

# **United Nations Development Assistance Framework**

**Jordan  
2008 - 2012**



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## Basic Data and Indicators<sup>1</sup>

### JORDAN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

Human Development Index value	2004	0.760
Life expectancy at birth	2004	71.6
Adult literacy (% age 15 and older)	2004	96.0
Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary & tertiary schools	2004	79
GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	2004	4,688
People with sustainable access to an improved water source	2004	97%
People with sustainable access to improved sanitation	2004	93%
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2004	23
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	2004	27

### GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND EMPOWERMENT MEASURES

Gender Development Index (GDI)		0.747
Gender development rank		69
Ratio of estimated female to male earned income	2004	0.30
Female economic activity	2004	27%
Seats in Parliament held by women	2006	7.9%
Women in Government at ministerial level	2005	10.7%

<sup>1</sup> Human Development Report (UNDP) 2006

## Abbreviations

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ASEZA	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women
WHO/CEHA	World Health Organization – Centre for Environmental Health Activities
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DOS	Department of Statistics
DRMMP	Disaster Risk Management Master Plan
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GFMIS	Government Financial Management Information System
GTZ	German Corporation for Technical Cooperation
HCY	Higher Youth Council
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMC	Higher Media Council
HR	Human Rights
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICARDA	International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses
IMPAC	Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Child Care
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
JAED	Jordan Agency for Economic Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNCW	Jordan National Commission for Women
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health

MoHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
MOST	Management of Social Transformation
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NCFR	National Council for Family Affairs
NCHR	National Centre for Human Rights
NCHRD	National Centre for Human Resources Development
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NHDR	National Human Development Report
ODA	Overseas Development Assistance
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutant
RH	Reproductive Health
SDIS	Service Delivery Improvement System
SESAME	Synchrotron-light Experimental Science and Applications in the Middle East
SME	Small and Medium-sized Enterprise
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
U5MR	Under Five Mortality Rate
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDMT	United Nations Disaster Management Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Fund for Women
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees
UNU	United Nations University
UNWWAP	UN World Water Assessment Programme
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WHO	World Health Organization

## Preamble

*“We the People of the United Nations determined...to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom...and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples have resolved to combine our efforts to accomplish these aims.”*

### **Preamble, Charter of the United Nations**


The Common Country Assessment (CCA) and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) are in response to General Assembly resolutions 47/199 and 50/120 calling for strengthened coordination of UN programmes and activities at country level. The CCA/UNDAF process is also seen as facilitating a more effective follow up of bilateral reviews while reflecting major decisions and resolutions adopted at World Conferences.

The CCA and the UNDAF, introduced in 1997, form part of the Secretary General’s reform programme to make the UN operational activities more efficient and effective. The UNDAF is the strategic tool for cooperation between Jordan and the United Nations system for the period 2008-2012. It is expected to further strengthen the cooperation links between the UN system and national partners and should maximize the impact of the programmes which will ensue. The UNDAF is based on national priorities as identified in the National Agenda as well as the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Within the context of an accelerating process of socioeconomic changes and globalization, the CCA/UNDAF process reflects the necessity to jointly support national efforts in the field of sustainable human development. This process highlights the primary need to define goals and objectives shared by all stakeholders while emphasizing the value of harmonized strategies reflecting concerted efforts in major areas of national development.

All Amman-based United Nations Agencies acknowledge the need to streamline their agenda, to strengthen their collaboration and to increasingly speak with one voice on national development issues. Indeed, all United Nations Agencies belong to one unique body committed to universal values and principles. As such, they strive to act –and react– in a concerted and effective manner to developmental challenges being addressed by national authorities.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank the Government of Jordan and all Amman-based Heads of UN agencies for their sustained and dedicated support to this dynamic and participatory joint process, which indeed provides a new foundation for the work of the United Nations in Jordan.

  
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# 1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In the past few years, Jordan has achieved impressive human development results and is now fully engaged in a comprehensive program of political, economic and social transformations to further reinforce the foundations of the economy. The bold and comprehensive economic reforms undertaken in the past two decades placed emphasis on stimulating growth, ensuring macro-economic stability and providing an attractive climate for investment and private sector participation. They resulted, inter alia, in an average GDP growth of 5.5% during 2002 – 2005, reduced budget deficit, and increased exports. Nonetheless, they did not always bring about the social results expected nor were they accompanied by an equitable distribution of benefits. The removal of subsidies, the stringent fiscal policies, and soaring energy and food prices have contributed to limiting progress in addressing poverty pockets, particularly in rural areas.

Furthermore, with a young and rapidly growing population, scarce natural resources (water and arable land in particular), reduced Overseas Development Assistance (ODA), and the inability of the economy to generate enough jobs to accommodate large numbers of job seekers, the human development achievements made so far run the risk of being quickly compromised. Those particularly at risk are the poor, women, the food insecure, youth and people with disabilities.

## Linkages to National Priorities

The National Agenda launched in 2006 is a long term vision covering the period 2006-2015. It aims at "improving the quality of life of all Jordanians through the creation of income-generating opportunities, the improvement of standards of living and the guaranteeing of social welfare". The Agenda sketches the contours of an ambitious three-phase programme to deal with the formidable challenges ahead. It lays down a set of general orientations and reform strategies geared towards maintaining a high GDP growth rate, stimulating job creation, eliminating human development, gender and geographic disparities, deepening the democratic process, empowering people, and reducing the economy's vulnerability to external shocks. The Agenda has been translated into more specific action plans to be implemented by line ministries and the necessary funds have already been provided for in the National Budget. In September 2006, the Agenda was further expanded to include issues such as national security and regional conflicts (Palestine and Iraq) and became the "Kuluna Al Urdun" document ("We Are All for Jordan").

The Common Country Assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, form part of the Secretary General's reform programme to make the UN operational activities more efficient and effective. The UNDAF is the strategic tool for cooperation between Jordan and the United Nations system for the period 2008-2012. It is expected to further strengthen the cooperation links between the UN system and national partners and should maximize the impact of the programmes which will ensue.

The UNDAF is based on national priorities as identified in the National Agenda as well as the Millennium Development Goals. In light of the analysis carried out through the CCA, and lessons gained in the for Jordan (2003-2007), a number of areas were deemed appropriate for UN system support within the context of this UNDAF:

- 1- Poverty reduction,
- 2- Sustainable environment,
- 3- Education, training and youth employment,
- 4- Population and health,
- 5- Private and public sector development, and
- 6- Equity and equality issues, incl. gender.

The UN development cooperation programmes intended for implementation will address all MDG goals and contribute to the achievement of the three following UNDAF outcomes by the year 2012:

1. **Quality of and equitable access to social services and income generating opportunities are enhanced with focus on poor and vulnerable groups,**
2. **Good governance mechanisms and practices established towards poverty reduction, protection of human rights and gender equality in accordance with the Millennium Declaration, and**
3. **Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment**

The key principles underpinning the UNDAF are:

- Linkages to national development priorities and emphasis on national ownership and leadership,
- Equity through focus on the reduction of disparities, people's empowerment and access to services,
- Policy dialogue and partnerships, and
- Capacity development.

## 2. INTRODUCTION

The analysis undertaken in 2006 through the Common Country Assessment process identified a number of development challenges facing Jordan as well as their root causes. The CCA document also pinpointed those who are most vulnerable and where disparities and gaps prevail.

### a. The preparation process

Immediately after the completion of the CCA analysis in July/August 2006, the UNCT gathered with key Government counterparts in a strategic planning meeting (Sept 2006) to decide on priority areas for cooperation during the UNDAF period based on the UN system strengths and comparative advantages and the National Agenda. Extensive care was taken to focus on a limited number of strategic issues and to ensure that all outcomes and outputs are geared towards supporting national priorities and attainment of the MDGs. Subsequently, thematic working groups were constituted to prepare the UNDAF document with active participation of Government partners. A Steering Committee composed of the UNCT members and a team of high-level Government officials, led by the Secretary General of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, closely monitored the process and provided overall guidance. Inputs and suggestions were also sought from non-resident UN agencies. The Office of the Resident Coordinator provided the overall coordination and support to the process. Finally, the results framework was validated in a strategic meeting during which commitments were secured from agencies to adopt the UNDAF as a guiding framework for the upcoming programmes.

The first UNDAF for Jordan (2003 – 2007) was subject to an independent review in mid-2005 which highlighted major shortcomings/issues and provided a set of useful recommendations that have been duly taken into account in the UNDAF formulation process.

The selection of the priority areas is the result of a participatory process. It is a reflection of the collective comparative advantage of the UN system and the potential value added for the achievement of the national development priorities as outlined in the national Millennium Development Goals Report and the National Agenda. The UN system contributions will aim essentially at supporting policy and legislative reforms, institutional building, strengthening of national capacities at central and local levels through the provision of high calibre expertise, advocacy and awareness raising, managerial and technical training as well as the introduction of appropriate organizational and technical tools and processes.

Throughout the process, deliberate efforts were exerted to mainstream cross cutting issues, such as gender and human rights in the UNDAF. In particular, the Gender Advisory Group provided guidance on how to incorporate gender equality and equity into the various outputs and outcomes.

### b. Partnerships

The UN system has established strong working relationships with national institutions, NGOs, civil society and multi-bilateral partners. Using the donor / lender coordination groups and other existing mechanisms, the UN system will continue promoting broad-based consultation, dialogue and exchange of information in order to identify complementarities and synergies. In doing so, the UN system will use its neutrality and convening power to bring together stakeholders around the MDG goals and the UNDAF outcomes.

### c. Joint programming

The UNDAF represents an important milestone in UN development assistance in the country. The iterative character of its preparation process generated a new mindset and a high level of enthusiasm which, it is hoped, will be a strong catalyst towards the “One UN - One Programme” concept.

In order to keep up with the spirit of the UNDAF, UN agencies have tentatively identified a series of areas which offer opportunities for joint programming. Notwithstanding the diversity of agency mandates and programming procedures, efforts will be made to design umbrella programmes under which agencies’ contributions would converge towards agreed upon objectives. As a first step in this direction, a more thorough mapping of activities and projects will be carried out in order to better assess potentials for joint programming.

