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| **Research Terms of Reference****JOR1801: Stakeholder mapping of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actors in the agriculture sector in Jordan**Jordan |
| **January 2018** | **C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg** |

# 1. Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Country of intervention** | *Jordan* |
| **Type of Emergency** | *x* | Natural disaster |  | Conflict |  | Emergency |
| **Type of Crisis** |  | Sudden onset  |  | Slow onset | *x* | Protracted |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | *FAO* |
| **Project Code** | *13 DFM Y22* |
| **REACH Pillar** |  | Planning in Emergencies  |  | Displacement | *X* | Building Community Resilience |
| **Research Timeframe** | December 2017- March 2018 |
| **General Objective** | Identify the main risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan and provide an overview of agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) stakeholders as well as actionable research to facilitate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and FAO programming within Jordan’s agricultural sector. |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | 1. Identify the main existing risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to agricultural areas, agricultural sub-sectors (i.e cropping, livestock herding) and products.
2. Draw the profile of the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector, according to agricultural areas in Jordan.
3. Pinpoint existing opportunities for the organization to support risk reduction in Jordan’s agricultural sector and strenghten communities’ resilience to identified risks.
 |
| **Research Questions** | 1. What is the nature of the main risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to agricultural areas, agricultural sub-sectors (i.e cropping, livestock herding) and products?
2. What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks on:
* Agricultural livelihoods
* Agricultural labour
* Relations between and among communities
1. Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan?
* What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?
* In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?
* Do they communicate on their initiatives?
* What are their achievements so far?
* Do they interact with eachothers? If so, in which way?
1. What type of interventions could be implemented so as to facilitate DRM in Jordan’s agricultural sector and strengthen communities’ resilience to identified risks?
 |
| **Research Type** |  | Quantitative | *X* | Qualitative |  | Mixed methods |
| **Geographic Coverage** | All agricultural areas grouped as: Jordan Valley, Rainfed Highlands and Northeast areas. |
| **Target Population(s)** | * Overall population
 |
| **Data Sources** | **Secondary Data:*** Existing data and literature on DRR in general, more specifically related to the agricultural sector, the DRM platform managed by the Government of Jordan (GoJ) with assistance from OCHA and other UN agencies, with a particular view to existing reports on DRR efforts being implemented in the country.
* Mission report of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), September 2017[[1]](#footnote-1)
* Tools and data from previous REACH assessments including:
* Disaster risk reduction assessment: Understanding livelihood resilience in Jordan, November 2016 (mandated by FAO)
* Agricultural needs assessment in Jordan, October 2017 (mandated by FAO)
* Assessment on Women and Girls’ Participation in the Agricultural Sector, Rural Institutions and Community Life, 2017 (mandated by UN Women)
* Data from:
* FAO AquaStat Database (Jordan)
* Jordan National Agriculture Information System
* Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan Water Sector Facts and Figures (2015)
* INFORM (Index For Risk Management), Jordan Country Profile

**Primary Data:** |
| Primary data will be collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with DRR stakeholders in the agricultural sector and representatives of unions/NGOs/CBOs and government bodies working in the field of agricuture or directly related areas. |
| **Expected Outputs** | **Preliminary findings reports –** 28th of February**Final report –** 15th of March |
| **Key Resources** | * REACH technical staff (Assessment Officer, Assessment Manager)
* REACH operations staff (Field Manager, Field Officer, Project Assistants)
* ACTED finance and administration staff
* IMPACT technical backstopping staff and resources
 |
| **Humanitarian milestones** |  |
| **Milestone** | **Timeframe** |
|  | Cluster plan/strategy |  |
|  | Inter-cluster plan/strategy  |  |
| *x* | Donor plan/strategy  |  |
|  | NGO plan/strategy  |  |
|  | Other  |  |
| **Audience** | *Specify* ***who*** *will the assessment inform at different levels?* |
| **Audience type** | **Specific actors** |
|  | Operational |  |
| ***x*** | Programmatic |  |
| ***x*** | Strategic |  |
|  | Other |  |
| **Access**  | *X* |  Public (available on REACH Resource Centre and other humanitarian platforms)  |
|  | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms) |
|  | Other (please specify) |
| **Visibility** | *FAO logo, layout and template* |
| **Dissemination**  | *To be finalised in consultation with FAO* |

# 2. Background & Rationale

As of February 2018, 657,628 Syrians were registered as refugees by UNHCR in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Unofficial estimates state that Jordan is hosting roughly an equal amount of un-registered Syrians, bringing total presence of Syrians in Jordan to around 1.4 million. The vast majority of Syrians (79%) have found refuge in host communities across Jordan, rather than official refugee camps[[2]](#footnote-2). Although the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP in relative terms has fallen steadily since 1950, and decline rapidly from 4.5% in 2011 to 3.9% in 2012; the sector has received considerable attention in recent years.[[3]](#footnote-3) This is not only explained by the fact that agriculture still provides livelihoods for about 20 percent of the population, but also that it generates economic activity for a great number of Syrian refugees in Jordan.[[4]](#footnote-4) According to registration data from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), as of January 2017, 12,000 Syrian refugees had an official work permit to work in the agricultural sector, while 31,000 either have a background in agriculture or are working in sectors related to agriculture.[[5]](#footnote-5)

The large influx of Syrian refugees in Jordan has severely impacted the socioeconomic situation of the country and placed pressure on Jordan’s limited natural resources and fragile ecosystem. Only about 5 % of Jordan’s land mass is considered arable, from which 84% is rain-fed. Less than a quarter of Jordan’s landmass received more than 200 millimetres of rainfall per year, the minimum required for rain-fed agriculture.[[6]](#footnote-6) The country is ranked among the world’s most four water-deficient countries and its ground-water base flow has been declining over the last 50 years due amongst other factors to lower precipitation resulting from climate change. Along with resource scarcity and climate change, soil degradation, unreliable seasonal performance exacerbated by natural hazards such as drought, winter frost, floods have negatively affected agricultural resources in the recent past.[[7]](#footnote-7) Structural inefficiencies in the Jordanian’s agricultural sector, aggravated by the impact of the Syrian crisis on this sector in terms of costs of production, labour market dynamics and trade patterns have put further agricultural livelihoods and food security at risk.

While the stakes linked to disaster risk reduction in agriculture are high, little research on potential impact of disasters in the agricultural sector and the way natural, political, economic and societal risks are intertwined has been conducted so far. Therefore, greater understanding of the landscape of DRR in Jordan pertaining to agriculture is essential to improving the long-term prospects of the agricultural sector.

