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Country programmes and related matters

**Country programme document for the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan (2023–2027)**

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a small, natural resource-poor, semi-arid, upper-middle-income country in Western Asia, nested in a conflict-ridden neighbourhood. Its population of over 11 million (90.3 per cent urban) is largely culturally homogenous, and young (63.9 per cent below 30).¹ Jordan enjoys a strong track record of human development, with a high human development index rating of 0.729 (102 out of 189 countries).

2. The country's overarching development challenges include dramatic depletion of natural resources; increasing socioeconomic vulnerabilities and inequalities; influx of refugees; COVID-19; and the transnational threat of violent extremist groups. The economy is exhibiting signs of recovery following a 1.6 per cent contraction in 2020, growing by 1.8 per cent in 2021.² Per capita growth in the past decade declined sharply, non-tax public revenues decreased owing to revenue reclassification, and general government debt increased from 63.3 to 77.2 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) from 2019 to 2021.³ Young people and women have little voice in political processes and are largely excluded from the labour market, facing high unemployment rates (47.9 per cent for men and 70.2 per cent for women).⁴ Female labour force participation is among the lowest globally (14 per cent in 2021).⁵ The country's multidimensional poverty index headcount is 0.4 per cent, with another 0.7 categorized as vulnerable, and an inequality coefficient of 14.6 per cent.⁶

3. Jordan is considered a mixed economy, governmentally regulated, rent reliant and implementing partial liberal economic policies of an aspiring market economy. Jordan remains dependent on fluctuating foreign aid. The private sector is dominated by micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), often informal, contributing 40 per cent of GDP. Employing 70 per cent of workers⁷, MSMEs depend on low-skilled and migrant work, mostly placed in low-paid vulnerable employment conditions. The informal sector constitutes 41 per cent⁸ of total employment.

4. Although not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, Jordan is a top refugee hosting country per-capita.⁹ The country hosts more than 2.3 million Palestinian refugees, alongside 760,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Syria, Iraq, Yemen, Sudan and Somalia. This reality shapes external and domestic policies of Jordan and impacts political and socioeconomic complexities.

5. Chronic challenges, structural weaknesses and unresolved vulnerabilities were further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, placing democratic institutions under stress. After an initial surge in popularity early in the crises, trust in government dropped from 63 per cent in September 2020 to 43 per cent in March 2021.¹⁰ The reasons cited include reduced transparency and accountability of governmental response to unemployment, poverty and low wages. Recovery from COVID-19 is expected to be protracted, slow and uneven, especially for vulnerable households, senior citizens, women, young people, persons with disabilities, migrants, refugees and informal workers. Jordan needs rapid progress in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

6. Several ambitious reform initiatives addressing the trust gap have been set in motion by national authorities. The priorities of the Royal Committee to Modernize the Political System focused on the political participation of women and youth. These reforms aim to build

1 Jordan Department of Statistics: Population Projections for the Kingdom's Residents.

2 World Bank: Jordan Economic Monitor, Fall 2021.

3 Ministry of Finance: Government Finance Bulletin, March 2022.

4 Department of Statistics: Unemployment Statistics, Q4-2021.

5 International Labour Organization: Decent Work for Women Report, Q1-2021.

6 United Nations Development Programme: Human Development Report, 2020.

7 Central Bank of Jordan: Guide for Small and Medium Enterprises, Q2- 2017.

8 Jordan Strategy Forum: Informal Employment in Jordan, Q2-2020.

9 United Nations Population Fund: Jordan Humanitarian Emergency, 2020.

10 Arab Barometer: Jordan Country Report 2021.

stronger political parties through a revised electoral system, the facilitation of a vibrant political party life and lowering parliamentary office eligibility age to 25.

7. One of the most water-scarce countries in the world, with annual per capita availability less than 100 m³/year, Jordan sinks far below the international poverty threshold of 500 m³/year.¹¹ Shortfalls result from over-pumping renewable groundwater that depletes water tables sharply. Ninety-three per cent of the country's energy is imported at 8 per cent of GDP, placing additional strain on the economy. Natural disasters, risks and artificial hazards are growing, while national systems for disaster risk reduction are nascent. The water-food-energy nexus security is a challenge, and risks are likely to increase due to the impacts of climate change.