### d. Implementation

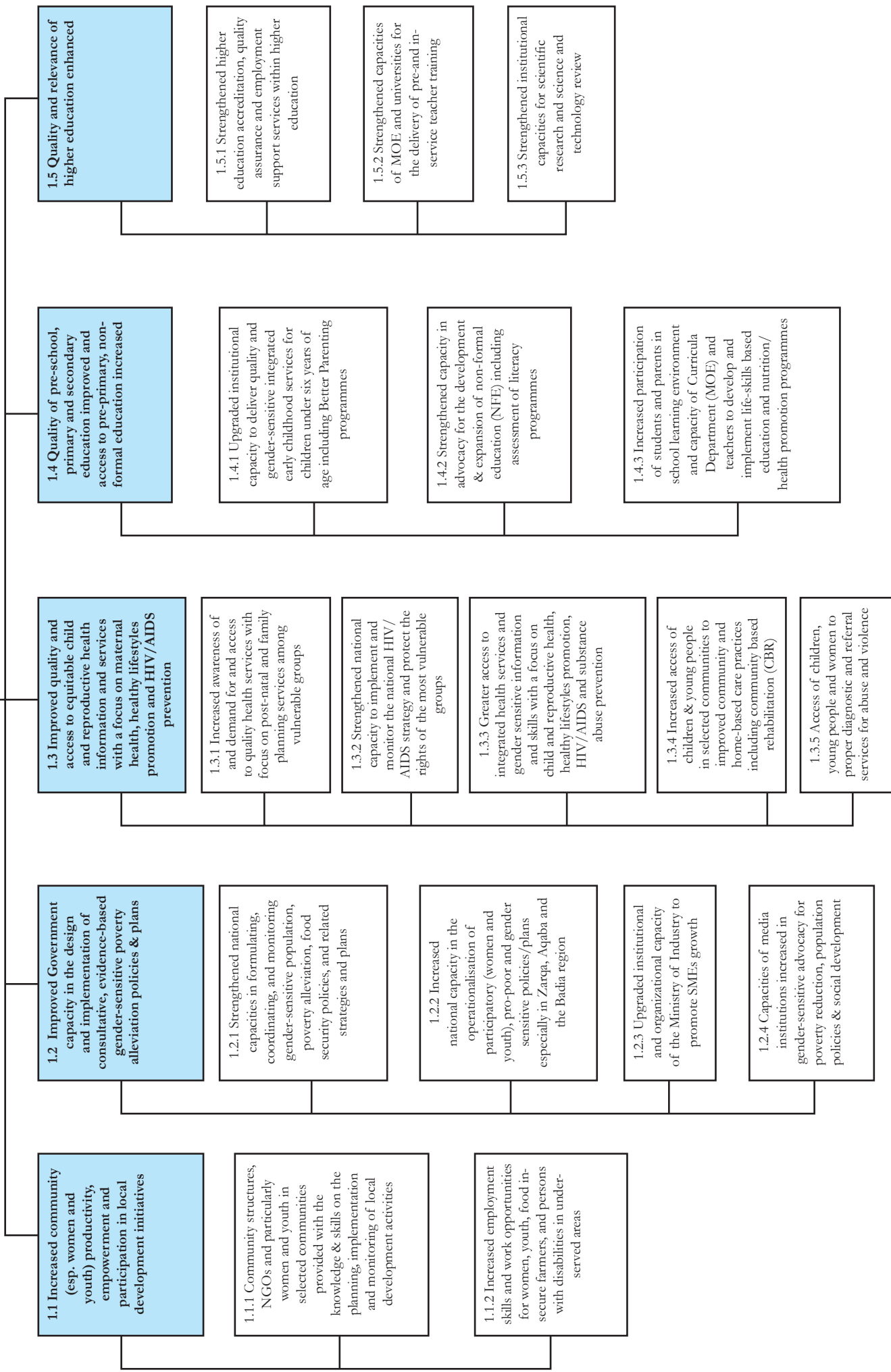
The UN agencies’ country programmes and projects are the instruments through which the UNDAF will be implemented. These programmes

and projects will explicitly indicate linkages to the UNDAF and how they could contribute to the outcomes. The harmonized cycles of the UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF and WFP programmes and future joint programmes will add significant value to the process and enhance impact of interventions. Programmatic flexibility will be adopted to facilitate adjustments and refinements. While all UN system agencies have agreed to focus on the strategic areas identified, the precise interventions will undergo thorough examination as the objectives, agency roles and funding opportunities may be subject to change.

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Group established immediately upon the commencement of the CCA exercise has been working very closely with the M&E Department of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation as well as the Department of Statistics (DOS) towards the identification of relevant baselines and indicators. Its role will be instrumental in spearheading the monitoring of progress towards the MDG and UNDAF goals and targets.

# **RESULTS FRAMEWORK**

# 1 Quality of and equitable access to social services and income generating opportunities are enhanced with focus on poor & vulnerable groups



## 3. RESULTS FRAMEWORK

### A. Poverty and social services

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This outcome aims to tackle a broad range of issues, including empowerment of local communities, unemployment, promotion of small and medium-scale enterprises (SMEs) and income-generating opportunities, and access to quality and equitable health and education services.

#### **Increased community (esp. women and youth) productivity, empowerment and participation in local development initiatives**

The poverty incidence in Jordan was reduced from 21.3% in 1997 to 14.2 % in 2005 <sup>2</sup> and there are clear indications that, by 2015, the country will indeed achieve MDG 1 goal and targets at the national level. However, major findings of the CCA include wide regional and gender disparities and the potential risk for large segments of near-poor to fall below the poverty line. Large households, women and youth in rural areas with fewer opportunities are the most affected. Out of 73 districts in Jordan, 20 with a population of 403,000 people, (i.e. 7.6% of the country's total population) had poverty levels of over 25%. A case in point is Zarqa where poverty is not only significantly higher than in other Governorates but it has increased over the past few years.

The prevalence of the phenomenon in some parts of the country is essentially due to poor targeting of social support programmes, low empowerment of communities, deficiencies in the social safety net and service delivery structures, and insufficient private sector investment and employment opportunities.

UNDAF interventions under this outcome are aimed at equipping the underserved and most vulnerable communities, especially women and young people with the necessary knowledge and skills and services to enable them claim their rights and become the agents of their own development. Most important in this context is their ability to participate in policy formulation and decision-making processes at the local level.

Building on the successfully tested innovative approaches, such as the “community empowerment”, “healthy villages”, “e-initiatives” and “knowledge stations” concepts, several UN agencies will join hands and work closely together with other partners to help create a suitable environment for the empowerment of communities, particularly women and young people (10-24) through the setting up of community structures and Y-Peer networks. These networks will serve not only as a mechanism for awareness-raising (on human rights, healthy lifestyles), and information sharing, but also as a tool for the assessment of needs and potentials and the identification of suitable projects. Community radios and theatre based education will be used as a tool where communities are sensitized, informed and where their voices are heard.

With support from Government partners community-based approaches will be designed to enable communities (farmers in particular) elaborate and implement their own village development programmes. This will facilitate the introduction of integrated management approaches and the monitoring of environmental health and the promotion of alternative off-farm income-generating activities to reduce pressure on land and water resources in periods of resource-stress or resource-shortage.

In addition to the wealth of data and information already available, the demographic and health survey (DHS) scheduled for 2007 and the Rapid Urban/Rural Sector profiles will facilitate the identification of major gaps, baselines / indicators and sharpen the targeting process. In this context, attention will be paid to women, young people, persons with disabilities, the malnourished/hungry and the most vulnerable and marginalized groups.

The SME sector can be an important source of domestic employment. Although a large number of small businesses have recently emerged, the poor, young people, women and people with disabilities have not had adequate opportunities to invest due to lack of skills, difficulties to access credit, high cost of inputs, lack of marketing skills in an increasingly competitive market. Enhancement of their knowledge and capacities will facilitate their access to credit, maximize the use of local resources, and diversify and improve the quality of their products. The UN will provide a package of advisory

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<sup>2</sup> Jordan National Agenda (2006)

services to local SMEs covering the whole spectrum of project development cycle. Particular attention will be given to businesses that are owned or managed by women.

### **Improved Government capacity in the design and implementation of consultative, evidence-based, gender-sensitive poverty alleviation policies and plans**

The second dimension of this outcome is related to the strengthening of Government capacities for the development, adoption and monitoring of pro-poor policies. The design of plans and budgets with a pro-poor, participatory and gender-sensitive perspective and ensuring their actual implementation will have vital implications on poverty reduction and service delivery. The National Poverty Strategy prepared in 2002 by the Ministry of Social Development with USAID support needs to be reshaped in light of socio-economic changes and the results of recent surveys. In conformity with the National Agenda objectives, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the UN system will assist in revising the national poverty alleviation strategies and in enhancing analytical and implementation capacities. The preparation by the UN system of profiles for the poorest and food insecure districts will represent an essential tool towards higher efficiency and effectiveness of poverty reduction and food security activities. The UN will also provide cutting edge policy advice on the impact of the various economic, fiscal and social policies so that they are more pro-poor and gender-sensitive. The formulation of these policies in an integrated manner will ensure they are not detrimental to the national safety net aims. At the local level, MDG reports for the Zarqa Governorate and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone (ASEZA) will lay the foundations for pro-poor budgeting. Initiatives will also be designed to address the socio-economic needs of the Badia region.

In terms of policy dialogue and advocacy, the National Human Development Report (NHDR) will continue to be used to elicit the views of state and non-state stakeholders on major development challenges confronting the country and to provide policy-level recommendations. In this context, the UN system will build upon the analysis provided by the Arab Human Development Reports to foster dialogue on key human development deficits and issues. Moreover, the capacities of the Higher Media Council, the Higher Population Council, the National Alliance Against Hunger and other partners will be strengthened for more vigorous advocacy for pro-poor policies and programmes. The UN System will also spearhead the initiation and support of both a National Network on Food Security & Rural Development and a National Food Security Theme Group to foster efforts at all levels towards the attainment of MDG1.

It is clear that small and medium scale enterprises can be an effective engine for job creation and poverty alleviation, particularly in rural areas where the needs are enormous. However, for newly created enterprises (in the agro-industry sector in particular) to be viable, they will need to be supported and protected in their early growth stages of business launch and development. The UN will assist the SME Department of the Ministry of Industry in formulating a sound gender-sensitive SME policy and build its capacities to promote, orient and guide SME development. Where feasible, other public and private sector institutions will be solicited to contribute to this venture.

### **Improved quality of and access to equitable child and reproductive health information and services with a focus on maternal health, healthy lifestyles promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention**

In the health sector, Jordan has a fairly advanced and diversified infrastructure and very satisfactory health indicators. In fact, the country is on track to achieve most of the health-related MDG (4) targets.

Nevertheless, neonatal mortality accounts for almost two thirds of the infant mortality rate (IMR) in Jordan. The reduction of under 5 mortality and hence the achievement of the relevant MDG goal and targets will require further policy-related advocacy and the strengthening of existing professional capacities.

The adoption of the Standards for Maternal and Neonatal Care (covering health and survival of women and their newborn babies during pregnancy, childbirth and the postnatal period) which form part of the Integrated Management of Pregnancy and Childbirth Care (IMPAC) Package constitutes a top priority for the Ministry of Health for the coming UNDAF cycle. Other aspects of child health relate to breastfeeding rates and other related child care indicators which are far below recommended norms. In order to sustain the gains made in infant mortality rates, and under-five mortality rates (U5MR) and morbidity, proper child care practices will be promoted at the home and in the health facilities.