This work builds upon an earlier collaboration between FAO and REACH Initiative that aimed at outlining a baseline of risks and mitigation measures against disaster and shocks at the community level.[[8]](#footnote-8) This research seeks to facilitate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and FAO programming within Jordan’s agricultural sector, through identifying the main risks in the agricultural sector and understanding the way risks of different types interact with each other in the agriculture sector, according to geographical areas. These latter will be determined prior the conduction of the assessment, in order to examine the diversity of risks in the agricultural sector in Jordan.

# 3. Research Objectives

The overall objective of this assessment is to identify the main risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan and provide an overview of agricultural Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) stakeholders as well as actionable research to facilitate Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and FAO programming within Jordan’s agricultural sector.

1. Identify the main existing risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to agricultural areas, agricultural sub-sectors (i.e cropping, livestock herding) and products.
2. Draw the profile of the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector, according to agricultural areas in Jordan.
3. Pinpoint existing opportunities for the organization to support risk reduction in Jordan’s agricultural sector and strenghten communities’ resilience to identified risks.

# 4. Research Questions

1. What is the nature of the main risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to agricultural areas, agricultural sub-sectors (i.e cropping, livestock herding) and products?
2. What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks on:
* Agricultural livelihoods
* Agricultural labour
* Relations between and among communities
1. Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan?
* What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?
* In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?
* Do they communicate on their initiatives?
* What are their achievements so far?
* Do they interact with eachothers? If so, in which way?
1. What type of interventions could be implemented so as to facilitate DRM in Jordan’s agricultural sector?

# 5. Methodology

* 1. Methodology overview

The methodology of the assessment will comprise two main components:

1. Secondary data review

2. Primary data collection (Key informant interviews)

5.2. Population of interest

The population of interest includes the overall population of Jordan.

5.3. Secondary data review

A secondary data review will be undertaken looking at all existent existing material and research pertaining DRR in Jordan in general and more specifically related to the agricultural sector. By providing an overview of the risks already identified in the literature and of the actors involved in disaster risk management in Jordan, the secondary data review will (1) serve to identify themes which can be explored through qualitative data collection and analysis as well as (2) highlight the key actors that should be contacted during the primary data collection. The assessment team will rely on the network of local, national, and international stakeholders involved in DRR and/or on agricultural-related activities REACH has built up in Jordan in the past years, so as to identify further data sources that can contribute to this assessment and ensure the secondary data review is as comprehensive as possible.

See below a (non-exhaustive) list of sources of information that will be included in the final desk review:

* Reports from UN Agency, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, such as:
* World Bank, ‘Increasing Resilience to Climate Change in the Agricultural Sector of the Middle East: Case of Jordan and Lebanon’, 2013.
* FAO, REACH and Jordan Ministry of Agriculture, ‘Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment: Central and Northern Jordan’, January 2015.
* World Bank, ‘The cost of Irrigation Water in the Jordan Valley’, April 2016.
* United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA), ‘Arab Climate Change Assessment Report’, 2017.
* European Geosciences Union, ‘Climate Risk assessment and management in rainfed agriculture areas in Jordan’, 2017.
* FAO, Mission report of the Capacity for Disaster Reduction Initiative (CADRI), September 2017.
* Reports from Jordanian government bodies, such as:
* Higher Population Council (HPC) and Health Policy Project (HPP), ‘Population Growth and its Impact on Land Use’, November 2013.
* Ministry of Water and Irrigation, National Water Strategy 2016 – 2025.
* Ministry of Environment, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and Global Environment Facility (GEF); ‘The National Climate Change Policy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2013-2020’.
* The DRM platform managed by the Government of Jordanian (GoJ) with assistance from OCHA and other UN agencies, with a particular view to existing reports on DRR efforts being implemented in the country.
* Tools and data from previous REACH assessments:
* FAO and REACH, ‘Disaster risk reduction assessment: Understanding livelihood resilience in Jordan’, November 2016.
* FAO and REACH, ‘Agricultural needs assessment in Jordan’, October 2017.
* As well as data from:
* FAO AquaStat Database (Jordan)
* Jordan National Agriculture Information System
* Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan Water Sector Facts and Figures (2015)
* INFORM (Index For Risk Management), Jordan Country Profile
	1. Primary Data Collection

**Agricultural zones targeting**

**3 agricultural zones have been determined in Jordan prior to the conduction of the assessment** (See Table 1 and Map 1 below). These latter were identified based on **similarities in agricultural sub-sectors, geographical characteristics and shared climate and ecological features.** While the zones were predetermined based on existing information, including insights from secondary data and REACH field staff, this zoning was further confirmed through participatory mapping exercises during primary data collection of the research project “Women’s participation in the agricultural sector, rural institutions and community life” conducted by REACH for UN Women in August 2017[[9]](#footnote-9). This breakdown of the Jordanian territory was again successfully used as part of the “Regional Agricultural needs assessment in Jordan” led by REACH in October 2017 and mandated by the Food Agricultural Organization (FAO)[[10]](#footnote-10).

*Table 1: Zones designed for the assessment*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| ***Zone*** | ***Main agricultural sub-sectors*** | ***Criteria for Zoning*** |
| ***Geographical characteristics*** | ***Climate and ecological features*** |
| Jordan Valley | The Jordan Valley can be considered a natural greenhouse with the relative advantage of producing off-season fruits and vegetables. Tomato, cucumber, eggplant, squash and potatoes represent 70% of the total cropped vegetable of the area. | This zone is located below the mean sea level. It comprises Ghour Safi in Karak governorate, Shouna Shamaliya in Irbid governorate, and Shouna Janoubiya and Dair Alla in Balqa governorate. | In this zone, the soil is fertile (black, mineral-rich). The area is characterized by warm winters and hot summers. Crops are mainly irrigated with surface water.Water pumped from the Yarmouk River and nearby wells into the King Abdallah Canal has served as the major water supplier for agriculture in the Jordan Valley, thus representing the backbone of irrigated agriculture.  |
| Rainfed Highlands | Farmers in this zone mainly produce wheat, barley and some pulses, in addition to olives, grapes, almonds and other stone fruits. | The zone is located at relatively high altitude (600 metres or more above sea level). It includes Rahab district in Mafraq, and most rural and peri-urban parts of Irbid, Karak and Balqa governorates. | This zone has a fertile (red) soil.Rainfall in this zone is relatively high (exceeding 250 millimetres/year), which explained that most of the crops there are rainfed. However, climate change has rendered rain-fall less regular and forced farmers towards irrigation. This supplemental irrigation is mostly provided by ground water. |
| Northeast/ “Badia” | “Badia” is an Arabic word describing the open rangeland where Bedouins (nomads) live and practice seasonal grazing and browsing. The main agricultural activity of the zone is livestock-keeping (sheep and goats). | This zone covers over 80% of the total Jordanian territory. This includes most rural and peri-urban parts of Mafraq governorate. | This zone is constituted of arid land, with annual rainfall below 200mm. |

*Map 1: Agricultural zones in Jordan*



**Stakeholder mapping of DRR**

Employing a purposive sampling method, REACH will collect primary data through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with DRR stakeholders in the agricultural sector. The KI interview will use a semi-structured interview style, with the aim of identifying the main risks involved, practices, roles and responsibilities of the different actors in the DRR sector in Jordan as well as the links and relations between these actors and their specific areas of work.