8. The national climate change policy, 2013-2030, adopted several key targets, including reducing emissions by 31 per cent, increasing the percentage of electricity generated from renewables to more than 35 per cent by 2030, exhibiting green circular economy commitments and creating new sustainable green jobs.

9. UNDP enjoys extensive in-country presence, long-standing, trust-based relationships with government and partners, and exceptional capacity to develop and implement multisectoral, integrated interventions for diverse contexts that pursue the development pathways of partners' choice. In addition to its strong national and local partners network, UNDP is globally acknowledged as the highest-ranked multilateral in terms of value for money, the most-influential United Nations organization by Aid Data (2017), the most transparent by Aid Transparency, and it is recognized for upholding social and environmental standards.

10. Notable successes from the midterm review of the country programme include: (a) *strengthened institutions*: leading to an 80 per cent increase in subnational tax collection through a tailored, digitized and unified UNDP-powered system, supported national and subnational institutions to advance business continuity, technical assistance for a regulatory social entrepreneurship environment, and national early warning systems for prevention of violent extremism. (b) *empowered people*: by introducing energy efficiency mitigation interventions in buildings and resilience-building for communities and national partners, improving livelihoods, supporting self-employment through vocational training and job placements; (c) *enhanced opportunities* for the operationalization of the humanitarian-development-peace nexus; supported the first public institution tracking exercise under the Regional Refugee Resilience Plan/Jordan Response Plan, analysed international financial institutions funding flows and investments, and developed an ecosystem for impact investment through private sector partnerships. Underlined weaknesses include limited capacity to influence the national governance agenda without a defined reform trajectory and accepting short-term funding.

11. The midterm review recommended women's economic empowerment, youth empowerment, green growth, local economic development and decentralization as signature markers where UNDP is well-positioned to deliver.

12. The country programme was further informed by the accelerator lab's partner consultations to identify top development challenges with the government and donors, strategy and process influencers, frontliners, and community members. Specifically, these consultations focused on: local economic development, decentralization and green growth; solid waste management; preventing violent extremism and human security; and strengthening local administration and citizen participation.

13. The United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF), 2023-2027, will contribute to national goals by investing in four outcome areas, drawing on evidence from the CCA, thereby strongly anchoring the United Nations within the evolving development context. Derived from these outcome areas, the UNDP country programme will invest in three outcome areas as shown in the attached results and resources framework, 2023-2027.

¹¹ Ministry of Water and Irrigation, 2018.

14. The country programme, 2023-2027, is consistent with the 2030 Agenda, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, and the UNSDCF, 2023-2027, and developed in line with the National Vision 2025. It is also aligned with the indicative executive programme, 2021-2024; the economic priorities programme, 2021-2023; the economic reform matrix; the national political modernization outlook; and the economic modernization vision in addition to a host of national sectorial strategies.

15. The UNDP integrator role will be maximized to safeguard the principle of leaving no one behind, and institutions will be strengthened to reach those furthest behind first, while powerfully leading on voluntary national reviews. UNDP wields comparative advantages that support the mainstreaming and localization of the SDGs in national plans and reporting on SDG progress.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

16. To support the country's priorities, UNDP will implement a human-centric integrated programme by reinforcing the rule of law, ensuring equal opportunities, increasing engagement in policy planning, achieving financial sustainability, boosting institutions, enhancing active citizenship, and fostering the commitment of citizens, the Government, the private sector and civil society.

17. The country programme will provide robust interventions that increase people's equal access to sustainable resources, enhance green growth opportunities, and advance democratic governance, implementing a portfolio approach cutting across three outcomes focused on systematic transformation in three priority areas: (a) prosperous and productive people; (b) green and safe future pathways for climate action; and (c) holistic and transformative systems/policies and capacities across all sectors.

18. Resilience will be mainstreamed across all portfolios, allowing people/communities to withstand economic and climatic shocks and enable institutions to serve people at the national and subnational levels. Participatory, adaptable and agile solutions will be promoted to strengthen men and women's agency, increase trust in government, advance multidimensional human security, promote safety and protection, and enhance preparedness for crises.

19. The National Vision 2025 and the SDGs furnish opportunities to address inequalities and ensure no one is left behind. The country programme will attain its desired results working with the Government, United Nations organizations, development partners, the private sector, civil society and local communities. Reducing inequalities and eradicating poverty will be addressed using data-informed and localized policy design and implementation, ensuring the inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and the most vulnerable.

