

Annex B: Climate Change Analysis

As a country characterized by a semiarid climate combined with a high dependence on rainfall and scarcity of water resources, Jordan is one of the countries most affected by climate change. The impacts of climate change exacerbate the existing challenges of sustainably managing limited natural resources. According to a recent report by UNDP on climate change adaptation in the Arab states, climate change-related desertification has expanded in the Arab region, greatly increasing the vulnerability of the local population. Poor and marginalized communities are especially at risk due to their dependence on natural resources. Extreme weather conditions and more frequent flooding events will strain the government's ability to deliver essential services such as water, and negatively affect income generated in important sectors such as Tourism and Agriculture. Such conditions may also exacerbate citizen discontent and impact citizen-state relationship. USAID's support for the water sector in Jordan is critical and comprehensive, and addresses many issues including increased water demand, infrastructure, water losses, governance, efficiency, conservation, and management.

The process of Climate Risk Screening for Jordan's CDCS started in November 2019 shortly after a Results Framework was drafted by the Mission. The Climate Integration Lead (CIL) presented a short introduction to the process during the November General Staff Meeting and representatives from Development Objective (DO) teams were assigned to help complete the assessment. Related internal and external references as well as a zero draft document were shared with the team, and two informational sessions were conducted in December 2019 to facilitate the process.

Part I of the analysis includes Climate Risk Screening of CDCS at the Intermediate Result (IR) level. Each IR is rated based on the scope of activities or interventions as well as the probability of risk occurrence and potential impact. A determination of Moderate or High Climate Risk warrants more targeted analysis at the PAD and/or Activity level. Intersecting IR's identified by DO teams during the CDCS development process are listed under each IR to enable cross referencing risks. If further PAD or Activity-level analysis is required, it is highly recommended to refer to risks associated with intersecting IR's for a more comprehensive result. Part II of the analysis provides a summary of actions and measures taken by the Government of Jordan (GoJ) and USAID, as well as opportunities to reduce Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions.

Key references used in the assessment included USAID's Jordan Climate Change Risk Profile and Factsheet (2017)⁴, USAID's Jordan Greenhouse Gas Emissions Profile (2016)⁵, Jordan's Third National Communication on Climate Change (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2014)⁶, Climate Change Adaptation in the Arab States (2018)⁷, and Jordan's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC (2017)⁸

⁴ https://www.climatelinks.org/sites/default/files/asset/document/2017_USAID_Climate%20Change%20Risk%20Profile_Jordan.pdf

⁵ <https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/greenhouse-gas-emissions-factsheet-jordan>

⁶ <https://unfccc.int/resource/docs/natc/jornc3.pdf>

⁷ <https://www.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/Climate%20and%20Disaster%20Resilience/Climate%20Change/Arab-States-CCA.pdf>

⁸ <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Jordan%20BUR1.pdf>

PART I - Climate Risk Screening for USAID/Jordan CDCS (2020 – 2025)