Integrated Management of Childhood Illnesses (IMCI) aims to reduce death, illness and disability, and to promote improved growth and development among children under 5 years of age. It covers both preventive and curative aspects to be implemented by families and communities as well as by health facilities.

Challenges remain particularly with regard to universal access to quality reproductive health and postnatal care and reduction in maternal mortality. These problems are attributed, to a large extent, to “inadequate awareness of some societal segments of the importance and benefits of comprehensive reproductive health care including post-natal care”.<sup>3</sup> It is therefore imperative that closer attention be paid to the coordination, implementation and monitoring of reproductive health, and population related strategies and plans, particularly the National Population Strategy and the Reproductive Health Action Plan.

Given that USAID has a substantial health and reproductive health programme focusing on building up of capacities of the health system, the UN will concentrate on raising awareness and demand for quality reproductive health (post-natal care and family planning) among the young married couples (15-19) and (20-24) who have the highest unmet needs for family planning and reproductive health care. Awareness raising, information campaigns and counselling services will include women in the menopausal period.

As regards to adolescent reproductive health, the UN will support greater access of young people to integrated health services, particularly at the community level and in selected public health centres, universities, youth centres, schools and other health outreach centres.

Notwithstanding the fact that the prevalence of HIV/AIDS cases remain low in Jordan (422 reported cases as of December 2005), the Government pays close attention to the issue within the framework of a large programme of education geared towards addressing problems pertaining to healthy lifestyles and drug abuse.

In addressing this issue, the UN system will primarily work at the health service delivery level, targeting service providers, parents and other stakeholders in contact with adolescents and young people. It will also directly provide young people with gender and culturally-sensitive information, skills on healthy behaviour, reproductive health (RH), sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS. Specific strategies will also include peer to peer mentoring, sports, theatre-based education and inter-generational dialogue involving parents. The Higher Council for Youth will facilitate access of young people to safe spaces outside school settings where they have the opportunity to develop, socialize and acquire education on issues related to their age group.

Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Health for HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care, including support for monitoring and evaluation. This will include inter-alia adequate pre-test and pre-intervention counselling, infant feeding counselling, and contraceptive advice. In the same way, the Ministry of Education will be supported to perform HIV/AIDS prevention campaigns as well as smoking prevention activities among students.

The UN theme Group on HIV/AIDS will be the main vehicle in guiding activities in this area. Several UN agencies will provide technical and advisory support for the implementation of the National AIDS strategy, increase awareness among young people and women, and protect the rights of the most vulnerable.

Detection rates of child abuse and gender-based violence (GBV) at the level of hospitals and health service delivery points are much lower than international norms. The UN will work on bolstering an enabling environment for the adoption of a comprehensive system for the detection and diagnosis of child abuse, the identification of vulnerable groups, prevention, detection, counselling, family support and training, as well as referral of cases of GBV and violence against children. The enhancement of the capacities of health workers at all levels (in detection, data collection and reporting) will be key to the success of this programme.

### **Quality of pre-school, primary and secondary education improved and access to pre-primary, non-formal education increased**

Recognizing the need to further improve the basic educational process, and effectively meet emerging needs, the Government has embarked on developing standards and benchmarks to promote early childhood education programmes. The multi-donor funded Education Reform for Knowledge Economy (ERfKE) covers, amongst other things, the promotion of learning readiness through early childhood education focusing on the first three years of life. The main focus of UN interventions will be on building capacity at all levels, including education policy, planning, management, teachers training, statistics, monitoring and evaluation and school feeding management.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) and partner NGOs will be supported to adopt learning standards which will contribute to higher quality of pre-school teaching materials. As homes provide the best environment for early development, MoE,

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<sup>3</sup> Jordan CCA (2006)



MoH, MoSD and NGOs will be supported through better parenting projects to educate parents about the physical and emotional needs of young children. Policies and strategies pertaining to literacy and non formal education (NFE) will continue to be given priority.

On another level, and to ensure that all students have access to learning life skills at schools, the Department of Curricula will be assisted to improve the quality of education by integrating life skills-based education into the Jordanian curricula through the development of resources to support the process and the training of teachers on the most appropriate gender-sensitive classroom approaches, principles and techniques. Support will also be extended for the development of strategies and programmes to improve health and nutrition through schools via the introduction of school health curricula, upgrading of school-feeding and the establishment of regional networks for the development of health-promoting schools.

### **Quality and relevance of higher education enhanced**

Unemployment which stands at 14.2%<sup>4</sup> is highest amongst women and youth. The lack of opportunities is due to a manifest disconnect between the outputs of the education sector and the labour market needs. The Government and the UN system share the urgency about the need to enhance the relevance of higher education and vocational training through strengthened curricula content and quality, and constant interaction between universities and the private sector. The Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (MoHESR) will be supported in setting up appropriate regulations for establishing career counselling and employment support centres at universities (public & private) and to conduct, in coordination with universities, specific research studies to address gaps between the academic outputs and the labour market needs. Assistance will also be extended to MoHESR to improve the quality of higher education by strengthening the mechanisms for accreditation and quality assurance.

It is also imperative to improve the quality and usefulness of scientific research in addressing national development challenges and the Millennium Development Goals. For science & technology to make a more tangible contribution to development, the potential of universities and scientific research institutions will be harnessed through a review of existing policies.

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<sup>4</sup> National Agenda (2006)

**2 Good governance mechanisms and practices established towards poverty reduction, protection of human rights and gender equality in accordance with the Millennium Declaration**

2.1 Strengthened national capacities to protect, promote, monitor and report on human rights

2.1.1 Strategies, plans and legislative change promoted for the protection, promotion, monitoring and reporting on human rights

2.1.2 Women representatives in municipal councils and local communities' awareness and knowledge of human rights issues increased including mechanisms to articulate and claim their rights

2.1.3 Strategic disaggregated & gender sensitive info systems (on women, children, youth, vulnerable groups, environment) collected, analyzed, and disseminated

2.1.4 Strengthened capacities for monitoring progress towards the National Agenda and the MDGs aligned with CRC, CEDAW and other human rights obligations

2.2 Strengthened institutions, systems and processes to promote, coordinate and implement pro-poor gender sensitive national development objectives based on good governance principles

2.2.1 Uniform and transparent systems for accounting, procurement and property tax collection systems set up and operational

2.2.2 National decentralization & "Regionalization framework" reformulated and related implementation action plans prepared

2.2.3 Capacity of the Ministry of Public Sector Development enhanced to improve service delivery at pilot line ministries

2.2.4 Institutional capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission built up

2.2.5 Media's accountability, ethics, transparency, gender sensitivity and professional standards improved

2.3 Enhanced capacity of Government and CSOs to prevent, respond to and mitigate natural and man-made disasters

2.3.1 Natural and man-made disasters management plans with a focus on plans for the municipalities of Amman, Zarqa and Aqaba put in place

2.3.2 Harmonized UN system disaster preparedness plan and coordination structure in place, including capacity building of national staff and UN partners

## B. Good governance

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### **Strengthening national capacities to protect, promote, monitor and report on human rights**

Jordan has embraced and ratified most of the international human rights conventions and instruments thereby laying the ground for the fulfilment of human rights. However the country still needs technical support to shift towards concrete action at the national level and meet its reporting requirements. Although the Constitution, the National Agenda and other political, economic and social frameworks promote gender inclusiveness and social protection, the fulfilment of these rights has been hindered by several factors including the lack of knowledge of rights and responsibilities, non-ratification by parliament of some HR conventions such as CEDAW, social prejudices, limited participation in decision-making and weak legal empowerment of vulnerable groups, particularly women.

The UN system will continue advocating for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the full ratification of CEDAW, and the removal of the reservation towards some of its provisions, particularly laws related to lenient sentencing of honour crimes.

The National Agenda emphasizes the importance of performance measurement to guarantee that programmes are actually making a difference in the lives of the poor, youth, and women. In supporting the monitoring and evaluation of the MDGs, the UN system will strategically position itself to advocate for policy and institutional change. Under the UNDAF, efforts will be sustained to ensure that the MDGs targets are incorporated and gender is mainstreamed within the various national socio-economic action plans. This is best foreseen through supporting the M&E function of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation by strengthening the monitoring of these targets and providing feedback to the national planning process.

Virtually all UN system agencies provide support, in one form or another, to data collection, analysis and dissemination. Thus, it is in this area that lies the highest potential for joint UN programming. The availability of quality and reliable data at the national and sub-national levels on vulnerable groups, including children and women, will promote transparency, improve priority and benchmark setting, and facilitate targeting and monitoring of social programmes (including human rights and gender equality). The UN system will build upon the strong partnership relations with the Department of Statistics (DOS) to refine the tools available and introduce state-of-the-art technology in order to achieve a deeper level of data desegregation and analysis of data to support decision/policy making, targeting and monitoring of progress towards the MDGs and the National Agenda. The UN system, through the M&E Working Group, will continue supporting the adoption and use of DevInfo as a decision support tool. Most important is the work that will be carried out to strengthen linkages between various data producers through a comprehensive strategy on statistics that will set appropriate schedules and priorities for surveys to ensure that investments made in this area effectively support strategic decision-making.

To help deliver on this important outcome, the institutional capacities of the National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) and the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) will be upgraded to enable it to play its key role in monitoring the human rights situation, particularly with regard to those who are most vulnerable: women, children, the food insecure, people with disabilities and refugees, and advocating for policy and legislative change. At the local level, NGOs will be called upon to contribute to awareness raising and training.

### **Strengthened institutions, systems and processes to promote, coordinate and implement pro-poor, gender-sensitive national development objectives based on good governance principles**

The effectiveness, efficiency, transparency and accountability of public sector institutions lie at the heart of good governance. The results of the reforms undertaken in the past decade to modernize the public sector were mixed. While they succeeded in establishing strong institutions in some sectors, bringing about tangible results in the performance of public administration, particularly in service delivery, and in closing the communication gap between people and the public administration, inefficiencies remain particularly at the local level. Furthermore, there are widespread perceptions that corruption, favouritism, and bureaucracy prevail and thus hamper access to equal opportunities. The Government is determined to pursue its efforts to establish a more transparent and efficient system of governance that serves all citizens in an equitable manner.

Within the framework of the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS) and the National e-Government Initiative, the UN system, through the technical departments of the Ministry of Finance (Accounting, Supply,

and Tender), will help develop new e-procurement and e-accounting systems which represent a positive step towards public sector efficiency, accountability and transparency. Interventions are also planned for setting up a computerized property tax collection system in all municipalities to be managed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs.

