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**Country programmes and related matters**

**Country programme document for Jordan (2018–2022)**

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## I. Programme rationale

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an upper middle-income country with a population of 9.53 million,<sup>1</sup> approximately 70 per cent of which are under 30 years of age. Despite unprecedented stresses caused by regional volatility, Jordan has demonstrated effective resilience capacities in maintaining stability and responding to crises. It is placed in the high human development category of countries, and ranked 86 on the 2016 human development index.<sup>2</sup> Jordan has placed resilience and economic, social and environmental development at the core of its national priorities. In 2015, the Government elaborated its Vision 2025 that conceptualizes an integrated and transformational framework to achieve a prosperous, resilient Jordan through: active and empowered citizens; a proud and vibrant society; a dynamic and globally competitive private sector; and efficient and effective government.<sup>3</sup> A prominent advocate for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, the Government has highlighted the close alignment between Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda, and submitted its First Voluntary National Review in July 2017.

2. Jordan faces the two overarching developmental challenges of exclusion and vulnerability: it has a rapidly expanding population (3.2 per cent annual growth);<sup>4</sup> it hosts nearly three million non-Jordanians, including 1.3 million Syrians,<sup>5</sup> of whom 660,000 are registered as refugees;<sup>6</sup> the population is highly urbanized (84 per cent);<sup>7</sup> average unemployment is 18.2 per cent;<sup>8</sup> and the poverty rate is estimated at 14 per cent.<sup>9</sup> These inequalities especially impact women and youth: unemployment rates for women are 33 per cent (compared to 14 per cent for men), and 35.6 per cent for youth aged 15 to 24. Women's participation rate in the labour force stands at 15 per cent, compared to 68 per cent for men, placing Jordan at 142 in the global ranking of 144 countries.<sup>10</sup> Socioeconomic vulnerabilities vary widely between the 12 governorates, especially in terms of local economic development and concentration of urbanized poverty.<sup>11</sup> The impact of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to place localized burdens on vulnerable host communities in terms of livelihoods, employment opportunities, service delivery and sustaining social and economic stability.

3. Exclusion is also reflected in citizens' lack of trust in governmental institutions and limited participation in decision-making processes: just 27 per cent express confidence in their elected national representatives while 64 per cent consider they have no say in governmental decisions that directly affect them.<sup>12</sup> Three national elections since 2013 were efficiently managed but were marked by low levels of voter turnout, (36 per cent of registered voters for 2016 parliamentary elections, and 31 per cent for 2017 local elections).<sup>13</sup> Sixty-one per cent of surveyed citizens consider financial and administrative corruption widespread,<sup>14</sup> with Jordan slipping in its global anti-corruption ranking, from 45 in 2015 to 57 in 2016.<sup>15</sup> Obstacles to women's political participation remain apparent, with Jordan placed at 126 in the global ranking of women's political empowerment,<sup>16</sup> and there are significant concerns relating to gender justice.<sup>17</sup> A marginal increase in the proportion of women in Parliament (from 12 per cent in 2013 to 15.4 per cent in 2016) is countered by a fall in the country's relative global ranking from 103 in 2013 to 129 in 2017.<sup>18</sup> Women's participation as voters is also strikingly lower than average: 32 per cent of women voters voted in the 2016 elections, compared to 40 per cent of men.<sup>19</sup> Youth have been notably absent from decision-making institutions.

<sup>1</sup> 2015 Jordan Population and Housing Census, Department of Statistics (DOS), March 2016.

<sup>2</sup> *Human Development Report*, UNDP 2016 (out of 188 countries and territories).

<sup>3</sup> *Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy*, May 2015.

<sup>4</sup> Jordan Data, World Bank, 2016.

<sup>5</sup> 2015 Census, DOS.

<sup>6</sup> *Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, UNHCR, July 2017.

<sup>7</sup> 2015 Census, DOS.

<sup>8</sup> *Quarterly Unemployment Figures*, DOS, June 2017.

<sup>9</sup> *Vulnerability Assessment Framework Baseline Survey*, UNHCR, 2015.

<sup>10</sup> *Global gender gap index*, World Economic Forum, 2017.

<sup>11</sup> *Jordan Human Development Report*, UNDP, 2015.

<sup>12</sup> *Jordan Public Opinion Survey*, International Republican Institute, May 2017.

<sup>13</sup> Turnout data, Independent Election Commission (IEC).

<sup>14</sup> *Prevention of Violent Extremism Survey* UNDP, February 2017.

<sup>15</sup> *Corruption perceptions index*, Transparency International, January 2017 (out of 176 countries)

<sup>16</sup> *Global gender gap Index*, World Economic Forum, 2017 (out of 144 countries).

<sup>17</sup> *Gender Justice in Jordan*, UNDP Regional Hub for Arab States, August 2016 (draft).