20. The country programme results framework and theory of change are anchored in the UNSDCF, the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, and its six signature solutions – poverty and inequality, governance, resilience, environment, energy, and gender. They also draw on the 2021 country programme midterm review, the sense-making exercise, stakeholder consultations and the UNDP value proposition, stimulating multidimensional interventions through a *three portfolio approach* to deliver across *three key UNSDCF priority outcomes* for 2023–2027, as follows.

Prosperous and productive people

21. *If* vulnerable people living in Jordan are able and equipped to become self-reliant, applying leaving no one behind principles and a human rights-based approach, and *if* economic growth is beneficial for people, and *if* there is equitable access for all people to skills and opportunities, and *if* relevant sectors and businesses are supported towards the transition to inclusive low-carbon development pathways; *then* people living in Jordan will be productive contributors to inclusive, gender transformative and sustainable economic growth (Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 17).

22. UNDP will endeavour to enhance people's resilience by nurturing skills development, employability, productivity and livelihoods towards an inclusive, gender-equal, resilient, safe and productive society. UNDP will formulate development policies and the future of work pathways that shape people's capacities and leverage opportunities to realize their full potential in an equitable and resilient economy in service sectors including in tourism and information and communication technology, fostered on SDG-aligned opportunities, and in line with the national employment programmes.

23. Local economic development pathways that embrace innovative circular economy models and area-based integrated development plans that reflect green growth components will be advanced and decent jobs creation programmes built. The scaling up of green businesses that replicate successful models for e-waste collection and primary processing will be supported. Through key policies, the programme will nurture MSMEs, boost business resilience, sustain volunteerism pathways and skills development, facilitate green job creation, economic diversification, growth, and cultivate a conducive business environment.

24. The programme will address multidimensional poverty and inequalities by employing integrated methods that normalize the intersectionality of needs and data usage to inform policy and programme design, budgeting, and financing, with intentional focus on women, youth, persons with disabilities, and the most vulnerable. The programme will economically empower women, based on intersectional gender analysis to inform advocacy and adopt a gender-responsive approach to economic growth challenges. It will support women and girls becoming agents of change in light of the priorities of the national women's strategy. Value-chain regularizations in the informal economy will be embraced to promote a holistic approach to enabling protection, decent work, productivity and resilience-building.

25. The programme will support the country's efforts to meet and implement its international human rights obligations, deliver on the Goals in line with the UNDP mandate, and operationalize the recommendations of the universal periodic review, with an emphasis on those relating to independent monitoring institutions.

26. UNDP will further strengthen private sector engagement, expand networks, develop public-private partnership models, introduce innovative financing schemes, particularly for climate action, and supporting the acceleration towards the Goals, focused on green economic transformation.

27. Cooperation with a wide range of partners will be used to raise public awareness of 'all-job' appreciation and improve the public's recognition of the circular economy. Cooperation will also advance the rights of vulnerable groups and reduce consequential stigma and gender-based violence. The programme will strengthen engagement with national women's led machinery to promote contextual and impactful women's rights, and it will mainstream gender equality seal principles and gender-responsive policies in public administration.

28. In order to foster sustainable development and increase livelihoods opportunities, UNDP will work with the Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, among others, intentionally linking with and complementing national employment structures. To empower vulnerable groups and strengthen institutional capacities, UNDP will partner with the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Food Programme (WFP) and others.

Green and safe future pathways

29. *If* renewable and non-renewable natural resources are efficiently and sustainably managed through responsible practices, and *if* systems, capacities and actions are in place to prevent, mitigate and respond to risks, including climate and natural disasters, *then* transformative change towards a green and safe future will be initiated (Goals 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12,13, 14, 15, 17).

30. UNDP will build and advance infrastructures and systems resilient to climate change and disaster risks for effective prevention, mitigation, and response to crisis, conflict, natural disasters and climate change impacts, while protecting natural ecosystems and mainstreaming green recovery.

31. Implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation policies, green recovery, updated nationally determined contributions, adoption and application of action instruments towards a net-zero carbon economy will be prioritized and supported by partners, including the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, and private sector actors. Capacity enrichment programmes for national partners on implementing the national long-term transportation strategy, the national solid waste management strategy and on promoting sustainable practices of (municipal and hazardous) waste management will be championed.

32. UNDP will safeguard natural ecosystems against environmental challenges, supporting the adoption and mainstreaming of strategic environmental assessments, applying nature-based green infrastructure solutions and community-based nature conservation to protect national resources, including through gender-responsive approaches.