The improved delivery of services in education, health, water, sanitation and housing is key to achieving poverty reduction targets. Decentralization, when carried out in an organized manner, has the potential of making a powerful contribution to the elimination of disparities and the improvement of people's living standards, especially the poor and most vulnerable. The Government has repeatedly reiterated its commitment to the gradual devolution of larger responsibilities to municipalities and concrete steps have already been taken in this direction. However, decentralization to sub-national entities has not been commensurate with needs and there are strong differences across local governance bodies in terms of their capacity to fulfil new responsibilities. In this context, the UN system will assist in translating the report of the Royal Commission on Regionalization into feasible options and priorities and the formulation of a plan of action for a gradual move to decentralization.

As part of the Government's drive to push forward the administrative reform process, the recently created Ministry of Public Sector Reform has been entrusted with the challenging mission of giving more impetus to the public sector reform initiative by simplifying systems and procedures, and promoting performance measurement and accountability. Building upon the ongoing Service Delivery Improvement System (SDIS) project, the UN will continue building up the capacities of the Public Sector Reform Ministry to provide technical advice to improve service delivery by key entities and steer the reform process. This programme will be closely coordinated with other donors' activities, particularly those of the World Bank, EU and USAID.

The Government of Jordan has recently passed a law for the establishment of an Anti-Corruption Commission to which the UN will provide technical assistance to enable it to fulfil its mission of curbing the spread of corruption.

In the field of public information and communication, media institutions will be targeted to strengthen their role as advocates for transparent and accountable institutions. They will be also assisted to ensure compliance with ethical standards and to achieve higher levels of professionalism.

### **Enhanced capacity of the Government and CSOs to prevent, respond to and mitigate natural and man-made disasters**

Jordan is prone to earthquakes, drought and floods as well as to man-made disaster. The UN system will support the development of a risk reduction capacity building programme for Jordan. More specifically, it aims at establishing an integrated disaster risk management process, which will equip densely populated cities of Amman, Zarqa and Aqaba and ASEZA with Disaster Risk Management Master Plans (DRMMPs) that are anchored in a sound institutional framework and based on the risk profile of the cities. The DRMMP will ultimately provide a framework for disaster risk reduction, which can be mainstreamed into the urban development planning process of the cities concerned. The National drought mitigation efforts will also be enhanced by the UN system.

The UN Country Team (UNCT) will liaise with the United Nations Disaster Management Team (UNDMT) in order to put in place suitable coordination mechanisms that would be promptly activated in case of emergency for the mobilization of assistance and resources. These coordination mechanisms will be closely linked to the national disaster coordination authority in order to ensure coherence and maximum impact.

### 3 Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

3.1 National institutional and community capacities strengthened for more sustainable management of water resources

3.1.1 Strengthened institutional capacities for integrated water resource management and water safety

3.2 Environmental policies aligned to global conventions & national implementation capacities enhanced

3.2.1 Policy-relevant capacities for the implementation of the Global Environmental Conventions are developed

3.2.2 Climate change adaptation streamlined in national action plans in ways that protect the vulnerable groups

3.2.3 The protection and sustainable use of agricultural resources and biological diversity included in relevant national and sectoral plans particularly for major hot spots

3.2.4 Strengthened management capacities for the protection of cultural and natural heritage

3.2.5 Policy options for higher energy efficiency introduced

3.3 Enhanced capacities for safer management of hazardous waste

3.3.1 National plan on safe management of hazardous healthcare waste developed and stakeholders capacities enhanced

3.3.2 Enhanced national capacity to implement the National Plan related to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in accordance with the Stockholm Convention

3.4 Environmentally-sustainable industrial and transport policies, standards & processes introduced

3.4.1 Institutional and technical capacity strengthened for cleaner production

## C. Healthy and sustainable environment

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The alleviation of poverty and the improvement of people's livelihoods depend to a large extent on the sustainable use and management of natural resources and the preservation of a clean and healthy environment. Population growth, low rainfall, increased economic activities, inappropriate management and practices and pollution could cause an additional stress on the modest natural resources (water and land in particular) and the fragile natural environment in Jordan. The issues in this area call for an integrated approach in resource management. UN system assistance will be provided to foster a more conducive policy environment for progress towards the MDG 7 goal and targets to which the Government is strongly committed.

### **National institutional and community capacities strengthened for more sustainable management of water resources**

The water challenge in Jordan stands as a major threat confronting human development and poverty alleviation. The 2006 Global Human Development Report classified Jordan as one of the ten most water scarce countries in the world. Notwithstanding the fact that 97 % of the population has access to an improved water source, per capita water availability is one of lowest in the world, (153 m<sup>3</sup> per per year compared to an average of 1,200 m<sup>3</sup> per capita for the whole of the Middle East – FAO 2006)<sup>5</sup> and serious shortfalls remain in the distribution system and the quality of water. For this reason, the enhancement of water resource management is featured as a high priority in the National Agenda.

The United Nations system will combine its efforts with those of other international partners to support the development and implementation of integrated water resource approaches. A national vision has already been drafted and put into practice through regional demonstration interventions. During the UNDAF period, and in close collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MoWI), support will include the finalization of the vision and related implementation plans, as well as the building up of required operational and managerial capacities in integrated water resource management including waste water reuse. Another key result will be the design of an integrated plan for the Zarqa Basin where ground water abstraction, the resulting salt intrusion and water contamination levels (from industrial and agricultural pollutants), have often reached unsustainable levels. The UN efforts will also focus on managing water resources within the framework of the UN World Water Assessment Programme (UNWWAP), by developing capacity for improved groundwater management and increased sharing of experiences in water crisis management.

The UN system's efforts will also be directed towards the adoption by farmers and households of suitable water harvesting/demand management techniques particularly in most water scarce regions. In this context, partnerships will be strengthened and expanded with the national and international NGOs and local community organizations that have relevant experience and strong presence in the target areas to promote gender-sensitive programmes aimed at female and male farmers & household members.

Similarly, water quality issues will be addressed through the strengthening of regulatory capacities for surveillance and risk characterization, assessment and management. Water safety plans will help control health hazards associated with the water supply chain, ensure drinking water quality & secure a healthier life for the population.

### **Environmental policies aligned to global conventions & national implementation capacities enhanced**

Population growth, rapid urbanization, inappropriate technologies, insufficient managerial capacities, and non-enforcement of legislation are, to a large extent, responsible for the environmental degradation and loss of biodiversity.

The Government of Jordan and the UN system have been successful in leveraging technical assistance in support of sound environmental management. A number of frameworks have been developed such as the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (2003) and the National Strategy and Action Plan to Combat Desertification (2006). The UN supported the government in its efforts to meet international commitments on the environment and pave the way for the mainstreaming of the provisions of international conventions into national policies and strategies. Nevertheless, much remains to be done in terms of translating these provisions/policies into concrete plans and in building up the necessary capacities at national and local levels for their effective implementation. Hotspots such as the Zarqa Governorate will be given special attention.

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<sup>5</sup> FAO's Information System on Water and Agriculture (AquaStat 2007)

The UN system will assist in establishing a database for monitoring health issues associated with climate change, assessing potential health impacts, and providing technical support for adaptation measures. It will also contribute towards prioritizing and designing specific initiatives to assist identified vulnerable groups to adapt to climate change.

The mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation issues within Jordan's development plans and the strengthening of existing national mechanisms to promote biodiversity will be a priority. Special attention will be given to awareness raising with regard to biosphere reserves in Jordan and world heritage sites. The empowerment of local communities around these sites and reserves will serve as a vehicle to conserve the biodiversity assets and promote sustainable tourism.

Jordan's energy policy is guided by the imperatives to rationalize the use of conventional energy without affecting production capacities or negatively impacting the environment.

The introduction of energy appliance standards and labelling is one of many strategies foreseen to reduce demand and mitigate the emission of harmful greenhouse gases and other pollutants. UN support will include surveys, research and assessments to facilitate the identification of which products and technologies offer the best opportunities for energy efficiency. The design, adoption and enforcement of appropriate standards and labelling programme will be accompanied by awareness raising targeting policy makers, manufacturers and consumers as well as training and capacity building. These activities will be implemented within the framework of the National Clean Production Programme launched in 2002.

### **Enhanced capacities for safer management of hazardous waste**

The process of urbanization and industrialization without due regard to environmental management has led to the degradation of environmental quality, particularly in densely populated areas. The management of wastes in a manner that protects people's health and the environment thus stands as a major challenge. It requires sound and integrated approaches ranging from the reduction in the production of waste, treatment, recycling to safe disposal of medical waste. In supporting the Government's activities, the UN system will place special emphasis on strategic planning for healthcare waste management, and sensitization to reduce the potential health hazards associated with healthcare waste. A national guidance manual for sound management of health-care waste will be developed and disseminated. Efforts will be devoted to push forward the implementation of the national plan, policies and legislation on health-care waste; and promote the principles of environmentally sound management of health-care waste as set out in the Basel Convention.

The UN system will contribute to the implementation of the 2006 National Implementation Plan on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) and raise awareness of both policy/ decision makers and users.

### **Environmentally- sustainable industrial and transport policies, standards and processes introduced**

As regards to the transport sector, the UNDAF will be used to support the promotion, development and adoption of policies for the use of low-emission, low consumption public transport modes that realize efficiency gains, reduce congestion and pollution that adversely affects people's health. As a priority, a policy framework will be designed for the Greater Amman Municipality where over 40% of population resides.

## 4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

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The success of the Jordan UNDAF will depend upon systematic monitoring and evaluation of progress towards the achievement of the results therein. In addition to the indicators drawn from the Jordan MDG report, other indicators have been identified to guide the M & E process. These will be further refined as more data becomes available and regularly monitored through the expanded use of the DevInfo software which is currently housed in the Jordanian Department of Statistics. Efforts will also be exerted to identify baselines where they are missing through collective UN support to surveys in the first year of the UNDAF.

In this context the Monitoring and Evaluation Working Group (with representatives from the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, government and non-governmental agencies and UN agencies) will play an instrumental role in ensuring systematic follow up and feedback on the UNDAF. The formal M & E process (see Monitoring and Evaluation Schedule in annex III) will consist of:

- Annual outcome reviews;
- The mid-term UNDAF review, and
- A Final evaluation which will measure overall impact of the UNDAF.

The annual reviews will be conducted with participation from key stakeholders from the government and non-governmental partners, and other duty bearers and rights holders.

The Mid-term review of the UNDAF will be conducted in 2010 half way in its life cycle and adjustments will be made according to developments as needed.

The M&E system will also make use of routine surveys conducted by the Jordanian Department of Statistics and other agencies, special focus will be made on the use of the disaggregated data that will be provided by the DHS 2007 and DHS 2012 which will provide many baseline and end-line indicators.

In addition to monitoring and evaluation of the UNDAF, the Monitoring and Evaluation Group will also be responsible for planning and implementing joint programmes aimed at strengthening the M&E systems within the government and coordinating the M&E capacity building aspects of the UNDAF including building national capacities in results-based monitoring and evaluation, DevInfo training and analysis.