<sup>18</sup> *Women In Parliament Index*, Inter-Parliamentary Union, August 2017 (out of 193 countries).

<sup>19</sup> Turnout data, IEC.

4. Vulnerability to socioeconomic challenges and political exclusionary factors, coupled with the impact of overspill from regional instability, has exacerbated risks to social cohesion<sup>20</sup> and citizen-state relations<sup>21</sup> and intensified concerns over the threat to Jordan's sustained peace and human security.<sup>22</sup> Critical issues related to the operationalization of the humanitarian-development nexus are also increasingly evident. Syrian refugees, both those registered and those not, are highly dependent on government services and humanitarian assistance. In parallel, population growth across all groups increases competition for limited resources, straining the Government's ability to deliver quality services amid uncertainty on how the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic will progress and its potential impact on international donor support. This situation risks eroding developmental gains made by Jordan in recent years, as the crisis response continues to overshadow the country's planned development and expansion of investment, services and infrastructure.

5. There are precarious levels of environmental fragility: Jordan has extreme water scarcity and drought risks, threats to fragile ecosystems on land and in the sea, the degradation of arable land and desertification, the impact of rapid demographic growth and urbanization, and dependency on imported, non-renewable and inefficient energy sources. The effects of climate change in terms of reduced rainfall and rising temperatures may further accentuate environmental problems that in turn will have serious developmental consequences for biodiversity, water sources, urban and rural life, and key industries.<sup>23</sup> These problems have a disproportionate impact on women and vulnerable communities.

6. As outlined in Vision 2025 and other policy initiatives, such as the King's Discussion Papers,<sup>24</sup> the Government has taken important steps towards addressing these developmental challenges. The Jordan Response Plan and the Jordan Compact provide a structured approach to addressing impacts from the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Economic Growth Plan, 2018-2022,<sup>25</sup> and a new framework for decentralization seek to accelerate local economic development. Jordan has also sought to target opportunities for green growth and the green economy through more effective use of energy sources for local development and lower energy costs.<sup>26</sup> The Government had set up the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission to develop accountability measures and build institutional confidence. Through its sponsorship of Security Council resolution 2250/2015,<sup>27</sup> Jordan has made clear commitments to increase inclusion of youth in decision-making at all levels and as key players to sustain peace and social cohesion. During preparations for the First Voluntary National Review, the Government facilitated multi-sector consultations and engagement with stakeholders, identifying that further effort is needed to assist in the integration and monitoring of Goal indicators and in the implementation of relevant policies and programmes at national and subnational levels.

7. Under the country programme, 2013–2017, UNDP worked on both policy and implementation at national and grassroots levels and made major contributions to outcome results of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF).<sup>28</sup> The 2017 assessment of development results (ADR)<sup>29</sup> found that the country programme was relevant and responsive to the country's national and development priorities and played a crucial role in assisting the Government in placing the resilience-building approach on the international agenda. In cooperation with key donors and United Nations organizations, UNDP supported the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) in establishing a multi-stakeholder, coordination structure that serves as an integrated and innovative mechanism for stabilization, policy resilience and aid responsiveness to regional crises, linking short-term coping solutions with longer-term initiatives to strengthen local and national resilience capacities. UNDP also led in providing support to the elaboration of resilience policies and national strategies that impacted positively on systemic reform, such as the National Resilience Plan (2014) and Preventing Violent Extremism Strategy (2017). Among host communities, UNDP delivered support on livelihoods, poverty reduction, job creation and skills-training

<sup>20</sup> For this document, the term 'social cohesion' in Arabic would be التماسك الإجتماعي (*Tamasok Ijtima'ee*).

<sup>21</sup> Jordan Human Development Report, UNDP, 2015.

<sup>22</sup> Prevention of Violent Extremism, Survey UNDP, February 2017.

<sup>23</sup> National Climate Change Policy 2013-2020, Ministry of Environment.

<sup>24</sup> Discussion Papers 1 to 7, H.M. King Abdullah II, 2012-2017.

<sup>25</sup> Jordan Economic Growth Plan, 2018-2022, Economic Policy Council, May 2017.

<sup>26</sup> Jordan Economic Monitor: A Green Economic Boost, World Bank, June 2017.

<sup>27</sup> Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace and Security, adopted on 9 December 2016.

<sup>28</sup> Joint evaluation of the 2013-2017 UNDAF, United Nations in Jordan, August 2016.