33. Resilience work will focus on developing policies and programmes that enhance capacities to prepare for and respond to shocks, while vigorously promoting awareness and delivering on the national disaster risk reduction strategy and the formulation of national and subnational action policies for crises and disaster risk management.

34. Prioritizing the water sector, UNDP will strengthen engagement with all stakeholders on the water-food-energy nexus to safeguard integrated planning for governance, design and management of scarce natural resources based on the principle of leaving no one behind. Advocacy for ecological and agricultural tourism, protected area management and green recovery through collaborative design and implementation of nature-based solutions for land restoration and protection will be championed with the National Centre for Security and Crises Management, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority and the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, along with all relevant actors.

35. The mainstreaming of climate action and disaster risk management will take place through partnerships centred on strengthening existing UNDP engagements with Capacity for Disaster Risk Management Initiative partners. This will focus particularly on leading the United Nations country team under a United Nations Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) framework and promoting transformational, gender-responsive and empowering approaches to rethink the roles of public and private actors, tackling multidimensional risks, and COVID-19 lessons.

Holistic and transformative systems and capacities

36. *If* duty-bearers and oversight bodies at national and subnational levels are equipped with capacities and systems to operate in an independent, participatory and accountable manner, and *if* equal access to justice and services are in place, with systematic, participatory implementation and reporting mechanisms for delivering on human rights obligations, the SDGs and the leaving no one behind principle, *then* rights-holders are able to claim their rights and participate in decision-making processes that affect them (Goals 5, 9, 10, 16, 17).

37. This portfolio's thrust lies in proactively engaging and supporting national reform efforts to build agile, accountable, resilient, anticipatory, responsive and cohesive people-centred and service-oriented systems to achieve inclusive, ethical, sustainable and digitally resilient societies to help bridge the widening trust gap. UNDP support to reforms aims to strengthen national monitoring and evaluation initiatives, and build instruments for delivering on human rights obligations, the SDGs, local economic development, decentralization and leaving no one behind.

38. UNDP will support policy advocacy for participatory, consultative and developmentally-g geared modernization reform process, facilitate pro-poor legislation, and enhance voice,

agency and awareness of complaints, referral and feedback mechanisms. UNDP will continue to emphasize women's participation in decision-making positions, address systematic gender inequalities, and strengthen the active participation of youth in political life.

39. The humanitarian-development-peace nexus will be incrementally expanded, building on existing government structures, and the experience of the Jordan Response Plan, into a wider development context by coordinating and supporting national and international efforts to strengthen resilience and enhance national institutional planning, assessments, resilience monitoring.

40. Increasing awareness of political rights and devising political participation pathways to ensure broader citizen engagement and decentralized processes will be mainstreamed across the country programme portfolios. Local organizations, including persons with disabilities and women-led civil society organizations (CSOs), will be empowered as advocates representing the rights, needs and obligations of communities. By leveraging signature solutions on governance and gender equality, with its enablers, UNDP will capacitate subnational institutions and CSOs in participatory planning, inclusive election and policy development processes.

41. UNDP leadership around digital transformation will address: (a) national and subnational operational systems; (b) vulnerable groups' literacy; (c) infrastructure; and (d) platforms linking tiers of government. Data will be utilized to refine policies, interventions and decision-making processes, inform SDG and localization progress, and enhance monitoring and evaluation of policies and their impact. UNDP will work with United Nations organizations to harmonize and strengthen national monitoring and evaluation systems and capacities and bridge data gaps.

42. UNDP will strengthen consolidated partnerships for sustainable development towards achieving planned results with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), and the Office of the Resident Coordinator, together with lead government institutions, including the Ministry of Digital Economy among others. Strategic communication partnerships, including with the Ministry of State for Media Affairs and the media, will focus on mobilizing public support for national reforms and country programme priorities.

43. All portfolios will be supported by the accelerator lab to explore and experiment in open-ended and fail-safe spaces premised on strategic innovation, digitalization and development financing.

III. Programme and risk management

44. Donor fatigue and funding sustainability is a constant risk that could affect results delivery. To mitigate this, UNDP will strengthen ongoing partnerships with development partners and endeavour to diversify its resource mobilization efforts, establishing new partnerships with non-conventional donors, including academia, think tanks, the private sector and international financial institutions.

