



Jordan

**United Nations Development
Assistance Framework
2013-2017**

United Nations

“ The General Assembly decides that, with the agreement and consent of the host country, the United Nations development system should assist national Governments in creating an enabling environment in which the links and cooperation between national Governments, the United Nations development system, civil society, national non-governmental organizations and the private sector that are involved in the development process are strengthened, including, as appropriate, during the United Nations Development Assistance Framework preparation process, with a view to seeking new and innovative solutions to development problems in accordance with national policies and priorities.”

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly in March 2008 (62/208. Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system).

Preamble

The formulation of the Jordan's third UNDAF (2013-2017) began in 2011 at a critical time as Jordan accelerated efforts of social, political and economic reforms initiated more than a decade ago.

Within the context of political and economic changes, the preparation of the UNDAF was undertaken through a participatory process to formulate an adequate joint response of the UN Country Team (UNCT), the Government of Jordan, and all stakeholders to the national development priorities with the view to contributing to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Four strategic priority areas were identified: Enhancing Systemic Reform, Ensuring Social Equity, Investing in Young People, and Preserving the Environment. The framework is fully aligned with Jordan's national socio-economic plans: the National Agenda 2006-2015 and the Executive Development Programme 2011-2013.

The UN development system, composed of all UN Agencies, reiterates its will to increase the level of cooperation within the new programme cycle of 2013-2017 in order to effectively support to the Government to tackle the national development challenges.

The Government of Jordan and the United Nations Agencies would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all the partners for their active contribution to this process, which clearly reaffirms our commitment to work in a concerted and effective manner for the coming five years.



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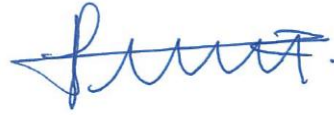


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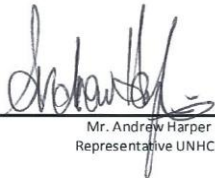
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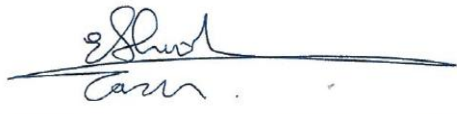
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List of acronyms

| | | | |
|-------|--|----------|--|
| ACC | Anti-Corruption Commission | JWA | Jordanian Women's Union |
| ASEZA | Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority | LED | Local Economic Development |
| CBOs | Community Based Organisations | M&E | Monitoring & Evaluation |
| CBR | Community Based Rehabilitation | MARPs | Most at Risk Populations |
| CCA | Climate Change Adaptation | MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| CEHA | Centre for Environmental Health Activities | MedLiHer | Mediterranean Living Heritage |
| CSPD | Civil Status and Passport Department | MoA | Ministry of Agriculture |
| CSR | Corporate Social responsibility | MoAIA | Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs |
| DRR | Disaster Risk Reduction | MoC | Ministry of Culture |
| DEF | Development and Employment Fund | MoE | Ministry of Education |
| DoS | Department of Statistics | MoEMR | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources |
| EE | Energy Efficiency | MoEnv | Ministry of Environment |
| Erada | Enhanced Productivity Programme | MoF | Ministry of Finance |
| ESCWA | Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia | MoH | Ministry of Health |
| ETVET | Employment and Technical & Vocational Education and Training | MoHESR | Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organisation | MoI | Ministry of Interior |
| FPD | Family Protection Department | MoIT | Ministry of Industry and Trade |
| GAM | Greater Amman Municipality | MoJ | Ministry of Justice |
| GBD | General Budget Department | MoMA | Ministry of Municipal Affairs |
| GBV | Gender Based Violence | MoPDPA | Ministry of Political Development & Parliament Affairs |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility | MoPIC | Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation |
| GFATM | Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria | MoPSD | Ministry of Public Sector Development |
| HACT | Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers | MoPWH | Ministry of Public Works and Housing |
| HCCD | Higher Council for Civil Defence | MoT | Ministry of Transport |
| HCD | Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities | MoTA | Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities |
| HPC | Higher Population Council | MoWI | Ministry of Water and Irrigation |
| HRBA | Human Rights Based Approach | NAPA | National Adaptation Programme of Action |
| HRD | Human Rights Directorate (MoPIC) | NBSAP | National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plan |
| HUDC | Housing and Urban Development Corporation | NCARE | National Centre for Agricultural Research and Extension |
| IAEA | International Atomic Energy Agency | NCCC | National Committee for Climate Change |
| ICTP | International Centre for Theoretical Physics (Trieste) | NCD | National Council for Disabilities |
| IEC | Independent Electoral Commission | NCFA | National Council for Family Affairs |
| ILO | International Labour Organisation | NCHR | National Centre for Human Rights |
| INJAZ | Jordanian NGO for youth | NCSCM | National Centre for Security and Crisis Management |
| IOM | International Organisation for Migration | NERC | National Energy Research Centre |
| IUCN | International Union for the Conservation of Nature | NGOs | Non-governmental Organisations |
| IWRM | Integrated Water Resources Management | ODA | Official Development Assistance |
| JAMIS | Jordan Aid Management Information System | OHCHR | Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights |
| JCD | Jordan Civil Defence | PDTRA | Petra Development and Tourism Region Authority |
| JEDCO | Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation | PFM | Public Financial Management |
| JISM | Jordan Institute for Standards and Measures | QRCE | Queen Rania Centre for Entrepreneurship |
| JLGC | Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation | RIIFS | Royal Institute for Inter-Faith Studies |
| JNCW | Jordan National Commission for Women | RMS | Royal Medical Services |
| JOHUD | Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development | RSCN | Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature |
| JPA | Jordan Press Association | RSS | Royal Scientific Society |
| JRF | Jordan River Foundation | S&L | Standards & Labels |
| JVA | Jordan Valley Authority | SCC | Social Security Corporation |
| | | SESAME | Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East |
| | | SMEs | Small and Medium Enterprises |
| | | SMMA | State Ministry for Media Affairs |
| | | TANMIA | Multi-sectorial decision making support platform of Government of Jordan |

| | |
|-----------|--|
| TNC | Third National Communication |
| TVET | Technical & Vocational Education and Training |
| UNCAC | UN Convention Against Corruption |
| UNCT | UN Country Team |
| UNDAF | United Nations Development Assistance Framework |
| UNDG | United Nations Development Group |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation |
| UNFPA | United Nations Population Fund |
| UNHABITAT | United Nations Human Settlements Programme |
| UNHCR | United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children Fund |
| UNIDO | United Nations Industrial Development Organisation |
| UNODC | United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| UNRWA | United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees |
| UNV | United Nations Volunteers |
| UNWOMEN | United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women |
| VAC | Violence Against Children |
| VCT | Vocational Training Corporation |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| WHO | World Health Organisation |

Basic Country Data

| | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| Human Development Index (HDI) (2011) | 0.698 (rank 95 out of 179) |
| Inequality adjusted HDI value (2011) | 0.565 (rank 100 out of 179) |
| GDP per capita (PPP) (2010) | \$ 5,749 |
| GDP per capita growth rate 1990-2009 | 2.5% |
| Income Gini coefficient (2000-2011) | 37.7 |
| | |
| Proportion of population below extreme poverty line (2008) | 0.25% |
| | |
| Gender Inequality Index (2011) | 0.456 (rank 83 out of 187) |
| Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (2011) | 12.5% |
| Ratio of literate women to men 15-24 years old (2007) | 1 |
| | |
| Total population (2011) | 6.25 million |
| % Urban population (2011) | 82.6% |
| Labour force participation – female (2010) | 14.7% |
| Labour force participation – male (2010) | 63.5% |
| Unemployment rate, total (%) of labour force (2010) | 12.50 |
| Population growth rate (2010) | 2.2% |
| Life expectancy at birth (2010) | 73.0 years |
| Total fertility rate (2009) | 3.8 births per woman |
| | |
| Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years (2009) | 1.9% |
| Literacy 15 years and older (2005-2010) | 92.2% |
| Expected years of schooling (of children) (2011) | 13.1 years |
| Infant mortality rate (2009) | 23/1,000 |
| Under-5 mortality rate (2009) | 28/1,000 |
| Maternal mortality ratio, reported (2006-2010) | 19/100,000 |
| Net enrollment kindergarten (2010-2011) | 37.25% |
| Net enrollment basic (6-15 yrs) ((2010-2011) | 98.34% |
| Net enrollment secondary girls (16-17yrs) (2010-2011) | 81.00% |
| Net enrollment secondary boys (16-17yrs) (2010-2011) | 70.02% |
| Gross tertiary enrollment (2009) | 42% |
| | |
| Proportion of land area covered by forest (2008) | 1.1% |
| Energy use (kg oil equivalent) per \$1,000 GDP (PPP) (2009) | 246 kg |
| Carbon dioxide emissions (per capita) (2008) | 3.5 tonnes |
| | |
| Internet users (per 100 people)(2010) | 38.9 |
| Net ODA as % of GDP (2007) | 3% |

Executive Summary

The United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 is Jordan's third UNDAF and comes at a critical time when citizens in the country are participating in a sustained effort to expand their rights. The social, political and economic reforms that the government has embarked on two decades ago need to be implemented at a faster pace. Early 2011, coinciding with the "Arab Spring", the government took steps to keep the process of change on track. Although Jordan has been able to steadily grow its economy over the past decades, the benefits have not been shared equitably between all members of Jordan's society. In addition, Jordan's relative economic success has been too dependent on financial transfers from abroad, including ODA, while its local economic base is structurally not yet very strong. It is in this potentially fragile political and economic context that the UNDAF 2013-2017 aims to support the government and civil society in implementing the necessary reforms and empowering its citizens.

The preparation process for the UNDAF has been elaborated and included a wide array of partners from government, civil society (including persons with disabilities), private sector and the donor community. In an intensive process of consultation, four strategic priority areas for the UNDAF were identified: Enhancing Systemic Reform, Ensuring Social Equity, Investing in Young People, and Preserving the Environment. "Enhancing Systemic Reform" will technically support a number of reforms that will make Jordan's governance more transparent and accountable. It will aim, among others, for: independent self-regulating media; a more efficient and competent civil service; a transparent budgetary process; a technically competent and accountable parliament, greater citizen involvement; a more democratic electoral process with greater involvement of political parties; more effective measures against corruption; and a continued strong commitment to human rights. "Ensuring Social Equity" will support efforts to better protect the vulnerable, such as women and children, strengthen safety nets, improve health and education services and reduce poverty by promoting integrated local development that includes income generation and small and medium enterprises. "Investing in Young People" will support young people, particularly girls, in acquiring the necessary life skills and knowledge allowing them to participate as agents of change rather than as beneficiaries, promote political and civic engagement, live healthier lives, and improve their employability and their access to decent work opportunities. "Preserving the Environment" will give support to improved integrated water resources management, climate change adaptation measures, enhanced mechanisms for disaster risk reduction, better management of ecosystems, as well as cultural and natural heritage, and support Jordan in its transition to a Green Economy. In all four priority areas care has been taken to mainstream gender.

The four priority areas are fully aligned with Jordan's national socio-economic plans: the National Agenda 2006-2015 and the Executive Development Programme 2011-2013. Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is a major consideration in each of the four priority areas. Jordan's second MDG Progress report was launched in 2010 and all goals are deemed on track or achievable if certain measures are taken. Jordan is part of a group of 10 countries that is piloting the MDG Acceleration Framework focusing on MDG 1.

The estimated resource requirements for the UNDAF 2013-2017 are \$ 81,835,840, of which \$ 23,266,765 in core resources and \$ 58,569,075 in other resources are to be mobilised. The distribution of resources between the four priority areas is reasonably balanced with "Social Equity" receiving the largest share (around 31%) and "Investing in Young People" the smallest (around 21%).

Following a macro-assessment (review of the country's public financial management system) carried out in 2011, implementation of the Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT) will continue and assurance activities will be increased where risks have been deemed significant or high.

An evaluation of the UNDAF 2013-2017 is scheduled early 2016. The UNCT and the government will conduct annual reviews to ensure programmes will be promptly adjusted to the quickly evolving political and economic environment that is typical for the trends that have become apparent with the so-called Arab Spring.

1. Introduction

National development context

Jordan is a small, upper middle-income country with a GDP per capita of \$ 5,749 (PPP). It has a relatively young, largely urban population; roughly 37% of its 6.25 million people are children (age 0-14), another 30% are young adults (age 15-29), and over 80% of all Jordanians live in the cities. Since 1948 Jordan has experienced several migration waves which have underscored the country's sensitivity to economic and political events in the region. Jordan has limited resources and has a fragile environment both of which affect its economic opportunities. As a consequence, it has come to rely heavily on revenue generated from remittances and external aid. This has contributed to a development strategy that emphasises investment in human capital and a relatively large public sector. Jordan has succeeded in closing its gender gap in education and health. However, despite progress in women's economic and political participation, gaps remain, particularly in the decision making domain at the national and sub-national levels. While some of the gender issues require policy and regulatory measures, some lingering issues such as gender based violence, also require attitude changes as they reflect socially and historically structured beliefs. As a result of its investment in human capital, Jordan has been able to export its educated labour force to the Gulf while simultaneously receiving a large number of expatriate workers to fill low-paid jobs. Meanwhile, the economy does not create sufficient decent jobs to retain highly educated and skilled workers. External aid continues to provide an influx of resources from which the state benefits. Economic reforms have focused on trade liberalisation and privatisation. Trade liberalisation was supposed to reduce the trade deficit, but it still reaches 25% of GDP, financed primarily by worker's remittances and foreign direct investment inflows according estimates by the Central Bank of Jordan. Privatisation has primarily involved enterprises in telecom, water, transport and manufacturing. Elections and political parties laws, media and civil society have been the primary focus of ongoing political reforms intended to yield more responsive governance.

