhancing natural or artificial sinks, such as through forestation or sustainable energy systems (UNFCCC, n.d¹). In the context of JRF's work, mitigation focuses on minimizing environmental harm and promoting energy efficiency, renewable energy adoption, and responsible resource use across its programs and operations. Guided by this approach, JRF has prioritized the integration of renewable energy systems, energy-efficient technologies, and green practices across its facilities, social enterprises, and community centers to reduce emissions, optimize resource use, and align with Jordan's national climate goals.

JRF's continued investment in solar energy systems has resulted in significant renewable energy production across its main facilities, directly contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions and operational costs. Building on these efforts, JRF has made significant progress in reducing its overall carbon footprint through the adoption of renewable energy systems and energy-efficient technologies.

JRF has adopted several measures to reduce its environmental footprint through renewable energy investments and energy-efficient practices across its facilities and social enterprises. At the institutional level, solar-powered panels have been installed at JRF Headquarters to provide clean energy for daily operations, while both the HQ and the Queen Rania Community Empowerment Center (QRCEC) have transitioned to LED lighting to improve energy efficiency. Additionally, the introduction of two electric cars has further reduced fuel consumption and emissions from transportation.

JRF's social enterprises have integrated several green practices to reduce environmental impact. First, solar-powered panels are used in Jordan River Designs (JRD), Daimeh, and Al-Maqabalain kitchens to cut electricity and fuel consumption. Second, energy-efficient LED lighting has been installed in Jabal Al-Natheef, as well as in JRD, Daimeh, and Al-Maqabalain kitchens. Third, the enterprises also prioritize the use of natural and recycled materials in production, including recycled filling materials for items produced in partnership with IKEA. Finally, all shredded paper waste generated is sent to Cozmo for recycling, which shows JRF's commitment to resource efficiency and circular economy practices.

Extending these efforts to its operations, JRF has introduced energy-saving upgrades across its centers and community centers. At the Queen Rania Family and Child Center (QRFCC), solar panels currently cover 80% of the building's energy needs, with plans for further expansion. In addition, solar-powered panels have been installed in 11 Makani centers operated by community-based organizations across Jordan, including:

Table 1: List of Makani Centers obtained Solar-Powered Panels

No.	Makani Centers	Location
1	Wadi Al-Rayan Ladies Charitable Association	Wadi Al-Ryan, Irbid
2	Al-Takaful Charitable Association	Nuaimah, Irbid
3	Al-Takaful Charitable Association	Sahel Houran, Irbid
4	Ras Muneef Charitable Association	Ajloun
5	The Jordanian Charitable Association for Orphans	Mafraq
6	Al-Tawasol Charitable Association	Mgh'iar Alsarhan, Mafraq
7	Al-Erfan Charitable Association	Zarqa
8	Development and Reconstruction Association	Shouneh Janobiah, Balqa



9	Mlaih Charitable Association	Madaba
10	Queen Rania Community Empowerment Center (QRCEC)	Aqaba
11	Alshuqaira Association for Social Development	Karak

To further reduce energy consumption, 15 Makani centers have been equipped with LED lighting. In addition, three centers (Al-Takaful Sahel Houran, Al-Takaful Nuaimah, and Al-Bawaida Association for Special Needs Care) use water distillation systems.

These collective efforts have resulted in tangible environmental results across JRF's premises. Between 2020 and May 2024, the combined solar systems installed at JRF HQ, the Queen Rania Family and Child Center (QRFCC), in addition to Daimeh and the Show Room generated a total of 1,666,625.06 kWh of clean electricity. This total includes 1,001,207.09 kWh produced at the HQ, 665,359.51 kWh at the QRFCC, and 58.46 kWh at the newly added Abdoun branch.¹

Based on the standard carbon emission reduction factor of 0.475 kg of CO₂ per kWh, this renewable energy generation translates into an estimated reduction of 790,646 kg of CO₂ emissions over the four years. These achievements highlight JRF's effective use of solar power as a clean and sustainable energy source, contributing directly to Jordan's national climate mitigation goals and demonstrating the Foundation's leadership in environmental responsibility.