45. Resource mobilization plans focus on expanding development services agreements with the Government, implementing joint projects with United Nations organizations; tapping into thematic trust funds, pursuing increased government cost-sharing, enlisting non-traditional donors, and continuing ongoing private sector engagement supporting SDG financing.

46. Offsetting the negative impact on the sustainability of development solutions/offers, UNDP will engage in transformative partnerships with the private sector based on co-creating development solutions and shared values, capitalizing on untapped and underutilized local economic development opportunities that maximize local ownership. Partnerships based on corporate policies and practices with the private sector will guide UNDP engagement and augment its understanding of the developmental role the private sector plays in nurturing

sustained and effective partnerships that leverage financing for the SDGs. Enterprise resource management will be applied and encompass all interventions to ensure foresight and risk-informed decisions.

47. Successful innovative programming instruments will continue to be mainstreamed, including development services, engagement facilities, initiation plans and customary development projects, while pursuing South-South and triangular cooperation through planned projects. Cooperation is planned with Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the new programme supported by Global Fund for Coral Reefs, with Tunisia and Lebanon on coastal zone Management, and with Egypt, Turkey and Lebanon on scaling up sustainable cooling technologies. Social and environmental standards, accountability and grievance mechanisms will be methodologically applied.

48. The trust gap, economic, financial and fiscal instability, the dearth of economic opportunities, gender inequality, water scarcity and climate change present additional risks to the country programme. These risks will further intensify the socioeconomic consequences of COVID-19 in the medium and long term.

49. The country programme theory of change anticipates risks in a comprehensively designed mitigation plan that seizes opportunities and accounts for assumptions. These include how multistakeholder engagement and inclusion of marginalized populations improve decision-making; political commitments to reform policies and structural transformation; women's and young people's active economic and political participation; disaster risk reduction and climate action. These will have multiplier effects on sustainable development at the national and subnational levels.

50. Frequent reshuffles and shortened tenures of national governments, the cascading effect of policies focused on thinning the government bureaucracy, lack of women's participation in decision-making positions all contribute to weakening governance mechanisms and reveal government capacity challenges.

51. This country programme outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to the country programme, is prescribed in the UNDP programme and operations policies and procedures and the internal control framework.

52. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. harmonized approach to cash transfers, will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects.

53. The joint steering committee for UNSDCF will be the programme management mechanism providing guidance and oversight for the duration of this Programme.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

54. UNDP rigorously follows gender-transformative, rights-based and participatory approaches to monitoring and evaluation. The results and resources framework is aligned to the UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation plan and prioritizes gender-disaggregated data with quantitative-qualitative indicators to capture structural changes. It is constructed on the enterprise resources planning policy, social and environmental standards and the United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy. To the extent possible, evidence will use official/national sources.

55. The country programme rests on a robust theory of change. A country programme midterm review will assess effectiveness in delivering the intended results and adjust focus, if needed. Correspondingly, UNDP will adopt a results-based management approach to review the relevance and progress of propositions formulated in the sense-making exercise. The UNDP gender marker monitors gender gaps and guarantees that 15 per cent of the programme budget will go to mainstreaming gender-equality, women's empowerment and a gender analysis. An additional 15 per cent is guaranteed for monitoring and evaluation and communication. Evaluations will be gender-responsive, measure the differential impacts of interventions on women and men and on gender-equality progress where relevant.

56. The evaluation plan will ensure systemic, independent midterm and final assessments of interventions and outcomes. All monitoring and evaluation, communication and audit costs will be embedded in project budgets and integrated across documents and workplans. Formative evaluations constitute the central modalities and references to update and analyse multidimensional challenges. UNDP will sharpen decision-making, scale up solutions and promote innovation.

57. Innovative and digital monitoring tools, processes and practices to enhance data/information gathering and analysis (such as Kobo toolboxes and mobile-based tools) will be piloted, replicated, standardized and scaled up, starting at the project level. The country office will retrieve, utilize and adapt lessons and knowledge resources from other country offices, the Global Policy Network and experts, regional and global rosters, as well as the early signals of change self-assessment tool developed by the UNDP Green Commodities Programme to monitor the effectiveness of the country programme towards positive systematic transformation and change.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Jordan (2023-2027)