<sup>29</sup> Assessment of development results (ADR), UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, April 2017.

initiatives that were evaluated as timely, relevant and appropriate.<sup>30</sup> UNDP provided sustainable and effective technical assistance, including South-South cooperation, to the Independent Election Commission, resulting in its successful management of three national elections.<sup>31</sup> Support was directed to results on environmental outcomes, including facilitating access to Global Environmental Facility (GEF) funding, and building capacity on disaster risk reduction. As key lessons learned for future programming, the ADR has recommended: preparing effectively for different scenarios for changes to national priorities; a cross-cutting focus on advancing gender equality and women's empowerment; enabling more joint programming to ensure the delivering-as-one approach and United Nations flagship programmes; and supporting advocacy on sensitive issues, such as the wider engagement of civil society.

8. The overarching development challenges of exclusion and vulnerability require a solution pathway that achieves an outcome of a more inclusive and resilient Jordan. Vision 2025 and the 2030 Agenda provide an effective set of national priorities for addressing the related inequalities and capacity gaps, and ensure that no one is left behind. The programme will drive change through strengthened citizens' participation and structures to sustain social cohesion and by building resilient communities and institutions through enhanced opportunities for employment, livelihoods and local economic development, especially for vulnerable host communities, and for sustainable environment and disaster risk management. An institutional framework for the realization of the Goals will complement these approaches, especially in strengthening the humanitarian-development nexus, building critical data and resilience-planning capacities, and engaging in advocacy for policies to achieve key priorities, especially for women's empowerment and greater youth involvement.

9. To achieve the development outcomes of inclusion and resilience, UNDP will implement a programme of three priority areas: inclusive participation and social cohesion; resilient communities, livelihoods and environment; and enabling an institutional framework for the realization of the 2030 Agenda. These are in line with the national priorities of Vision 2025 and the three joint outcomes of the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDf), 2018-2022: (a) institutions in Jordan at national and local levels are more responsive, inclusive, accountable, transparent, and resilient; (b) people, especially the most excluded and vulnerable, proactively claim their rights and fulfil their responsibilities for improved human security and resilience; and (c) enhanced opportunities for inclusive engagement of people living in Jordan in the social, economic and political spheres.

10. UNDP has a significant comparative advantage in helping Jordan to achieve these priorities. It is a long-term trusted partner of the Government and others for its leadership in developing policy, enabling implementation of resilience, driving inclusion and addressing inequalities. UNDP is recognized by national and local partners as playing a highly relevant role in the country's development progress and in delivering on partners' priorities.<sup>32</sup> It has a consistent record in building effective cross-sectoral partnerships, especially in bridging gaps and changing behaviours between state institutions and citizens, and in delivering impact at scale with efficient utilization of limited resources. In particular, UNDP has demonstrated specific comparative advantage in supporting national resilience efforts, especially for regional crises and other aspects of the humanitarian-development nexus. Development stakeholders have identified UNDP's impartiality, flexibility, responsiveness, local presence and strong delivery channels as key elements of its comparative advantage, especially on areas of technical expertise and capacity building.<sup>33</sup> UNDP is also recognized as having significant comparative advantage in the national context thanks to its thought leadership on developmental issues, especially in relation to providing an institutional capacity for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda.<sup>34</sup> UNDP is well placed to support the Government in building capacity through its convening and coordination role and in facilitating cross-disciplinary, multi-sector collaboration on complex development challenges.

## II. Programme priorities and partnerships

11. The UNDP country programme will deliver direct policy and technical support to provide effective solutions to the development challenges of exclusion and vulnerability. In partnership with the Government, United Nations organizations, development partners, private sector, civil society and local communities,

<sup>30</sup> Independent evaluation of the Mitigating the impact of the Syria refugee crisis on host communities project, UNDP, January 2017.

<sup>31</sup> Independent evaluation of the Support to the electoral cycle in Jordan project, UNDP, May 2017.

<sup>32</sup> UNDP partnership survey 2017 (92 per cent of respondents in Jordan).

<sup>33</sup> ADR, April 2017; UNDP partnership survey 2017 (83 per cent of respondents).

<sup>34</sup> UNDP partnership survey 2017 (71 per cent of respondents in Jordan).

UNDP will target members of marginalized and vulnerable groups (including women, youth, persons with disabilities, residents of host communities and refugees) at both national and local levels, including areas most heavily impacted by crises, to ensure no one is left behind. It will engage closely with national institutions and civil society in the design and implementation of programmatic interventions. Using its leadership and coordination role within UNSDF thematic groups and in line with the delivering-as-one approach, UNDP will promote a resilience-based approach that will ensure sustainability of results. UNDP will also support the coherence and complementarity of the collective work of all United Nations organizations in Jordan, and will engage in joint programmes and programming wherever relevant and effective to achieve results.