Table 2: Inverter Production (kWh) Across JRF Premises, 2020 – 2024

Year	JRF (HQ) kWh	QRFCC kWh	Daimeh and the Show Room kWh
2020	229,581.59	150,534.64	0
2021	230,454.05	151,999.87	0
2022	233,473.88	154,827.41	0
2023	223,186.31	150,217.37	0
2024	84,511.26	57,780.22	58,46

As a result, JRF achieved a total estimated reduction of 819,387.6 kg of CO₂ across all premises, comprising 475,573.34 kg from HQ, 316,045.76 kg from QRFCC, and 27,768.5 kg from Daimeh and the Show Room. Notably, emissions decreased from 184,443.11 kg in 2022 to 177,366.74 kg in 2023, illustrating the measurable impact of JRF's investments in solar power systems and energy-saving upgrades.

Table 3: CO₂ Emissions Reduction (kg) Across JRF Premises, 2020 – 2024

Year	JRF (HQ) kg	QRFCC kg	Daimeh and the Show Room kg
2020	109,051.25	71,503.95	0
2021	109,465.67	72,199.94	0
2022	110,900.09	73,543.02	0
2023	106,013.49	71,353.25	0
2024 Jan - May	40,142.84	27,445.60	27,768.50

¹ This information was provided by Kawar Energy



3. Adaptation

Adaptation refers to adjustments in ecological, social, or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects. It refers to changes in processes, practices, and structures to moderate potential damage or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change. In simple terms, countries and communities need to develop adaptation solutions and implement actions to respond to current and future climate change impacts (UNFCCC, n.d²).

In the context of JRF's work, adaptation is translated into practical, community-based measures that strengthen both social and economic resilience to climate stressors. JRF empowers vulnerable households by enhancing their adaptive capacities through integrated interventions that improve livelihoods, create stable income sources, and promote sustainable coping mechanisms against the effects of rising temperatures, drought, and water scarcity. Across its programs, JRF supports communities to diversify income establish green and climate-resilient enterprises, and access decent employment opportunities that reduce dependence on harmful coping practices. These interventions, ranging from vocational and entrepreneurial training to business incubation and green job placement, enable households to withstand economic shocks, safeguard family well-being, and build long-term stability. Through this approach, JRF directly links climate adaptation with livelihood protection, gender empowerment, and social inclusion, which ensures that communities are able to recover from climate impacts and are also better equipped to sustain in a changing environment.

3.1. Awareness Raising on Climate Change

As part of JRF's commitment to climate awareness, it has integrated climate-related learning interventions across several programs, targeting children, women, and youth, with the aim to foster knowledge, responsibility, and action toward addressing climate change and environmental challenges at the community level.

Since 2023, under the Makani project, JRF launched the Climate Action Club (CAC) to build children's awareness and promote environmentally responsible behavior. The club conducts a series of interactive sessions covering key environmental themes: environmental protection, water conservation, waste management, and climate change, using educational videos, group discussions, and creative hands-on activities. Through these sessions, children learn about ecosystems, pollution, water challenges in Jordan, recycling, and the causes and effects of climate change, helping them connect these issues to their daily lives and encouraging practical actions to protect their surroundings. Since its launch, the club has reached 1,062 children in 2023, 853 in 2024, and 652 (out of 800 targeted) as of September 2025.

Additionally, JRF delivered climate-related awareness sessions targeting women and adolescents. A total of 463 beneficiaries were reached, gaining knowledge on the definition of climate change, its causes, effects, and different classifications. These sessions helped build an understanding of climate change among vulnerable groups to strengthen their capacity to recognize and respond to climate challenges in their daily lives.