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Green growth national action plan, the Jordan economic priorities plan 2021-2023, the national social protection strategy, 2019-2025.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: Enhanced inclusive, gender-responsive and green growth in Jordan that provides access to entrepreneurship and decent work opportunities, life-long learning, and market-relevant skills with a focus on leaving no one behind				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: No one left behind centring on equitable access to opportunities and a rights-based approach to human agency and human development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS <i>(including indicators, baselines targets)</i>	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME <i>(United States dollars)</i>
1.1. Green economic opportunities Score on GGI <i>Baseline: 13 (VERY LOW)</i> <i>Target: 20 (LOW)</i>	United Nations Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP	Output 1.1. Strengthened national and subnational capacities to enhance gender responsive and inclusive eco-system on future of work for sustainable growth	Government Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) Ministry of Environment (MoENV) Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MoDEE) Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA) Ministry of Labour (MoL) Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) National Aid Fund (NAF) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) Ministry of Transport (MoT) Ministry of Investment (MoINV) Ministry of Finance (MoF) Ministry of Youth (MoY)	Regular: 1.00 million
1.2. Jordan ranking in economic participation and opportunity indicator in the global gender gap index <i>Baseline: 133</i> <i>Target: 130</i>	ILO Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP	1.1.1 Number of government institutions that participate in the gender seal certification process <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 5</i>	Ministry of Interior (MoI) Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MoDEE) Ministry of Local Administration (MoLA) Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA) Ministry of Labour (MoL) Ministry of Social Development (MoSD)	Other: 22.3 million
1.3. Percentage of people accessing financial services and assets (by gender, income, informal sector workers, refugees, age, persons with disabilities) <i>Baseline: 33% (27% women; 38% men)</i> <i>Target: 40% (40% women; 40% men)</i>	MOLA Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP	1.1.2 Number of government institutions that have adopted policies on promoting decent work and social-entrepreneurship <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 3</i>	Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF) Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (HCRPD) Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB)	
	MoINV Frequency: Annual Responsible: MoINV	Output 1.2 Financing and partnerships strengthened to facilitate investments in the SDGs	Petra Development and Tourism Region Authority (PDTRA) Jordan National Committee for Women (JNCW) Al Hijaz Railway Corporation Municipalities	
	UNDP Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP	1.2.1 Number of UNDP supported public-private partnerships established between the Government and the private sector to support alignment of business models <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 2</i>	Development International Financial Institutions (IFIs)	
	United Nations/private sector/municipalities			

	<p>Frequency: Annual Responsible: UNDP</p> <p>MoENV/GAM/NDC reports Frequency: Annual Responsible: MoENV</p> <p>World Bank/UNDP/MOPIC Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p>	<p>1.2.2 Number of development projects partially/fully funded by the private sector at the municipal level (by location/sector/population served) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 10</i></p> <p>1.2.3 Number of businesses and investors adopting impact measurement and Management principles <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 3</i></p> <p>1.2.4 Number of transformative institutional models promoting responsible production and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions <i>Baseline: 2</i> <i>Target: 6</i></p> <p>1.2.5 Number of innovative green financing mechanisms established <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 2</i></p>	<p>World Bank European Union KFW United Nations organizations Japan Canada Green Climate Fund (GCF) Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) Islamic Development Bank (IDB)</p> <p>Others Private sector, banks, digital and telecom, think-tanks, academia, cooperatives, municipalities, United Nations Economic and Social Council, Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), King Abdullah Fund for Development (KAFD), community-based organizations Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)</p>	
	<p>DOS Frequency: Annual Responsibility: DOS</p> <p>CBJ Frequency: Annual Responsibility: CBJ</p> <p>UNDP Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>UNDP/micro-finance institutions (MFIs) Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MFIs</p>	<p>Output 1.3. Enhanced equitable and inclusive access to financial services, and digital solutions to support self-reliance</p> <p>1.3.1 Percentage of people accessing financial services and assets, (by gender, income, informal sector workers, refugees, age, persons with disabilities) <i>Baseline: 42%</i> <i>Target: 45%</i></p> <p>1.3.2 Number of women of 18 years and older using mobile financial solutions (by institution/account type/service type/age) <i>Baseline: 250</i> <i>Target: 2,500</i></p> <p>1.3.3 Number of socioeconomically vulnerable people with access to digital services for</p>		