As stated in the Second National Millennium Development Goal (MDG) Report, Jordan is affected by a budget deficit, foreign debt, high unemployment and high dependence on food imports - all of which have been compounded by the global financial crisis. Similar to a number of countries in the region, popular discontent over rising food and fuel prices and unemployment - particularly among youth- caused protests early 2011 which have continued ever since. The King responded by confirming his commitment to the ongoing reform process. In February 2011 he nominated a new Prime Minister, and asked him to form a new Cabinet. As the pace of reform still did not meet expectations, the Prime Minister, under pressure from the Parliament - submitted his government's resignation in October 2011. In his letter of designation to the new Prime Minister, the King established the following 10 priorities for the Prime Minister: 1) completion of legislation and laws that regulate political life, particularly the Election and Political Parties Laws; 2) establishment of an independent commission to oversee the elections; 3) comprehensive review of the issue of municipal elections; 4) enforcement of the principles of transparency, accountability and the rule of law; 5) maintaining national unity; 6) media liberalisation maintaining respect for all opinions; 7) improving living standards; 8) improving efficiency of government administration; 9) attention to the well-being of the armed forces; and 10) continued consultation and cooperation with the Arab world.

Status of MDG achievements in Jordan

In 2010 Jordan's second MDG Progress Report was launched. The report gives the following assessment of the probability of achievement of the MDGs:

| | |
|---|--|
| <u>Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger:</u> | Achievable if certain measures are taken |
| <u>Goal 2: Achieve Universal Basic Education:</u> | Achieved |
| <u>Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women:</u> | Achievable if certain measures are taken |
| <u>Goal 4: Reduce Child Mortality:</u> | Achievable if certain measures are taken |
| <u>Goal 5: Improve Maternal Health:</u> | On track |
| <u>Goal 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS), Malaria and Other Diseases:</u> | On track |
| <u>Goal 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability:</u> | Achievable if certain measures are taken |
| <u>Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development:</u> | Achievable if certain measures are taken |

As part of a group of 10 countries, Jordan has begun to pilot the MDG Acceleration Framework for Goal 1 with the support of UNDP and the broader UN system. The framework provides a systematic way for countries to develop their own action to achieve the MDGs. The UN will support the government to prepare plans to achieve the MDGs.

Comparative advantages of the UN system in Jordan

On the basis of a Strengths-Weaknesses-Opportunities-Threats (SWOT) analysis and an external electronic survey with partners, a profile of the comparative advantage of the UN system in Jordan emerged. Four areas have been identified.

- *Advocating and promoting global norms and standards, inclusive and participatory development, human rights instruments, the Millennium Declaration and the MDGs.* The UNCT can speak confidently on these matters and actively promote related policies and legislation, often complementing the work of other development partners. In this context, the normative work of the UN agencies in Jordan is of great relevance (see Annex C);
- *Ability to leverage global expertise and provide impartial policy advice.* The UNCT offers broad expertise in development and humanitarian assistance and has access to regional and global resources, including South-South cooperation. The UN can offer best practices and share lessons learned from other countries for 'tried-and tested' evidence-based advice;
- *Neutrality, impartiality, broad-based partnerships across sectors, and the ability to convene diverse stakeholders.* The UNCT is able to build consensus towards shared development goals, particularly the MDGs, and promote policy and strategy. It often plays a defining role in facilitating dialogue on sensitive issues;
- *Ability to leverage resources beyond regular donors.* The UNCT in Jordan has a track record in mobilising resources not only from Jordan's regular donors but also from other sources when at critical moments such was required. One clear example of the latter is the UNCT's ability to mobilise resources through Flash Appeals and Humanitarian Action Plans.

Preparatory process – UNDAF 2013-2017

The UN Country Team (UNCT) in Jordan consists of 14 resident and five non-resident UN agencies. An UNDAF roadmap was prepared in February 2011 to outline the process and identify the different steps and responsibilities for the UNDAF roll-out. This roadmap was validated at a retreat by government partners, UN staff, NGOs, civil society partners (including persons with disabilities), private sector and donors. The same retreat devoted ample time to a wide range of programmatic issues including the five

UNDAF programming principles: human rights based approach, gender equality, environmental sustainability, capacity development and results-based management. Given the government's finalisation of the Executive Development Programme 2011-2013 and the availability of supporting national studies, including the 2010 National MDG Report and the 2011 National Human Development Report, the UNCT opted for a complementary Country Assessment. When the first draft of the Country Assessment (CA) became available the UNCT decided to develop an UNDAF at the output level. The final version of the CA was circulated at the end of September and a Strategic Prioritisation Retreat took place on the 4-5 October 2011. At this retreat UN and partners validated the CA, including the priority areas to be addressed in the UNDAF, namely: Enhancing Systemic Reform; Ensuring Social Equity; Investing in Young People; and Preserving the Environment. At the same time it was agreed to establish four Focus Groups corresponding to the four priority areas. These Focus Groups would develop content including outcome(s), output(s), indicators, threats, risks, assumptions, narratives, budgets etc. for their respective priority area in line with the 2010 UNDAF guidelines and in line with Government priorities, agency mandates and comparative advantages of the UNCT and of each UN agency. An UNDAF formulation workshop took place on the 10-12 October 2011 where the Focus Groups prepared first drafts of the result matrices using results based management principles. On 20 December a first draft was shared with the government and the UN Peer Support Group. On the basis of feedback received from the Peer Support Group the UNDAF was finalised in March 2012.

Alignment with national policy framework

The National Agenda 2006-2015, on which the current Executive Development Programme 2011-2013 (EDP) is based, puts forward a series of political recommendations, which provide the Government of Jordan with a detailed framework to steer the reform process. The government is updating the National Agenda and will extend it up to 2020. These documents were among the main references for the development of the Country Assessment. The EDP outlines the following priority areas: 1) legislation and justice; 2) improvement and development of business environment; 3) administrative, financial and monetary reforms; 4) support of occupational and technical training and employment; 5) social welfare; 6) general education, higher education, scientific research and innovation; and 7) modernisation of infrastructure. In line with the EDP, the programme is MDG based and most MDG indicators are used in monitoring it. The Government has made clear that the MDGs remain a priority for Jordan in the years to come.

Given the 10-year span of the National Agenda, coupled with the short timeframe of the EDP, the UNDAF easily aligns with these national planning processes. The UNCT has opted to continue with a 5-year cycle for Jordan's 3rd generation UNDAF and will seek to align with the government's planning cycle in 2015, by undertaking the mandatory UNDAF progress review. The year 2015 will be the mid-point for the UNDAF, but will also be the year that the government prepares itself for the next National Agenda. In addition, 2015 will be the year in which the MDGs are to be met and the occasion to take stock of Jordan's achievements. The UNDAF progress review in 2015 will allow the UNCT to make adjustments to ensure that it remains aligned to the evolving national development priorities.

2. UNDAF Results

The strategic planning exercise identified four priority areas: Enhancing Systemic Reform; Ensuring Social Equity; Investing in Young People; and Preserving the Environment. Each priority area has one outcome, except Ensuring Social Equity, which has two. The outcomes are well aligned with the goals of the National Agenda, while the outputs respond to the more specific long-term objectives of the Executive Development Programme 2011-2013. These four areas are not substantially different from the three priority areas of the UNDAF 2008-2012 and the additional area (Investing in Young People) was already an important concern in the UNDAF 2008-2012, though not expressed as a separate component. Similarly, the unfinished business of MDG achievements remains one of the central concerns of the UNDAF 2013-2017. In the UNDAF 2008-2012 clear indicators were not defined and, therefore, it was hard to assess with precision to what degree expected results had been achieved. The UNDAF 2013-2017 applies the principles of results based management and indicators and their means of verification have been identified, which will facilitate proper monitoring and evaluation. In all four UNDAF priority areas the common approach of the UNCT consists of support to a mix of policy and capacity development activities at national and sub-national levels. By strengthening the links between these levels and involving a broad range of partners from government, private sector and civil society, synergies are created that will contribute to the sustainability of approaches.

Recent developments in the country, notably the demands for greater transparency and participation, have made the four UNDAF priorities only more pressing. In this context, the UNCT has identified multiple opportunities to work together in precisely those areas that are crucial for addressing the current turbulence in the region: young people and local development. Young people, an UNDAF priority area, is a cross-cutting issue where most agencies are already cooperating. The UNCT will explore ways to work directly with young people other than through Ministries and other official channels. For the achievement of results in all four UNDAF priority areas, local development and decentralisation are often critical ingredients and UNCT members can more systematically coordinate and learn from each other in these areas.

The current social and political context in Jordan is fast changing and the UN will be required to be flexible enough to adjust to the change accordingly. It is unlikely that the overall priorities as reflected in the four priority areas will fundamentally change; however, priorities within each area may require changes and may concomitantly require new partnerships. One such partnership, with youth, is already taking shape, supported by the recent creation of the Ministry of Youth and Sport.

The UNDAF 2013-2017 is formulated at two levels. The outcomes describe results in terms of institutional or behavioural changes that are expected from the UNDAF for the period 2013-2017. These outcomes support national development priorities, are highly strategic and can only be achieved through the combined efforts of the UN agencies and their partnership with the government, private sector and civil society. The outputs describe changes in terms of skills or abilities, or the availability of new products and services. It is here that the UN Country Team and its implementing partners are supposed to have control over results and, as a consequence, are directly accountable. The majority of outputs in the UNDAF 2013-2017 will be produced by two or more UN agencies and their partners. This again confirms the existence of multiple opportunities for joint initiatives. A number of concrete plans for joint initiatives have already been put forward and additional ones are under discussion.

The development outcomes to be supported by the United Nations System are presented below with a description of how they are to be achieved. The complete results framework with outputs and indicators is detailed in Annex A.

| |
|---|
| UNDAF priority area 1: Enhancing Systemic Reform |
| National Development Goals |
| <i>National Agenda 2006-2015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance public participation in the decision making process and strengthening the role of the civil society institutions. • Build trust between citizens and institutions and adopt principles of transparency, good governance and accountability. |
| <i>Executive Development Programme 2011-2013:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improve the basis, means and methodologies of legislation preparation and drafting to ensure their responsiveness to new developments in all areas, as well as their comprehensiveness and ability to meet of the needs of the Jordanian and conformity with the international conventions. • Development of an organisational structure for the public sector characterised by transparency, flexibility, efficiency, effectiveness and harmony. • Orientation of policies, programmes and projects in conformity with national objectives and priorities. • Promotion of good governance in managing local development to contribute to the reduction of development discrepancy between governorates and their municipalities. • Promote and enhance scientific research and linking it to comprehensive development objectives. |
| Millennium Development Goals |
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development. |
| UNDAF outcome |
| 1) Jordan has undertaken political and institutional reform at national and sub-national levels in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner. |

The UN's perceived neutrality makes it an ideal partner for the government in enacting some of the necessary reforms which can be politically and socially sensitive. Compared to several countries in the region, media in Jordan is relatively more independent and characterised by political, cultural and social diversity. So far, progress in media reform has been held back by a complicated legal framework. The UNCT will support the three components of reform (self-regulation, amendments to media regulations and media professionalism) and will provide technical expertise for the development of the required framework, legislation and guidelines. Support will also be provided for strengthening the Press Freedom Coalition.

The UNCT will support the development of the government's capacity to design and implement evidence based plans for national and local reforms and disaster preparedness. Support will be provided to the establishment of a unified human resources database for the civil service and independent institutions. To facilitate the utilisation of data on governance, a national database will be created. A plan will be prepared to restructure the Housing and Urban Development Corporation with a view to enhancing its capacity to provide affordable housing solutions. South-South cooperation will be central to the training of urban planners, with a special focus on retrofitting disaster risk reduction components into urban planning both at national and local level. The United Nations System will develop a harmonised disaster preparedness plan, including UN coordination structure.

The performance of parliamentarians is essential in ensuring that expectations of citizens are being responded to in an effective and timely manner. Specific technical support will be given to strengthen parliamentarian's representation, legislation and oversight functions. Mechanisms will be reviewed and strengthened to ensure that the views of civil society and other stakeholders can be taken into account as a matter of routine. Other areas where the capacity of the Parliament will be strengthened are budget monitoring and review, constituency outreach and communication techniques.

The government aims to address sub-national disparities by strengthening local governance and participatory planning approaches. Governorate-specific executive development plans are to be developed with a special emphasis on improving the local business environment and also addressing disparities in health and educational status. For this purpose, an institutional framework incorporating national, sub-national and community level consultation and planning mechanisms will be designed. In addition, the UNCT will support further development of TANMIA, the multi-sectoral decision making and budgeting support platform of the government.

Reform of the electoral system is also on the agenda. The UNCT will provide assistance to the electoral cycle in coordination with other development partners including support to the Independent Electoral Commission. Eighteen political parties have been registered and another 18 are under registration. The UNCT will support greater involvement of these parties in the elections process and help them with the development of their internal democratic governance. Similarly, support will be provided to the establishment of mechanisms that promote greater involvement of civil society and media in elections.

The evidence base for policy development needs to be improved. In various government institutions, mostly Ministries, monitoring and evaluation systems will be strengthened so that implementation of the Executive Development Programme can be followed more closely. A number of studies will be commissioned that will support decision making including: research on changes in population dynamics and housing; household expenditure and income survey; study on school drop-out; poverty and vulnerability assessment. A scoreboard will be set up to measure and monitor the competitiveness of SMEs.

The UNCT will support the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) to strengthen its capacity to report to treaty bodies, including the Universal Periodic Review, and to follow-up on concluding observations. It will also support NCHR who - in alliance with local NGOs - will approach the Parliament and the judiciary to sensitise them in respect of Jordan's human rights obligations, including international labour standards. For monitoring and reporting on the situation of children, an observatory for child rights will be established. At the community level, cultural interaction between minorities will be promoted.

The work of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) has been gaining in importance. ACC has mostly focussed on investigation, and less on prevention. The UNCT will continue to support the many components of the ACC's mandate, including sector risk assessments, which should lead to specific action plans for sector reform. In line with Chapter 17 of the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), ratified by Jordan, a partnership will be established between ACC, civil society and the Parliament to monitor the implementation of such sector reforms. Furthermore, based on self assessments by ACC and national institutions, ACC will be supported in the preparation of periodic reports for UNCAC, which will be subject to peer review by other signatories.

To strengthen MoPIC's capacity in aid coordination, a joint donor-government plan on effectiveness will be developed and the Jordan Aid Information Management System will be updated.