## 5. ESTIMATED RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS

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Preliminary estimates are that \$45.9 million will be needed to fund the programmes foreseen and deliver the results envisaged in this UNDAF. These include core resources emanating from agencies' budgets (\$13.7 million or 29.8%) as well as resources that will need to be mobilized from partners (\$32.2 million or 70.2%).

It is worth noting that the above figures are only indicative as a number of agencies have just initiated the preparation process of their own programmes. Others, because of their budget cycles, do not have the means to pledge precise amounts at this stage. More important, the resource commitments will only be made in country programmes and project documents in accordance with each agency's procedures and approval mechanisms.

Donor and Government resources play an essential role as a complement to UN core funding. Vigorous resource mobilization is envisaged to help achieve funding levels that are adequate for achieving the results expected.

A number of UN agencies that have regional offices in Jordan or target specific population groups provide substantial contributions that are difficult to measure in financial terms as they mostly consist of policy advice and technical expertise.

Other agencies focus their programmes on specific population groups (Palestine refugees in UNRWA camps and Iraqi refugees benefiting from UNHCR assistance). Their contributions are not included in the results matrix.

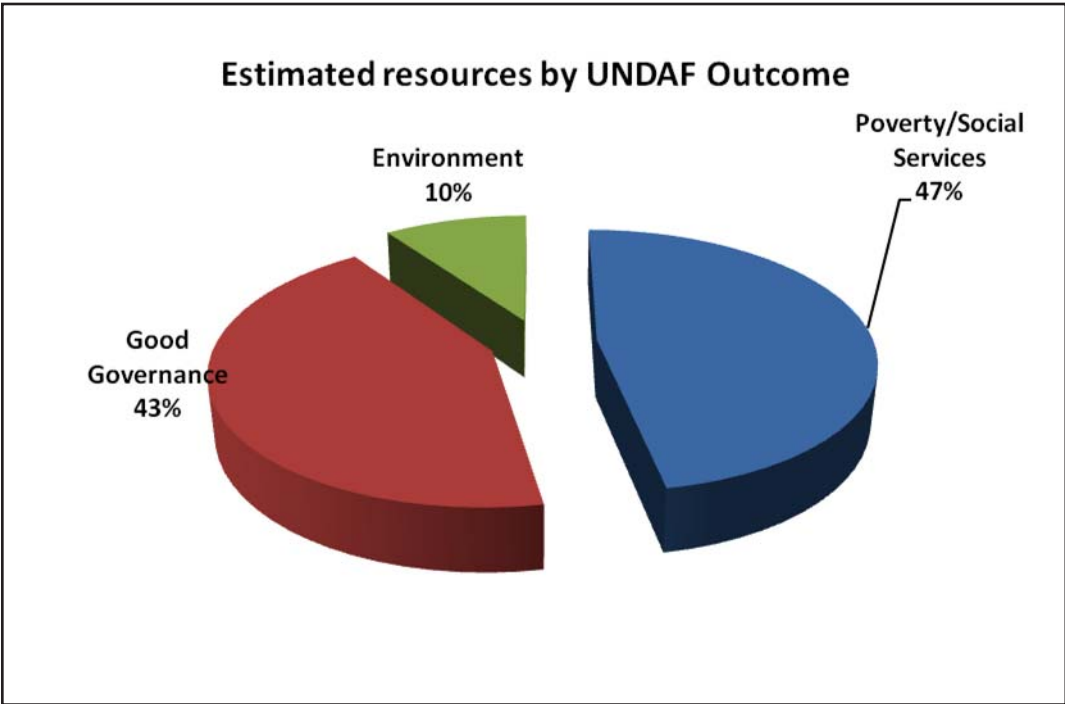
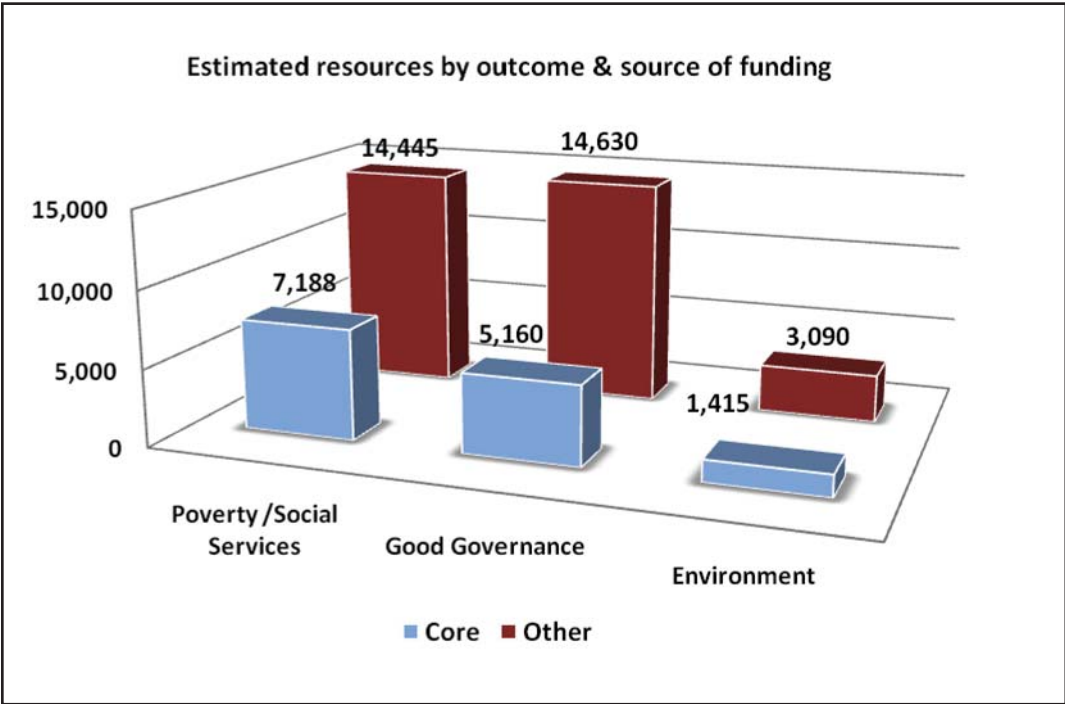
For instance, it is estimated that UNHCR will devote \$10 million per year to activities that are of direct relevance to outcomes 1 and 2 of the present UNDAF. These activities are structured around three major areas: (i) Capacity building to government agencies, CSOs, target population on international conventions related to rights for displaced persons, tolerance building, etc., (ii) Assistance to Iraqis in Jordan for access to basic health services to include preventative care and immunization and family health (focus on women, children and elderly; and (iii) Provision of education to Iraqi children in Jordan through support to formal (state) education and non-formal (community) education, with a focus on primary education.

Guided by the mandate provided by the General Assembly, UNRWA supports the human development of 1.84 million registered Palestine refugees in Jordan by directly providing the neediest among them with education, health, relief, microfinance and infrastructure services. The vast majority of the Palestine refugees are also citizens of Jordan, and therefore UNRWA aspires for the quality of its services to be at least as good as those provided by the public service ministries. UNRWA's biennium budget for 2008-2009 will be submitted to the General Assembly during 2007. The core budget requirements for UNRWA operations in Jordan will be about \$100 million annually for the period covered by this UNDAF. These funds are needed to maintain quality primary educational services to more than 127,000 students in 177 schools, 1,500 students in 3 vocational and teacher-training institutes; primary health services in 24 health centres with more than 2.3 million patient visits annually, relief services to almost 50,000 of the poorest refugees; and support to three micro-finance branch offices and to 38 community-based associations for women and refugees with special needs.

Similarly, IFAD intends to allocate a sizeable amount of funding in support of UNDAF outcomes and outputs. However, the precise allocations and their distribution will only be determined after negotiation and approval of projects.

## Total Estimated Resource Requirements by Outcome

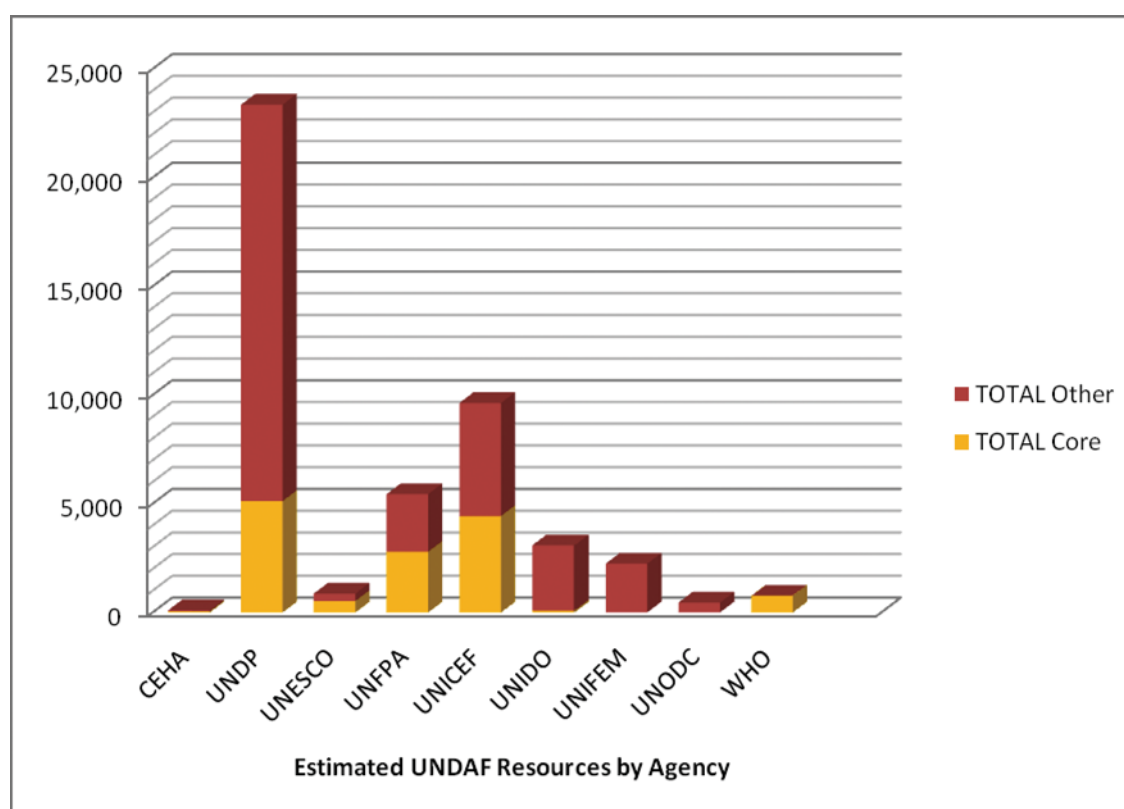
UNDAF and CP Outcomes	Resource Mobilization Targets (in US\$ 000s)	
	Core	Other
<b>Outcome 1: Quality of &amp; equitable access to social services &amp; income generating opportunities are enhanced with focus on poor and vulnerable communities</b>		
CP outcome 1	1,191	4,230
CP outcome 2	1,960	3,220
CP outcome 3	3,122	4,070
CP outcome 4	540	2,400
CP outcome 5	375	525
Sub-total for outcome 1	7,188	14,445
<b>Outcome 2: Good governance mechanisms &amp; practices established towards reduction poverty reduction, protection of human rights and gender equality in accordance with the Millennium Declaration</b>		
CP outcome 1	3,130	2,850
CP outcome 2	1,930	11,230
CP outcome 3	100	550
Sub-total for outcome 2	5,160	14,630
<b>Outcome 3: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment</b>		
CP outcome 1	220	150
CP outcome 2	590	1,390
CP outcome 3	95	150
CP outcome 4	510	1,400
Sub-total for outcome 3	1,415	3,090
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>13,763</b>	<b>32,165</b>