*Inclusive participation and social cohesion*

12. To achieve enhanced inclusion of citizens and reinforce social cohesion in line with Goal 16, UNDP will continue to build on its trusted leadership role in developing effective mechanisms for sustaining peace and human security at national and community levels and for fostering trust between citizens and state institutions. In collaboration with United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNFPA, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Office for Drug Control (UNODC) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women), UNDP will support national partners, including ministerial committees, inter-agency task forces and community based organizations, in defining and scaling up strategic policy on social cohesion, including opportunities for enhanced access to justice and frameworks for legal aid and community policing. Through grassroots initiatives that strengthen the capacities of critical partner institutions to engage at-risk communities, UNDP will assist in creating an enabling space to promote inclusion and provide a voice for marginalized groups, and on issues such as gender-based violence. The establishment of a national non-governmental organizations (NGOs) platform on preventing violent extremism will promote peer-to-peer engagement and knowledge sharing through collaborative conflict development research and toolkits.

13. In line with Goals 5 and 16, UNDP and UN-Women will jointly programme initiatives in partnership with the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MOPPA) and the Jordanian National Commission for Women to address exclusion of women from political and decision-making processes and promote inclusive participation in responsive, representative decision-making at all levels. UNDP will work with Parliament and elected subnational bodies in enhancing democratic oversight and improved legislation relevant to the achievement of the Goals and in facilitating opportunities for committees to consult with citizens, especially youth, including through South-South and triangular cooperation. UNDP will also engage with relevant stakeholders to mobilise efforts to improve citizens' participation in the legislative elections expected in 2020 and local elections in 2021.

14. Also in line with Goal 16, UNDP will address resilience and inclusion through efforts to contribute to building effective, accountable and transparent governance institutions at all levels. Specifically, this will include work in partnership with the Ministry of Interior (MOI) and the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MOMA) to build the effectiveness of decentralized systems and institutions in identifying and responding to the needs and priorities of citizens, especially women and youth, at the local level, in collaboration with the World Bank, the European Union and the United States Agency for International Aid (USAID). Similar engagement with the Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission and other actors will promote measures to reduce corruption and to mainstream institutional integrity, transparency and accountability mechanisms.

*Resilient communities, livelihoods and environment*

15. UNDP will follow an integrated approach to address poverty and inequality and achieve resilience and inclusion by supporting initiatives that foster an enabling environment for livelihoods and job creation, especially among vulnerable youth and women and host communities in crisis-affected areas. This work will be closely coordinated to UNDP engagement on inclusive participation and social cohesion. In collaboration with the World Bank, the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), and in line with SDG 8, UNDP will work with key developmental partners, including national and subnational government, micro-finance institutions and the private sector, to design and apply resilience-based development solutions for local economic recovery, including green economy opportunities and enabling equitable access to financial solutions to ensure no one is left behind. In line with Goals 1, 10 and 17, UNDP will scale up successful localized initiatives through advocacy, policy development and strategic partnerships, especially public-private initiatives. This work will enhance regulatory frameworks and database management systems for the labour market and strengthen capacities to develop and implement transformative local economic development plans that are youth and gender responsive and environmentally sustainable. UNDP will deliver vocational and skills training systems to achieve long-term inclusive growth through income-generation and job-creation.

16. UNDP will collaborate with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), World Bank, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Global Environment Facility (GEF) in support of relevant ministries, local government, responsible agencies and civil society in enabling sustainable responses to environmental and climate change challenges, as outlined in the National Climate Plan and its linkage to the JRP and other cross-cutting strategies. This will include continued efforts to improve policy processes and governance frameworks, and to meet national obligations for the implementation of multilateral agreements. In line with Goals 6, 11 and 13 and through regional and South-South cooperation, UNDP will support the integration of environmental considerations in the development plans and strategies of decentralized bodies, including resilient and sustainable responses to rapid urbanization and climate change, and green economic growth and it will mainstream women's and other marginalized groups' involvement in environmental issues. UNDP will work with relevant ministries, environmental agencies and subnational institutions to strengthen engagement on the water-food-energy nexus and ensure integrated planning for the governance, design and management of scarce natural resources, such as water, and improvement of sustainable land management and spatial planning practices. UNDP will also use its comparative advantage to support governmental agencies' capacities on climate change resilience and monitoring, facilitating access to relevant funding opportunities, and mainstreaming environmental and disaster risk management.

*Enabling an institutional framework for the realization of the Goals*

17. UNDP will continue to engage with MOPIC as the relevant governmental coordinating agency to enable an effective, coherent institutional framework for 2030 Agenda implementation as laid out in the Government's roadmap for implementation of the Goals. In line with Goal 17, UNDP will provide policy and technical assistance to MOPIC in its role as national convener and catalyst through collaboration among stakeholders, fostering policy coherence and mainstreaming the Goals across national and local development plans, taking into account all considerations to ensure no one is left behind. In particular, UNDP will establish a country support platform for the 2030 Agenda to build upon best practices, including lessons learned from its ongoing support to MOPIC on the Goals and to assist the Government in operationalizing an institutional planning framework to align plans with Goals-related commitments and reporting of development results.