Furthermore, JRF conducted awareness sessions on climate change across multiple projects. The sessions introduced participants to the basic concepts, causes, and impacts of climate change, as well as practical actions to reduce environmental harm. A total of 104 participants took part in these sessions (74 under the GGGI project and 30 under the RDPP project), including 53 females and 51 males.



3.2. Specialized Trainings on Climate-Smart and Sustainable Practices

In 2024, CEP implemented a wide range of interventions, including 8,772 information-provision sessions, 22,262 capacity-building activities, and vocational and technical training for 417 participants. While these numbers reflect the overall scope of CEP's interventions, a subset of them specifically focused on climate-smart and sustainable practices.

Between January 2024 and September 2025, JRF implemented specialized trainings across three projects to strengthen beneficiaries' technical and entrepreneurial capacities in climate-resilient and sustainable practices. In total, 449 participants benefited from these trainings across several projects, including GGGI (368 participants), JEDCO-IP2 (56 participants), and SIAC (25 participants). The training topics covered a range of areas, including Sustainable Business Model Canvas, Green Entrepreneurship, Creation of Sustainable Minimum Viable Products (MVPs), Microbusiness Development in Agriculture (hydroponics and rainwater harvesting), and E-marketing.

Participants gained practical skills, particularly in presentation, communication, and storytelling, enhancing their confidence in pitching innovative ideas. They also developed strong competencies in business management, digital and green marketing, strategic planning, and sustainable entrepreneurship, alongside technical know-how in agriculture, water management, and resource efficiency. Moreover, participants strengthened their leadership, teamwork, innovation, and financial planning skills, gaining a comprehensive understanding of how to design and manage sustainable, green, and climate-smart initiatives.

Additionally, through the Social Innovation Incubators (SII), JRF supported a total of 3,064 youth in 2024 to design and apply innovative eco-solutions that address local environmental challenges

3.3. Promoting Green Businesses and Employment Opportunities

In alignment with its broader economic empowerment strategy, JRF has increasingly focused on integrating environmental sustainability into entrepreneurship and business development. In 2024, JRF implemented ,548 business-enabling interventions and provided employment support through 485 referrals, enhancing access to livelihoods and self-reliance opportunities for beneficiaries.

Between January 2024 and September 2026, JRF supported beneficiaries in establishing and expanding green businesses at different levels of sustainability, covering green inputs, processes, products or services, and marketing and logistics practices. Across several projects, including JEDCO, RDPP, UNHCR, ILO-DYB, GGGI, SIGHT, SIAC, DRC, SII, and others, JRF has supported 1,341 beneficiaries in establishing a total of 787 green businesses. These businesses were classified according to their level of green stages, with most falling under more than one stage: green inputs (457; 58%), green processes (496; 63%), green products or services (588; 71%), and green marketing and logistics (95; 14%). Notably, 499 (63%) of the supported businesses are in multiple stages.

JRF promotes the use of green technologies among beneficiary-led enterprises across multiple sectors. A total of 127 businesses operate within five sub-sectors that directly and inherently apply green technologies, including hydroponics/aquaponics (86 businesses), greenhouses (35), solar energy (4), and recycling of wood, metal, and plastic (2).



In addition, 70 businesses fall under 8 sub-sectors that can incorporate green technologies to enhance sustainability and reduce environmental impact. These include fish farming (1), beekeeping (7), mushroom farming (3), natural soap and product manufacturing (6), fertilizer production (4), electronics repair (2), tailoring and embroidery (14), and handicrafts (33).

Furthermore, JRF has supported enterprises to create and expand green job opportunities. Out of 787 supported green businesses, 57 enterprises (7%) expressed plans to generate new green job opportunities. In practice, 22 businesses (3%) successfully created green jobs, resulting in a total of 42 positions, including 29 full-time and 13 part-time jobs. Furthermore, based on businesses' expectations, participating enterprises collectively expected the creation of 117 new jobs (comprising 59 full-time and 58 part-time positions).