## ESTIMATED UNDAF RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

in \$ 000s

							TOTAL	
	Outcome 1		Outcome 2		Outcome 3		Core	Other
	Core	Other	Core	Other	Core	Other		
<b>CEHA</b>	0	0	0	0	50	50	50	50
<b>UNDP</b>	1,570	2,785	2,450	12,950	1,100	2,500	5,120	18,235
<b>UNESCO</b>	325	260	60	40	140	40	525	340
<b>UNFPA</b>	1,640	1,700	1,150	950	0	0	2,790	2,650
<b>UNICEF</b>	3,108	5,000	1,325	200	0	0	4,433	5,200
<b>UNIDO</b>	70	2,500	0	0	10	500	80	3,000
<b>UNIFEM</b>	0	2,200	0	40	0	0	0	2,240
<b>UNODC</b>	0	0	0	450	0	0	0	450
<b>WHO</b>	475	0	175	0	115	0	765	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	7,188	14,445	5,160	14,630	1,415	3,090	13,763	32,165



# **ANNEXES**

## ANNEX 1: UNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

### 1. Poverty Reduction and Social Services

National Priority or Goal:  
To substantially reduce poverty and improve social services

MDG Goal/Theme:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

**UNDAF Outcome: Quality of and equitable access to social services and income generating opportunities are enhanced with focus on poor and vulnerable groups**

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
<b>1.1 Increased community (esp. women and youth) productivity, empowerment and participation in local development initiatives</b>	<b>1.1.1</b> Community structures, NGOs and particularly women and youth in selected communities provided with the knowledge & skills on the planning, implementation and monitoring of local development activities ( <b>UNICEF, UNESCO, WHO, UNHABITAT, UNIFEM, UNFPA, IFAD, UNRWA, UNHCR, WFP</b> )	<p>In full consultation with the Jordanian National Commission for Women and the Higher Youth Council, the Ministries of Planning &amp; International Cooperation and of Municipal Affairs will provide leadership and support at the local level.</p> <p>National and International NGOs, will, in most cases, lead the advocacy and social mobilization efforts</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture, Municipalities, National and International NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNESCO:</b> Core: \$ 50,000</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Core : \$130,000 Other: \$100,000</p> <p><b>UNIFEM:</b> Other: \$ 300,000</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Core: \$ 631,000 Other \$ 700,000</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Core: \$ 120,000</p>
	<b>1.1.2</b> Increased employment skills and work opportunities for women, youth, food in-secure farmers, and persons with disabilities in under-served areas ( <b>UNIDO, UNDP, UNIFEM, UNRWA, UNESCO, IFAD, WFP</b> )	<p>The Ministry of Education and Social Development will help identify target schools and implementation mechanisms</p> <p>NGOs and CSOs will conduct awareness raising programmes</p> <p>The Ministry of Industry &amp; Trade will assume overall coordination.</p> <p>The Jordanian Authority for Private Sector Development (JAEID) and the Advisory Committee for Agro-Industries will provide technical inputs and contribute to the design and</p>	<p><b>UNIFEM:</b> Other: \$ 500,000</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 1600,000</p> <p><b>UNIDO:</b> Core: \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 2.0 million</p> <p><b>UNESCO:</b> Core: \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 30,000</p> <p>IFAD: TBD</p>

	<p>adoption of the capacity building packages MoPIC, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities will lead &amp; coordinate programmes</p> <p>Cooperative &amp; business associations will help in mobilizing private sector institutions</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture Local Communities</p>
<p><b>1.2 Improved Government capacity in the design and implementation of consultative, evidence-based gender-sensitive poverty alleviation policies &amp; plans</b></p>	<p>1.2.1 Strengthened national capacities in formulating, coordinating, and monitoring gender-sensitive population, poverty alleviation, food security policies, and related strategies and plans (<b>UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP</b>)</p> <p>UNDP: Core: \$ 113,000 Other: \$ 1,250,000 UNICEF: Core: \$ 160,000 UNFPA: Core: \$ 300,000 Other: \$ 250,000 WHO: Core: \$ 40,000</p> <p>National Aid Fund</p>
<p>1.2.2 Increased national capacity in the operationalisation of participatory (women and youth), pro-poor and gender sensitive policies/ plans especially in Zarqa, Aqaba and the Badia region. (<b>UNDP, UNIFEM, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNESCO</b>)</p>	<p>The Ministries of Planning &amp; International Cooperation, Finance, Municipal Affairs, Trade and Industry, Social Development, MOST National Liaison Committee, University of Jordan.</p> <p>ASEZA, Governorate of Zarqa Badia Fund</p> <p>UNFPA: Core: \$ 110,000 Other: \$ 150,000 UNDP: Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 1,250,000 UNIFEM: Other: \$ 100,000 UNIFEM: Other: \$ 100,000 UNESCO: Core: \$30,000</p>
<p>1.2.3 Upgraded institutional and organizational capacity of the Ministry of Industry to promote SMEs growth (<b>UNIDO, UNDP</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry and Trade will provide institutional and human resources support for the identification of capacity gaps, priority setting, implementation of experts recommendations and evaluation</p> <p>UNIDO: Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 500,000 UNDP: Core: \$ 50,000</p>
<p>1.2.4 Capacities of media institutions increased in gender-sensitive advocacy for poverty reduction, population policies &amp; social development (<b>UNESCO, UNICEF</b>)</p>	<p>Higher Media Council, Higher Population Council, and leading national media</p> <p>UNESCO: Core: \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 20,000 UNICEF: Core: \$ 20,000</p>

<p><b>1.3 Improved quality and access to equitable child and reproductive health information and services with a focus on maternal health, healthy lifestyles promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention</b></p>	<p>1.3.1 Increased awareness of and demand for and access to quality health services with focus on post-natal and family planning services among vulnerable groups (<b>UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNRWA, UNHCR</b>)</p> <p>1.3.2 Strengthened national capacity to implement and monitor the national HIV/AIDS strategy and protect the rights of the most vulnerable groups (<b>UNAIDS, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNRWA, UNFPA, UNIFEM, WHO</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Higher Youth Council National and International NGOs. CSOs, private sector</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$ 300,000 Other: \$ 200,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Other: \$ 100,000</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 25,000</p>
<p>1.3.3 Greater access to integrated health services and gender sensitive information and skills with a focus on child and reproductive health, healthy lifestyles promotion, HIV/AIDS and substance abuse prevention (<b>UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO UNIFEM, UNRWA, UNHCR</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Aids Programme, University of Jordan Higher Youth Council Jordan National Commission for Women</p>	<p><u>UNESCO:</u> Core: \$ 10,000 Other : \$ 20,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$ 100,000</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 40,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 250,000</p>	
<p>1.3.4 Increased access of children &amp; young people in selected communities to improved community and home-based care practices including community based rehabilitation (CBR) (<b>UNICEF, UNHCR</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health, Education, Higher Council for Youth, Jordanian Universities, National Centre for Art and Culture National and international NGOs</p>	<p><u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$ 550,000 Other: \$ 900,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 760,000 Other: \$ 1,350,000</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 100,000</p> <p><u>UNIFEM:</u> Other: \$ 300,000</p>	
<p>1.3.5 Access of children, young people and women to proper diagnostic and referral services for abuse and violence (<b>UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Health National Council for Family Affairs Jordanian National Commission for Women National Family Protection Team</p>	<p><u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 250,000 Other: \$ 100,000</p> <p><u>UNFPA:</u> Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 100,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF:</u> Core: \$ 537,000 Other: \$ 1,000,000</p> <p><u>WHO:</u> Core \$ 50,000</p>	



<p><b>1.4 Quality of pre-school, primary and secondary education improved and access to pre-primary, non-formal education increased</b></p>	<p>1.4.1 Upgraded institutional capacity to deliver quality and gender-sensitive integrated early childhood services for children under six years of age including Better Parenting programmes (<b>UNICEF, UNRWA</b>)</p> <p>1.4.2 Strengthened capacity in advocacy for the development &amp; expansion of non-formal education (NFE) including assessment of literacy programmes (<b>UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNRWA, UNHCR</b>)</p> <p>1.4.3 Increased participation of students and parents in school learning environment and capacity of Curricula Department (MOE) and teachers to develop and implement life-skills based education and nutrition/ health promotion programmes (<b>UNICEF, UNRWA, WHO, WFP</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Education National Council for Family Affairs Ministry of Social Development</p> <p>Ministries of Education and Social Development, Questscope NGO. National and international NGOs</p> <p>Ministry of Education</p>	<p><u>UNICEF</u>: Core: \$ 400,000 Other: \$ 200,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO</u>: Core: \$ 40,000 Other: \$ 150,000 <u>UNIFEM</u>: Other: \$ 500,000</p> <p><u>UNICEF</u>: Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 1,550,000</p>
<p><b>1.5 Quality and relevance of higher education enhanced</b></p>	<p>1.5.1 Strengthened higher education accreditation, quality assurance and employment support services within higher education (<b>UNDP, UNESCO, UNU</b>)</p> <p>1.5.2 Strengthened capacities of MOE and universities for the delivery of pre- and in-service teacher training (<b>UNESCO, UNIFEM, UNRWA, WHO</b>)</p> <p>1.5.3 Strengthened institutional capacities for scientific research and science and technology review (<b>UNESCO, IAEA</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Higher Education &amp; Scientific Research Higher Council for Science and Technology, Public &amp; private universities</p> <p>Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research, NCHRD</p> <p>Higher Council for Science &amp; Technology Research, Ministry of Higher Education and SR, Yarmouk University, Al Balqa Applied University</p>	<p><u>UNDP</u>: Core: \$ 60,000 Other: \$ 40,000 <u>UNESCO</u>: Core: \$ 20,000 <u>WHO</u>: Core: \$ 50,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO</u>: Core: \$20,000 Other: \$ 40,000 <u>UNIFEM</u>: Other: \$ 400,000 <u>WHO</u>: Core: \$ 50,000</p> <p><u>UNESCO</u>: Core: \$ 115,000</p>
<p><b><u>Coordination mechanisms:</u></b></p> <p>Coordination at the national level will be provided by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)</p> <p>The Donor Lender/Coordination Groups (chaired on a rotational basis) includes all multi-bilateral donor/lender organizations. It constitutes an effective forum for policy dialogue and exchange for information as well as for resource mobilization. More specifically, the subgroups on education, Social development as well as the related technical committees will be called upon to seek collaboration opportunities.</p> <p>At the technical level, the UN Thematic Group on Poverty and Social Development will be used as a tool to foster the day to day implementation and follow up of the UNDAF.</p> <p>As regards HIV/AIDS: UNAIDS, under the leadership of the RC will provide overall policy direction, tools and guidelines for the implementation of the CP outcome related to HIV/AIDS.</p> <p>The UN M&amp;E Group will continue liaising with the M&amp;E Dept of MoPIC and DOS for the identification of baselines, setting up of indicators and ensuring systematic monitoring of progress.</p> <p><u>Programme modalities:</u></p> <p>For all outputs, the UNCT will actively explore opportunities for joint programming as a means of enhancing effectiveness and maximizing impact.</p>			