18. Effective planning, follow-up and review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires comprehensive, disaggregated data and statistics. UNDP will work closely with the MOPIC Department of Statistics and other partners to ensure the innovative design and implementation of effective national statistical systems and facilitate the availability of data for all stakeholders. This will enable tracking of progress towards indicators, strengthen capacities to use data to influence policy and inform evidence-based decision-making to ensure no one is left behind. UNDP will also support MOPIC in the establishment of a national monitoring system and dashboard on Goal indicators and achievements. The system will be instrumental for the preparation of progress reports on the Goals.

19. UNDP will use its comparative advantage as convener for the Goals to advocate for stakeholder support to and engagement in Agenda 2030. Within this advocacy approach, and in collaboration with United Nations organisations, UNDP will make vigorous interventions to support Jordan's youth strategy and to promote gender equality, women's empowerment, human rights, the rule of law, health and partnerships.

### III. Programme and risk management

20. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarter levels with respect to country programmes is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework. The country office will remain flexible to adjust its programme to developments resulting from endorsement of the UNDP strategic plan, 2018-2021, and wider United Nations reforms.

21. Acknowledging the ownership of the Government, the programme will be nationally executed and implemented through mutually agreed modalities based on the most efficient and cost-effective manner, including national, direct, agency and NGO implementation. The Government has a basis of institutional capacity for its role in the national execution of the country programme; where relevant, the UNDP country office will provide support to strengthening of national capacity on identified areas.

22. A primary risk is the rapidly changing, highly competitive environment for resources for engagement in humanitarian and development challenges, and the vertical and horizontal coordination of different stakeholders. UNDP will mitigate this risk by leading more effective coordination and mapping of the United Nations development system and key development partners. Resource mobilization strategies will target both established and non-traditional, innovative sources, including international financial institutions, development banks and the private sector. UNDP will engage in strategic communication to maintain partners' confidence, in addition to internal capacity development where relevant.

23. There is uncertainty of the next phases of the crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, including whether the conflict will end, continue or escalate, and whether refugees hosted in Jordan will remain, return or relocate. To mitigate the risk impact in the event of scaling up or down, UNDP will review programming and resource mobilization strategies with relevant developmental actors to ensure sustainability.

24. There is a heightened risk of security threats to Jordan that would have programmatic impact. UNDP will build risk mitigation into programme design, including engagement of the United Nations Department for Safety and Security (UNDSS). It will reduce operational risks by working with partners on delivery capacity and procedures for the harmonized approach to cash transfers (HACT), financial management assessments and lessons learned.

25. The country office will continue to deliver efficient, client-orientated operational service arrangements within the United Nations system in Jordan, ensuring quality of service and business operation strategies across agencies, programmes and subregional activities.

26. UNDP will prioritize achievement of the gender equality seal and inclusion of persons with disabilities to programme activities. UNDP will allocate at least 15 per cent of its programme budget to gender-specific programming.

27. In accordance with Executive Board decision 2013/32, all direct costs associated with project implementation should be charged to the concerned projects.

#### **IV. Monitoring and evaluation**

28. The evidence base for all monitoring and evaluation activities will be systematically generated by engaging relevant partners in refining the theory of change in programmatic elements, identifying causal relationships, agreeing on specific indicators and data collection methods, processing and utilizing procedures, and defining a learning and research agenda. UNDP will use its gender marker to track specific gender and women's empowerment achievements. UNDP will assess progress biannually through workshops with partners, complemented by perception surveys to inform midterm reviews and programme adaptation. At least 3 per cent of the programme budget will be allocated to monitoring and evaluation.

29. Efforts will take place in collaboration with other United Nations organizations and national statistical systems to ensure appropriate targeting and reliable data for Baseline setting, monitoring, implementation and evaluation of interventions, and development of innovative, data-driven solutions.

30. UNDP will promote innovative research in support of policy development and implementation, including updating human development reports, political economy analyses and gender assessments. Collaborative research efforts will engage United Nations organizations, governmental counterparts, academia and civil society. As the lead agency on stabilization and the Jordan Response Plan, UNDP will specifically focus on impact-related evidence, monitoring tensions and impact achievement.

31. UNDP is uniquely placed to play a strategic role in supporting coordination and policy guidance of the country's development agenda. It will promote cross-disciplinary, multi-sector collaboration in addressing complex development challenges, such as through "collective impact" methodologies fostering thematic and methodological innovation, and promoting transferability of skills and lessons learned to national partners, ensuring their autonomy in addressing future challenges.