For this UNDAF priority area the UNCT will partner with the Prime Ministry, State Ministry for Media Affairs, Ministries of Planning and International Cooperation, Public Sector Development, Finance, Political Development & Parliament Affairs, Information, Justice, Social Development, Agriculture, Labour, Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, and Public Works and Housing; Civil Status and Passport Department, Department of Statistics, Anti-Corruption Commission, National Centre for Human Rights, National Council for Family Affairs, Jordan National Commission for Women, Independent Electoral Commission, Higher Population Council, Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, Jordan Press Association, Greater Amman Municipality, Chamber of Industry, lawyers, Columbia University Middle East Research Centre, judiciary, political parties, governorates, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations.

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| UNDAF priority area 2: Ensuring Social Equity |
| National Development Goals |
| <i>National Agenda 2006-2015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen principles of social justice and equal opportunity • Develop human and economic resources, upgrade the production base and expand development benefits |
| <i>Executive Development Programme 2011-2013:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improvement of the quality of government services • To contribute to the development of the Jordanian economy to become prosperous and open to regional and global markets • Improve the quality and safety of health care services • Reduce the rates of non-contagious diseases • Reduce fertility rates • Providing a comprehensive and effective social security system for the poor • Reducing the poverty rate in Jordan • Providing social welfare services in line with best international practices • Provide educational opportunities for all and ensure equality and fairness in education services in terms of quantity and quality • Prepare students equipped with skills and knowledge needed by the knowledge-based economy • Provide appropriate living conditions for citizens in all regions of the Kingdom |
| Millennium Development Goals |
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women Goal 4: Reduce child mortality Goal 5: Improve maternal health Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases Millennium Declaration, Section VI: Protect the vulnerable |
| UNDAF outcomes |
| <p>2) Jordan has institutionalised improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people at national and sub-national levels</p> <p>3) Jordan is providing equitable delivery of quality social services for all people</p> |

There is scope to bring protection standards for children and women in Jordan further in line with international norms. The UNCT will support work to bring the Childhood Act up to international standards. The World Bank has asked the UNCT for support in the area of standards for community based social care. In addition, the viability of such approaches will be piloted. NGOs will develop community diversion programmes so that families, including abusers, can be rehabilitated and institutionalisation can be avoided. Monitoring systems will be strengthened to allow tracking of cases of violence once they have been detected. Physical and verbal abuse in schools are still not uncommon and the UNCT will provide support for schools to develop and implement plans to reduce such violence. Proposals for amendment and better enforcement of legislation to protect the victims of violence and the service providers who can help them, will be developed, and the capacity of the service providers will be further built within a comprehensive framework. To reduce child labour a national coordinated approach promoting common standards of practice involving all stakeholders will be strengthened. A pilot for monitoring child labour will be set up.

The MDG target of the proportion of people below the extreme poverty line has been met, but continued efforts to maintain this level are critical as any economic downturn would push a large percentage of households back below the poverty line. The UNCT is currently supporting the development of an inter-ministerial Poverty Strategy and a Livelihood & Food Security Strategy. When these are complete, UNCT will support their implementation. Improving livelihoods remains a central element of poverty reduction. The UNCT will support initiatives to increase income of small farmers and female-headed households

ensuring that their horticulture products and processed food meet international standards and are thus exportable. Empowerment of communities, including women in “healthy villages”, will be promoted with micro-credit and skills training.

The local business environment needs improvement, particularly for SMEs in rural poverty pockets. The UNCT will work with a range of partners to enhance institutional capacity to provide business advisory services to both start-ups and existing SMEs with a view to improving competitiveness, marketing and quality assurance. Access to credit and microcredit will be facilitated. Young people aspiring to become entrepreneurs will receive special attention. In an effort to stimulate the creation of opportunities for decent work, incentives and training will be offered to local cultural and creative industries. In two governorates assessments of the business environment will be undertaken and the mechanisms to support local economic development will be adjusted to ensure their gender-sensitivity and overall effectiveness.

In Jordan, 32 companies and institutions are signatory to the Global Compact and it is expected that the number will increase, including local NGOs. The UNCT will support the Global Compact by providing training to the private sector on human rights, anti-corruption, and environmental and labour standards. Support will be given to SMEs for the promotion of rational use of water and energy, human rights and labour standards. Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives by the private sector are expected to decrease disparities, stimulate income generation, minimise pollution and improve infrastructure, in places such as schools, health centres and recreational facilities, particularly in marginalised areas which, so far, have been insufficiently targeted.

Adequate social protection for all will require a comprehensive approach based on social protection floors including access to health care, income security for the elderly and persons with disabilities, child benefits and income security including public employment guarantee schemes for the unemployed and working poor. Many elements are already in place in Jordan, but there is ample scope for increasing access, improving coherence and strengthening coordination. The UNCT will support the Social Security Corporation and the government with the development of a national framework for social protection floors and develop capacity of decision makers to assess the feasibility and cost of provision of universal access to essential goods and services and social transfers. The budgeting process will be made more transparent and child- and gender disaggregated data will be available to guide budgetary allocations to the national and sub-national level. The Zakat Fund provides a safety net for poor and vulnerable groups, but its cash assistance is not always well targeted. In close coordination with the World Bank, the UNCT will work with the Zakat Fund to improve their Management Information Systems with a view to ensure implementation of the necessary conditionalities based on the best interest of the child.

Historically, early childhood care in Jordan caters principally to the needs of working women, while the child’s development has received less attention. As a result, there is scope for improving the quality of this type of child care. The government will upgrade existing standards and diversify policy options by proposing home care as a solution on a par with day care centres in respect of the child’s development. The monitoring standards that will be developed, will give the government oversight over private sector nurseries as well. By random monitoring of school readiness of children entering primary school it will be possible to draw conclusions about the impact of different types of pre-school experience. A kindergarten expansion plan aiming for universal access will be developed.

Educational achievements can be further improved to facilitate young people’s participation in the knowledge economy. Many teachers are not sufficiently prepared to meet the specific requirement of children with disabilities and children with special needs. The UNCT will support teacher training institutions to adapt current curricula and make available pedagogical resources and toolkits about best practices across the world in the area of inclusive teaching methods for young people with disabilities and those in special needs. In parallel, a strategic review will be carried out of the overall adequacy of the teacher training policy framework, of teachers’ minimum qualification standards, the cost-effectiveness of teachers’ deployment practices and their career development schemes.

With the attainment of almost universal coverage in social services the quality of the services and the needs of specific vulnerable groups have become an increasing concern. In order to better understand the

scope of the problem the UNCT will conduct a national survey on persons with all types of disabilities to help the government define policies across all line ministries. In the school system most teachers are unprepared to meet the specific requirements of children with disabilities and children with special needs. The Ministry of Health has already put a birth defect registry in place which includes comprehensive screening. The UNCT will give technical support for further development of the registry. A system of Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR) is being put in place at the governorate and community level. The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities will be supported with the development of a policy and diagnostic measures, including standards and guidelines of practice. An assessment will be undertaken on reproductive health needs of women with disabilities and this will be followed by a policy document and advocacy initiatives.

For communicable and non-communicable diseases a number of policy development initiatives will be supported. On the basis of the National AIDS Strategy (2012-2016) a comprehensive set of guidelines and tools will be developed for prevention, treatment, care and support, human rights, civil society involvement, gender, workplace programmes, stigma and discrimination. The capacity of NGOs to work with the most at risk populations will be strengthened. The UNCT will continue to assist the Ministry of Health in exploring new local, regional and international funding opportunities. Basic health services in Jordan do not offer the same package of services in every health centre. The UNCT will support the development of a unified and updated set of guidelines for the basic health services package, including for persons with disabilities. In addition, these basic care packages, and the related referral systems, are currently not well tailored to the needs of the elderly. Based on the National Elderly Care Strategy, guidelines and protocols, particularly for social and nutritional needs, will be developed and included. In support of the expansion of the national mental health system, the number of service delivery points providing mental health will be increased. To further reduce neonatal and maternal deaths, increased focus is needed on maternal morbidity, near-miss cases, and the peri-natal period. The current maternal and neonatal basic services package does not include systematic guidance for near-miss cases. The UNCT will provide technical support and training for the development and implementation of a comprehensive neonatal and women's health basic services package. Capacity to monitor high risk pregnancies, and maternal and neonatal deaths will be strengthened. Once there is better understanding of why and among which groups neonatal and maternal deaths are occurring, policy and strategies can be adapted accordingly.

For this UNDAF priority area the UNCT will partner with the Ministries of Health, Labour, Planning and International Cooperation, Interior, Justice, Social Development, Tourism & Antiquities, Industry & Trade, Education, Planning and International Cooperation, Health, Environment, and Islamic Affairs; Family Protection Department, Higher Population Council, National Council for Family Affairs, Social Security Corporation, General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, ERADA, Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation, Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation, National Centre for Agricultural Research and Extension, Department of Statistics, Jordan Institute for Standards and Measure, Jordanian Women's Union, Jordan River Foundation, Development and Employment Fund, Chamber of Industry, Queen Rania Centre for Entrepreneurship, Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, Farmers Union, universities, governorates, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations.

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| UNDAF priority area 3: Investing in Young People |
| National Development Goals |
| <i>National Agenda 2006-2015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhance public participation in the decision making process and strengthening the role of the civil society institutions. • Develop human and economic resources, upgrade the production base and expand development benefits. |
| <i>Executive Development Programme 2011-2013:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an appropriate environment for business and investment, and to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy at the local and international levels. • To contribute to the development of the Jordanian economy to become prosperous and open to regional and global markets. • Prepare students equipped with skills and knowledge needed by the knowledge-based economy. • Match education outputs and the Jordanian labour market needs. • Development of young people's self-consciousness and abilities, foster their sense of patriotism to effectively participate in their country's advancement. |
| Millennium Development Goals |
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases. |
| UNDAF outcome |
| 4) Jordan has institutionalised necessary policies and mechanisms for effective and inclusive participation of young people in social, cultural, economic and political life. |

Most schools in Jordan offer extra-curricular activities, but very little is offered in terms of opportunities for civic engagement and volunteerism which may teach young people how to participate and influence decisions affecting their lives. The UNCT will support an initiative to develop capacity in schools, non-formal education centres and youth centres so that they can offer such opportunities. The rules and regulations for Parent Teacher Associations have just been revised and new ones have been created for student parliamentary councils, for which schools are now required to set aside a budget. Support will be provided for the implementation of these new rules and regulations. To ensure that participation by school councils is meaningful, awareness will be raised about the fact that adolescents in their new role are now on a par with adults. School councils will also be used to stimulate the use of debate and dialogue as a tool to create understanding and influence each other's opinions. An ISO compliant monitoring system has been put in place for follow-up and support of the councils' work. As volunteerism has become increasingly common in Jordan, establishment of a national coordination mechanism will be supported. A policy governing civic engagement and volunteerism is to be drafted.

The UNCT will support the development of life skills in young people. The capacity of youth centres and CBOs across the country will be strengthened to promote empowerment and leadership. The focus will be on vulnerable adolescents living in pockets of poverty. Adolescent girls will be given the opportunity to acquire life skills to overcome reticence in socialising, expressing views, negotiating, leading change and participating actively in their communities. To facilitate this, a network of peer educators will be established - who will use techniques for communication for behavioural change and social mobilisation. Religious leaders will be approached for their support. There will be a strong emphasis on gender roles, making both adolescent girls and boys aware of how everyday behaviour can put girls at a disadvantage and seeking to address at this. Through public education, parents in selected low-income communities will be sensitised to the needs of adolescents and how to respond appropriately.

The UNCT will work with the Ministry of Youth and Sport, the Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, the NGO sector and youth peer networks for training of youth service providers on raising awareness and conveying knowledge about reproductive health and healthy lifestyles through youth centres, school camps and informal networks. They will also be sensitised to the special needs of

vulnerable children and youth. Prevention programmes for HIV/AIDS will be tailored to young people who are most at risk. The school feeding programme will be strengthened in terms of monitoring and evaluation, management and communication strategies. A particular emphasis will be put on informing the public about the importance of healthy eating habits for the physical development of young people. The increasing use of doping in sports will be addressed through national organisations, including the Olympic and Paralympic Committees, who will develop anti-doping awareness programmes.

Decent work and entrepreneurship are central to the productive future of youth. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) in Jordan could be more effective in meeting the requirements of the labour market. The UNCT will support the development of a new education strategy for TVET, which should also address development of entrepreneurial skills. Similarly, entrepreneurship education programmes will be included in a number of university faculties for science, technology and innovation. In an effort to enhance the employability of young people, the UNCT will support a number of active labour market policies. Apprenticeship schemes for young people 16-18 years will be set up in labour markets for three different occupations. A training system will be set up and the pedagogical skills of master trainers will be improved. Once an effective model exists, it will be duplicated in other sectors. In addition, in four labour markets youth employment programmes will be developed. Support will be provided for the development of comprehensive training programmes for young male and female entrepreneurs. At the university level, support will be provided for the creation of innovative research facilities in science and technology.

For this UNDAF priority area the UNCT will partner with the Ministries of Youth and Sport, Religious Affairs, Social Development, Health, Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research, Labour, and Trade & Industry, Higher Council for Persons with Disabilities, Higher Population Council, Chamber of Industry, General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions, Queen Rania Centre for Entrepreneurship, Employment and Technical & Vocational Education and Training Council, Jordan Hashemite Fund for Human Development, Injaz, governorates, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations and youth networks.

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| UNDAF priority area 4: Preserving the Environment |
| National Development Goals |
| <i>National Agenda 2006-2015:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop human and economic resources, upgrade the production base and expand development benefits. • Safeguard public safety and national security in accordance with articles of the Constitution. |
| <i>Executive Development Programme 2011-2013:</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide an appropriate environment for business and investment, and to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy at the local and international levels. • To develop and provide tourism infrastructures and facilities. • To preserve the Kingdom's cultural heritage and market it globally. • To develop and improve the tourism investment climate. • To integrate local communities into the development and planning processes. • To contribute to the development of the Jordanian economy to become prosperous and open to regional and global markets. • Participate in raising the economically active population rate. • Participate in the reduction of the unemployment rate and in increasing employment. • Contribute to cultural development as one of the pillars of the overall development. • Securing uninterrupted quality water supplies to the household at reasonable tariffs. • Securing adequate water supplies for various sectors at reasonable tariffs to serve the economic, social and environmental sustainable development objectives. • Improving the usage of available water resources. • Securing wastewater treatment facilities to rural and urban clusters across the kingdom. • Energy security. • Diversification of energy resources. • Development of local energy and mineral resources. • To protect environment elements and their sustainability. |
| Millennium Development Goals |
| Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empowerment of women. Goal 4: Reduce child mortality. Goal 5: Improve maternal health. Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability. |
| UNDAF outcome |
| 5) Government and national institutions have operationalised mechanisms to develop and implement strategies and plans targeting key cultural, environmental and Disaster Risk Reduction issues (including a transition to a Green Economy) at national and sub-national levels. |

The serious shortages of water for all purposes make an integrated approach to water management a high priority. The UNCT will strengthen the technical capacity of the sector taking into account the increasing impact of climate change. New standards for water management will be developed covering areas such as water quality, impact on health and use and reuse. To reduce the burden of disease due to unsafe use of waste water, support will be provided for a review of legal issues and institutional aspects that affect the use of waste water. Communities and businesses will be sensitised to sustainable approaches to water management.