## 2. Good Governance

### National Priority or Goal:

Political development and inclusion; Justice and legislation, financial services and fiscal reform

### MDG Goal/Theme:

1. Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
8. Developing a global partnership for development

**UNDAF Outcome: Good governance mechanisms and practices established towards poverty reduction, protection of human rights and gender equality in accordance with the Millennium Declaration**

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
2.1 Strengthened national capacities to protect, promote, monitor and report on human rights	2.1.1 Strategies, plans and legislative change promoted for the protection, promotion, monitoring and reporting on human rights ( <b>UNDP, UNICEF, UNODC, FAO, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNIFEM, UNFPA, UNESCO, WHO</b> )	Govt: Ministries of Planning & International Cooperation, Justice, Social Development, Labour, Education, Judiciary, Parliament, PU, NCHR, HMC, JNCW, NCFA, FPD, municipalities	<b>UNODC:</b> other: \$350,000 <b>UNESCO:</b> Core: \$ 10,000 Other: \$ 10,000 <b>UNFPA:</b> Core \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 400,000 <b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 1,250,000 <b>UNICEF:</b> Core: \$ 580,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <b>UNIFEM:</b> Other: \$ 40,000
	2.1.2 Women representatives in municipal councils and local communities' awareness and knowledge of human rights issues increased including mechanisms to articulate and claim their rights ( <b>UNFPA, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNODC</b> )	NCHR to provide overall facilitation framework CSOs/NGOs to carry out civic education Donors will provide financial and technical support  Municipalities & local NGOs  UNRWA will run advocacy programmes in 190 schools under its supervision	<b>UNFPA:</b> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 50,000 <b>UNODC:</b> Other: \$50,000 <b>UNICEF:</b> Core: \$ 400,000
	2.1.3 Strategic disaggregated & gender sensitive info systems (on women, children, youth, vulnerable groups, environment) collected, analyzed, and disseminated ( <b>UNFPA, UNODC, UNICEF, UNHCR, FAO, UNESCO, WHO, WFP, IFAD</b> )	Dept of Statistics (DOS) to provide data/information, technical support & MoE, MoSD, MoJ, MoH, HCX, JNCW Civil Status & Passports Dept Higher Population Council Research Institutions to help with surveys and analyses	<b>UNODC:</b> Other: \$50,000 <b>UNFPA:</b> Core: \$ 600,000 Other: \$ 200,000 <b>UNESCO:</b> Core: \$ 20,000 <b>UNICEF:</b> Core: \$ 150,000 <b>WHO:</b> Core: \$ 75,000 <b>IFAD:</b> TBD

	<p>2.1.4 Strengthened capacities for monitoring progress towards the National Agenda and the MDGs aligned with CRC, CEDAW and other human rights obligations (<b>UNDR, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO</b>)</p>	<p>MoPIC (M&amp;E Department), National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA) Department of Statistics (DOS)</p>	<p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 300,000</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Core: \$ 250,000 Other: \$ 200,000</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Core: \$175,000</p> <p><b>WHO:</b> Core: \$ 100,000</p>
<p><b>2.2 Strengthened institutions, systems and processes to promote, coordinate and implement pro-poor gender sensitive national development objectives based on good governance principles</b></p>	<p>2.2.1 Uniform and transparent systems for accounting, procurement and property tax collection systems set up and operational</p> <p>2.2.2 National decentralization &amp; “Regionalization framework” reformulated and related implementation action plans prepared (<b>UNDP</b>)</p> <p>2.2.3 Capacity of the Ministry of Public Sector Development enhanced to improve service delivery at pilot line ministries (<b>UNDP</b>)</p> <p>2.2.4 Institutional capacity of the Anti-Corruption Commission built up (<b>UNDP</b>)</p> <p>2.2.5 Media’s accountability, ethics, transparency, gender sensitivity and professional standards improved (<b>UNESCO, UNICEF</b>)</p>	<p>Ministry of Finance Ministries of Finance and Municipal Affairs Municipalities</p> <p>MoPIC, Municipalities</p> <p>Ministry of Public Sector Development</p> <p>Anti-Corruption Dept/Commission</p> <p>Higher Media Council, Jordan Information Centre and leading national media.</p>	<p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 200,000 Other: \$ 2000,000</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 500,000</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 750,000</p> <p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 750,000</p> <p><b>UNESCO:</b> Core: \$ 30,000 Other: \$ 30,000</p> <p><b>UNICEF:</b> Core: \$ 20,000</p>

<p><b>2.3 Enhanced capacity of Government and CSOs to prevent, respond to and mitigate natural and man-made disasters</b></p>	<p>2.3.1 Natural and man-made disasters management plans with a focus on plans for the municipalities of Amman, Zarqa and Aqaba put in place (<b>UNDP</b>)</p> <p>2.3.2 Harmonized UN system disaster preparedness plan and coordination structure in place, including capacity building of national staff and UN partners (<b>UN Country Team</b>)</p>	<p>Civil Defence Dept, Greater Amman Municipality, Royal Scientific Society, ASEZA, Zarqa Municipality.</p> <p>Higher Council for Civil Defence Hashemite Charity Organization Crisis Management Group NGOs</p>	<p><b>UNDP:</b> Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 1,100,000</p> <p><b>UNFPA:</b> Core: \$ 50,000 Other: \$ 100,000</p>
<p><b>Coordination mechanisms and programme modalities:</b></p> <p>Coordination at the national level will be provided by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)</p> <p>The Donor/Lender Sub-Group on Governance and Public Sector Reform will be the mechanism through which coordination will be attained. The UN Working Group on Governance which has been involved in both the CCA and UNDAF processes, will continue monitoring implementation and reporting to the RC. The UN M&amp;E Group will continue liaising with the M&amp;E Dept of MoPIC and DOS for the identification of baselines, setting up of indicators and ensuring systematic monitoring of progress.</p> <p><b>Programme modalities:</b></p> <p>The UNCT will actively explore opportunities for joint programming as a means of enhancing effectiveness and maximizing impact. Where feasible joint projects will be initiated.</p>			

### 3. Healthy and Sustainable Environment

National Priority or Goal:  
Infrastructure upgrade (incl. water, energy, transport and environmental sustainability)

MDG Goal/Theme:  
7. Ensure environmental sustainability

UNDAF Outcome: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

Country Programme Outcomes	Country Programme Outputs	Role of Partners	Resource Mobilization Targets
3.1 National institutional and community capacities strengthened for more sustainable management of water resources	3.1.1 Strengthened institutional capacities for integrated water resource management and water safety (CEHA/WHO, UNDP, FAO, IFAD, UNESCO, UNU, UN HABITAT, UNRWA, WFP)	Ministry of Water & Irrigation: provides overall policy direction & support awareness and education programmes Ministry of Environment : exercises quality control function of wastewater Ministry of Health: monitors quality of water, treatment plants and treated effluents International partners: GTZ, France, EU, Italy USAID, JICA, ICARDA	UNESCO: core: \$ 100,000 UNDP: core: \$ 50,000 other \$ 100,000 WHO: Core: \$ 50,000 CEHA/WHO: Core \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 50,000
	3.2 Environmental policies aligned to global conventions & national implementation capacities enhanced	3.2.1 Policy-relevant capacities for the implementation of the Global Environmental Conventions are developed (UNDP)	MoPIC Ministry of Environment  UNDP: Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 500,000
	3.2.2 Climate change adaptation streamlined in national action plans in ways that protect the vulnerable groups (CEHA/WHO, WHO, UNDP)	MoPIC and Ministry of Environment as official and operational focal points for the Convention will assume coordination responsibilities Ministry of Water & Irrigation; Monitors water resources Meteorology Dept: Measures climate parameters Ministry of Health	UNDP: Core: \$ 100,000 Other: \$ 750,000 CEHA/WHO: Core: \$ 25,000 WHO: Core: \$ 25,000
	3.2.3 The protection and sustainable use of agricultural resources and biological diversity included in relevant national and sectoral plans particularly for major hot spots (UNESCO, FAO, UNDP, IFAD, WFP)	Ministry of Environment: follows up on NSCA and implements Biodiversity Action Plan; Agriculture; Planning & International Cooperation, Tourism ASEZA	UNDP: core: \$ 50,000 other: \$ 5,850,000 UNESCO: Core: \$ 20,000 IFAD: TBD
	3.2.4 Strengthened management capacities for the protection of cultural and natural heritage (UNESCO)	MoPIC and Ministries: Environment, Agriculture, Tourism NGOs	UNESCO: Core: \$ 20,000 Other: \$ 40,000
	3.2.5 Policy options for higher energy efficiency introduced (UNDP)	Ministries of Environment and Energy, NERC, GEF, Greater Amman Municipality	UNDP Core: \$ 150,000 Other: \$ 900,000