## Annex. Results and resources framework for Jordan (2018-2022)

<b>National priority:</b> Vision 2025 pillars for a prosperous and resilient Jordan through: active and empowered citizens; an efficient and effective government.				
<b>United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF) outcome 3:</b> Enhanced opportunities for inclusive engagement of people living in Jordan in social, economic and political spheres (Goals 5 and 16).				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome1:</b> Eradicate poverty in all its forms.				
<b>UNSDF outcome indicator, baseline, target</b>	<b>Data source, frequency of data collection and responsibilities</b>	<b>Indicative country programme output</b>	<b>Major partners/partnership frameworks</b>	<b>Indicative resources by outcome (thousands of United States dollars)</b>
<p>Proportion of seats held by women in parliament and local councils</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2016 Parliamentary elections 15.4%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2020 Parliamentary elections 30%</p> <p>Voter turnout in national/local elections</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2016 Parliamentary elections: 36.1% (overall) women: 32.7% youth: 37.9%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 2020 Parliamentary elections: 45% women: 38% youth: 42%</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2017 local elections: 31.7% (overall) women: 28.7%</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Parliament; Independent Election Commission (IEC)</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> Parliament; IEC; UNDP</p>	<p><b>Output 1.1:</b> Civic participation, institutions and electoral/parliamentary processes strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability</p> <p>Number of parliamentary consultative sessions with women/youth-led organizations, disaggregated by sector <b>Baseline:</b> 2; <b>Target:</b> 8</p> <p>Percentage of representatives capacitated on oversight procedures, disaggregated by sex <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 65%</p> <p>Number of civil society platforms, disaggregated by sector <b>Baseline:</b> 7 <b>Target:</b> tbd</p> <p>Number of women/youth candidates in local/national elections: <b>Baseline:</b> 20% women; <b>Target:</b> 30% <b>Baseline:</b> 4% youth; <b>Target:</b> 15%</p>	<p><b>Government</b> MOPIC; MOPPA; MOI; MOMA; Ministries of: Finance; Public Sector Development; Youth; Finance Inter-ministerial committees Parliament Royal Court IEC; IACC Governorate councils Municipalities</p> <p><b>United Nations organizations</b> ILO, UN-Women, UNICEF UNESCO, WHO</p> <p><b>Other</b> Civil society, especially women/youth-led and disability groups Crown Prince Foundation Private sector Academia Development partners</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 750.00</p> <p><b>Other:</b> 2,500.00</p> <p><b>Government cost-sharing:</b> 2,000.00</p>
	<p><b>Data source:</b> MOMA, MOI, governorates, municipalities</p> <p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual</p> <p><b>Responsibility:</b> MOMA, MOI</p>	<p><b>Output 1.2: National and subnational government effectiveness levels enhanced, and accountability strengthened</b></p> <p>Percentage of local officials capacitated on service delivery, accountability and</p>		

<p>youth: 33.3%  <b>Target:</b> 2021 local elections: 39%  women: 35%  youth: 38%</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Line ministries, independent institutions  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Cabinet  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> MOMA, MOI, UNDP</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission (IACC), UNDP  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> IACC</p>	<p>transparency, disaggregated by sex, and type of skill  <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 60%</p> <p>Extent to which systems and capacities are in place at decentralised levels for performing assigned administrative functions  <b>Baseline:</b> limited extent  <b>Target:</b> Increased coverage/adoption</p> <p>Number of national strategies/plans reviewed and updated based on consultative and evaluation sessions  <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 6</p> <p>Decentralization strategy endorsed by the cabinet  <b>Baseline:</b> no; <b>Target:</b> Yes</p> <p>Number of initiatives adopted to promote integrity and strengthen anti-corruption measures at national/subnational levels, disaggregated by sector  <b>Baseline:</b> 2; <b>Target:</b> 3</p>		
	<p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Culture (MOC), Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), UNDP  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> MOC, MOSD, UNDP</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> UNHCR, UNDP, UNESCO, MOC</p>	<p><b>Output 1.3: National and civic capacities strengthened for social cohesion and prevention of violent extremism</b></p> <p>Number of governmental/civil society programmes in place to encourage inter-community dialogue, disaggregated by sector and governorate  <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 6</p> <p>Number of programmes designed to encourage refugee engagement in cultural activities as means for social cohesion</p>		