		<p>improved self-reliance (by gender, age, persons with disabilities, refugees) <i>Baseline:</i> 106 <i>Target:</i> 2,500</p> <p>1.3.4 Number of people benefiting from capacity-building on digital skill/financial inclusion and literacy (by gender, age, persons with disabilities, refugees, platform, skills) <i>Baseline:</i> 106 <i>Target:</i> 15,000</p>		
	<p>UNDP/municipalities/partner reports Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>UNDP/MoDEE Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p> <p>UNDP Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP</p>	<p>Output 1.4. Improved access of socio-economically vulnerable populations in Jordan to employability and livelihoods opportunities for self-reliance</p> <p>1.4.1 Number of job opportunities created (by gender/ age, persons with disabilities, location, refugees) <i>Baseline:</i> 40,000 <i>Target:</i> 70,000</p> <p>1.4.2 Number of MSMEs established/sustained/scaled up (by gender, income, formality, type of business, age, persons with disabilities, location, refugees) <i>Baseline:</i> 860 <i>Target:</i> 2,500</p> <p>1.4.3 Number of women over 18 years earning regular income <i>Baseline:</i> 18,900 <i>Target:</i> 33,900</p> <p>1.4.4 Number of awareness campaigns promoting all-job appreciation and gender equality <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 5</p>		

NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Jordan national disaster risk management strategy, the climate change adaptation plan, Vision 2025 and indicative executive programme, 2021-2024.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 3: Enhanced national resource management models that ensure equitable access to water, food, and clean energy for all, address climate related and other risks, and empower local communities as agents of change for responsible production and consumption				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Resilience built to respond to systemic uncertainty and risk.				
2.1. Number of national laws, policies, reforms, strategies and practices that increase resource efficiencies, reduce disaster and climate risks and are in line with international environmental standards, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) gender action plan, and the updated Jordan nationally determined contributions <i>Baseline:</i> TBC <i>Target:</i> +3	MoENV/GAM Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MoENV	Output 2.1. Strengthened institutional systems for sustainable resources management and resilience to disasters and climate risks 2.1.1 Number of interventions supported by UNDP to facilitate sustainable management of renewable and non-renewable natural resources <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target:</i> 3 2.1.2 Number of new strategies/plans/measures adopted based on risk analysis <i>Baseline:</i> 0 <i>Target:</i> 3 2.1.3 Number of municipal solid waste annually diverted from landfills through recycling and reuse <i>Baseline:</i> 7% <i>Target:</i> 10% 2.1.4 Number of early warning systems/crisis prevention mechanisms for natural disaster risk reduction. <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target:</i> 3	Government MoENV MoLA MoA MoTA National Centre for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM) GAM PDTRA ASEZA Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) Public Security Directorate (PSD) Land Transportation Regulatory Commission (LTRC) Jordan Cooperative Cooperation (JCC) Development Global Environment Facility (GEF) GCF United Nations organizations Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) Canada Others Municipalities NGOs Academia Media Private sector Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature (RSCN)	Regular: 0.6 million Other: 43.9 million
	2.2. Level of engagement of local communities in waste management (1: low, 2: moderate 3: high) <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target:</i> 2			
	MOA Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MoA MoENV/ASEZA/RSCN Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MoENV	Output 2.2. Biodiversity conservation, ecosystem restoration and nature-based people-centred solutions adopted 2.2.1 Number of interventions aiming at restoration of natural ecosystems/carbon sinks implemented with support from institutions and grassroots organizations <i>Baseline:</i> 1 <i>Target:</i> 3		