To sustain this progress, JRF tracks green job opportunities by reviewing companies to identify those that offer or have the potential to offer environmentally sustainable employment; this tracking helps JRF facilitate targeted job referrals and ensure that employment linkages align with green market demand and national sustainability priorities.

3.4. Improving Resilience to Climate Change Impacts

In 2024, JRF's interventions contributed to improvements in beneficiaries' financial stability and resilience. Overall results show that 63% of beneficiaries in employment programs reported improved household finances, and 43% reduced harmful coping mechanisms. Among micro-business owners, 91% reported better household finances, and 72% reduced harmful coping mechanisms, reflecting stronger adaptive capacity to climate-related challenges.

JRF continues to strengthen the resilience and adaptive capacity of beneficiaries by promoting socio-economic improvements through job placement and green enterprise support. Across projects such as RDPP and UNHCR-CEP, a total of 165 beneficiaries were placed in green employment opportunities under the workforce development (WFD) component. Among green business owners, 92% (66 out of 72) reported an increase in income, demonstrating the strong economic potential of environmentally responsible enterprises. Similarly, 52% of WFD beneficiaries reported improved income following their engagement in green job linkages.

JRF has enhanced artisans' resilience, with targeting 686 artisans in 2024 and 447 until September 2025, to the impacts of climate change by increasing their income and reducing their vulnerabilities. Higher income enables workers to better cope with environmental stressors, for example, allowing families to install air conditioners during heatwaves or cover other essential household needs.

Based on 2024 results, in the handicrafts projects (IKEA & JRD), 62% of workers reported that their income from JRF is their main source of livelihood, while 48% reported an increase in their income after working with JRF. In addition, 91% stated that they can now meet their basic needs, with 74% of their income spent on household essentials and bills.

Similarly, in the Al-Karma Kitchen Project (F&B sector), 76% of workers reported that their income from JRF is their primary source, 73% reported an increase in income, and 87% confirmed that they can now meet their basic needs, spending 84% of their income on household essentials and bills. These outcomes show JRF's contribution to enhancing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable groups by improving financial security and resilience against climate-related stressors.



4. Institutional Level

At the institutional level, climate action is shaped by the shared values, behaviors, and practices that define how institutions operate and make decisions. Organizational practice reflects “the shared meaning organizational members attach to the events, policies, practices, and procedures they experience and the behaviors they see being rewarded, supported, and expected” (Ehrhart and Schneider, 2014). In this context, JRF’s approach to climate action extends beyond program implementation to include its internal systems, policies, and institutional culture.

4.1. Institutional Integration of Environmental Sustainability and Climate Action

Climate change has been integrated at the strategic level within JRF’s Strategy Map (2022–2025) after the mid-term review in 2023, climate change was formally embedded as a cross-cutting priority to address both local and global challenges. This integration is reflected across JRF’s programs and interventions, which now emphasize climate adaptation, green livelihoods, and environmental sustainability as central pillars of its development approach.

At the institutional level, JRF has enhanced its infrastructure and operational systems to align with sustainable practices, which includes implementing green procurement standards that prioritize environmentally responsible suppliers and service providers. In practice, JRF’s tenders and requests for bids already require environmentally friendly options, ensuring that sustainability principles are applied across all procurement processes.

To strengthen internal awareness, JRF has developed training materials and delivered awareness sessions for its staff on sustainable operations and eco-friendly practices, which foster a culture of environmental responsibility across departments and reinforce JRF’s organizational commitment to reducing its ecological footprint.

Furthermore, the Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) Policy, issued in 2024, provides the institutional framework to ensure that all JRF programs and projects are environmentally and socially responsible. The policy outlines JRF’s commitments, safeguards, and operational standards to prevent or mitigate negative impacts while maximizing positive outcomes. Through the ESMS, JRF institutionalizes environmental and social risk management throughout its project cycle, ensuring compliance, accountability, and continuous improvement toward sustainable development and community well-being.