<p><b>3.3 Enhanced capacities for safer management of hazardous waste</b></p>	<p>3.3.1 National plan on safe management of hazardous healthcare waste developed and stakeholders capacities enhanced (<b>CEHA/WHO, WHO, UNIDO, UNITAR, UNU, UNRWA</b>)</p> <p>3.3.2 Enhanced national capacity to implement the National Plan related to persistent organic pollutants (POPs) in accordance with the Stockholm Convention (<b>CEHA/WHO, FAO, UNDP, UNEP</b>)</p>	<p>Ministries: Environment, Health &amp; Municipal Affairs NGOs</p> <p><u>CEHA/WHO:</u> Core: \$ 5,000 <u>WHO:</u> Core: \$ 40,000 <u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 50,000</p>
<p><b>3.4 Environmentally-sustainable industrial and transport policies, standards &amp; processes introduced</b></p>	<p>3.4.1 Institutional and technical capacity strengthened for cleaner production (<b>UNIDO</b>)</p>	<p><u>UNIDO:</u> Core: \$ 10,000 Other: \$ 500,000</p>
<p><b>Coordination mechanisms:</b></p> <p>At the policy level, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation will provide the overall policy leadership. The technical line ministries (Water and Irrigation, Environment, Agriculture and Energy) will ensure provision of technical support.</p> <p>Donor/Lender Sub-Groups on Water and Environment will be a suitable forum for donor coordination and consultation</p> <p>UN Theme Group on Healthy Environment will continue functioning as follow up and monitoring mechanism. The UN M&amp;E Group will continue liaising with the M&amp;E Dept of MoPIC and DOS for the identification of baselines, setting up of indicators and ensuring systematic monitoring of progress.</p> <p><b>Programme modalities:</b></p> <p>The UNCT will actively explore opportunities for joint programming as a means of enhancing effectiveness and maximizing impact. Where feasible joint projects will be initiated.</p>		

## ANNEX 2 : UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE FRAMEWORK FOR JORDAN (2008-2012)

### MONITORING AND EVALUATION MATRIX

UNDAF Outcome 1: Quality of and equitable access to social services and income generating opportunities are enhanced with focus on the poor and vulnerable groups			
Indicators and Baselines (all indicators disaggregated by sex, age and geographic areas wherever applicable)	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions	
<p><b>Millennium Development Goals indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of families whose per capita income is &lt; \$1 (baseline 4.0% in 2002 MDGR)</li> <li>• Prevalence of underweight under 5 children (baseline 4.4% in 2002 MDGR)</li> <li>• Ratio of girls to boys in primary &amp; secondary education</li> <li>• Maternal mortality rate (41 per 100,000)</li> <li>• Infant Mortality rate (22 per 1,000)</li> <li>• Under five mortality rate (baseline 27 per 1000)</li> <li>• Adolescent fertility rate</li> </ul> <p><b>National Agenda and other national indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty rate (baseline 14.3% in 2006)</li> <li>• Unemployment rate (15% in 2005)</li> <li>• No. of unemployed registered at the unemployment support network</li> <li>• % of women (above age 15) in total labour force (baseline 13.2% in 2005)</li> <li>• Total fertility rate (baseline 3.2 in 2006)</li> </ul>	<p>DHS 2007 DHS 2012 National MDG Reports MoE records HDR</p>		
<p><b>CP outcome 1.1</b> Increased community (esp. women &amp; young people) productivity, empowerment &amp; participation in local development initiatives</p>	<p>Ministry of Industry records DOS statistics Review of UN records</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of families benefiting from assistance/ support (baseline 5.6% in 2002/03)</li> <li>• No. of community initiatives endorsed and funded (by funding agency: UN, government, other.)</li> <li>• % employed through small and micro enterprise projects</li> </ul>

<p><b>CP Outcome 1.2</b> Improved Government capacity in the design &amp; implementation of consultative evidence, gender-sensitive poverty alleviation policies and plans</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Poverty and population linkages explicit in national development policies, plans &amp; strategies</li> <li>• Gender sensitive poverty alleviation policies and operational plans and budgets endorsed</li> <li>• Trade &amp; fiscal policies reflect poverty and gender focus</li> </ul>	<p>MoPIC, and Development Employment Fund statistics</p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome 1.3</b> Improved quality &amp; access to equitable child and reproductive health services improved with focus on maternal health, healthy life styles promotion and HIV/AIDS prevention</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of women receiving post natal care</li> <li>• Contraceptive prevalence rate (55.8% in 2002 DHS)</li> <li>• Percentage of population aged 15-24 with comprehensive correct knowledge of healthy lifestyles, incl. HIV-AIDS</li> <li>• Number of HIV/AIDS cases</li> <li>• % of population who smoke</li> </ul>	<p>DHS 2007 – 2012 MoH Records UNAIDS Reports Studies by “Partnerships for Health Programme”</p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome 1.4</b> Quality of pre-school, primary and secondary education improved and access to pre-primary and non formal education increased</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drop-out rates at all levels</li> <li>• Enrolment ratios of ECD (37.9% in 2005)</li> <li>• Enrolment ratios in primary, secondary, vocational...</li> <li>• Jordan’s ranking in the international maths and science students’ exams</li> </ul>	<p>MoE Records NCHRD NCFA database on ECD</p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome 1.5</b> Quality and relevance of higher education enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Higher education enrolment &amp; completion rate</li> <li>• % of university graduates who are unemployed</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Higher Education University records DOS</p>	



UNDAF Outcome 2: Good governance mechanisms and practices established towards poverty reduction, protection of human rights and gender equality in accordance with the Millennium Declaration

	Indicators and Baselines all indicators disaggregated by sex, age and geographic areas (wherever applicable)	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
	<p><b>Millennium Development Goals indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proportion of seats held by women in parliament</li> <li>• Literacy rate among 15-24 old females</li> <li>• Ratio of girls to boys in primary &amp; secondary education</li> </ul> <p><b>National Agenda and other national indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ratio of men to women in decision making positions in Government</li> <li>• % of women who vote</li> <li>• % of men who vote</li> <li>• “Access to information law” is ratified</li> <li>• % believing public freedoms “guaranteed to a great extent”</li> <li>• % of the public and decision makers who believe corruption exists in the public sector and in the private sector</li> </ul>	<p>CEDAW reports MoE records MoPIC records Centre for Strategic Studies</p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome 2.1</b> Strengthened national capacity to protect, promote, monitor and report on human rights</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human rights conventions which are ratified by Parliament</li> <li>• No. of laws amended in line with CEDAW/CRC</li> <li>• No. of cases of gender-based violence that are reported</li> <li>• No. of cases of violence against children reported</li> <li>• Sex, age and governorate disaggregated data from national &amp; sub-national databases available in a timely manner and used in decision making</li> </ul>	<p>MoPIC and DOS records UNDAF M&amp;E Team MoPIC’s M&amp;E Dept records JNCW records NCHR records</p>	

<p><b>CP Outcome 2.2</b> Strengthened institutions, systems and processes to promote, coordinate and implement pro-poor gender sensitive national development objectives based on good governance principles</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transparency International corruption perception index</li> <li>• Fully functional financial e-system in place &amp; accessible by the public</li> <li>• Service delivery appraisal system operational</li> </ul>		
<p><b>CP Outcome 2.3</b> Enhanced capacity of Government and CSOs to prevent, respond to and mitigate natural and man-made disasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National emergency preparedness &amp; mitigation plan formulated</li> <li>• Drought mitigation plans and structure in place</li> </ul>	<p>Records of the Higher Defence Council Ministry of Agriculture</p>	

UNDAF Outcome 3: Sustainable management of natural resources and the environment

	Indicators and Baselines (all indicators disaggregated by sex, age and geographic areas wherever applicable)	Sources of verification	Risks and assumptions
	<p><b>Millennium Development Goals indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land area protected to maintain biological diversity (0.44% 2001/2)</li> <li>• Proportion of land area covered by forest</li> <li>• GDP per unit of energy use (as proxy of energy use)</li> <li>• Per capita carbon dioxide emissions (2.3)</li> <li>• Proportion of population with sustainable access to improved water source (97%)</li> <li>• Proportion of people with access to improved sanitation</li> </ul> <p><b>National Agenda and other indicators:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % of waste treated to remove hazardous waste</li> <li>• % of medical waste treated</li> <li>• % of houses connected to sewage networks and septic tanks</li> <li>• Utilization rate of wastewater treatment plants</li> <li>• Biodiversity indicator (ESI)</li> <li>• Renewable energy as % of total energy used</li> <li>• % households using solar energy for heating</li> <li>• Energy consumption per GDP (Ktoe per US\$1,000 in 1995)</li> <li>• GDP per unit of energy use</li> </ul>		
<p><b>CP Outcome 3.1</b> Natural institutional and community capacities strengthened for more sustainable management of water resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National policy for water safety developed</li> <li>• % population with access to safe drinking water by source</li> </ul>	<p>DOS Ministry of Water and Irrigation records</p>	

<p><b>CP Outcome 3.2:</b> Environmental policies aligned to global conventions and national implementation capacities enhanced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy document on cooperation between research, NGOs and Ministry of Environment on Global Environment issues endorsed</li> <li>• No. of new and revised national &amp; sectoral plans incorporating international environment conventions provisions</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Environment records</p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome 3.3:</b> Enhanced capacities for safer management of hazardous wasters</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National priorities and strategic actions identified</li> <li>• % of hazardous waste correctly disposed of</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Environment records</p>	
<p><b>CP Outcome 3.4:</b> Environmentally sustainable industrial and transport policies, standards and processes introduced.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrated plans for cleaner production in place</li> <li>• % of citizens satisfied with public transport service</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Transport records</p>	

## ANNEX 3 : MONITORING AND EVALUATION PROGRAMME CYCLE CALENDAR

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	
UNCT M&E activities	<b>Surveys / Studies</b>	Jordan NHDR Surveys and studies to determine baselines in selected communities (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP)	MDG for Zarqa	MDG for Aqaba  Qualitative studies for the CCA	Jordan HDR CCA	DHS survey
	<b>Monitoring Systems</b>	Review of CCA/MDG data & Dev Info update	Review of CCA/MDG data & Dev Info update	Review of CCA/MDG data & Dev Info update	Review of CCA/MDG data & Dev Info update	Review of CCA/MDG data & Dev Info update
		Set up Dev Info in Zarqa	Set up Dev Info in Aqaba			
	<b>Evaluations</b>					UNDAF Final Evaluation
	<b>Reviews</b>	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	Strategic UNDAF Meeting with partners
	<b>UNDAF Evaluation Milestones</b>	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Annual Review	UNDAF Outcome Strategic Planning Retreat for UNDAF 3	Strategic UNDAF Meeting with partners Strategic UNDAF 3 meeting with partners
	<b>M&amp;E Capacity Building</b>	Dev Info Training RBM Training M&E joint Training	Dev Info RBM Training M&E joint Training	Dev Info Training RBM Training M&E joint Training	Dev Info Training RBM Training M&E joint Training	Dev Info Training RBM Training M&E joint Training
	<b>Use of Information</b>	Annual RC UNDAF Review report	Annual RC UNDAF Review report	Annual RC UNDAF review report	Annual RC UNDAF Review Report	Preparations for 3rd UNDAF
	<b>Partner Activities</b>	Publication of 2007 DHS Results	Detailed analysis of DHS 2007	National CEDAW Report		
	<b>Planning References</b>					