Development Objective and related Intermediate Results	Climate Risks	Integration into Strategy / Management Options	Next Steps for Project/Activity Implementation	Accepted risks
DO1: Inclusive Private Sector-Led Growth				
<p>IR 1.1: Implementation and Prioritization of GoJ Economic Reform Agenda Enhanced: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 2.1 - Water Demand IR 2.2 - Water Governance IR 3.1 - Public Sector IR 4.2 - Education IR 4.3 - Resilience IR 5.1 - Social Norms IR 5.2-Leadership/Agency</p>	<p>Trade and investment related construction activities threatened by flooding and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>Climate change may put stress on Energy grid infrastructure and disrupt delivery of energy to Jordan and/or accelerate infrastructure degradation, causing shorter life spans, decreased efficiency, or early rehabilitation for assets.</p>	<p>Engineering analysis and design will include consideration of climate change and its potential impacts on location siting, functionality, and sustainability of infrastructure. Selection of design standards and guidelines will be appropriate for long-term conditions in Jordan taking into consideration climate info and other data.</p> <p>Training and capacity building on adaptation and response planning for disruptions in energy can be used to build technical skills in applying and accessing climate data.</p>	<p>Conduct Activity-level climate risk screening. A/CORs and IP's will ensure contractors consider climate data and information, as well as utilize appropriate construction materials in preparation of extreme weather events.</p> <p>Addressing climate risks in the infrastructure sector may provide opportunities to mitigate emissions, adapt to climate change impacts and benefit the community.</p>	Risks addressed
<p>IR 1.2: Private Sector Capacity to Compete Advanced: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 2.1: Water Demand IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 5.2:Leadership/Agency</p>	<p>Extreme climate and weather events, such as floods, droughts, increased heat waves, and decreased access to water exacerbated by climate change will negatively impact sectors such as tourism, agriculture and industry, and limit investment opportunities.</p>	<p>Work with the GoJ and other relevant stakeholders to support investments and policies in target sectors and incorporate mitigation and adaptation measures for climate-related risks in new designs.</p> <p>Increase awareness of various stakeholders about climate risks for economic growth and create opportunities for the vulnerable groups to cope with the change in work conditions due to climate changes and participate in economic growth activities.</p>	<p>Conduct Activity-level climate risk screening and ensure that results are included in all activities, including collaborative efforts with the Government and other donors.</p>	Risks Addressed
<p>IR 1.3: Increased Women's Participation in the Economy: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs:</p>	Same as IR 1.2	Same as IR 1.2	Same as IR 1.2	Risks addressed

IR 2.1 - Water Demand IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 3.1 - Public Sector IR 5.1 - Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation				
DO 1 Adaptive Capacity: - Energy Sector: there is a high capacity to be resilient and responsive to emergency power shutdowns due to extreme climate conditions. Jordan has had low power interruptions history in the past decade. - Socioeconomic capacity: already vulnerable socio- economic groups could suffer the impacts of climate change in Jordan, in the Third National Communication to UNFCCC, Jordan recognizes that it is important to focus on developing the adaptive capacity of vulnerable Socioeconomic groups. Timeframe: 1 - 25 years.				
DO2: Jordan’s Ability to Improve its Water Security Strengthened				
Development Objective and related Intermediate Results	Climate Risks	Integration into Strategy / Management Options	Next Steps for Project/Activity Implementation	Accepted risks
IR 2.1: Jordan’s Ability to Meet Water Demand Improved: MODERATE to HIGH Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 1.2: Private Sector IR 1.3: Women Participation in Economy IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 4.2: Education	Decreased availability of surface and groundwater resources due to overall decreased precipitation and increased drought conditions. Extreme weather conditions may impact the transport, delivery, and repair costs of equipment and tools, and lead to premature deterioration of installed equipment and infrastructure.	USAID will continue to support the construction and expansion of water and wastewater treatment and reuse facilities and explore alternative water sources and viable options and technologies to help with the increased water demand in Jordan. Continue to work with GoJ through the Non-Revenue Water program and scale up activities to control water losses and maximize efficiency of water use. Engage private sector to improve financial viability and increase investment in the water sector. Integrate resilient equipment and improve design guidelines to account for potential climate risks.	Conduct activity-level climate risk screening for all new activities and ensure that screening results are included in engineering design and implementation. Engineering analysis and design will include consideration of climate change and its potential impacts on location siting, functionality, and sustainability of infrastructure. The Engineer of Record (EOR) with the A/E firm is responsible for managing climate risks. If USAID funds are directed through the GoJ or other donors, ensure the GoJ and/or other donors conduct the climate risk screening. Include relevant language in solicitations, and/or other guiding documents, MEL plans, to ensure compliance with CRM requirements.	Risks will be re-evaluated through IEE and CRM at the activity level. MODERATE and HIGH risks will be addressed or accepted based on feasibility of management options.
IR 2.2: Water Sector Governance and Management Strengthened: LOW to MODERATE	Poor stakeholder awareness of climate change stressors and possible impacts may compromise long-term planning and	USAID/Jordan will continue to support water sector efficient management, governance and	Ensure data analysis with climate and/or water variables takes into consideration projected future climate	Same as IR 2.1

Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 5.2 Leadership/Agency	sustainability of programs. Baseline conditions used for planning, data analysis and design factors may lack reliability if underlying climate conditions experience significant changes.	efficiency, enhance its financial sustainability, and focus on behavior change campaigns to complement work done in related IR's.	change scenarios.	
IR 2.3: Water Use Efficiency and Conservation Expanded: LOW to MODERATE Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 3.2: Civic Engagement	Same as IR 2.1	USAID will work to increase adoption of water conservation best practices in residential and agricultural sectors.	Same as IR 2.1	Same as IR 2.1
IR 2.4: Inclusive Participation in Water Sector Decision-Making Increased: LOW to MODERATE Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.3: Women Participation in Economy IR 3.2: Civic Engagement IR 4.1: Health IR 4.2: Education IR 4.3: Resilience IR 5.1: Social Norms IR5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation	Same as IR 2.2	Same as IR 2.2	Same as IR 2.2	Same as IR 2.1
<p>DO 2 Adaptive Capacity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As per Jordan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2014, the adaptive capacity for the water sector is LOW to adapt to precipitation decrease, temperature decreases, drought, and increases in evaporation. There is stress on the water systems during the summer due to the seasonal increase in water demand, considering that people are supplied with water one day per week in Amman and one day every two weeks in other Governorates (except Aqaba and Maan that have a continuous supply system). - Climate Change Policy for a Resilient Water Sector in 2016 by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) stressed the TNC findings. The Jordanian water sector needs to build resilience in response to the combination of climate change and other disturbances and shocks. This Policy provides the background, concept and solutions and implementation mechanism for building resilience. The implementation is spelled out in more detail in the accompanying action plan. - In Jordan's First Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC in 2017, the TNC scenarios were reviewed and modified based on current policies, strategies, and trends in the different sectors. The overall baseline and mitigation scenarios have been constructed to cover the period of 2015-2040. <p>Financial capacity: The water sector in Jordan faces significant financial challenges (including sizable debt and the</p>				

inability for most utilities to cover operating costs) as well as stress from increasing population growth.

- Institutional capacity: The water sector has historically been constrained by weak institutional capacity, though the National Water Strategy and Water Sector Capital Investment Plan for 2016-2025 is anticipated to address some of the key institutional and planning challenges. Already vulnerable and marginalized groups are expected to suffer most from the impacts of climate change in Jordan.

Timeframe: 1 – 25 years

DO3: Equitable, Democratic Governance Strengthened

Development Objective and related Intermediate Results	Climate Risks	Integration into Strategy / Management Options	Next Steps for Project/Activity Implementation	Accepted risks
<p>IR 3.1: Accountability and Effectiveness of Public Institutions Increased: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 1.2: Private Sector IR 1.3: Women Participation in Economy IR 2.1: Water Demand IR 2.2: Water Governance IR 4.1: Health IR 5.1: Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation</p>	<p>Extreme weather conditions, including Drought and increase in temperatures, coupled with poor infrastructure in some areas, may strain the government's ability to deliver essential services such as water or water treatment. Such conditions may exacerbate citizen discontent which could possibly lead to community destabilization in the affected areas.</p>	<p>Integrate climate risk considerations into policy support, enforcement measures, capacity development and technical assistance activities in targeted public sector reform programs.</p>	<p>Conduct activity-level climate risk screening to identify relevant adaptation and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Include relevant language in solicitations, or other guiding documents, to ensure climate risk screening is conducted and applied for construction activities. For construction activities, the Engineer of Record (EOR) with the A/E firm is responsible for managing climate risks.</p>	<p>Risks addressed</p>
<p>IR 3.2: Inclusive Civic Engagement Increased: LOW</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 2.3: Water Efficiency IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 4.1: Health IR 4.2: Education IR 4.3: Resilience IR 5.1: Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation</p>	<p>Marginalized populations, including women and youth, may experience exacerbated inequalities from climate-related impacts and may therefore be less likely to participate in activities due to decreased mobility and decreased access to resources.</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Risk accepted</p>
<p>IR 3.3: Rights of Women and</p>	<p>Same as IR 3.2</p>	<p>Integrate climate risk considerations to</p>	<p>Same as IR 3.1</p>	<p>Risks accepted</p>