	<p><b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOC, MOSD</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Governorates, municipalities, Ministry of Justice (MOJ) <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOJ, governorates</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Governorates, municipalities, MOC <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOJ, governorates</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MOJ, bar association, NGOs <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOJ</p>	<p><b>Baseline:</b> 11; <b>Target:</b> 30</p> <p>Increased government capacities on dispute-resolution through consensus-building mechanisms <b>Baseline:</b> not adequate <b>Target:</b> partially/largely adequate</p> <p>Number of governmental/civil society institutions capacitated on preventing violent extremism, disaggregated by governorate. <b>Baseline:</b> 10; <b>Target:</b> 50</p> <p>Number of host communities provided with access to justice services <b>Baseline:</b> 2; <b>Target:</b> 13</p>		
<b>National Priority:</b> Vision 2025 pillars for a prosperous and resilient Jordan through: active and empowered citizens; safe and stable society; and dynamic and globally competitive private sector.				
<b>UNSDF outcome 2:</b> People especially the most excluded and vulnerable proactively claim their rights and fulfil their responsibilities for improved human security and resilience (Goals 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13).				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome 3:</b> Build resilience to shocks and crises.				
<p>Youth development index <b>Baseline:</b> 114 <b>Target:</b> TBD</p> <p>Gender development index <b>Baseline:</b> 86 <b>Target:</b> TBD</p> <p>Percentage of refugee population (disaggregated according to sex and age) benefitting from</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Labour (MOL); UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Bi-annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOL; UNDP</p>	<p><b>Output 2.1: Employment opportunities and livelihoods strengthened, for stabilization, and return to sustainable development pathways</b></p> <p>Number of sectors targeted for job creation, disaggregated by sector <b>Baseline:</b> 11; <b>target:</b> 15</p> <p>Number of additional females/males benefiting from strengthened livelihoods, disaggregated by age group/vulnerability (incl. refugees) <b>Baseline:</b> 19,000; <b>Target:</b> 42,000 (at least 30% women)</p>	<p><b>Government</b> MOPIC; MOL; MOENV; MOE; MOI; MOMA; Ministries of: Agriculture; Awqaf; Water and Irrigation; Health; Tourism Governorates Municipalities Vocational Training Centre Jordan Renewable Energy Fund</p> <p><b>United Nations organizations</b> ILO, UNEP; UNICEF; UNHCR; UN-Women; UNESCO</p>	<p><b>Regular:</b> 500.00 <b>Other:</b> 39,256 <b>Government cost-sharing:</b> 1,000.00</p>

<p>United Nations supported programmes <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Target:</b> 20%</p> <p>Number of beneficiaries of the Jordan Compact initiatives <b>Baseline:</b> TBD <b>Target:</b> TBD</p>	<p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOTI), MFI, UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Quarterly <b>Responsibility:</b> MOIT, UNDP</p>	<p>Number of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) established, disaggregated by status, sex of entrepreneur, vulnerability criteria <b>Baseline:</b> 1,091 <b>Target:</b> 2,500</p> <p>Percentage of established SMEs with access to finance, disaggregated by sector, and sex of owner <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 20%</p>	<p><b>Other</b> Civil society Community-based organizations (CBOs) Microfinance institutions Private sector Academia</p>	
	<p><b>Data source:</b> MOI, MOMA, UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Quarterly <b>Responsibility:</b> MOI, MOMA</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MOI, MOMA, MOTI, UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Quarterly <b>Responsibility:</b> MOI, MOMA</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Chambers of Industry and Commerce; MOI; MOMA; MOTI; UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Quarterly <b>Responsibility:</b> MOI, MOMA</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MOI, MOMA, UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Annually/Quarterly <b>Responsibility:</b> MOI, MOMA</p>	<p><b>Output 2.2: Capacities at national and sub-national levels strengthened to promote local economic development (LED) and deliver basic services</b></p> <p>LED functions defined and operationalized at governorate/municipal levels: <b>Baseline:</b> Not formally introduced <b>Target:</b> Formally introduced/adopted/implemented</p> <p>Number of governorates/municipalities introducing systems and capacities for LED promotion <b>Baseline:</b> 3 <b>Target:</b> 12</p> <p>Percentage increase in flow of investment in LED related interventions in targeted locations <b>Baseline:</b> TBD in 2018 <b>Target:</b> 15%</p> <p>Number of gender sensitive LED Plans adopted <b>Baseline:</b> 3; <b>Target:</b> 6</p> <p>Number of officials capacitated on LED-planning, and implementation disaggregated by sex, location <b>Baseline:</b> 300; <b>Target:</b> 2,292</p>		