The lessons learned from the Sub-Regional Millennium Ecosystem Assessment will be the basis for the UNCT's support to improved management of Jordan's ecosystem and cultural heritage. Support will be provided to national institutions to strengthen their technical capacity to undertake environmental and cultural research. For the preservation and rehabilitation of public rangelands, local communities and livestock owners in drought prone southern governorates will be supported in the management of various plant species and water harvesting techniques. Technical support will be provided for the development of

management plans and guidelines for nature reserves (such as Dana and Mujib) and the communities living in and around them, so that income generating opportunities will be based on the resources of the reserves while at the same time contributing to their preservation. To protect Jordan's biodiversity, including marine coastal areas, inclusive and gender-sensitive procedures will be developed at the local level in line with the National Biodiversity Strategy. To sensitise school children, a curriculum that teaches the concepts of environmental and cultural protection will be gradually introduced. In response to the Montreal Protocol and the Stockholm and Basel Conventions, selected SMEs will receive technical support and equipment to minimise hazardous materials, including ozone for SMEs in the refrigerating industry.

The UNCT will support the development of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) which is to fully take into account gender mainstreaming in environmental preservation and, thus, in Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). The scope for integrating CCA and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into national development plans will also be defined. For implementation of NAPA, the UNCT will assist in obtaining funds from the Global Environmental Facility's Adaption Fund and other sources. Pilot projects will be initiated to help communities counter the negative impacts of CCA on biodiversity and desertification. The municipalities of Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Petra and Amman will be supported in the development of gender-sensitive urban plans that take into account the risks of climate change and natural disasters. For the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management strategy the UNCT will support the development of selected components, among which is a natural risk atlas, including all heritage protected sites. A programme of exchange of experience with Turkey and Egypt will allow Jordanian authorities to take advantage of lessons learned in DRR.

Building on the Scoping Study on the Green Economy in Jordan, undertaken in 2011, the UNCT will provide technical support for the transition to a Green Economy. To boost energy efficiency, energy efficiency standards and an accredited label for home based electrical appliances will be developed. Advisory services will be set up to help industrial SMEs improve their energy efficiency. Pilot projects will be set up to try out participatory waste management at the municipal level. Capacity will be developed in five municipalities to undertake sustainable land use planning. Using the eco-city planning, municipalities will improve proper planning of water, energy and transportation, minimise pollution and improve solid-waste management. Local communities in selected nature reserves and World Heritage sites will be supported with the development of eco-tourism.

For this UNDAF priority area the UNCT will partner with the Ministries of Environment, Energy, Water & Irrigation, Planning and International Cooperation, Municipalities, and Public Works and Housing, Department of Statistics, National Centre for Security and Crisis Management/ Armed Forces, Higher Council for Civil Defence, Jordan Civil Defence, National Energy Research Centre, Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation, Chamber of Industry, Royal Scientific Society, Jordan Engineering Association, Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority, Petra Development and Tourism Region, Greater Amman Municipality, Royal Society for Nature Conservation, Jordanian Alliance Against Hunger, Governorates, non-governmental organisations and civil society organisations.

3. Initiatives outside the UNDAF results matrix

UNESCO will have two initiatives outside the UNDAF during the period 2013-2017:

National Capacities to Safeguard Intangible Heritage. This initiative supports the Ministry of Culture and the Department of Intangible Cultural Heritage, in the implementation of the 2003 Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage primarily through capacity development of the Ministry. The initiative is complemented by the EU funded Mediterranean Living Heritage (MedLiHer) project.

Expected results: National authorities are better able to empower local communities in safeguarding their intangible heritage and accessing UNESCO and Ministry of Culture funding mechanisms.

Estimated budget: \$ 170,000 (subject to availability of funds)

Timeline: two years, 2013-15 (indicative)

Support to the SESAME (Synchrotron-light for Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East). Fostering host country's activity in the development of SESAME's facilities and their use by national universities and research centres, and promotion of public awareness of opportunities offered by SESAME.

Expected results: User community in the host country trained; partnerships between SESAME and national institutions developed; experimental facilities of SESAME reinforced.

Estimated budget: \$ 100,000 (subject to availability of funds) *Timeline:* two years to the commissioning of the facility (2013-15); support will continue afterwards for fostering cooperation between SESAME and national institutions

4. Estimated Resource Requirements

It is estimated that \$ 81,835,840 is required for full implementation of the UNDAF. Around 28% of these resources is available ("core"), while around 72% has to be mobilised ("other"). The allocation of resources to the four priority areas is shown in this table:

| Agency | Resource requirements by UNDAF Priority Area (in '000 \$) | | | | | | | | Total | | |
|-----------|---|--------|---------------|--------|--------------|--------|-------------|-------------|--------|--------|--|
| | Systemic Reform | | Social Equity | | Young People | | Environment | | | | |
| | Core | Other | Core | Other | Core | Other | Core | Other | Core | Other | |
| ILO | 750 | 950 | 2,600 | 900 | 600 | 2,500 | 0 | 0 | 3,950 | 4,350 | |
| UNDP | 600 | 9,100 | 440 | 5,100 | 230 | 3,800 | 480 | 8,950 | 1,750 | 26,950 | |
| UNESCO | 640 | 900 | 640 | 900 | 550 | 600 | 400 | 2,000 | 2,230 | 4,400 | |
| UNFPA | 1,000 | 1,300 | 1,600 | 1,200 | 650 | 500 | 0 | 0 | 3,250 | 3,000 | |
| UNHABITAT | 20 | 390 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 60 | 500 | 80 | 890 | |
| UNICEF | 750 | 1,000 | 3,750 | 4,000 | 1,100 | 4,750 | 0 | 0 | 5,600 | 9,750 | |
| UNIDO | 0 | 200 | 75 | 1,500 | 0 | 580 | 150 | 1,500 | 225 | 3,780 | |
| UNWOMEN | 70 | 1,130 | 0 | 550 | 198 | 1,169 | 0 | 0 | 268 | 2,849 | |
| WFP | 0 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 50 | 0 | 3,000 | 0 | 3,100 | 0 | |
| WHO | 1,305 | 655 | 875 | 1,298 | 534 | 397 | 100 | 250 | 2,814 | 2,600 | |
| Total | 5,065 | 14,495 | 10,030 | 14,898 | 3,714 | 13,127 | 4,190 | 13,200 | 23,267 | 58,569 | |
| | | | | | | | | GRAND TOTAL | | 81,836 | |

The distribution of resources between the four priority areas is reasonably balanced with "Social Equity" receiving the largest share (around 31%) and "Investing in Young People" the smallest (around 21%). "Social Equity" is also least dependent on resources to be mobilised (around 61%), while "Preserving the Environment" is most dependent on other resources (76%). However, it should be noted that funding for the previous UNDAF (2008-2012), which was only slightly less dependent on mobilisation of additional resources, has largely exceeded what was originally planned for. Jordan, although an upper middle-income country, has been able to attract significant donor interest for a variety reasons, including its forward looking policies and its geo-political position in the region. There is no reason to assume that these factors will not continue to facilitate fund raising for Jordan. In addition, the popular demands for more comprehensive citizen rights in the Arab world do not only make the successful implementation of the

UNDAF 2013-2017 more critical for the Government of Jordan, but should also appeal to the wider donor community. However, the global financial crisis and decreasing political support for international aid among Western constituencies may negatively affect resource mobilisation.

Humanitarian support

In addition to the resources that will be mobilised for the UNDAF, UNHCR and UNRWA, whose financial resources are not included here, have large operations benefitting refugee populations and other nationalities that are residing in Jordan. Their programmes contribute to a great extent to the achievement of the same results as the UNDAF, most notably in social services.

Other support

The UNDAF will also benefit from substantial technical support from various regional UN offices, based either in or outside Jordan, and their cost is not included in the UNDAF.

5. Management Modalities

The four UNDAF priority areas which support the national goals of the National Agenda and the Executive Development Programme, are of a thematic nature and, as such, will facilitate joint initiatives, including joint programming, and development of new partnerships. The UNDAF prioritisation and planning exercises have created momentum in this respect, as the UNCT and government partners have already begun to take advantage of opportunities for closer coordination, avoiding overlap and pursuing synergies. A number of joint initiatives have been identified and it is expected that many more will emerge. For such an approach to be successful intensive coordination is required between the UN agencies, the government and other partners. Extensive discussions are taking place in the UNCT on the scope for moving closer to Delivering as One. Before the start of the implementation of the UNDAF 2013-2017 these discussions should be concluded and modalities for stronger inter-agency coordination will have been defined. UNDAF implementation, including monitoring and evaluation, will be overseen by an UNDAF Steering Committee co-chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and the UN Resident Coordinator. The Steering Committee will meet once every six months, or whenever urgently required. For each of the four thematic areas, a Focus Group will be established consisting of line Ministries, UN agencies, NGOs, civil society and bi-lateral donors. The Focus Groups, to be co-chaired by the government and the UN, will meet whenever required, but at least once every six weeks. The Focus Groups will:

- Coordinate and support implementation of outputs, optimising their contribution to outcomes;
- Measure and monitor UNDAF results, on the basis of annual workplans, the indicators of the results matrices and the M&E calendar;
- Report to the UNDAF Steering Committee on progress and constraints;
- Ensure that implementation is in alignment with a human-rights-based approach;
- Addresses gender inequality and environmental sustainability;
- Is based on capacity development and results-based management;
- Explore the potential for and support the development of joint initiatives.

Harmonised Approach to Cash Transfers (HACT)

Pursuant to the UN General Assembly Resolution 56/201 the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) adopted a common operational framework for transferring cash to government and non-government implementing partners. Its implementation will significantly reduce transaction costs and lessen the burden that the multiplicity of UN procedures and rules creates for its partners. Approval from the Government of Jordan was obtained early 2008. There is a risk that cash transferred to implementing partners may not be used or reported in accordance with agreements. The level of risk can be different for each implementing partner. In order to assess such risk, the UNCT requested an accountancy firm to carry out a macro-assessment of the Public Financial Management (PFM) in Jordan in 2011. According to

the report, there is strong commitment by the government to the reform of the PFM particularly in the areas of financial management information systems, E-accounting and E-procurement, medium-term expenditure framework, management reform strategy, financial management reform strategy and performance budgeting. Nevertheless, these areas are currently under the implementation phase. Thus, more time, is needed to realize their potential according to the report. The PFM system in Jordan is exposed to multiple risk factors, namely a growing expenditure bill and a high public debt to GDP ratio of 61%. The main weaknesses identified by the assessment are:

- Poor integration process among different ministries, department and agencies;
- Ineffective centralised programme procedures which increases risk of favoritism;
- Weaknesses in audit procedures, in terms of scope, nature and follow-up of external audit as well as a weaknesses in terms of public access to key fiscal information;
- IT infrastructure lacks modernisation to cope with the reform requirements;
- Budget preparation ignores priorities.

The report uses 11 indicators to assess risk and for five of these indicators the risk rating is significant or high. The conclusion is that HACT implementation can continue and that the scale and frequency of assurance activities (i.e. periodic on site visits, programmatic monitoring and scheduled audits) will have to be increased where risks have been deemed significant or high.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

The UNCT and the Government of Jordan are determined to systematically monitor progress as part of the ongoing commitment to aid effectiveness and accountability.

In the course of 2012 all baselines are expected to be established. On this basis the Focus Groups will propose targets for those outputs and outcomes for which baselines had not yet been established at the time of the formulation of the UNDAF. By 1 January 2013 the UNDAF Steering Committee will review and approve the targets proposed by the Focus Groups.

The collection of monitoring data will be the responsibility of the Focus Groups. In principle, and to the extent available, indicators will be drawn from national data sources. However, for a number of indicators separate surveys, studies or expert review panels may be required. Independent evaluations of programme components have been planned and are part of the M&E plan (Annex B).

Each Focus Group will produce a quarterly report, using a common format, summarising results achieved and activities carried out in relation to their respective UNDAF outcomes and outputs as given in the results matrices (Annex A). The quarterly reports will be submitted to the UNDAF steering Committee and circulated to all interested parties.