<p>Marginalized Groups Advanced: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 4.1: Health IR 4.3: Resilience IR 5.1: Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation</p>		<p>enhance adoption and enforcement of legislative measures that protect the rights and needs of marginalized populations, including women and youth.</p>		
<p>DO3 Adaptive Capacity: - In Jordan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, Jordan recognizes that it is important to focus on developing the adaptive capacity for climate change of vulnerable Socioeconomic groups.</p> <p>Timeframe: 1-25 years</p>				
<p>DO4: Advancing Human Potential</p>				
Development Objective and related Intermediate Results	Climate Risks	Integration into Strategy / Management Options	Next Steps for Project/Activity Implementation	Accepted risks
<p>IR 4.1: Health outcomes of families and communities improved: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 3.2: Civic Engagement IR 3.3: Women Rights IR 5.1: Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation</p>	<p>Construction of healthcare facilities may be threatened by flooding and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>Changing climate conditions may lead to change in disease patterns which may strain the healthcare system.</p> <p>Extreme weather conditions may strain the government's ability to deliver healthcare services.</p>	<p>Integrate climate risk considerations into health programs and activities.</p>	<p>Conduct activity-level climate risk screening to identify relevant adaptation and mitigation measures.</p> <p>Include relevant language in solicitations, or other guiding documents, to ensure climate risk screening is conducted and applied for construction activities. For construction activities, the Engineer of Record (EOR) with the A/E firm is responsible for managing climate risks.</p>	<p>Risk addressed</p>
<p>IR 4.2: Academic Outcomes and Life Skills for School-aged Children Improved: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 2.1: Water Demand IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 3.2: Civic</p>	<p>Construction of schools and academic facilities may be threatened by flooding and extreme weather conditions.</p> <p>Extreme weather conditions may strain the government's</p>	<p>Same as 4.1</p>	<p>Same as 4.1</p>	<p>Risk addressed</p>

Engagement IR 5.1: Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation	ability to deliver education services.			
IR 4.3: Resilience of Vulnerable Populations Improved: LOW Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 3.2: Civic Engagement IR 3.3: Women Rights IR 5.1: Social Norms IR 5.2: Leadership/Agency IR 5.3: Participation	Marginalized populations, including women and youth, may experience exacerbated inequalities from climate-related impacts.	N/A	N/A	Risk accepted

DO4 Adaptive Capacity:

- In Jordan's Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, Jordan recognizes that it is important to focus on developing the adaptive capacity for climate change of vulnerable Socioeconomic groups.