<p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Environment (MOENV), Joint Services Council (JSC), UNDP  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> MOENV, MOMA, UNDP</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> Ministry of Energy (MOE); MOENV; UNDP  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> MOE; MOENV</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MOMA, JSC, UNDP, MOENV  <b>Frequency:</b> Quarterly  <b>Responsibility:</b> MOMA, UNDP, MOENV</p>	<p><b>Output 2.3: Nature-based solutions developed, financed and applied for sustainable recovery, and improving communities' resilience and living conditions</b></p> <p>Number of persons benefiting from strengthened livelihoods through jobs contributing to management of natural resources, disaggregated by sex  <b>Baseline: 225; Target: 500</b></p> <p>Number of sector-specific/gender-responsive interventions addressing energy-efficiency, climate-risk, and/or disaster-risk  <b>Baseline: 1; Target: 6</b></p> <p>Percentage of national staff with enhanced capacities on waste management, disaggregated by sex and skill.  <b>Baseline: 10%; Target: 50%</b></p>			
	<p><b>Data source:</b> MOENV; MOPIC  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> MOENV; MOPIC</p> <p><b>Data source:</b> MOENV; Civil Defence, NCSCM  <b>Frequency:</b> Annual  <b>Responsibility:</b> Civil Defence</p>	<p><b>Output 2.4: Climate change adaptation and mitigation policies and measures, and DRR plans funded and implemented</b></p> <p>Percentage of funds accessed from international climate-financing instruments  <b>Baseline: 0%; Target: 20%</b></p> <p>Number of preparedness plans covering response/recovery, disaggregated by type of disaster  <b>Baseline: 1; Target: 5</b></p> <p>Percentage of at-risk population covered by community-level contingency plans for disaster events, disaggregated by type of disaster  <b>Baseline: 0; Target: 30%</b></p>		

	<b>Data source:</b> MOENV; UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOENV	Number of timely reports to relevant International Conventions and other agreements <b>Baseline: 3; Target: 8</b>		
<b>National Priority:</b> Vision 2025 pillars for a prosperous and resilient Jordan First Voluntary National Review 2017: Leaving no one behind by strengthening national ownership of 2030 Agenda and accelerate its implementation.				
<b>UNSDF outcome 1:</b> Institutions in Jordan at national and local levels are more responsive, inclusive, accountable, transparent, and resilient (Goals: all, especially 17).				
<b>Related strategic plan outcome 2:</b> Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
Proportion of population satisfied with the last experience of public services <b>Baseline:</b> 25% <b>Target:</b> 28%  Existence of functional systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's empowerment <b>Baseline:</b> National Level Systems <b>Target:</b> Governorate-level systems  Ranking of Jordan on the corruption perception index and the open budget system <b>Baseline:</b> 57/176; <b>Target:</b> 57/176  Existence of national/local disaster risk reduction strategies <b>Baseline:</b> 0; <b>Target:</b> 3	<b>Data source:</b> MOPIC Statistics Department (DOS) <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> DOS  <b>Data source:</b> DOS <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> DOS; MOPIC  <b>Data source:</b> MOPIC; line ministries; UNDP; other United Nations organizations <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> DOS; MOPIC; UNDP  <b>Data source:</b> DOS; MOPIC; UNDP, Parliament, governorate councils <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> DOS; MOPIC; UNDP, United Nations organizations	<b>Output 3.1: Capacities developed across the whole of government to integrate the 2030 Agenda in development plans and budgets, and to analyse progress towards the Goals, using innovative and data-driven solutions</b>  Number of surveys to monitor progress on national development goals aligned with the Goals, focused on marginalised groups <b>Baseline: 0; Target: 2</b>  Number of adopted data systems for more effective Goals monitoring, analysis and reporting <b>Baseline: 1; Target: 2</b>  Extent to which local/national policies/plans have integrated the Goals. <b>Baseline: Some extent; Target: Great extent</b>  Number of officials capacitated to mainstream, monitor and report on Goal indicators at the national and local levels, disaggregated by sex and sector <b>Baseline: 0; Target: 550</b>  Number of CSOs capacitated in Goals monitoring tools, disaggregated by governorate <b>Baseline: 0; Target: 36</b>	<b>Government</b> MOPIC; MOPPA; DOS Parliament Governorate councils Municipalities  <b>United Nations organizations</b> ILO; UN-Women; UNICEF UNESCO; WHO  <b>Other</b> National/international civil society (especially women/youth-led groups) Private sector Academia	<b>Regular:</b> 1,250.00  <b>Other:</b> 12,450.00  <b>Government cost-sharing:</b> 250.00

Number of laws and policies which are adopted and/or modified in line with international/United Nations standards and conventions <b>Baseline: 8; Target: 9</b>	<b>Data source:</b> UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> UNDP; United Nations organizations			
	<b>Data source:</b> MOPIC; UNDP; United Nations organizations <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOPIC; UNDP  <b>Data source:</b> MOPIC, UNDP <b>Frequency:</b> Annual <b>Responsibility:</b> MOPIC, UNDP	<b>Output 3.2: Policies, plans and partnerships for sustainable development draw upon UNDP thought leadership, knowledge and evidence</b>  Number of partnerships (South-South, triangular cooperation and public-private) established to ensure implementation of the Goals, disaggregated by type of partnership <b>Baseline: 0; Target: 18</b>  Number of accountable, accessible and transparent aid management systems in place <b>Baseline: 1; Target: 2</b>  National platform for the Goals established <b>Baseline: No; Target: Yes</b>		