The so-obtained sample of key informants will be extended through a snowball methodology where identified key informants nominate further informants. This technic will allow the sample size to be adequate for achieving data saturation. In the first instance, this will involve interviewing:

1. **Governmental actors** (such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Water and Irrigation etc.)
2. **Representatives from specific national institutions such as banking organisations** (e.g. Agricultural Risk Fund) **and research institutions** (e.g. National Centre for Agricultural Research and Extension)
3. **Representatives from non-governmental organizations** involved in agriculture and/or climate change and disaster risk reduction and programming in Jordan (such as United Nations Development Programme or Swiss agency for Development and Cooperation)
4. **Farmers’ Union and/or farmers**

**Table 1: Key Informants and number of interview (indicative target figures)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key informants | # KIs |
| Governmental actors | 2 |
| Representatives from specific national institutions  | 2 |
| Representatives from non-governmental organizations  | 2 |
| Farmers’ Unions/ Farmers | 3 |
| Total | 9 |

* 1. Data Analysis Plan

The data collection team will record the KIIs and be debriefed by the REACH’s Assessment Officer after each KII to ensure that data collected is as comprehensive as possible, thus facilitating the subsequent analysis. The assessment team will then consolidate data from the KII debrief forms in a excel sheet so as to facilitate the analysis of the data collected pertaining main risks involved and the roles/area of works/relations between actors in the DRR sector in Jordan.

# 6. Product Typology

Table 1 : Type and number of products required

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Product** | **Number of Product** | **Additional information** |
| Preliminary findings report | 1 | Preliminary key findings report to be provided to FAO the 28th of February |
| Final report | 1 | Final assessment report to be provided to FAO the 15th of March |

# 7. Management arrangements and work plan

##### 7.1. Roles and Responsibilities, Organogram

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Description** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
| Development of assessment methodology and tools | Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | Global Assessment CoordinatorFocal point at FAO | FAO |
| Training of facilitators and scribes | Field Manager | Field ManagerAssessment Officer | Assessment Manager | FAO |
| Implementing data collection  | Project Assistants | Field ManagerAssessment Officer | Assessment ManagerFocal point at FAO | FAO |
| Debriefs | Assessment OfficerField ManagerProject Assistants | Field Manager, Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | FAO |
| Data analysis | Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | Global Assessment CoordinatorData UnitWASH focal points | Global Assessment Coordinator UNICEF |
| Output production | Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | Global Assessment CoordinatorFocal point at FAOReporting | FAO |

***Responsible:*** *the person(s) who execute the task*

***Accountable:*** *the person who validate the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

***Consulted:*** *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

***Informed:*** *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

##### 7.2. Work plan

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Months** | **January** | **February** | **March** |
| **Weeks** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| **Project kick-off and initiation**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Secondary data review**  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Tools development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Data collection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Data analysis** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Drafting of the preliminary key findings report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Drafting of the assessment report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Incorporation of comments into report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Submission of the assessment report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 8. Risks & Assumptions

Table 3 : List of risks and mitigating action

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Mitigation Measure** |
| **Government bodies and representatives of unions/NGOs/CBOs are available to be interviewed only on specific days/time slots** | Outreaching to key stakeholders and scheduling appointments with them will start during initial stages of the project. |
| **Government bodies and representatives of unions/NGOs/CBOs can dedicate only a limited amount of time to interviews** | To avoid conducting lengthy interviews, interviewees will be asked to answer only the sections of the questionnaire they have information on/ expertise with.  |

# 9. Documentation Plan

Key documents:

1. ToR
2. Data collection tools
3. KII debriefs
4. Preliminary findings report
5. Qualitative dataset
6. Final report

# 11. Annexes

1. Data Management Plan
2. Dissemination Matrix
3. Tools
4. M&E Matrix
5. Data Analysis Plan

# Annex 1 : Data Management Plan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Checklist Section* | *Questions to consider and guidance* |
| **Administrative Data** |
| Project Name | Stakeholder mapping of DRR actors in Jordan |
| Project Code | *13 DFM Y22* |
| Donor | FAO |
| Project partners | -- |
| Project Description | Qualitative study aiming at building a comprehensive, coherent overview of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) stakeholders in the agricultural sector in Jordan with the goal of facilitating Disaster Risk Management (DRM) of the sector, and providing recommendations overcoming identified specific problems of the sub-sectors/geographic areas. |
| Project Data Contacts | Marie-Amandine Grand (marieamandine.grand@reach-initiative.org) |
| DMP Version | December 2017 |
| Related Policies | N/A |
| **Data Collection** |
| What data will you collect or create? | Key Informant Interview notes and debrief forms (original and translated). |
| How will the data be collected or created? | KI interviews with DRR stakeholders in the agricultural sector and representatives of unions/NGOs/CBOs and government bodies working in the field of agriculture or directly related areas. |
| **Documentation and Metadata** |
| What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? | * Dates and locations of KIIs
* Interviewer/facilitator, scribe, and debriefer names
 |
| **Ethics and Legal Compliance** |
| How will you manage any ethical issues? | Information collected from participants will be confidential and anonymized:* Participants will be asked for their informed consent prior to the start of the interview or discussion

No personal identifiers such as surname will be collected. |
| How will you manage copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? | In discussion with FAO. |
| **Storage and Backup** |
| How will the data be stored and backed up during the research? | During data collection all scribe notes will be stored securely in REACH offices. Once digitized, these will be destroyed. Debrief forms will be stored in three ways:1. Locally on the debriefer’s computer
2. REACH MENA Dropbox
3. REACH Jordan server
 |
| How will you manage access and security? | Both the server and Dropbox are password protected, and Dropbox encrypts all files using 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). Physical access to offices in which data is stored is secured, and requires pin-code access to enter  |
| **Selection and Preservation** |
| Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? | All digital copies of debrief forms. |
| What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? | The data will be preserved on the REACH Jordan server. |
| **Data Sharing** |
| How will you share the data? | The cleaned and consolidated data will not be published, but can be shared upon request from the project partners. |
| Are any restrictions ondata sharing required? |  |
| **Responsibilities** |
| Who will be responsible for data management? | REACH Jordan Assessment Officer. |
|  |  |

