



JORDAN



SOCIO-ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK FOR COVID-19 RESPONSE

UPDATE

January 2021

As the COVID-19 crisis enters its second year, the United Nations (UN) in Jordan continues to respond to its impacts as outlined in the UN Socio-Economic Framework issued in July 2020. This update provides information on the evolving situation in the Kingdom including new data and additional measures in place to respond to the crisis. The Update does not report on the UN response during 2020, but provides new information on emerging trends, needs and associated updates to programming activities, covering the period January to December 2021.



Participating Agencies



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Part 1

The United Nations Global Response

Setting the stage

During the last months of 2020, the second major wave of the COVID-19 pandemic saw worldwide COVID-19 cases reach 70 million, with approximately 2 million recorded deaths¹. Government mitigating measures and restrictions exacerbated the global recession, resulting in the world's largest decrease in per capita output since 1870². The World Bank estimated that by the end of 2020 an additional 88 million people would face extreme poverty³.

Enterprises struggled to maintain business operations, with over 80 per cent of the world's workforce faced with job loss or declining working hours, including in critical sectors such as manufacturing and services⁴. In the longer-term, high unemployment and underemployment coupled with dwindling public and private financial resources will continue to impact businesses as well as the quality of health, education, social assistance and public institutions.

The United Nations' (UN) response to the pandemic includes a three-tiered comprehensive approach,⁵ focusing on health, livelihoods and recovering better. First, following WHO guidance and the Strategic Preparedness and Response Plan, the health response is supporting efforts to develop and rollout vaccines, improve diagnostic and treatment capacities, and strengthen public health preparedness. Second, focusing on livelihoods and vulnerable groups of people, the UN has pushed for a comprehensive stimulus package, with a target of at least 10 per cent of global Gross Domestic Product (GDP), alongside massive support to developing countries. Third, in line with the Sustainable Development Agenda, UN programming, policy and advocacy initiatives aim to 'build forward better' to support more equal, inclusive, sustainable, and resilient economies and societies⁶.

The UN's response in Jordan is also informed by recommendations laid out in the July 2020 UN policy brief on the impact of COVID-19 on the Arab region⁷. The four main recommendation reinforce the need to build forward better by: 1) taking immediate steps to slow the spread of the disease, end conflict and meet the urgent needs of the most vulnerable; 2) deepening efforts to address inequalities by investing in universal health and education, social protection floors, and technology; 3) boosting economic recovery through reimagining the region's economic model in favour of more diversified, green economies and 4) prioritizing human rights, ensuring a vibrant civil society and free media and creating more accountable institutions that will increase citizen trust and strengthen the social contract.

In Jordan, the overarching aim of the UN's response is to support the government's efforts to mitigate and respond to the COVID-19 pandemic through three mutually supporting tiers: 1) support to the health response; 2) humanitarian assistance for refugee populations in camps, urban settings and vulnerable host communities, which incorporates a resilience approach; and 3) mitigating the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 by scaling up the UN's development response, including strengthening in-country capacities to build forward better. The three tiers operate within the UN Jordan's existing humanitarian and development coordination structures, inclusive of government, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the international and national partners in Jordan.

1 WHO Coronavirus Disease Dashboard, data updated 11 December 2020

2 World Bank – press release - COVID-19 to Plunge Global Economy into Worst Recession since World War II, June 2020

3 World Bank – press release - COVID-19 to Add as Many as 150 Million Extreme Poor by 2021

4 UNIDO, COVID-19 Industrial Recovery Program

5 United Nations Comprehensive Response to COVID-19: Saving Lives, Protecting Societies, Recovering Better, September 2020

6 See United Nations policy briefs by themes and all regions here: [UN Response to COVID-19 | United Nations](#)

7 See [COVID-19 and the Arab Region: An Opportunity to Build Back Better | United Nations](#)

Part 2

The COVID-19 context in Jordan

AMMAN, JORDAN

Photo credit: UNICEF /Abdul Majeed Elnaimi.



On 1 January 2021, Jordan's Ministry of Health reported 295,765 cases of COVID-19, with 3,851 recorded deaths⁸. The number of cases began to slowly increase following the easing of the March-April 2020 comprehensive curfew, accelerating in the third quarter of 2020 when the travel ban into Jordan was lifted.

During the second half of 2020, COVID-19 continued to exacerbate pressures on Jordan's already struggling economy. International movement and business restrictions amplified existing challenges for individuals and households adding layers of uncertainty and hardship. Hundreds of thousands of people were pushed below the poverty line⁹, with the World Bank estimating that short-term poverty will increase by 11 per cent¹⁰.

To mitigate the impact of these challenges, the Government of Jordan, with strong support from the international community, took important steps such as the revisions to the Extended Fund Facility and the Five-Year Reform Matrix. In complement, international donors increased financing for targeted investments and support for the COVID-19 response and its socio-economic impacts.