Timeframe: 1-25 years

DO5: Agency and Leadership of Women and Youth Enhanced

Development Objective and related Intermediate Results	Climate Risks	Integration into Strategy / Management Options	Next Steps for Project/Activity Implementation	Accepted risks
IR 5.1: Adoption of Inclusive Social Norms Increased: LOW to MODERATE Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 1.3: Women Participation in Economy IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 3.2: Civic Engagement IR 3.3: Women Rights IR 4.1: Health IR 4.2: Education IR 4.3: Resilience	Construction/renovation of facilities may be threatened by flooding and extreme weather conditions. Marginalized populations, including women and youth, may experience exacerbated inequalities from climate-related impacts and may therefore be less likely to participate in activities due to decreased mobility and decreased access to resources.	Integrate climate risk considerations in new designs to enhance adoption and enforcement of legislative measures that protect the rights and needs of marginalized populations, including women and youth. Increase awareness of various stakeholders about climate risks and increase understanding of how these implications may have a disproportionate effect on marginalized populations. Work with local	Conduct activity-level climate risk screening to identify possible climate-related risks and plan for appropriate management options. Include relevant language in solicitations, or other guiding documents, to ensure compliance with climate risk management requirements and implementation of suggested actions.	Risks addressed

		stakeholders, including government and civil society, to ensure that women and youth are adequately represented in decision-making processes during climate-related crises and that their needs are equitably met.		
<p>IR 5.2: Barriers to Women’s and Youth Participation and Leadership Mitigated: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.1: Economic Reform IR 1.2: Private Sector IR 1.3: Women Participation in Economy IR 2.2: Water Governance IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 3.2: Civic Engagement IR 3.3: Women Rights IR 4.1: Health IR 4.2: Education IR 4.3: Resilience</p>	Same as IR 5.1	Same as IR 5.1	Same as IR 5.1	Same as 5.1
<p>IR 5.3: Inclusive Participation in Public Life Enhanced: LOW to MODERATE</p> <p>Sectors/Intersecting IRs: IR 1.3: Women Participation in Economy IR 2.4: Inclusiveness IR 3.1: Public Sector IR 3.2: Civic Engagement IR 3.3: Women Rights IR 4.1: Health IR 4.2: Education IR 4.3: Resilience</p>	Same as IR 5.1	<p>Same as IR 5.1</p> <p>Work with other DOs to strengthen local government capacity and service delivery to enhance disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation efforts in a manner that does not harm vulnerable population, including women and youth, and ensures their inclusion and participation.</p>	Same as IR 5.1	Same as 5.1
<p>Adaptive Capacity: - In Jordan’s Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, Jordan recognizes that it is important to focus on developing the adaptive capacity for climate change of vulnerable Socioeconomic groups. Timeframe: 1-25 years</p>				