Adapted from:

DCC. (2013). Checklist for a Data Management Plan. v.4.0. Edinburgh: Digital Curation

Centre. Available online: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans>

# Annex 2 : Dissemination Matrix

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output | Method of dissemination | Audience | Time frame |
| Final report | * Shared directly with FAO
* Uploaded to the REACH resource centre
 | * Key stakeholders and relevant actors operating in Jordan
 | * To be completed once final approval received from FAO
 |

# Annex 3: Tools

**Stakeholder mapping of DRR actors in Jordan: KII QUESTION ROUTE**

**Governmental actors/** **Representatives from specific national institutions**

**Section 1: Basic Information**

*Interviewer name:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Interviewee name:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Selection criteria:* 🞏 Ministry of Agriculture 🞏 Higher Council for Civil Defence

 🞏 Ministry of Environment 🞏 NCARE

 🞏 Ministry of Water and Irrigation 🞏 Local government representative

 🞏 Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Interviewee’s professional title:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Interview location:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Date of interview:* Day: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Month:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Year:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**INTRODUCTION, INITIAL KI CONTACT (by phone)**

**Introduction**

* Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I work for REACH Initiative. Thank you for taking out time to answer this call.
* We would like to speak to you as part of a research exercise we are conducting for FAO on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the agriculture sector in Jordan. The aim of the interviews we are conducting is to help us better understand the existing challenges and opportunities in relation with DRR in the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to sub-sectors and geographic areas. We would also like to understand who are the main DRR stakeholders in Jordan, their roles and the ways they interact and coordinate between each others.
* Do you confirm that you are willing to take part in the interview? 🞏 Yes 🞏 No
* If yes, what would be the best day and time for conducting this interview?
* To ensure a fruitful interview on (day the interview will be taken place), I am going to ask you whether or not you have information on the disaster risk reduction components we are gathering information on.

Note to interviewers

*Area of knowledge*

*For each risk reduction component, ask the KI what questionnaire section he has knowledge about. Tick the corresponding boxes, the interview will then be conducted accordingly.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Questionnaire sections** | **Disaster risk reduction components** |
| **Hazard risks identification**  | All KIs |
| **Authority/Organization profile**  | All KIs |
| **Knowledge development** (E.g. Initiatives/programs that collect, analysis, model hazard risks in the agricultural sector) | Yes □ No□ |
| **Warning systems and communication mechanisms*****Look at Annex 1, Column e)*** *to provide examples of warning systems according to risks.* | Yes □ No□ |
| **Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project*****Look at Annex 1, Column d)*** *to provide examples of projects aiming at mitigating risks in the agricultural sector.* | Yes □ No□ |
| **Financing mechanisms for risk reduction*****Look at Annex 1, Column d)*** *to provide examples of financing mechanisms.* | Yes □ No□ |

**INTRODUCTION, INTERVIEW**

1. **Introduction and informed consent**
* Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I work for REACH Initiative. Thank you for taking out time to meet with us today.
* We would like to speak to you as part of a research exercise we are conducting for FAO on Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) in the agriculture sector in Jordan.
* Do you confirm that you are willing to take part in the interview? 🞏 Yes 🞏 No
* If you do not wish to answer specific questions, you do not have to.
* May we record your responses for ensuring the quality of the data? We will not share this recording outside of our team.
1. **Background and purpose of interview**
* Before we start, let me provide some context and explain briefly what we would like to discuss with you and why.
* The interview will last around 90 minutes. As we mentioned in our first phone call, the aim of this interview is to help us better understand the existing challenges and opportunities in relation with DRR in the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to sub-sectors and geographic areas.
* We would also like to understand who are the main DRR stakeholders in Jordan, their main role and the ways they interact and coordinate between each others.
* Information provided by you will contribute towards helping FAO alter and design programmes to improve disaster risk reduction management in the agriculture sector in Jordan.

**Section 2: Hazard risks identification**

**Introduction:** As part of this research, we have identified the following three agricultural zones based on shared geographic, climatic and ecological characteristics: Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley.

*(Note to interviewer: Use map to show pre-identified zones).*

1. According to you, what are the three major risks faced by the agricultural sector in each of the identified agricultural zone?

1. What are the nature of these risks? Please provide some details.
* *Economic: Price or market risk, production risk, income variability etc.*
* *Environmental: Natural disaster and/or extreme weather changes.*
* *Societal: Food crises, immigration etc.*
* *Political: Regional instability, border closure, change in legislation etc.*
* *Other: Please specify.*

*Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column a)*** *to provide examples for each of these risks.*

1. Are these risks somehow related *(Prompt: Do they influence, exacerbate, alleviate each others)* or, to the opposite, completely independent from one another? Please explain.
2. Please provide examples of the agricultural products/sub-sectors the most affected by each hazard mentioned.

1. In your experience, how likely are these risks to occur?
* Remote *(almost never)*
* Unlikely *(occurs rarely)*
* Possible *(could occur, but uncommon)*
* Likely *(recurrent but not frequent)*
* Very likely *(occurs frequently)*
1. In the past 30 years, can you think of any changes/events that have happened which might have increased one or several of the risk(s) you mentioned? *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column b)*** *to provide examples of potential exacerbating factors for each risk.*
2. In which ways is each risk you mentioned likely to impact/ has already impacted agricultural livelihoods? *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column c)*** *to provide examples of the risks’ potential negative impacts on agricultural livelihoods.*
3. Can these, in turn, increase/decrease the likelihood of the original risk or other risks’ likelihood? If so, please explain which risks, through which channels and with which level of intensity.
4. According to you, how severely can each risk you mentioned impact/ has already impacted agricultural livelihoods*?* Please explain.
* *Minimal impact*
* *Minor impact*
* *Moderate impact*
* *Severe impact*
* *Catastrophic impact*
1. In which ways is each risk you mentioned likely to impact/ has already impacted agricultural labour? *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column c)*** *to provide examples of the risks’ potential negative impacts on agricultural labour.*
	1. Can these, in turn, increase/decrease the likelihood of the original risk or other risks’ likelihood? If so, please explain which risks, through which channels and with which level of intensity.
	2. According to you, how severely can each risk you mentioned impact/ has already impacted agricultural labour? Please explain.
* *Minimal impact*
* *Minor impact*
* *Moderate impact*
* *Severe impact*
* *Catastrophic impact*
1. How is each risk you mentioned likely to affect/already affected relations within and/ or among the communities? *(E.g. Which groups/which communities are involved? What are the forms and the manifestations of this? etc.)*
	1. Can these, in turn, increase/decrease the likelihood of the original risk or other risks’ likelihood? If so, please explain which risks, through which channels and with which level of intensity.
2. According to you, who are the most vulnerable population groups to the risks you mentioned?Please explain.