4.2. SDG Reporting

JRF prepares an annual report against the SDGs, developed by the MEL department, to document and communicate JRF’s contribution to the SDGs. The report aligns JRF’s projects and programs under both the CEP and CSP with the SDGs to highlight achievements across 7 SDGs and 26 targets as follows:

SDG #1: No Poverty	SDG #4: Quality Education	SDG #5: Gender Equality
SDG #8: Decent Work and Economic Growth	SDG #10: Reduced Inequalities	SDG#13: Climate Action
SDG #16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions		

Within the SDG report, JRF contributes to SDG 13 (specifically target 13.1: strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related disasters, and target 13.3: build knowledge and capacity to address climate change), highlighting climate action as a core institutional priority. In 2024, JRF made tangible progress in this area by



enhancing the climate resilience of vulnerable communities, including Jordanians and Syrian refugees, through initiatives such as training on climate-smart agriculture, water conservation, rainwater harvesting, and hydroponics to address water scarcity. The foundation also promoted sustainable livelihoods by creating 108 green jobs and supporting 690 green microbusinesses focused on circular economy, renewable energy, and climate-resilient agriculture. These efforts were complemented by awareness programs, skill-building, and mentorship that strengthened local adaptive capacity, while JRF's internal practices increasingly integrated environmental sustainability. Additionally, JRF's submission for Green Climate Fund (GCF) accreditation in December 2024 marked a strategic step towards accessing climate finance to scale future adaptation efforts. The results of these interventions were not only reported under SDG 13 but also featured in JRF's annual report, reinforcing its commitment to transparency, accountability, and alignment with national and international climate objectives.

4.3. The Climate Change Research

JRF conducted a national-level research study titled “Investigating the Impact of Climate Change on Household Dynamics in Jordan: A Special Focus on Women, Children, and Youth”, under the Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan project, funded by the Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP III).

The study explored how climate change affects livelihoods, protection risks, and household dynamics, particularly among vulnerable groups. Also, it applied a mixed-method approach that combined a national survey of 1,000 respondents across 28 districts with 22 key informant interviews and consultations with internal and external research reference groups.

The study seeks to understand how climate change is reshaping economic and social realities in Jordan. Specifically, it examines the impact of climate change on the economic status and stability of households and individuals in areas where communities are already experiencing disrupted livelihoods and rising living costs. It also explores how households and communities are coping and adapting to these pressures, identifying the strategies they employ to sustain income, protect family well-being, and preserve social cohesion under stress. Furthermore, the study investigates what strategies and programs can strengthen community resilience to the growing impacts of climate change, focusing on the enabling factors that help some communities adapt more effectively than others and how these lessons can inform broader national responses.

The study found that climate change in Jordan is a major socio-economic and protection challenge that directly affects household stability and well-being. For instance, rising temperatures, droughts, and flash floods have disrupted livelihoods, particularly in agriculture and informal labor, leading to job losses, income instability, and increased living costs. These economic pressures have intensified protection risks, such as child labor, early marriage, and domestic tension, as families adopt harmful coping mechanisms to survive. The study also revealed shifting gender and generational roles, with women increasingly becoming primary decision-makers and income earners, while children take on greater responsibilities within households. Overall, the findings show a clear linkage between climate vulnerability, economic insecurity, and social protection gaps, which highlights the need for integrated responses that connect livelihood resilience, gender equality, and climate adaptation within national and community programs.

This study equips JRF with an evidence base to design more climate-responsive programs and guide future interventions that integrate adaptation, protection, and livelihood resilience.



4.4. Green Climate Fund (GCF) Accreditation

JRF is seeking the GCF accreditation under thematic focus of adaptation in water resources, livelihoods, and health, food & water security, through which, JRF aims to expand community-based adaptation, strengthen institutional capacity for environmental and social safeguards, and develop locally owned climate projects that improve livelihoods, safeguard water resources, and protect public health in the face of a changing climate.