The UNDAF Steering Committee will organise joint Annual Reviews, which will review the rate of implementation of the Annual Workplan, assess progress towards achieving outputs listed in the UNDAF results matrix, yield lessons learned and feed into Annual Workplans. An evaluation of the UNDAF is planned for 2016. Where possible and appropriate, the evaluation process will align with national review milestones that are taking place under the auspices of Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

UNDAF Priority 1: Enhancing Systemic Reform

Development priorities in National Agenda 2006-2015:

- Enhance public participation in the decision making process and strengthening the role of the civil society institutions
- Build trust between citizens and institutions and adopt principles of transparency, good governance and accountability

| Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|---------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|--------------|--|
| Outcome 1: Jordan has undertaken political and institutional reform at national and sub-national levels in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner. | # of legislation drafted in a participatory and transparent manner | N/A (2011) | 6 | Cabinet decisions | <p>Assumptions: Government remains committed to political reform including support to democratic governance mechanisms.</p> <p>Political situation in Jordan remains stable.</p> <p>Government and donors are committed to Paris Principles.</p> <p>Government remains committed to track the implementation of EDP at national and local levels.</p> <p>Risks: Instability in the region.</p> <p>Limited financial resources as Jordan is Jordan's MIC status, global financial crisis, re-prioritisation of limited donor resources.</p> <p>Lack of donor</p> | | <p><u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 750,000 Other: \$ 950,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 600,000 Other: \$9,100,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 640,000 Other: \$ 900,000 <u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$1,000,000 Other: \$1,300,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 390,000 <u>UNICEF</u> Core: \$ 750,000 Other: \$1,000,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Other: \$ 200,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Core: \$ 70,000 Other: \$1,130,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$1,305,000 Other: \$ 655,000</p> |
| | # of national consultation processes engaging civil society and youth held | 1 (2011) | 5 | Consultations reports | | | |
| | # of political reform initiatives undertaken by government and parliament | 6 (2011) | 9 | Official Gazette | | | |
| | # of functional gender sensitive mechanisms to support accountability and decision making at national and governorate levels | 0 (2011) | 2 | Governance assessment report | | | |
| | # of local participatory / community based governance mechanisms established | 0 (2011) | tbd in the course of 2012 | MOMA and MOI annual reports | | | |
| | Availability of gender sensitive national-level governance indicators | No (2011) | Yes | Governance indicators report | | | |
| | # of political parties represented in the parliament | 3 (2011) | 5 | MOI records | | | |
| | # of national institutions with functional accountability mechanisms | tbd in the course of 2012 | 5 | Annual reports | | | |
| | # of methodologies being used to measure and assess poverty and vulnerability | 1 (2011) | 3 | MOPIC and DOS reports | | | |

Annex A

| Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Output 1.1 Media and civil society are better able to participate in national and local level democratic processes. | # of media related laws and regulations reviewed/re-drafted in respect of free access to information | 5 (2011) | 8 | Official Gazette | Assumptions: Government is committed to engaging with media and civil society in local and national governance mechanisms. | SMMA, media stakeholders & NGOs, lawyers and judges, JPA, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, WHO | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Other: \$ 50,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 340,000 Other: \$ 400,000 |
| | Existence of media self-regulating mechanism | No (2011) | Yes | UNESCO records and reports | | | |
| | Strength of Press Freedom coalition | Currently weak (2011) | Significantly strengthened | Assessment report by expert panel | Government is committed to undertake reforms in all sectors at national and local levels. Government is committed to set aside resources for the disaster preparedness plan. | | |
| | # of media-led national dialogues conducted on issues of national interest (with focus on youth participation) | 0 (2011) | 6 | National debate reports | Government is committed to institutionalising a transparent and participatory accountability mechanism in Jordan. | | |
| Output 1.2 Government is better able to design and implement gender sensitive evidence based plans for national and local reforms and disaster preparedness. | Existence of a unified HR database for the civil service and independent institutions | Non-existent (2011) | Unified HR database in place | Annual Report of Civil Service Bureau | Government is committed to institutionalising a transparent and participatory accountability mechanism in Jordan. | Prime Ministry, MoPSD, Civil Service Bureau, MoPDPA, MoPWH, MoMA UNDP, UNFPA, UNHABITAT, UNWOMEN, WHO, UNCT | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$1,200,000 <u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 50,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 10,000 Other: \$ 250,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Other: \$ 630,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 605,000 Other: \$ 100,000 |
| | Existence of national database to collect, classify, and utilize data on governance | Non-existent (2011) | National database in place | Records of Cabinet Decisions | | | |
| | Availability of a draft of Housing and Urban Development Corporation restructuring plan for participatory affordable housing solutions and Affordable Housing south-south exchange network | Not available (2011) | Available | HUDC annual housing report | Housing Plan formulated using participatory, consensus oriented and responsive approaches. | | |
| | Existence of harmonised UN disaster preparedness plan and coordination structure | No (2011) | Yes | UN reports | The Government reform process will lead to an increased number of political parties. | | |
| Output 1.3 Members of parliament are better able to exercise their functions in an inclusive manner. | # of national and sub-national level consultations on legislation, standards, oversight and state budget organized, that review compliance with ratified human rights conventions | tbd in the course of 2012 | tbd in the course of 2012 | Parliamentary records | Political parties are open to discuss their internal governance standards. Electoral system encourages political | Lower House of Parliament, MoPDPA, MoI NCFA, Independent | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 400,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 |

Annex A

| Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|---------------------------|---|--|--|---|---|
| | # of Initiatives to extend parliamentarians' outreach to constituencies | tbd in the course of 2012 | 11 | Parliamentary records | party participation. Risks: Parliament is dissolved. Reluctance of ministries to internal and external coordination. | Electoral Commission, political parties, CSOs/ media ILO, UNDP, UNWOMEN | Other:\$1,250,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Other: \$ 200,000 |
| Output 1.4 Government is better able to undertake decentralisation at national and sub- national levels. | Availability of draft law/strategy on decentralisation | No (2011) | Yes | Official Gazette | Lack of trust and confidence between government and Civil society. Local and cultural resistance to participation of women and youth. High turnover of membership in parliamentary committees. Delays in Municipal status and elections. High turnover of Local Development Units (LDUs) staff. Boycotts to elections by political parties. | MoI, MoPIC, MoF , Parliament, MoMA, GAM, MoJ UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNWOMEN, WHO | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 1,500,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 10,000 Other: \$ 100,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 155,000 |
| | Existence of fully developed Sub-national Strategic Development Planning and Budgeting system (TANMIA) | No (2011) | Yes | Records of MOI | | | |
| | # of governorates, and municipalities staff with capacities in development planning, decision making, resource management , and participatory decentralised approaches | tbd in the course of 2012 | 50% of LDUs' staff at governorates and municipalities Local Health Authorities staff | Assessment report by expert panel | | | |
| | Availability of a draft advocacy plan targeting parliamentarians, government staff and CSOs on decentralisation | No (2011) | Yes | Records of Parliament, UNDP, MoPIC and MOI | | | |
| Output 1.5 Jordan has improved capacities to run and manage elections at national and sub national levels. | # of national and local level bylaws and electoral regulations drafted | tbd in the course of 2012 | 5 | Official Gazette | Delays in Municipal status and elections. High turnover of Local Development Units (LDUs) staff. Boycotts to elections by political parties. | MoI, IEC, MoMA, political parties, NGOs UNDP, UNWOMEN | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 120,000 Other: \$2,000,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Core: \$ 70,000 Other: \$ 300,000 |
| | Existence of a functional Independent Electoral Commission (IEC) | Non-existent (2011) | Functional IEC in place | Mol reports and records | | | |
| | Involvement of key stakeholders (civil society, media, and political parties) in elections as guided by IEC regulations | No (2011) | Yes | Records of Mol | | | |

Enhancing Systematic Reform

Annex A

| Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|--|------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| Output 1.6 Targeted national institutions have the necessary capacities for evidence based decision making based on sex disaggregated data. | # of policies and strategies drafted based on participation, analysis (including expenditure) and performance assessment | 0 (2011) | 4 | UN websites | Individual capacities developed at ACC earlier are no longer in place (high turnover). | MoI, MoA, MoSD, MoL, MoPIC, DoS, MoHESR, GBD, Prime Ministry, MOE, MoHE, CSPD, Chamber of Industry, NCFA, HPC ESCWA, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, UNRWA, UNWOMEN, WHO | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 300,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 80,000 Other: \$1,000,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <u>UNFPA</u> Core: \$ 950,000 Other: \$ 1,250,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Other: \$ 40,000 <u>UNICEF</u> Core: \$ 750,000 Other: \$ 1,000,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Other: \$ 200,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 100,000 |
| | # of public sector institutions supported in establishing M&E units | 6 (2011) | 12 | UN reports | | | |
| | # of new participatory and evidence-based knowledge products (including research studies, methodologies, surveys, analytical reports and evaluations) produced based on sex disaggregated data | A existing number of knowledge products* | Knowledge products listed below**. | government and UN websites | | | |
| Output 1.7 National institutions are better able to incorporate the ratified treaty obligations on human rights and international labour standards into institutional strategies and policies. | # of governorates (including LDUs) with reporting skills on human rights | None (2011) | 12 | Reports | | MoFA, MoI/HRD, MoL, MoJ, NCHR, NCFA, JNCW, HCD, ACC, Audit Bureau, MoPSD, MoC, University of Jordan, RIIFS, Arab Thought Forum ILO, OHCHR, UNDP, UNESCO, | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 50,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 300,000 <u>WHO:</u> Other: \$ 50,000 |
| | % of reports to treaty bodies including Universal Periodic Review (UPR) | tbd in the course of 2012 | 100% | Treaty bodies websites | | | |
| | # of quality reports on compliance with international labour standards | 1 (2012) | 5 | ILO reports | | | |
| | Existence of Observatory for child rights | No (2011) | Yes | Records of NCHR | | | |

Enhancing Systematic Reform

Annex A

| Results | Indicators | Baseline | Target | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources | |
|---|--|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|----------------------|--|
| | # of annual events that allow communities to showcase their diverse culture and heritage | 2 (2011) | TBD | UNESCO reports | | UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO | | |
| | # of governorate and media staff trained on international conventions related to human rights and gender | tbd in the course of 2012 | TBD | UNESCO reports | | | | |
| Output 1.8 National monitoring bodies are able to integrate treaty obligations on anti-corruption into strategies and policies. | # of anti -corruption systems and procedures (HR, accounting, procurement, auditing; monitoring, management of funds) reviewed and updated | 1 (2011) | 5 | Annual Report by ACC | | ACC, Audit Bureau, MoJ, Ombudsman, CSOs , JACC | UNDP, WHO | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$1,200,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 200,000 |
| | # of anti-corruption risk assessment and prevention initiatives | 2 | 5 | WHO reports | | | | |
| | Existence of a national mechanism for UNCAC review (2014-2018) | No (2011) | Yes | UNCAC review report | | | | |
| Output 1.9 Government is able to lead aid and development coordination in an effective manner. | Existence of joint donor-government inclusive strategic framework for aid effectiveness | No (2011) | Yes | MOPIC Annual Foreign Assistance Report | | MoPIC | UNCT | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 400,000 <u>UNFPA</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 50,000 <u>WHO:</u> Other: \$ 50,000 |
| | % of progress against Paris Declaration Principles Indicators | tbd in the course of 2012 | As targeted in declaration plans | MOPIC Annual Foreign Assistance Report | | | | |

*: 6 reports, 3 surveys, no census, one poverty measurement methodology, a Household Expenditure and Income survey , No vulnerability assessment, No mapping or evaluation on drop outs, One National Learning Readiness Study.

** :12 reports, 1 new methodology introduced to measure multi-dimensional poverty , an integrated household survey, 2 research studies on vulnerable groups , Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment, assessment of the scale and characteristics of school dropout and out-of-school children, two National Learning Readiness Studies conducted in 2013, 2017, a mapping of 5 active labour market programmes ALMP, and an evaluation of 5 major ALMPs, Jordan annual/ biannual population report produced, 2014 census 2014 results report disseminated, DHS results disseminated, of policy documents related to population produced, annual Violence in public and UNRWA schools survey.

UNDAF Priority 2: Ensuring Social Equity

Development priorities in National Agenda 2006-2015:

- Strengthen principles of social justice and equal opportunity
- Develop human and economic resources, upgrade the production base and expand development benefits

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|--|
| Outcome 2: Jordan has institutionalised improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people at national and sub-national levels. | Number of policies/ laws in line HR & CRC principles for the protection from GBV & VAC | 0 | 3 | Official Gazette, government records | Assumptions: Government committed to reducing poverty levels in the country. Framework on Social Protection Floors (SPF) endorsed by government Risks: Parliament rejecting amendments to protection and child rights laws Budgetary constraints limiting poverty alleviation efforts | | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 2,350,000 Other: \$ 900,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 400,000 Other: \$ 4,800,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 300,000 Other: \$ 600,000 <u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$ 550,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 2,500,000 Other: \$ 3,000,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 75,000 Other: \$ 1,500,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Other: \$ 550,000 <u>WFP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 350,000 Other: \$ 648,000 |
| | % of students having suffered verbal & physical violence in all government and UNRWA schools over the last month disaggregated by sex. | 40% physical 45% verbal | 20% physical 25% verbal | National survey | | | |
| | % of targeted population receiving social benefits as per the SPF. | 0% | 10% | Government records | | | |
| | # of governorates implementing and tracking sustainable & equitable Local Economic Development (LED) plans in a participatory and inclusive manner. | 0 | 2 | Government records | | | |
| Output 2.1 National institutions have improved legal and operational protection frameworks and | Childhood Act and amendments to domestic violence law and juvenile law drafted and budgetary implications assessed. | No | Yes | Cabinet records | Risks: Attitudes by some service providers focusing on resolution of conflict | MoL, MoJ, MoI, FPD, JNCW, NCFA, MoH, MoSD, MoE, JRF, JWU, | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 1,500,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Other: \$ 100,000 |

Annex A

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|---|--|
| services in line with international standards. | % of judiciary, police and social workers capable of implementing restorative justice approaches to Juvenile justice. | 0% | 50% | Training reports | between victim and perpetrator due to cultural reasons. | members of National Steering Committee on Child Labour NGOs. ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNODC, UNRWA, UNWOMEN, WHO Judicial Council, Juvenile Police, CUMERC, Columbia University. | <u>UNFPA</u> : Core: \$ 550,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNICEF</u> : Core: \$ 950,000 Other: \$ 2,000,000 <u>WHO</u> : Core: \$ 50,000 |
| | Improved standards for social care services, in line with CRC drafted. | No | Yes | Draft document | Frequent changes in MoSD management hinder the adoption of new standards. Securing budgets for community based programmes from MoSD budget. | | |
| | # of community-based diversion programme pilots for abused children and children in conflict with the law initiated. | 0 | 2 | Annual reports of MoSD | Assumptions: | | |
| | # of abused women and children receiving improved health and proper referral services at MoH. | 0 | 500 | Routine records of MoH | High level of commitment to the issue of combating violence. | | |
| | Violence case tracking system established at NCFA. | No | Yes | NCFA reports | Demonstrated successful pilot community project prompts MoSD to adopt this approach NFCL is an inter-ministerial mechanism to tackle child labour and requires political will and resources to be effective. | | |
| | % of government and UNRWA schools that are capable of implementing plans to reduce physical and verbal violence against children. | 0% (disaggregated by girls and boys schools) | 50% | Training reports | High level of commitment to child labour elimination and inter-ministerial agreement on monitoring integration approach. | | |
| | % of national institutions capable of applying the National Framework on Child Labour. | 0% | 65% of all institutions represented on the National Child Labour Committee | Training reports | | | |
| | Child Labour Monitoring System designed and operational in three pilot areas. | No | System functioning in three pilot areas | Inspection reports by Ministry of Labour | | | |
| Output 2.2 Local Communities are better equipped to | Pilot for Food value chain approach established in three Poverty Pockets. | No pilot existing | Pilot operational in three Poverty Pockets | Annual reports by implementing agencies | | MoIT, MoTA, MoC, MoA, JEDCO, JISM, | <u>UNDP</u> : Core: \$ 250,000 Other: \$ 2,000,000 |