*(E.g. According to gender, nationality, location, socioeconomic and labour status etc.)*

**Section 3: DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile**

1. How is the *(Name of the organization the KI is working for)* involved in risk reduction in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Please give a brief description of the strategy/policy/project content and aim:
2. Strategy/policy/project main goals:

*Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column a) and d)*** *to provide examples of the type of hazard(s) the strategy/policy/project intends to mitigate and how it intends to do this.*

1. Strategy/policy/project beneficiary group: *This includes the* *gender, nationality, labour and socioeconomic status etc. of the beneficiaries.*
2. Policy level/Project location

*-National*

*-Zone Level (Jordan Valley/ Rainfed areas/ Northeast)*

*-Governorate/City*

1. Status of the project

*-Planned: precise for when*

*-Ongoing: precise until when*

*-Completed: precise when*

1. Partner authorities/organizations
2. Did you/ Do you face any difficulties in the design, implementation or post-implementation of the policy/strategy/project?

□ Yes □ No

If yes:

1. Explain which ones. *(E.g. Lack of information, lack of communication/coordination/conflict of interests between actors involved in the design/implementation/post implementation of this strategy/policy/project, low involvement of beneficiaries, difficulty for monitoring long term results etc.)*
2. What did you do/are you planning to do to overcome these issues?
3. Did you or one of your partners communicate on this strategy/policy/project or plan to do so?

□ Yes □ No

1. If yes, to whom and by which means? *(E.g. Community outreach, newspapers, cell phone etc.)*
2. If no, why?
3. What were the results /are the results of these initiatives so far?
4. What were/is the approximate number of beneficiaries/ CBOs/ communities of these projects?
5. What were/ are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives? Please explain.
6. What is the impact of such policy/strategy/project on:
7. Hazards impact on agricultural livelihoods and labour
8. Communities preparedness to hazards
9. According to you how could this type of strategy/policy/project be improved? Please explain.

**Section 4: DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector**

**Knowledge development**

1. What type of initiatives/programs **that collect, analysis, model risks in the agricultural sector** in Jordan do you know?

Precise:

1. The type of hazard these studies intend to gather information on. *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column a)*** *to provide examples of risks.*
2. If these studies are nationwide or local. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city.
3. Who are in charge of these studies? *(E.g. State/Non-state actors, national/local actors etc.)*
4. According to you, what are the results of these initiatives so far? Please explain.
5. What is the impact of these studies on the hazard awareness level?
6. To what extend have these studies impacted the risk-mitigating measures in the agricultural sector taken in the last 5 years? Please provide example. *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column d)*** *to provide examples of risk-mitigating measures.*
7. What are the barriers, if any, to these studies effective impact on risk mitigation in Jordan? *(E.g. High costs, low awareness and/or low use of such studies by communities etc.)* Please explain.
8. What could be done to improve the effectiveness of these studies? *(E.g. Expand the studies’ geographic scopes, increase communication on the existing studies, increase collaboration between actors involved in DRR in Jordan etc.)* Please explain.

**Warning systems and communication mechanisms**

1. To your knowledge, what are the **warning systems** set up in Jordan to enhance risks preparedness? *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column e)*** *to provide examples of warning systems according to the risks.*

Precise:

1. The type of hazards these warning systems intend to mitigate *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column a)*** *to provide examples of risks.*
2. If they are in place at the national or the zone level. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city.
3. Who are the actors in charge of designing and activating these **warning systems** ? *(E.g. State/Non-state actors, national/local actors etc.)*
4. By which means is the information provided by theses warning systems communicated to communities? *(E.g. Community outreach, newspapers, cell phone etc.)*
5. What are the results of these warning systems and communication mechanisms so far?
6. What is the approximate number of people reached by theses warning dissemination mechanisms?
7. What are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives? Please explain.
8. What is the impact of these mechanisms on the farmers’ risk preparedness? Please explain.
9. What are the barriers, if any, to these mechanisms effective impact on risks mitigation in the agricultural sector? *(E.g. High costs, low awareness and/or low use of such mechanisms by communities etc.)*
10. What could be done to improve the effectiveness of these warning systems and communication mechanism*? (E.g. Expand the warning systems/communication mechanisms (geographic) scopes, increase awareness on the existing warning system and* communication mechanisms *etc.)* Please explain.

**Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project**

1. Do you know any risk reduction project implemented in Jordan? *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column d)*** *to provide examples of projects aiming at mitigating risks in the agricultural sector.*

Precise:

1. The type of hazards these projects intend to mitigate. *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column a)*** *to provide examples of risks in the agricultural sector.*
2. If they are in implemented at the national or the zone level. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city.
3. Who are the actors in charge of designing and activating these mechanisms? *(E.g. State/Non-state actors, national/local actors etc.)*
4. What are the results of these projects so far?
5. What is the approximate number of beneficiaries/CBOs/communities of these projects?
6. What are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives? Please explain.
7. What is the impact of these mechanisms on the farmers’ hazard risk resilience?
8. What are the barriers, if any, to these projects effective impact on disaster risk mitigation? *(E.g. Lack of funds, lack of coordination between actors involved in DRR, lack of monitoring of the projects etc.)*
9. What could be done to improve the effectiveness of these disaster risk reduction programs*?* (*E.g. Increase awareness on the existing programs, further encourage coordination between actors etc.)* Please explain.

**Financing mechanisms for risk reduction**

1. To your knowledge, what type of **financing mechanisms** for risk reduction exist in Jordan? *Note to the facilitator:* ***Look at Annex 1, Column d)*** *to provide examples of financing mechanisms.*

*Precise:*

1. The type of hazards these measures intend to mitigate. Note to the facilitator: **Look at Annex 1, Column a)** to provide examples of risks in the agricultural sector.
2. If they are in place at the national or the zone level. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city.
3. Who is offering such services? *(E.g. State/Non-state actors, private banks, national/local actors etc.)*
4. What are the results of such mechanisms so far? *(E.g. Decrease in farmers’ vulnerability to disaster risk, disincentive for adopting risk reducing practices etc.)*
5. What is the approximate number of beneficiaries/ CBOs/ communities of these projects?
6. What are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives? Please explain.
7. What obstacles, if any, prevent these services to be widely used? *(E.g. Lack of awareness of such services, eligibility criteria, application costs etc.)* Please explain.
8. What could be done to improve the effectiveness of financing mechanisms for risk reduction? *(E.g. Increase awareness on the existing initiatives, change eligibility requirements, reduce/increase the amount of subsidy etc.)* Please explain.