PART II: Greenhouse Gas Mitigation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the major sources of GHG emissions (e.g., personal cars, power plants, landfills, industry, agriculture sector, deforestation, etc.)? ● How has the distribution and composition of the GHG emissions profile changed over time historically and how is the profile expected to change in the future considering the major emitting sectors and/or sources? ● How are the sectors and sources that contribute to GHG emissions contributing to the growth and development of the economy and to meeting development objectives? ● What climate change mitigation or low emissions development plans, targets, commitments, and priorities have the government (national, state and local) articulated? 	<p>GHG emissions and removals in Jordan were estimated in the years 2010 and 2012. Data was submitted to UNFCCC through Jordan's First Biennial report in 2017. The following sectors were identified as major contributors to GHG emissions: Energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land-Use (AFOLU), and Waste.</p> <p>Total National Emissions and Removals in 2012 were estimated at 27,997.73 Gigagrams (Gg) of CO₂ equivalent (CO₂eq). The Energy sector was the major emitter with 81% of total emissions (resulting mainly from fuel combustion activities and Transport) followed by the industrial sector with a contribution of 12% (resulting mainly from the Mineral industry and product uses as substitutes for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) such as Refrigeration, Air Conditioning, and Fire Protection), followed by Waste at 6% (resulting mainly from Solid Waste disposal) and finally AFOLU at 1%.</p> <p>Jordan believes that there is a large potential for mitigation of GHG emissions, even though Jordan's total GHG emissions are very small in absolute terms compared to other countries.</p> <p>Jordan developed its National Climate Change Policy in 2013 through which short- and long-term objectives were set to mitigate climate change impacts. The main long-term objective of the policy is to achieve a proactive resilient country and remain a low carbon but growing economy.</p> <p>Among many actions taken by the Government of Jordan, a National Strategy and Action Plan for transitioning towards Green Economy was recently endorsed. The Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the global GHG emissions commits the country to the unconditional reduction of GHG by 1.5% by 2030 compared to a business as usual scenario. Main sectors targeted include Water, Energy, Transportation, Waste, and Agriculture.</p> <p>The 2012 Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Law established the Jordan Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Fund (JREEEF). Under Development Objective 1 (DO1), USAID/Jordan Economic Development and Energy (EDE) office helped make JREEEF operational and provided capacity building to advance the concept of Demand-Side- Management (DSM) through utilities with approval from the Energy and Mineral Regulatory Commission (EMRC). JREEEF now, with the help of the Canadians who took after USAID's work, is implementing DSM programs. In addition, USAID/Jordan helped demonstrate the concept of renewable energy in public buildings, improve the capacity of the transmission and distribution companies to perform grid impact studies for new renewable energy projects, and finally helped Jordan manage its renewable energy projects on the electrical grid.</p> <p>The Water sector (water, wastewater and irrigation) is considered an essential, cross cutting and integrational sector that is critical for Jordan's development in all fields. Examples of GoJ mitigation measures and plans in the Water sector include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use renewable energy resources to reduce and replace the traditional energy application. ● Consider energy and water efficiency programs. ● Rearrange related schemes to eliminate pumping whenever possible.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improve monitoring and evaluation systems to measure changes due to climate change and to promote adaptive management. ● Foster integrated resource and demand management with agriculture and energy to reduce the need to access water from GHG- and energy-intensive sources. ● Investments in infrastructure resilience could increase the willingness of private sector, foreign funding agencies, institutions and corporations to support the sector.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Which of these sectors is USAID planning to program in? ● What opportunities exist to reduce emissions in those sectors? ● What opportunities exist to reduce emissions associated with USAID activities? 	<p>USAID/Jordan works to improve internal operations and service delivery within local government administrations in Jordan.</p> <p>IR 1.1: Implementation and prioritization of GoJ Economic Reform Agenda Enhanced, USAID/Jordan plans to engage in the energy sector to support major infrastructure such as construction of substations and transmission lines to connect Jordan to neighboring countries. One important engagement is connecting Jordan to Iraq. This will encourage more renewable energy to be generated and transferred to Iraq. Having more renewable energy will reduce GHGs.</p> <p>IR 3.1: Accountability and Effectiveness of Public Institutions Increased, technical assistance is offered to municipal governance bodies to establish solar energy facilities. This is usually conducted in the form of feasibility studies for attracting investors. Such solar energy facilities when established, help supply enough electricity to power the Municipalities services to their communities such as streetlights and buildings. This also greatly helps in reducing the Municipality's annual electricity bill and the directing of costs saved in enhancing the delivery of services and local economic development.</p> <p>DO2: Jordan's Ability to Improve its Water Security Strengthened, will work in a comprehensive and sustainable approach to reduce GHG emissions by increasing energy efficiency within water and wastewater systems, as well as expanding the application of renewable energy for water extraction, treatment and distribution.</p> <p>DO5: Agency and Leadership of Women and Youth Enhanced, incorporate in awareness and outreach campaigns targeting social norms and practices appropriate messages related to climate change and reduction of GHG.</p> <p>Opportunities will be studied and evaluated through PAD and Activity screenings and integrated in designs. This will help in reducing GHGs impact on the environment, attract other funding agencies and ensure systems and infrastructure efficiency, effectiveness and reliability.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Does the strategy incorporate ways to reduce GHG? Reference the page number in the strategy. Note in particular if a Goal, the DO, or an IR or sub-IR specifically incorporates mitigation. 	<p>Yes. See above.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What are the next steps at the PAD and/or mechanism levels to reduce greenhouse gases? 	<p>Activity-level Climate risk screening will further examine opportunities to reduce emissions.</p>