Ensuring Social Equity

Annex A

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|---|
| engage in processes to improve their livelihoods. | % of women in “Healthy villages” project areas equipped with knowledge and skills to participate in community development councils. | 50% | 70% | RASDOON WHO database | | CBOs, Farmers union, Jordan Universities, NCARE, NGOs, CBOs | <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 100,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 25,000 Other: \$ 380,000 <u>WFP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 100,000 |
| | % of Women and youth in targeted communities provided with knowledge and training to access financial and other resources to improve their livelihoods. | No assessment of the community needs (TBD in 2012) | 30% of Women and Youth / targeted community | Training report | | FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO | |
| Output 2.3 National institutions are able to support SMEs to improve their competitiveness & strengthen their entrepreneurship in poor areas for income/ employment generation | # of SMEs in 5 Poverty Pockets with access to business advisory services. | tbd in the course of 2012 | 50 SMEs | Records of JEDCO, Chamber of Industry | <p>Assumptions: Policy makers and National institutions are committed to supporting youth-led entrepreneurship.</p> <p>Governorates and municipalities are supportive to the assessments. Chambers of industry and commerce are committed to the assessment Support from MoTA. Revenue from tourism contributes to 14% of Jordan’s GDP. Currently 0% export of heritage goods vs. 0.8% import of heritage goods. Governorates/ municipalities are committed to LED.</p> <p>Risk: Environment for entrepreneurship remains insufficiently supportive;</p> | MoIT, MoPIC, Chamber of Industry, JEDCO, JLGC, Erada, UNIDO, DEF MoL, QRCE, INJAZ, Targeted governorates (including line ministries and municipalities) | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 250,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 2,000,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 25,000 Other: \$ 950,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Other: \$ 250,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 118,000 |
| | # of cultural centres delivering gender sensitive cultural resources management and creative industries training. | tbd in the course of 2012 | 2 centres offering 10 activities | Records of MoTA, MoC | | | |
| | # of additional household start-ups having access to business advisory services and microcredit for income generation. | N/A | 1,100 | Records of NGOs | | | |
| | An assessment for the local business environment for two governorates. | No assessment | Two assessment s of the local business environment completed and issues identified and addressed | Assessment reports | | | |
| | # of gender sensitive local governance mechanisms reviewed and updated to | No local economy assessment at governorates/munici | Local economy assessment conducted and | Assessment report | | | |

Ensuring Social Equity

Annex A

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|---|----------------|-------------------------------|--|--|---|---|
| | undertake equitable and sustainable LED in two Governorates. | palities level | sectors' database established | | <p>this is being addressed by other components of UNDAF, but changes may be slow to come.</p> <p>Difficulties to identify the informal sector Global and regional stability, financial crisis hindering tourism. Difficulties to get access to data on sectors.</p> | | |
| Output 2.4 Government and private sector have capacities to undertake joint CSR initiatives in poor and marginalised areas. | # of businesses, including SMEs, provided with the tools to implement CSR principles in line with the Global Compact. | 0 | 100 | Project reports | | MoIT, private sector, local NGOs, MoPIC, Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industry, JEDCO ILO, UNDP, UNIDO, UNWOMEN, WHO. | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 25,000 Other: \$ 170,000 <u>WHO:</u> Other: \$ 230,000 |
| | # pilot CSR initiatives in Poverty Pockets supported. | 0 | 5 | project reports | | | |
| Output 2.5 National institutions are able to implement child and gender sensitive social protection programmes in Jordan. | Framework for the implementation of a national Social Protection Floors drafted. | No | Yes | The draft document submitted for government endorsement. | <p>SSC continues to champion the introduction of the SPF. MoSD, MOL, MOF and other key line ministries have accepted the SPF. Government remains committed to all proposed reforms.</p> <p>Assumptions: GOJ remains committed to preparing Gender and child sensitive budgeting.</p> | SSC, MoSD, MoL, MoEnv, MoF other line Ministries, Employers and Workers Organisations, JNCW, GBD ILO, UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 600,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Other: \$ 200,000 <u>UNICEF</u> Core: \$ 1,550,000 Other: \$ 1,000,000 <u>UNWOMEN:</u> Other: \$ 300,000 <u>WHO:</u> Other: \$ 200,000 |
| | % of decision-makers having improved capacity to assess the feasibility of implementing a SPF in Jordan, with better knowledge of the various options and associated costs. | 0% | 10% | Training reports | | | |

Annex A

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|----------|---------|----------------------------------|--|--------------|--|
| | # of national institutions with Planning and Finance Directorates trained to apply child rights and gender sensitive approach to budgeting. | 4 | 10 | Training reports | Risks: Some line ministries may have a lack of interest in producing child and gender sensitive budgets. | | |
| | # of Zakat Fund officials trained and system-wide changes introduced to improve responsiveness of services and targeting system of poor children and women. | 0 | 40 | Training reports | | | |
| | # of decision-makers in the Social Security Corporation (SSC) having increased knowledge of the feasibility of the various social security schemes. | 0 | 30 | Training records | | | |
| Outcome 3: Jordan is providing equitable delivery of quality social services for all people. | National KG2 enrollment rates. | 56% | 70% | Records of Ministry of Education | Assumptions: Commitment of decision makers, availability and allocation of financial resources. Risks: Increased vulnerabilities due to influx of populations | | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 250,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 40,000 Other: \$ 300,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 340,000 Other: \$ 300,000 |
| | Rate of smoking among people aged 18 and over. | 29% | 27% | National survey | | | |
| | Prevalence of hypertension among population over 18. | 23% | 20% | National survey | | | |

Annex A

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| | Contraceptive prevalence rates. | 59% | 71% | National Survey (DHS) | from neighboring countries. | | <u>UNFPA</u> Core: \$ 1,050,000 Other: \$ 700,000 <u>UNICEF</u> : Core: \$1,250,000 Other:1,000,000 <u>WHO</u> : Core: \$ 525,000 Other:\$ 650,000 |
| Output 3.1 National institutions have improved regulatory framework for early childhood education and care and is able to provide quality expanded services. | Improved standards for KG and nurseries in line with international standards drafted and submitted for endorsement. | Not drafted | Improved standards submitted for endorsement | Written Directives by MoE & MoSD | <p>Assumptions: Issues remain as government priorities.</p> <p>Risks: High turnover of government staff.</p> <p>Government unable to raise funds from other international partners, eg, global fund for HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>Challenges in coordination lead to duplication of efforts and gaps.</p> | MoE, MoSD, MoH, MoAIA, NGOs, HCD UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO | <u>UNICEF</u> Core: \$ 450,000 Other: \$ 300,000 <u>WHO</u> : Core: \$ 5,000 Other: \$ 90,000 |
| | KG expansion plan for universal coverage finalized. | No plan for universal expansion existent | Expansion plan in place | MoE records | | | |
| | National monitoring system for school readiness to inform policy decision on child disparities established. | No | Yes | MoE, MoSD, MoH, MoAiA, NGOs records | | | |
| Output 3.2 National teacher training institutions are better able to provide more adequate curricula with adapted teaching methods that enhance inclusive quality education. | National policy standards and coordination mechanism for Teacher Training and career development in place. | No - Current policy unclear | Yes | Line Ministries directive/policy documents | | MoE, MoL, MoHESR, HCD UNESCO , UNICEF | <u>UNESCO</u> : Core: \$ 340,000 Other: \$ 300,000 |
| | Curricula and new teaching methods that enhance inclusive quality education are drafted and submitted for MoE endorsement. | Reformed curricula and new teaching methods sporadically employed | Reformed curricula and new teaching methods available for endorsement | Directives of MoE, records of HCD | | | |
| Output 3.3 Government is better able to develop informed programmes for screening and | Report on national survey on people with disabilities and policy briefs prepared and disseminated. | No | Yes | Records of MoH and DoS | | MoH, MoE, MoSD, HCD UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO | <u>UNDP</u> : Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 300,000 <u>UNFPA</u> |

Annex A

| Outcomes/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| rehabilitation of people with disabilities. | National registries for birth defects and disabilities with clear referral mechanisms operational in MoH and at sub-national level. | No | Yes | Records of MoH | | | Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 50,000 <u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 250,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 15,000 Other: \$ 130,000 |
| Output 3.4 National institutions are better able to provide quality and equitable health care programmes to address communicable and non-communicable diseases. | A comprehensive set of guidelines and tools, in line with the new National AIDS Strategy priority areas is developed. | Current guidelines and tools are incomplete or out of date. | Updated guidelines and tools developed | MoH records | | MoL, MoH, RMS. Private health care providers ILO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 250,000 <u>UNFPA:</u> Core:\$ 1,000,000 Other:650,000 <u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 550,000 Other: \$ 500,000 |
| | Number of NGOs working with MARPs trained to provide quality and culturally sensitive programmes on HIV/AIDS. | 8 | 12 | Review of records | | | <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 505,000 Other: \$ 430,00 |
| | Unified guidelines for basic health services package developed and submitted for MoH endorsement. | No - Various packages exist and they need to be updated and unified | Yes | Records of MoH | | MoH, NCFA, RMS, HCD, Private health care, Media, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO | |
| | Information system to audit child and maternal deaths established. | No | Yes | Records of MoH | | | |
| | Guidelines on neo-natal mortality, and women's health updated and submitted for MoH endorsement. | No | Yes | Records of MoH | | | |
| | Number of service delivery points providing mental health care. | 9 | 15 | | | | |
| | Protocols for the provision of elderly health services based on the National Strategy for the elderly is drafted for MOH endorsement. | No | Yes | Records of MoH and NCFA | | | |

UNDAF Priority 3: Investing in Young People

Development priorities in National Agenda 2006-2015:

- Enhance public participation in the decision making process and strengthening the role of the civil society institutions
- Develop human and economic resources, upgrade the production base and expand development benefits

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|
| Outcome 4 : Jordan has institutionalised necessary policies and mechanisms for effective and inclusive participation of young people in social, cultural, economic and political life. | Existence of a national young people strategy detailing specific social, cultural, economic and political programs. | A draft young people strategy exists | A final young people strategy adopted and operationalised | Governmental sectorial plans reflect priorities of the youth strategy | Assumptions: Commitment of right holders and duty bearers. Availability of baseline data on young people participation in HLS/reproductive health programme. | Government, non-governmental organisations, and UN agencies. | ILO: Core: \$ 600,000 Other: \$2,500,000 UNDP: Core: \$ 230,000 Other: \$ 3,800,000 UNESCO: Core: \$ 550,000 Other: \$ 600,000 UNFPA Core: \$ 650,000 Other: \$ 500,000 UNICEF Core: \$ 1,100,000 Other: \$ 4,750,000 UNIDO: Other: \$ 580,000 UNWOMEN: Core: \$ 195,765 Other: \$ 1,169,075 WFP: Core: \$ 50,000 WHO: Core: \$ 534,000 Other: \$ 397,000 |
| | Percentage of economically active young people (males and females). | Unemployed between 15-24 is 50.1% (Jordan in Figures 2010) | National Execution Plan target | DoS studies and surveys | Strong cooperation between civil society organisations and government. | | |
| | Percentage of young people engaging in voluntary civic /political activities /initiatives. | NA (national youth survey) | Target will be established base on the findings of the survey | Implementation report by government and NGOs | Risks: Frequent change of priorities due to ministerial re-shuffles. | | |
| | Percentage of dropout rate in secondary education. | Will be established by 2012 survey | Target will be established by the survey | MOE and NGO records and surveys. | Uncertainty of the international economic development | | |
| Output 4.1 National organisations are able to engage young people in civic engagement and | % governmental schools offering students extracurricular activities with focus on civic engagement and volunteerism. | 15 % | 30% | MoE reports; Vocational Training Corporation Annual Reports; | | MoE, MoYS, MoPDPA, HCD, MoMA, NGOs, NCFA, Scouts and Guides, | ILO: Core:\$100,000 UNDP: Core: \$ 40,000 Other:\$ 1,000,000 |

Investing in Young People

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|--|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|---|
| decision making processes. | | | | NGO reports | | political parties,HPC, | <u>UNESCO</u> : Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 200,000 |
| | Existence of a policy governing civic engagement and volunteerism drafted. | No unified policy existent | Draft unified policy available | Reports of Ministry of Youth and Sports | | ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNV, UNWOMEN, WHO | <u>UNFPA</u> : Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 100,000 <u>UNICEF</u> Core: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 1,750,000 <u>UNWOMEN</u> : Core: \$ 195,765 Other: \$ 75,000 <u>WHO</u> : Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 100,000 |
| | % governmental and UNRWA schools supported to implement bylaws for student councils ensuring student participation in decision making in school management. | 40% (to be disaggregated by government and UNRWA schools) | 80% | Reports by MoE, UNRWA; study commissioned by MoE and UNCT | | | |
| | % of national youth centres both governmental and non-governmental, including those working with persons with disabilities, providing civic engagement and volunteerism opportunities. | 10% | 40% | Monitoring reports of MoYS and NGOs | | | |
| | Existence of a mechanism to coordinate volunteerism in Jordan. | None existent | Mechanism in place | Internal reports of MoYS | | | |
| | Number of inclusive fora allowing participation of young people. | tbd in the course of 2012 | tbd in the course of 2012 | Reports of governmental and non-governmental partners | | | |
| Output 4.2 National organisations are better able to design and implement programmes to empower young people and enhance their life skills. | Number of young people who participate in life skills programs specially leadership and empowerment programmes in youth centres and CSOs and Poverty Pockets | 20,000 young people have been given life skills training | Additional 30,000 young people provided with training on life skills education | Studies, progress reports by partners | | MoYS, MoAIA, MoH,MoE, HCD, NGOs, Save the Children | <u>UNDP</u> : Core: \$ 90,000 Other: \$ 800,000 <u>UNESCO</u> : Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 100,000 <u>UNICEF</u> Core: \$ 600,000 Other: \$ 3,000,000 <u>UNWOMEN</u> : |
| | Number of parents in selected low-income communities | 24,000 | 40,000 | Annual progress reports | | UNDP, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNV, UNWOMEN, WHO | |