**Conclusion**

Thank you very much for taking out the time to answer these questions. Your contribution will be valuable to our research.

|  |
| --- |
| **KI contact details** |
| **Interviewee name** |  |
| **Phone number** |  |
| **Email address** |  |
| **Geographical area of knowledge** | □ National □ Jordan Valley□ Rainfed Highlands □ Northeast |
| **Technical area of knowledge** |  |
| Knowledge developmentWarning systems and communication mechanismsRisk reduction -in the agricultural sector- projectFinancing mechanisms for risk reduction | Yes □ No□Yes □ No□Yes □ No□Yes □ No□ |

TOOL’S ANNEX

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Type of risk in the agricultural sector**
 | 1. **Potential exacerbating factors**
 | 1. **Potential negative impact on the agricultural livelihoods or labour**
 | 1. **Risk-mitigating measures**

**-implemented through strategies, policies, projects-** |
| **Economic*** **Price or market risk** *(i.e. uncertainty about the prices producers will receive for commodities or the prices they must pay for inputs)*
* **Production risk** *(i.e. high variability of production outcomes)*
* **Income variability** etc.
 | * Border closure
* Demographic pressures
* Natural disaster and/or extreme weather changes
* Farmers’ lack of knowledge of their markets
 | *Livelihoods** Disruption of activities
* Decrease in production
* Decrease in income generated by agricultural activities (inducing a decrease in saving and investment etc.)
* Increase vulnerabilities of farming households
* Use of coping mechanisms *(E.g. selling asset, getting into debt, child labour etc.)*

*Labour** Movement of workers, unemployment, redeployment of workers to other sectors
 | * Agricultural/ food prices regulation
* Implementation of agricultural and stock-rearing quotas

*Financing mechanism** Agricultural subsidies/subsidies funds
 |
| **Environmental*** **Natural disaster *and e*xtreme weather changes** (*E.g*. *Water scarcity, drought, land desertification, frost, floods, earthquakes etc.)*
 | * Deforestation
* Lack of farmers’ risks awareness/ technical knowledge *(E.g. unsuitable cropping patterns)*
* Demographic pressure/immigration influx
 | *Livelihoods** Disruption of activities
* Decrease in production
* Lower quality of the production
* Increase vulnerabilities of farming households
* Increase in import dependency of food production (correlated with rise in food prices)
* Use of coping mechanisms *(E.g. selling asset, getting into debt etc.)*

*Labour** Movement of workers, unemployment, redeployment of workers to other sectors
 | * Land planning
* Implementation of/ Capacity building on sustainable water management practices *(E.g. Drip irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater, tariff policies on water used for irrigation etc.)*
* Implementation of/ Capacity building on sustainable farming practices *(E.g. Greenhouses, reducing/eliminating tillage, planting perennial crops etc.)*
* Public awareness/education on disaster risk reduction

*Financing mechanisms** Crops insurances (against frost, floods etc.)
 |
| **Societal*** **Food crises**
* **Demographic pressure** *(such as large wave of immigration leading to increases in food demand and supply on the labour market etc.)*
 | * Decrease in food subsidies
* Natural disaster and/or extreme weather changes
* Lack of farmers’ risks awareness/ technical knowledge
* Regional instability
 | *Livelihoods** Rise in food prices
* Malnutrition problems, increase in food insecurity
* Use of coping mechanisms *(E.g. Getting into debt, using savings for buying food, having less diversified food etc.)*

*Labour** Unemployment, decrease in wage, worsening of agricultural worker labour conditions
 | * Food item distribution
* Establishment of a minimum wage for agricultural labour, inspection on labour conditions etc.

*Financing mechanisms** Cash transfer
* Food subsidies
 |
| **Political*** **Border closure**
* **International and national legislation** *(E.g. Implementation of constraining export rules, high tariffs on imported agricultural inputs)* etc.
 | * Regional instability
* Change in international policies
 | * Increase in costs of production
* Increase in transboundary animal diseases
* Increase difficulties of accessing new market
 | * Improved seeds/saplings distribution
* Seeds production expansion

*Financing mechanisms** Subsidized animal feed and veterinary services
* Decrease customs for agricultural inputs
 |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. **Type of risk in the agricultural sector**
 | 1. **Warning systems**
 |
| **Economic*** Price or market risk *(i.e. uncertainty about the prices producers will receive for commodities or the prices they must pay for inputs)*
* Production risk *(i.e. high variability of production outcomes)*
* Income variability etc.
 | * Monitoring of agricultural prices/food prices
* Monitoring of agricultural yield
 |
| **Environmental*** Natural disaster *and e*xtreme weather changes (*E.g*. *Water scarcity, drought, land desertification, frost, floods, earthquakes etc.)*
 | * Monitoring of agricultural droughts
* Set up frost monitoring and forecasting system
* Implementation of automated field-based monitoring system *(e.g. Informing on water availability, vegetation health etc.)*
 |
| **Societal*** Food crises
* Large wave of immigration etc.
 | * Implementation of food security warning and communication system
* Monitoring of agricultural labour working conditions
 |
| **Political*** Border closure
* International and national legislation *(E.g. Implementation of constraining export rules, high tariffs on imported agricultural inputs)* etc.
 | * Inputs cost monitoring
* Monitoring of transboundary diseases
 |

# Annex 4 : M&E Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IMPACT Objective** | **External M&E Indicator** | **Internal M&E Indicator** | **Methodology** | **Focal point** | **Tool** | **Research-specific information** |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products** | Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/productsNumber of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products | # of downloads of the three reports from Resource Center | User monitoring | Country request to HQ | User log | Yes |
| # of downloads of the three reports from Relief Web | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| # of downloads of the three reports from Country level platforms | Country team | No |
| # of page clicks on the three reports from REACH global newsletter | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| # of page clicks on the three reports from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly | Country team | Yes |
| # of visits to webmap/ dashboard | Country request to HQ | No |
| **IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response** | Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products | # references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies) | Reference monitoring | Country team | Reference log | Not applicable |
| # references in single agency documents | To be filled in after publication |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products** | Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and deliveryNumber of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products  | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs | Usage M&E | Country team | Usage Feedback *and* Usage Survey template | Data from usage and feedback survey shared with key stakeholders after report publication |
| Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs |
| Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs |
| Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff |
| Perceived quality of outputs/programs |
| Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle**  | Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)* | # of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation | Engagement Monitoring | Country team | Engagement log | Not applicable, single-partner (FAO) |
| # of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis |
| # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings | N/A |