		2.2.2 Number of government-declared protected areas <i>Baseline: 12</i> <i>Target: 14</i>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY OR GOAL: Vision 2025 and the indicative executive programme, 2021-2024; the youth strategy, the prevention of violent extremism national action plan, the digital transformation strategy, 2021-2025, and the open government data policy.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (OR EQUIVALENT) OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 4: Enhanced accountability and responsiveness of Jordanian institutions and their partners, and especially women and youth are increasingly and meaningfully involved in policy choices and decisions that affect their lives				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Structural transformation accelerated, particularly green, inclusive and digital transitions.				
3.1. Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by gender, age, disability, population group <i>Baseline: 6%</i> <i>Target: 15%</i>	MoI Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MoI MoI Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MoI	3.1: Governorate, municipality and civil society capacities increased to collect, analyse and utilize data to improve participatory and inclusive planning, accountability and decision-making	Government MoI DOS MoLA MOPIC MoF MoDEE MoY MoENV MoTA MoSD PSD HCRPD NCSCM JNCW	Regular: 0.826 million Other: 16.8 million
3.2. Corruption perceptions index score: <i>Baseline: 49</i> <i>Target: 55</i>	DOS Frequency: Annual Responsibility: DOS	3.1.1 Number of local development plans and budgets collaboratively developed (by type/sector) <i>Baseline: 3</i> <i>Target: 12</i>	Preventing Violent Extremism Unit at Prime Ministry Coordinator for Human Rights Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MoPPA)	
3.4.3. Percentage of registered voters voting in parliamentary/local elections (by gender/age/location/persons with disabilities) <i>Baseline (2020):</i> parliamentary elections Total: 29.9% Women: 26.1% <i>Target (2024)</i> Total: 33% Women: 29% <i>Baseline (2022):</i> local elections Total: 29.64% Women: 14.08% <i>Target (2026)</i> Total: 33% Women: 18%	MOPIC/DOS Frequency: Annual Responsibility: DOS	3.1.2 Local development index adopted by the Government <i>Baseline: No</i> <i>Target: Yes</i>	Independent Elections Commission (IEC) National Centre for Human Rights (NCHR) Jordan Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission (JIACC) Higher Council for Population (HCP) National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA)	
	UNDP Frequency: Annual Responsibility: UNDP	3.1.3 Number of governorates with systems supporting regularly updated data collection to monitor progress towards the SDGs and support decision-making <i>Baseline: 1</i> <i>Target: 2</i>	Jordan Integrity and Anti-Corruption Commission (JIACC) Higher Council for Population (HCP) National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA)	
3.4.4. Number of women/youth	MOPIC	3.1.4 Coordination mechanism for humanitarian-development-peacebuilding nexus <i>Baseline: No</i> <i>Target: Yes</i>	Development European Union Norway World Bank United Nations organizations	
		Output 3.2. Enhanced institutional capacities to mobilize, manage and account for resources to facilitate uninterrupted, equitable and inclusive service delivery		

<p>candidates in parliament/local elections:</p> <p><i>Baseline (2020):</i> parliamentary elections Total: 1,674 Women: 360 Youth: 221</p> <p><i>Target(2024)</i> Total: 2000 Women: 420 Youth: 300</p> <p><i>Baseline (2022):</i> local elections Total: 4,644 Women:846 Youth:461</p>	<p>Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MOPIC</p> <p>MoF Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MOF</p>	<p>3.2.1 Number of development service agreements signed with stakeholders to strengthen capacities for improved service delivery <i>Baseline: 1</i> <i>Target: 3</i></p> <p>3.2.2 Number of national and subnational government entities with business continuity and risk management action plans <i>Baseline: 1</i> <i>Target: 10</i></p> <p>3.2.3 Fiscal information documents publicly accessible to the population <i>Baseline: No</i> <i>Target: Yes</i></p>	<p>Others Municipalities NGOs Academia Think-tanks</p>	
<p><i>Target (2026)</i> Total: 5,000 Women: 900 Youth: 500</p>	<p>MODEE Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MODEE</p> <p>MODEE Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MODEE</p> <p>NCHR Frequency: Annual Responsibility: NCHR</p> <p>MODEE Frequency: Annual Responsibility: MODEE</p>	<p>Output 3.3. Strengthened digital governance for participatory planning, accountability, transparency and institutions' responsiveness</p> <p>3.3.1 Number of institutions that initiate transition to information and communications technology/digital service platforms <i>Baseline: 1</i> <i>Target: 4</i></p> <p>3.3.2 Number of institutions with active digital referral/complaints/feedback systems (by type/sector) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 2</i></p> <p>3.3.3 Number of people using digitized complaint mechanism to report human rights violations (by gender, age, persons with disabilities, refugees) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 2,000</i></p>		

		<p>3.3.4 Number of people using digitized referral systems to provide feedback on access to and quality of services <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 25,000</i></p>		
	<p>Office of the Prime Minister Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Office of the Prime Minister</p> <p>Parliament Frequency: Annual Responsibility: Parliament</p>	<p>Output 3.4. Legislative and structural barriers reduced to promote peoples' engagement in decision-making</p> <p>3.4.1 Number of people consulted to inform reform process (by sector/methodology/location) <i>Baseline: 0</i> <i>Target: 3,000</i></p> <p>3.4.2 Number of pro-poor and participatory legislation and regulations drafted <i>Baseline: 3</i> <i>Target: 6</i></p>		