The process for obtaining GCF accreditation for JRF began with the successful completion of Stage I, where the institution passed the “Fit for Purpose” assessment of its institutional controls, fiduciary standards, and climate rationale. JRF is currently in Stage II, undergoing review by the Independent Accreditation Panel in 2025, which involves detailed verification of its fiduciary systems, environmental and social safeguards, and gender policies. A decision from the GCF Board is anticipated in March 2026 during the 45th Board meeting (B.45), where JRF is expected to receive formal accreditation approval.

Obtaining GCF accreditation will enable JRF to establish strong institutional systems aligned with international fiduciary, environmental and social safeguards, gender, and grievance-redress standards. Accreditation readiness efforts will embed climate-risk screening, results-based management, and staff capacity building across departments, while preparation of concept notes and feasibility studies for climate adaptation projects, such as water security, livelihoods, and social protection, will begin shaping JRF’s climate finance pipeline. It will position JRF to operate with enhanced governance, accountability, and technical capabilities.

When JRF gains direct access to GCF resources, this will enable it to design and manage adaptation projects of up to USD 50 million and leverage additional donor co-finance. This will catalyze scalable climate-resilient livelihood models, particularly empowering women and youth through enterprise, financial inclusion, and employment.

Furthermore, climate-risk and gender analysis will become fully integrated into JRF’s core programs, while research and pilot initiatives will generate evidence to influence national policies. Over time, JRF will emerge as a national hub for locally led adaptation, connecting research, implementation, and capacity development to drive inclusive and climate-resilient development.

4.5. Capacity Building on Climate Action

As a key step toward embedding climate readiness and climate-risk integration within JRF’s programming, and to ensure that JRF’s future interventions are adaptive and aligned with international best practices, JRF implemented an internal capacity-building to integrate climate considerations into program design through specialized trainings on the GCF standards. The training, “Introduction to GCF Projects, the Role of accredited entities, and Project Design”, focused on building institutional understanding of GCF mechanisms, accreditation standards, and project development processes. JRF staff gained practical knowledge on GCF investment criteria, environmental and social safeguards, gender policy requirements, and the preparation of concept notes and funding proposals.

In addition to the above, senior management staff participated in specialized two-day training on Climate Adaptation Techniques. The training covered foundational climate science, Jordan’s climate vulnerabilities, national policies such as the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP), and practical tools for adaptation planning. Participants were introduced to key concepts including climate risk assessment, fiduciary and governance enablers for climate finance, and the seven-step adaptation planning process. The training also introduced staff to adaptation prioritization, environmental and social safeguards,



and monitoring and evaluation frameworks, equipping them with the knowledge to integrate climate adaptation and resilience into institutional programs and strategic decision-making.

4.6. JRF's Participation in MENA Climate Week and Conference of the Parties (COP)

JRF actively participates in regional and international climate platforms to contribute to dialogue, share lessons learned, and highlight its experience in community-based climate action. In 2023, JRF participated in MENA Climate Week, hosted by the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in Riyadh. The Week brought together policymakers, practitioners, businesses, and civil society to exchange on climate solutions, barriers to overcome, and opportunities realized in different regions (UNFCCC, 2023).

Additionally, JRF has participated in the United Nations Climate Change Conferences (COPs), where the world gathered to agree on actions to tackle the climate crisis, including limiting global temperature rise to 1.5°C, supporting vulnerable communities in adapting to climate impacts, and achieving net-zero emissions by 2050 (UNFCCC, 2024). Therefore, JRF's participation in COP28 (Dubai, UAE, 2023) and COP29 (Baku, Azerbaijan, 2024) provided opportunities to engage in policy discussions, knowledge exchange, and advocacy.

Looking ahead, JRF is already preparing for COP30, which will be held in Belém, Brazil, in 2025, to exchange best practices, strengthen partnerships, and contribute to global dialogues on sustainable development and climate resilience.



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