# Annex 5 : Data Analysis Framework

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Research Question | SUBQ Number | Data collection method | Sub-research question group | Sub-research Question | Questionnaire Question | Probes | Key disaggregation |
|   |  -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interviewer name | Interviewer name | -- | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interviewee name | Interviewee name | -- | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Selection criteria | Selection criteria | -Ministry of Agriculture -Higher Council for Civil Defence-Ministry of Environment-NCARE -Ministry of Water and Irrigation-Local government representative -Other (please specify) \_\_ | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interviewee’s professional title | Interviewee’s professional title | -- | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interview location | Interview location | -- | -- |
| 1. What is the nature of the main risks faced by the agricultural sector in Jordan, according to agricultural areas, agricultural sub-sectors (i.e cropping, livestock herding) and products?
 | 1 | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | According to you, what are the three major risks faced by the agricultural sector in each of the identified agricultural zone? |  | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 1.a | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | What are the nature of these risks? | Economic: Price or market risk, production risk, income variability etc.Environmental: Natural disaster and/or extreme weather changes.Societal: Food crises, immigration etc. Political: Regional instability, border closure, change in legislation etc. Other: Please specify. | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 1.b | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | Are these risks somehow related or, to the opposite, completely independent from one another? | Do they influence, exacerbate, alleviate each others? | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 1.c | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | Please provide examples of the agricultural products/sub-sectors the most affected by each hazard mentioned | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 1.d | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | In your experience, how likely are these risks to occur? | -Remote (almost never)-Unlikely (occurs rarely)-Possible (could occur, but uncommon)-Likely (recurrent but not frequent)-Very likely (occurs frequently) | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 2 | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | In the past 30 years, can you think of any changes/events that have happened which might have increased one or several of the risk(s) you mentioned? | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 1. What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks?

What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks? | 3 | KI Interview | Risk identification | What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks on agricultural livelihoods? | In which ways is each risk you mentioned likely to impact/ has already impacted agricultural livelihoods? | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 3.a | KI Interview | Risk identification | Can these, in turn, increase/decrease the likelihood of the original risk or other risks’ likelihood? If so, please explain which risks, through which channels and with which level of intensity.  | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 3.b | KI Interview | Risk identification | According to you, how severely can each risk you mentioned impact/ has already impacted agricultural livelihoods? | * Minimal impact
* Minor impact
* Moderate impact
* Severe impact
* Catastrophic impact
 | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 4 | KI Interview | Risk identification | What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks on agricultural labour? | In which ways is each risk you mentioned likely to impact/ has already impacted agricultural labour? | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 4.a | KI Interview | Risk identification | Can these, in turn, increase/decrease the likelihood of the original risk or other risks’ likelihood? If so, please explain which risks, through which channels and with which level of intensity.  | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 4.b | KI Interview | Risk identification | According to you, how severely can each risk you mentioned impact/ has already impacted agricultural labour? | * Minimal impact
* Minor impact
* Moderate impact
* Severe impact
* Catastrophic impact
 | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks? | 5 | KI Interview | Risk identification | What are the current and potential future impacts of these risks on relations between and among communities? | How is each risk you mentioned likely to affect/already affected relations within and/ or among the communities? | Which groups/which communities are involved? What are the forms and the manifestations of this?  | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 5.a | KI Interview | Risk identification | Can these, in turn, increase/decrease the likelihood of the original risk or other risks’ likelihood? If so, please explain which risks, through which channels and with which level of intensity.  | -- | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 6 | KI Interview | Risk identification | -- | According to you, who are the most vulnerable population groups to the risks you mentioned? | According to gender, nationality, location, socioeconomic and labour status etc. | Rainfed Highlands, Eastern Zone/ “Badia”, Jordan Valley |
| 1. Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan?

Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Who are the key stakeholders involved in DRM in the agricultural sector in Jordan?  | 1 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | -- | How is the (Note to the facilitator: Name of the organization the KI is working for) involved in risk reduction in the agricultural sector in Jordan? | -- | -- |
| 1.a | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | Strategy/policy/project main goals | -- | -- |
| 1.b | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | Strategy/policy/project beneficiary group | This includes the gender, nationality, labour and socioeconomic status etc. of the beneficiaries. | -- |
| 1.c | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?  | Policy level/Project location | -National-Zone Level (Jordan Valley/ Rainfed areas/ Northeast)-Governorate/City | -- |
| 1.d | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | What are their achievements so far? | Status of the project | -Planned: precise for when-Ongoing: precise until when-Completed: precise when | -- |
| 1.e | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | Do they interact with eachothers? If so, in which way? | Partner authorities/organizations | -- | -- |
| 2 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | -- | Did you/ Do you face any difficulties in the design, implementation or post-implementation of the policy/strategy/project?  | -- | -- |
| 2.a | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | -- | If yes:Explain which ones. | Lack of information, lack of communication/coordination/conflict of interests between actors involved in the design/implementation/post implementation of this strategy/policy/project, low involvement of beneficiaries, difficulty for monitoring long term results etc.) | -- |
| 2.b | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | -- | What did you do/are you planning to do to overcome these issues?  | -- | -- |
| 3 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | Do they communicate on their initiatives?  | Did you or one of your partners communicate on this strategy/policy/project or plan to do so?  | -- | -- |
| 3.a | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | If yes, to whom and by which means? | E.g. Community outreach, newspapers, cell phone etc. | -- |
| 3.b | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | If no, why? | -- | -- |
| 4 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | What are their achievements so far? | What were the results /are the results of these initiatives so far?  | -- | -- |
| 4.a | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | What were/is the approximate number of beneficiaries/ CBOs/ communities of these projects? | -- | -- |
| 4.b | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | What were/ are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives? | -- | -- |
| 5.a/5.b | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | What are their achievements so far? | What is the impact of such policy/strategy/project on: 1. Hazards impact on agricultural livelihoods and labour
2. Communities preparedness to hazards
 | -- | -- |
| 1 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | -- | What type of initiatives/programs that collect, analysis, model risks in the agricultural sector in Jordan do you know?  | -- | -- |
| 2 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities? | The type of hazard these studies intend to gather information on. | -- | -- |
| 3 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?  | If these studies are nationwide or local. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city. | -- | -- |
| 4 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | -- | Who are in charge of these studies? | E.g. State/Non-state actors, national/local actors etc. | -- |
| 5.a/5.b | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | What are their achievements so far? | According to you, what are the results of these initiatives so far? Please explain.1. What is the impact of these studies on the hazard awareness level?