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|---|---------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---|--|--|
| | provided with session on better parenting adolescents. | | | | | | Other: \$1,094,075 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 194,000 Other: \$ 100,000 |
| Output 4.3 National organisations are better equipped to institutionalise healthy lifestyles programmes including reproductive health for young people including most at risk groups. | % of institutions providing healthy life style and reproductive health programmes. | tbd in the course of 2012 | tbd in the course of 2012 | MoH/MOE/NGO reports, surveys reports | Assumptions: Socio-cultural perceptions relating to HIV/AIDS. Allocation of funds, human resources and effective implementation of healthy lifestyle/ RH programmes | MoH, MoE, MoYS, MoSD HPCI, Right to Play, JOHUD UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, WFP, WHO | <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 <u>UNFPA</u> Core: \$ 500,000 Other: \$ 400,000 <u>WFP:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 290,000 Other: \$ 197,000 |
| | # national institutions trained to design and implement Anti-doping awareness programmes. | 0 | 4 | Records of partner institutions | | | |
| | # of national institutions, including NGOs, offering HIV/AIDS prevention programmes to young people, including those most-at-risk. | tbd in the course of 2012 | tbd in the course of 2012 | Annual reports of partner organisations | | | |
| Output 4.4 National institutions are better able to design and implement inclusive programmes for decent work employment opportunities. | Availability of Vocational Education Strategy. | Draft strategy existent | Improved strategy available | Records of MoE | Assumptions: Risks: Poor response and lack of support from private sector Lack of conducive regulatory framework | MoE, MoL, MoH, MoIT, HCD, Employers & Workers Orgs, ETVET Council, VTC, NGO, JRF, JOHUD, QRNE, INJAZ, JAEC, ICTP,HPC IAEA, ILO, UNDP, | <u>ILO:</u> Core: \$ 500,000 Other: \$2,500,000 <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other:\$ 2,000,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 200,000 Other:\$ 300,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Other:\$ 580,000 |
| | Number of university faculties for science, technology and innovation supported to integrate entrepreneurship programme in their curricula. | tbd in the course of 2012 | tbd in the course of 2012 | Records of universities | | | |

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|-----------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | # of labour markets in which apprenticeship scheme is being piloted. | 0 | 3 | Records of MoL | | UNESCO, UNICEF, UNIDO | |
| | # of active labour market programmes for youth developed. | 2 (Nursing, IT graduates) | 6 active labour market programmes | Evaluation study of active labour market programmes. | | | |
| | Number of institutions providing comprehensive entrepreneurship education, training and support services to young male and female entrepreneurs. | 0 | 4 | Records of MoL, MoI&T, NGOs | | | |
| | # of science and technology centres providing innovative research facilities. | 2 total S&T universities | 3 total S&T universities | Records of Mo HESR | | | |

UNDAF Priority 4: Preserving the Environment

Development priorities in National Agenda 2006-2015:

- Develop human and economic resources, upgrade the production base and expand development benefits
- Safeguard public safety and national security in accordance with articles of the Constitution

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|--------------|--|
| Outcome 5: Government and national institutions have operationalised mechanisms to develop and implement strategies and plans targeting key cultural, environmental and Disaster Risk Reduction issues (including a transition to a Green Economy) at national and sub-national levels. | Compliance of environmental regulatory instruments (including regulations, laws and by-laws) with Multilateral Environmental Agreements under implementation by Ministries of Environment, Industry & Trade, Water & Irrigation, and Tourism & Antiquities. | Implementation of environmental regulatory instruments is not in compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements | Implementation of environmental regulatory instruments is in compliance with Multilateral Environmental Agreements | Independent review | Risks: - Climate factors/ Natural Disasters - Sustainable industrial development and/or sustainable consumption and production are not perceived relevant by key stakeholders and therefore considered very low - Lack or weak secondary or supplementary (bi-laws) legislation must be in place - Green Economy Strategy not endorsed by the government Assumptions: - Adaptation fund and GEF are available - Favorable partnerships exist - Government will put in place Green Economy Strategy in 2012 - Strategic Environment Assessment endorsed by cabinet | | <u>UNDP</u> Core: \$480,000 Other: \$8,950,000 <u>UNESCO</u> Core: \$400,000 Other: \$2,000,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 60,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$1,500,000 <u>WFP:</u> Core: \$ 3,000,000 <u>WHO</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 250,000 |
| | # of Ministry endorsed strategic planning documents that integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures. | 0 | 3 | Independent review of strategic planning documents | | | |
| | Establishment of strategies and action plans for Strategic Environment Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management. | Strategic Environment Assessment roadmap exists National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management under draft National Disaster Risk Reduction action plans, platform and risk atlas do not exist | Strategic Environment Assessment in place National Strategy for Disaster Risk Management finalised National Disaster Risk Reduction action plans, platform and risk atlas in place | Letter of endorsement for Strategic Environment Assessment Records of Higher Council of Civil Defence | | | |

Preserving the environment

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|--|---|--|--|---|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | # of sustained Green Economy projects implemented | 0 projects | At least 3 projects in each governorate | Project documents approved by Ministries and Progress & final reports | | | |
| | # of new buildings implementing Green building codes | no active Green building codes | 2-3 new Green building implementing green codes at subnational level | Review of buildings by MENA Network of World Green Building Council | | | |
| | % increase of waste (including medical, chemical, solid, e-waste) that is safely reused/recycled/disposed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy | 5 to 8% of solid waste is recycled | 10 to 12 % of solid waste is recycled | Reports of Jordan to the Secretariat of the Basel Convention | | | |
| | | 60% of hazardous waste is treated, including Medical and chemical (<i>to be updated in 2013 with more accurate baseline</i>) | 70% of hazardous waste is treated, including medical and chemical | Review by the Basel Convention Regional Centre (based in Cairo) | | | |
| # of relevant energy & environment laws reviewed | Informal recycling of aluminium exists | 5% of aluminum formally recycled | | Independent legislative review | | | |
| | limited paper formal recycling exists | 20% of paper formally recycled | | | | | |
| Output 5.1 | # of additional IWRM projects linking with CCA implemented | 1 | 3 or more projects in different regions | Project progress and final reports, | <u>Risks:</u> | MoWI, DoS, MoH, MoPIC, | <u>UNDP</u> Core:\$100,000 |

Preserving the environment

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|--|---|---|---|---|--|---|
| Key stakeholders working in the water sector are able to implement IWRM. | in accordance with best practices and international standards. | | implemented | including evaluations | - Dramatic change of rainfall patterns | MoA | Other:\$500,000 <u>UNESCO</u> |
| | # of Policies/Standards on Drinking Water and Wastewater Reuse that are updated according to international guidelines. | 0 | 2 | Independent legislative review | - Economic instability delays government focus on restructuring | RSCN, PDTRA, ASEZA | Core: \$100,000 Other:\$200,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> |
| | # of communities and businesses sensitized on sustainable approaches to water management. | 0 of communities 0 of businesses | At least 20 of communities At least 50 of businesses | Questionnaire survey of businesses | - Supportive by-laws not in place <u>Assumptions:</u> - Coordinated approach by the government | UNDP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, WFP, WHO | Core: \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 100,000 <u>WFP</u> Core:\$1,500,000 <u>WHO</u> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 100,000 |
| Output 5.2 National institutions are better able to manage integrated ecosystems, cultural and natural heritage in a sustainable and participatory manner. | # of environmental and cultural research studies by public institutions. | # of environmental research studies (to be established in 2012) # of cultural research studies (to be established in 2012) | At least 3 more environmental research studies At least 3 more cultural research studies | Publications and international journals | -Overall management plans (including conservation, visitor, and environment management) are implemented at each site after development -Support of broadcasting services | MoEnv, MoA, MoPIC, DoS, MoTA, IUCN, RSCN, PDTRA, ASEZA, Jordanian Alliance Against Hunger | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$100,000 Other: \$500,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other:\$ 1,000,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 15,000 Other: \$ 150,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Other: \$1,000,000 |
| | # of hectares of established rangeland and farmland is managed using sustainable environmental techniques. | In 2010, 28,286 hectares of established | By 2014, 4,500 hectares of newly established rangelands | Questionnaire survey of land users on techniques | -MOE recognises environmental protection as one of the priorities Community interest | UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WFP, WHO | |
| | # of natural, World Heritage, archaeological and cultural sites with management plans and guidelines in with international practices in place. | 0 Plans and guidelines in place 4 World Heritage sites in Jordan | At least two heritage sites with plans and guidelines in place Plans endorsed for 2 additional World Heritage sites, totaling 6 in the country | Decisions of the World Heritage committee MOTA records | - Parliament clarifies the roles and responsibilities of key DRR actors - Jordan eligible for certain global funds - Institutional framework is | | |

Preserving the environment

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|---|---|---|--|--|---|---|
| | # of inclusive and gender sensitive strategic and decentralised procedures for the protection of biodiversity, including marine coastal areas established in line with National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans. | 0 | 3 | Evaluation study | set up - Positive political commitment of municipalities and decentralised Authorities is sustained | | |
| | % of girls and boys in schools that have been sensitized on environmental and cultural protection concepts and needs. | 5 % of girls in schools 5% of boys in schools | 15 % of girls in schools 15 % of boys in schools | Questionnaire survey of schoolchildren | - International donors provides timely and substantial funding - MOE fully mainstreams concept of DRRM preparedness in school | | |
| | # of SMEs being assisted to minimize hazardous materials (including ozone) in their operation. | 3 SMEs applied Ozone friendly materials in their operations | At least 10 SMEs assisted to apply Ozone friendly materials in their operations | Records Ministry of Industry and Trade | - National strategy for Disaster Risk Management drafted -Support for sustainability of projects | | |
| Output 5.3 Government and key actors are able to integrate Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation into strategies and operational plans at national and local levels. | Existence of gender responsive NAPA. | No gender sensitive NAPA in place | Gender sensitive NAPA in place | Annual Report of the MoEnv | -Green economy is well understood by key stakeholders - Government put in place legal framework to support eco-tourism | MoWI, MoEnv, MoA, MoPIC, DoS NCCC, HCCD, NCSCM, JCD, ASEZA, PDTRA, RSS | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 180,000 Other:\$ 2,300,000 (incl. \$ 500,000 GEF) <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 10,000 Other: \$ 100,000 <u>WFP:</u> Other: \$ 1,500,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 50,000 |
| | # of CCA pilots, such as in biodiversity and desertification implemented by communities and sub-national institutions. | # of pilot projects in desertification # of pilot projects in biodiversity | At least 2 new pilot projects in desertification At least 2 new pilot projects in biodiversity | Pilot project progress and final reports | | | |
| | # of municipalities with gender sensitive urban plans integrating assessed risks from climate and geological hazards. | 0 | 4 municipalities / authorities (Petra, Aqaba, Irbid, Amman) | Gender review of plans | - Government will be proactive in publishing the by-laws | | |

Annex A

| Outcome/outputs | Indicators | Baseline | Targets | Means of Verification | Risks and Assumptions | Key Partners | Indicative Resources |
|---|--|--|--|---|-----------------------|--|--|
| | # of components, including a natural risk atlas, developed for the implementation of the National Disaster Risk Management strategy. | 0 | 3 | Platform reports and documentation including approval by Civil Defence | | | Other: \$ 100,000 |
| Output 5.4 Government is able to operationalise national Green Economy action plan in a gender sensitive and inclusive manner. | # of Standards and Labels for Energy Efficiency in domestic appliances in place. | 0 | 6 | Records Jordan Institute for Standards and Measures (JISM) | | MoEnv, MoMA, MoPIC, MoIT, Chamber of Industry, MoEMR, MoPWH, MoT, MoWI, DoS, NERC, AZEZA, PDTRA, RSS, RSCN, JVA, IUCN, UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, UNHABITAT, UNIDO, WHO | <u>UNDP:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 5,650,000 <u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 300,000 <u>UNHABITAT:</u> Core: \$ 15,000 Other: \$ 150,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 500,000 <u>WHO:</u> Other: \$ 50,000 |
| | % of SMEs provided with advisory services in respect of EE standards. | 0% | 10% | Questionnaire survey of SMEs | | | |
| | # of participatory waste management pilot projects undertaken at the municipality level. | to be established in 2012 | to be established in 2012 | Project progress and final reports | | | |
| | # of municipalities that have capacities to undertake land use planning in sustainable manner. | 0 | 5 | Questionnaire survey | | | |
| | # of municipalities having planning capacity in eco-city management. | 0 | 12 | Review of changes in city planning approaches | | | |
| | # of communities that have jointly generated and managed Eco-tourism activities by institutions and local communities. | Eco-tourism in selected RSCN and World Heritage sites only | Eco-tourism activities are taking place in at least 3 communities. | Records of MoTA, Jordan Tourism board, marketing campaigned by travel agents advertising eco-tourism activities | | | |

Preserving the environment

M & E calendar – UNDAF -2013-2017 - Jordan

| Type | Year | Title | Agency |
|-----------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Surveys/studies | 2013 | Market analysis for cash and voucher for food | WFP |
| | 2013 | Assessment of environmental threats at child care (day-care) facilities in low income areas | WHO, MoH |
| | 2013 | Assessment of child labour in tourism | ILO |
| | 2013 | Comparative study of existing accountability mechanisms for construction practices in neighboring countries | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Human Development socio/economic report | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Integrated risk assessment Irbid and Petra | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Mapping of active labour markets for apprenticeships | UNDP |
| | 2013-2015 | Governance Assessment | UNDP |
| | 2013-2015 | Zonation studies and growth master plans of 3 municipalities updated with risk assessments and identified high risk structures | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Mapping of active labour markets for youth development | UNDP, ILO |
| | 2013 | Assessment of Education in Jordan | UNESCO |
| | 2013-2014 | Assessment of risks in Heritage Sites | UNESCO |
| | 2013 | Institutional Assessment on Integrated Water Resource Management | UNHABITAT, JICA |
| | 2013 | Assessment of psychosocial wellbeing deprived of parental care | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Learning Readiness Study | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Prevalence of violence against children in public and UNRWA schools | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | National Survey on Disabilities | UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP |
| | 2013 | Out of school children study | UNICEF, UNESCO |
| | 2013 | Needs assessment on Energy consumption at SMEs | UNIDO |
| | 2013 | Needs assessment on youth entrepreneurship in selected governorates | UNIDO |
| | 2013 | Needs assessments for poverty pockets, SMEs and vulnerable areas/ households | UNIDO |
| | 2013 | Assessment of Primary health care services | WHO |
| | 2013 | Mapping of Primary health care services | WHO |
| | 2014 | Poverty and Vulnerability Assessment (PPVA) | UNDP |
| | 2014 | Vocational Educational Assessment | UNDP |
| | 2014-2015 | MDG report for the targeted areas (two Governorates) | UNDP |
| | 2014 | Assessment report on urban planning and cultural heritage | UNHABITAT, UNESCO |
| | 2014 | Urban planning, climate change and disaster risk reduction background report | UNHABITAT, UNISDR |
| | 2015 | Handicraft survey | UNESCO |
| | 2015 | Media Development Indicators update | UNESCO |
| | 2015 | Museum Survey | UNESCO |
| | 2016 | End-line survey on KAP of health workers related to GBV, VAC | UNFPA, UNICEF |
| | 2015 | National Study on violence against children at home, school and the community | UNICEF |
| | 2016 | Prevalence of violence against children in public and UNRWA schools | UNICEF |
| 2017 | Learning Readiness Study | UNICEF | |
| Evaluations | 2013 | Evaluation of Housing sector performance | UNHABITAT, HUDC |
| | 2013 | Evaluation of the National Action Plan of Children | UNICEF |

| Type | Year | Title | Agency |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--|----------------------------|
| | 2014 | Evaluation report on exploitation of Integrated Water Resource Management policies | UNHABITAT, JICA |
| | 2014 | Evaluation mainstreaming Ecocities tools | UNIDO |
| | 2015 | CPAP midterm review | UNDP |
| | 2015 | Behavioural change in water management | UNESCO |
| | 2015 | STI mid-term evaluation | UNESCO |
| | 2015 | Evaluation Energy efficiency achievements SMEs level | UNIDO |
| | 2016 | CP Evaluation UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF | All agencies |
| | 2016 | DRR midterm review | UNDP |
| | 2016 | Evaluation of protection frameworks in the country to combat VAC and GBV | UNFPA, UNICEF, UNWOMEN |
| | 2016 | Evaluation of capacity building for local governance and municipal finance assistance in 3 governorates and 3 municipalities | UNHABITAT |
| | 2016 | Evaluation of the UNDAF | RC Office and UN agencies |
| | 2016 | Evaluation of impact of youth entrepreneurial activities | UNIDO |
| | 2017 | Evaluation of Food value chain impacts on livelihoods?. | UNIDO |
| Monitoring systems | 2013 | M&E directorate at Ministry of Agriculture | WFP |
| | 2013 | Technical support to MoL to automate and improve their child labour monitoring system | ILO |
| | 2013 | Executive Development Programme (EDP) implementation & monitoring system | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Poverty reduction strategy M&E developed & implemented. | UNDP |
| | 2013 | GBV and VAC tracking system | UNFPA, UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Technical support to MoSD to improve their M&E system | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Improve the MIS system of Zakat Fund | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Improve the MIS system of Zakat Fund | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Technical support to MoSD to improve their M&E system | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Improve the MIS system of Zakat Fund | UNICEF |
| | 2013-2014 | EMIS - MOE | UNESCO |
| | 2013-2015 | Education MIS improvement for MoE | UNICEF |
| | 2013-2015 | Policies, annual plans and M&E tools for national DRM strategy | UNDP and other UN AGENCIES |
| | 2013-2015 | Technical support to national youth strategy M&E system | UNDP |
| | 2013-2016 | Early warning system flash floods/floods | UNDP |
| | 2013-2017 | RASDOON data base for Healthy villages development indicators | WHO |
| | 2013-2017 | Maternal and neonatal and child death monitoring system | UNICEF, UNFPA |
| | 2014 | Technical support to NCFA and MoL to integrate child labour monitoring into National Framework for Family Protection database | ILO |
| | 2014 | Guidelines and training for 3 municipalities to manage accountability with citizens regarding construction safety and land-use planning | UNDP |
| | 2014 | Housing Information System at HUDC | UNHABITAT |
| | 2015 | Guidelines for municipalities to carry out/license independent field inspection and material testing | UNDP |
| | 2015 | Urban Indicators for decentralization and municipal finance | UNHABITAT |
| | 2015 | Testing & evaluation traceability system on food value chain | UNIDO |
| M&E capacity development | 2013 | Capacity building support provided for Customs staff on chemical safety, particularly on the management of chemicals, legislation, safety measures (including chemical importing and clearing processes) | WHO, MoH |

| Type | Year | Title | Agency |
|--|------------|--|----------------------------|
| | 2013 | Capacity building support of healthcare workers is provided on DWQ management systems, laboratory analysis of water samples, and public awareness raising to decrease water-borne diseases | WHO, MoH |
| | 2013 | Support capacity development of Child Labour Unit of MoL to implement and manage new child labour monitoring system | ILO |
| | 2013 | Guidelines for integrating risk assessment in environmental impact assessment Indicator | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Census related technical support to DoS | UNFPA |
| | 2013 | Technical support to MoSD to improve their M&E system | UNICEF |
| | 2013 -2015 | Technical support to HCST, MoE, MoHE, MoT&A | UNESCO |
| | 2013-2015 | Guidelines and training for professional associations to set up independent certification for building practitioners (architects, engineers, companies) | UNDP |
| | | Policies, annual plans and M&E tools for national DRM strategy | UNDP and other UN agencies |
| | 2013-2017 | Support a network of Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) professionals in Jordan with the aim of strengthening M&E practices and capacities | UNICEF |
| | 2013-2017 | Training on Monitoring development indicators | WHO |
| | 2014 | Guidelines and training for 3 municipalities to manage accountability with citizens regarding construction safety and land-use planning | UNDP |
| | 2014 | University Engineering curriculum updated with earthquake provisions | UNDP |
| | 2014 | Capacity development on Integrated Water Resource Management | UNHABITAT, JICA |
| | 2015 | Technical support to regional Housing network | UNHABITAT |
| | 2015 | Guidelines for municipalities to carry out/license independent field inspection and material testing | UNDP |
| | 2015 | Capacity development on urban planning in municipalities | UNIDO, UNHABITAT |
| | 2016 | Technical support to Housing information system | UNHABITAT |
| Information dissemination, advocacy | 2013 | Support national awareness-raising campaign on National Framework on Child Labour | ILO |
| | 2013 | DRR Schools publication | UNDP |
| | 2013 | Report of Risk Assessment in Heritage Sites | UNESCO |
| | 2013 | Report on out-of-school children in Jordan | UNESCO, UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Dissemination of results of DHS 2012 at national and governorate levels | UNFPA |
| | 2013 | Dissemination of the results of the neo-natal study | UNICEF |
| | 2013 | Policy Forum on Primary Health Care | WHO |
| | 2013 | Manual on environmental health in childcare (day-care) facilities is produced | WHO, MoH |
| | 2013 | National public awareness campaign implemented on water storage | WHO, MoH |
| | 2013 | Advocacy campaign implemented to strengthen drinking water quality monitoring and surveillance system | WHO, MoH |
| | 2013-2017 | Community Base Initiative Newsletters | WHO |
| | 2014 | Support awareness-raising on NFCL among parliamentarians and policy-makers to promote integration of child labour elimination into national development plans | ILO |
| | 2015 | Report on local government decentralization capacities | UNHABITAT |
| | 2016 | Report on Urban land use planning and climate change | UNHABITAT |
| | 2016 | Dissemination of the study findings on violence against children at home, school and the community | UNICEF |
| | 2017 | Report on Housing sector reform and Institutional restructuring | UNHABITAT |
| | 2013 | Risk information for citizens of Irbid, Petra and Aqaba | UNDP |

Annex B

| Type | Year | Title | Agency |
|------------------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| | 2013 | Participation of citizens in municipal land-use planning | UNDP |
| Activitties of others | 2013 | Demographic & Health Survey | UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID |
| | 2014 | National Census | UNFPA, DOS |
| | 2016 | Demographic & Health Survey | UNFPA, UNICEF, USAID |

Normative work of UN system in Jordan

During the period 2008-2012 the UNCT has been working with the government on the promotion and implementation of international human rights treaties and conventions. In 2010 UNDP initiated a project to develop the National Centre for Human Rights' capacity to implement its new strategy. More specific support was given as follows:

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - Ratified by Jordan: 1 July 1992

UNDP facilitated the first official dialogue in Parliament on gender budgeting and CEDAW. UNFPA and UNICEF provided technical and financial support to the Jordanian National Commission for Woman for the development of Jordan's fifth national periodic report for submission to the CEDAW Committee which met in February 2012. The report was prepared with the active participation of many public institutions and non-governmental organizations. In the run-up, UNFPA supported the participation of selected members of a delegation of Jordanian activists to present a joint NGO brief and oral testimony to the CEDAW Committee's Pre-Session Working Group that took place in August 2011. UNFPA supported the preparation by JNCW of a policy paper on "Women's rights in property and inheritance" as well as the establishment of a monitoring unit for the implementation of the CEDAW committee's recommendations.

Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) - Ratified by Jordan: 24 May 1991

In 2011 UNICEF supported the government led by the National Council for Family Affairs to submit its first reports on the two optional protocols¹ and is currently finalizing the third and fourth reports on the implementation of the CRC. Furthermore, UNICEF is supporting the National Centre for Human Rights and its NGO network to develop a shadow report. In addition, UNICEF is supporting the development of a separate youth shadow report prepared by youth representatives from various backgrounds and locations.

Multilateral Environmental Agreements²

UNDP, in close collaboration with FAO, WHO and UNESCO developed a joint programme on Climate Change Adaption to sustain Jordan's MDG achievements. UNDP and UNEP also supported development of Jordan's Second National Communication to the UNFCCC, and Jordan's National Strategy and Action Plan for Bio-diversity and the National Strategy and Action Plan on Desertification. In 2011, the Resident Coordinator's Office and WHO funded an exercise for "Aligning the National Environment Policies to Global Environment Conventions (GECs)". It resulted in practical recommendations for developing capacity and institutionalizing the environmental conventions.

ILO conventions

ILO's normative work in Jordan has centered around its eight core conventions³. In close collaboration with ILO the government launched a National Strategy for Child Labour in 2006 and since then efforts have been ongoing to mainstream the various aspects of the Child Labour strategy into national policy. A project for the Elimination of Forced Labour and Trafficking (2006-2010) strengthened government law enforcement capacity to identify, investigate and prosecute forced labour and human trafficking, including through the adoption of an anti-trafficking law in 2009, the development of the National Strategy against Trafficking in Persons, and the formation of a National Committee for the Prevention of Human Trafficking to rollout the Strategy. Another project based on ILO's 1998 Declaration on Promoting Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work aimed to promote genuine social dialogue in Jordan, through organizing the participation of workers and employers in defining economic and social policies. A National Tripartite Advisory Committee was established and was officially included in the new

¹ Optional protocol to the CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict (OP-CRC-AC) - *Ratified by Jordan: 23 May 2007*; and Optional protocol to the CRC on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (OP-CRC-SC) - *Ratified by Jordan: 4 Dec 2006*

² Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) - *Ratified by Jordan: 12 Nov 1993*; United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) - *Ratified by Jordan: 12 Nov 1993*; and United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa (UNCCD) - *Ratified by Jordan: 21 Oct 1996*

³ ILO Convention No. 29 concerning Forced or Compulsory Labour - *Ratified by Jordan: 6 June 1966*; ILO Convention No. 87 concerning Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise - *Not yet ratified by Jordan*; ILO Convention No. 98 concerning the Application of the Principles of the Right to Organise and to Bargain Collectively (1949) - *Ratified by Jordan: 12 December 1968*; ILO Convention No. 100 concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value - *Ratified by Jordan: 22 September 1966*; ILO Convention No. 105 concerning the Abolition of Forced Labour - *Ratified by Jordan: 31 March 1958*; ILO Convention No. 111 concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation - *Ratified by Jordan: 4 July 1963*; ILO Convention No. 138 concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment - *Ratified by Jordan: 23 March 1998*; and ILO Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour - *Ratified by Jordan: 20 April 2000*.

Labour law in July 2010, as well as an Economic and Social Council, institutionalizing tripartism and social dialogue. To enhance the capacities of the Economic and Social Council, ILO has organized several study tours to Europe for ECOSOC members to exchange lessons learned and best practice.

UNESCO conventions

UNESCO's normative work in Jordan has centered around three cultural and natural heritage conventions and one education convention⁴. Support has consisted of provision of technical expertise for development of cultural and natural heritage sites and raising awareness about obligations for Jordan under the various conventions. For technical and vocational training UNESCO provided technical expertise for policy and strategy development.

Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Convention)

UNDP has been supporting the National Committee for Demining and Rehabilitation. Out of an estimated total of 136,000 land mines in the northern border, 50,000 had been removed by the end of 2009, and all landmines had been cleared by the end of 2011.

Hyogo Framework for Action

UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNRWA, and WHO prepared a joint proposal to support the National Center for Security and Crisis Management NCSCM, which was established in April 2010 by Royal decree to lead in overall policy formulation, coordination and capacity development as the National Command Authority during times of crisis. Parliamentary approval of the proposal is pending. UNDP supported development of a master plan for Earthquake Disaster Risk Management for the city of Amman, completed in 2009.

⁴ Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage - *Ratified by Jordan: 5 May 1975*; Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage - *Ratified by Jordan: 24 March 2006*; Convention for Safeguarding the Underwater Cultural Heritage - *Ratified by Jordan: 2 December 2009*; Convention on Technical and Vocational Education - *Ratified by Jordan: 3 September 1992*; Convention on the Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions – *Ratified by Jordan: 16 February 2007*; and Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property - *Ratified by Jordan: 15 March 1974*.