b. To what extend have these studies impacted the risk-mitigating measures in the agricultural sector taken in the last 5 years? Please provide example. | --  | -- |
| 6 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | -- | What are the barriers, if any, to these studies effective impact on risk mitigation in Jordan? | E.g. High costs, low awareness and/or low use of such studies by communities etc. | -- |
| 1 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | -- | To your knowledge, what are the warning systems set up in Jordan to enhance risks preparedness? | -- | -- |
| 2 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | The type of hazards these warning systems intend to mitigate | -- | -- |
| 3 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?  | If they are in place at the national or the zone level. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city. | -- | -- |
| 4 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | -- | Who are the actors in charge of designing and activating these warning systems ? | E.g. State/Non-state actors, national/local actors etc | -- |
| 5 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | Do they communicate on their initiatives?  | By which means is the information provided by theses warning systems communicated to communities? | E.g. Community outreach, newspapers, cell phone etc. | -- |
| 6.a/6.b/6.c | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | What are their achievements so far? | 1. What are the results of these warning systems and communication mechanisms so far?
2. What is the approximate number of people reached by theses warning dissemination mechanisms?
3. What are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives?

c.What is the impact of these mechanisms on the farmers’ risk preparedness? | -- | -- |
| 7 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | What are their achievements so far? | What are the barriers, if any, to these mechanisms effective impact on risks mitigation in the agricultural sector? | E.g. High costs, low awareness and/or low use of such mechanisms by communities etc. | -- |
| 1 | KI Interview | Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project |  | Do you know any risk reduction project implemented in Jordan? | -- | -- |
| 2 | KI Interview | Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | Precise the type of hazards these projects intend to mitigate | -- | -- |
| 3 | KI Interview | Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project | In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?  | If they are in implemented at the national or the zone level. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city. | -- | -- |
| 4 | KI Interview | Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | Who are the actors in charge of designing and activating these mechanisms? | -- | -- |
| 5.a/5.b/5.c | KI Interview | Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project | What are their achievements so far? | 1. What are the results of these projects so far?
2. What is the approximate number of beneficiaries/CBOs/communities of these projects?
3. What are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives?

What is the impact of these mechanisms on the farmers’ hazard risk resilience? | -- | -- |
| 6 | KI Interview | Risk reduction -in the agricultural sector- project | What are their achievements so far? | What are the barriers, if any, to these projects effective impact on disaster risk mitigation? | E.g. Lack of funds, lack of coordination between actors involved in DRR, lack of monitoring of the projects etc. | -- |
| 1 | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | To your knowledge, what type of financing mechanisms for risk reduction exist in Jordan? | -- | -- |
| 2 | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | Precise the type of hazards these measures intend to mitigate. | -- | -- |
| 3 | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | In which area(s) are their initiatives implemented?  | If they are in place at the national or the zone level. In the latter case, please specify the governorate and the city.  | -- | -- |
| 4 | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | What are their roles, practices and/or responsibilities?  | Who is offering such services? | -- | -- |
| 5.a/5.b | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | What are their achievements so far? | What are the results of such mechanisms so far? (E.g. Decrease in farmers’ vulnerability to disaster risk, disincentive for adopting risk reducing practices etc.)1. What is the approximate number of beneficiaries/ CBOs/ communities of these projects?

What are the agricultural products/sub-sectors that benefit the most of these initiatives? | --- | -- |
|  | 6 | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | What are their achievements so far? | What obstacles, if any, prevent these services to be widely used? | E.g. Lack of awareness of such services, eligibility criteria, application costs etc. | -- |
| 1. What type of interventions could be implemented so as to facilitate DRM in Jordan’s agricultural sector?
 | 6 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Authority/Organization profile | -- | According to you how could this type of strategy/policy/project be improved? | -- | -- |
| 7 | KI Interview | DRR stakeholders mapping – Risk reduction strategies in the agricultural sector | -- | What could be done to improve the effectiveness of these studies? | E.g. Expand the studies’ geographic scopes, increase communication on the existing studies, increase collaboration between actors involved in DRR in Jordan etc. | -- |
|  | 8 | KI Interview | Warning systems and communication mechanisms | -- | What could be done to improve the effectiveness of these warning systems and communication mechanism? | E.g. Expand the warning systems/communication mechanisms (geographic) scopes, increase awareness on the existing warning system and communication mechanisms etc. | -- |
|  | 7 | KI Interview | What type of interventions could be implemented so as to facilitate DRM in Jordan’s agricultural sector? | -- | What could be done to improve the effectiveness of these disaster risk reduction programs? | -- | -- |
|  | 7 | KI Interview | Financing mechanisms for risk reduction | -- | What could be done to improve the effectiveness of financing mechanisms for risk reduction? | E.g. Increase awareness on the existing initiatives, change eligibility requirements, reduce/increase the amount of subsidy etc. | -- |

1. Draft to be provided by FAO soonest. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. .[UNHCR Inter-Agency Information Sharing Portal](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107); last access on14/02/2018. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Europaid[, “Strategic Plan of the Agriculture Sector in Jordan](http://etvetreform.gov.jo/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Agriculture-sector-plan-JORDAN-2014.pdf)”, January 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. AARINENA, [Women Empowerment for Improved Research in Agricultural Development, Innovation and Knowledge Transfer in the West Asia/ North Africa Region](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/300580/AARINENA%20women%20empowerment%20study_final_29.pdf), 2012, p.87 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. UNHCR-ICARDA, “Agricultural Livelihoods for Syrian Refugees in Jordan” (June 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Ministry of Environment, “[The National Climate Change Policy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan 2013-2020](http://www.moenv.gov.jo/AR/EnvImpactAssessmentStudies/Documents/Climate%20change%20policy_PDF.pdf)” [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. REACH, “[Disaster risk reduction assessment: Understanding livelihood resilience in Jordan](http://rfsan.info/storage/app/uploads/public/594/982/96f/59498296f3b9a086101255.pdf)”, November 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. REACH, “[Disaster risk reduction assessment: Understanding livelihood resilience in Jordan](http://rfsan.info/storage/app/uploads/public/594/982/96f/59498296f3b9a086101255.pdf)”, November 2016 [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. As of the 28/02/2018 the report has not been published yet. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. As of the 28/02/2018 the report has not been published yet. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)