Government measures

In March 2020, when daily reported COVID-19 cases reached 69, the Government of Jordan enacted National Defense Law 13 (1992), which included a state of emergency, a national lockdown and the closure of all borders¹¹. From March to December 2020, a total of 24¹² COVID-19 defense orders were issued, with defense orders 23 and 24 introduced to reinforce adherence to mitigation measures to curb the virus' spread. Defense orders were initially effective in containing the pandemic, but as restrictions relaxed, cases began to increase, notably from August. In September and October, the spread of the virus accelerated, peaking at approximately 8,000 cases a day during the third week of November. The sharp increase was associated with various factors such as more travel and social gatherings, uneven adherence to preventive measures and weeks of campaigning leading up to the 10 November parliamentary election. As cases rose, the Government

responded with a "smart lockdown" which saw schools and universities closed for the first semester, restaurant capacity at 50 per cent and a comprehensive lockdown on Fridays. Despite the rise in COVID-19 cases and deaths, Jordan's fatality rate remained among the lowest in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region¹³.

COVID 19 Impacts and Challenges

2.1 Health system effects



By the end of November, the steep increase in confirmed COVID-19 cases was straining Jordan's health system, with COVID-19 ICU and bed occupancy rate reaching 51 per cent and 43 per cent respectively¹⁴. This promoted more involvement of private hospitals and in December the opening of three field hospitals in Zarqa¹⁵, Amman¹⁶ and Irbid¹⁷, which doubled the 1,500 hospital beds that previously served COVID-19 patients¹⁸. To support the expanded COVID-19 capacity, the Government announced the recruitment of 2,000 additional medical workers¹⁸. Testing was also reinforced with 100 additional fixed testing sites, leading to a 600 per cent increase in capacity during the last quarter of 2020.

Following the lifting of the comprehensive lockdown in April 2020, the Ministry of Health took public health measures to support the resumption of essential health services, which led to the re-opening of government, NGO and UN run Primary Health Care Centers (PHCs), although initially at reduced capacity. Mother and childcare services, including newborn screenings re-started. Pharmacies received monthly distribution of medications while the Ministry of Health launched an online platform for drug refills for Non-Communicable Diseases (NCD), through which patients could request refills for home delivery by volunteers and health center staff¹⁹. In October 2020, flu vaccinations were prioritized for health workers and other

⁸ Ministry of Health data as of 3 January 2021: <https://corona.moh.gov.jo/en>

⁹ <https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/pandemic-pushes-poverty-rates-jordan-%E2%80%94-study>

¹⁰ The World Bank, Jordan's Economic Update, October 2020

¹¹ Retrieved on December 31, 2020 from: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/policy-and-institutional-responses-to-covid-19-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa-jordan/>

¹² National Defense order n.22 (15 November 2020) stiffens penalties for holding, organizing, attending or taking part in gatherings; order n.23 (15 December 2020) authorizes the Minister of Health to take over any hospital / facilities, partially or entirely and order n.24 (15 December 2020).

¹³ Retrieved on December 31, 2020 from: <https://www.brookings.edu/research/policy-and-institutional-responses-to-covid-19-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa-jordan/>

¹⁴ Ministry of Health data as of November 24, 2020

¹⁵ <https://www.france24.com/en/live-news/20201208-jordan-opens-first-covid-19-field-hospital>

¹⁶ https://petra.gov.jo/include/InnerPage.jsp?ID=30995&lang=en&name=en_news

¹⁷ <http://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/king-inaugurates-covid-19-field-hospital-irbid>

¹⁸ <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-jordan-hospitals-idUSKBN27Z24D>

¹⁹ <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/655111587345793323/pdf/Project-Information-Documents-Jordan-COVID-19-Emergency-Response-P173972.pdf>

at-risk groups to provide an extra layer of health protection. To improve wider access to PHC, non-Syrian refugees were approved to access care at the subsidized rate.

Following successful global vaccination trails, Jordan's Ministry of Health began to roll-out the COVID-19 vaccination in early 2021, with initial priority given to health and essential workers, the elderly and people with underlying health conditions. The Government of Jordan also allocated JD 50 million for a campaign to raise awareness on access to COVID-19 testing and treatment as well as how to secure preventive health equipment and supplies. In complement, UNHCR conducted an awareness campaign to direct non-Syrian refugees to health care centers and hospitals to access care through its cash for health assistance program.

Despite challenges of maintaining safe and comprehensive health services during the crisis, COVID-19 provided lessons and good practices on how to prepare for and respond to both the pandemic and ongoing health care needs. Lessons ranged from ensuring that essential PHC intervention continued; addressing gaps in clinical case management skills, and the need to expand digital platforms to maintain PHC service and medication availability as well as ensuring the continuation of important health initiatives such as smoking cessation hotlines. Importantly, the COVID-crisis also opened wider inclusion of the private sector in the national response, with opportunities for increased capacity, skills and other complementary benefits.

2.2 Social protection and basic services effects



The Government of Jordan's Social Protection Committee, established at the beginning of the crisis, continued to coordinate between key stakeholders and institutions. To mitigate the negative socio-economic consequences of COVID-19 for vulnerable families²⁰ measures and response initiatives were taken to increase social security coverage, including a broader inclusion of informal and enterprise workers.

In contrast to progress on social safety net coverage, UN refugee mid-year surveys²¹ indicated that measures to limit the spread of the pandemic posed obstacles in accessing assistance. Among Syrian refugees, 20 per cent of those surveyed reported challenges in accessing cash entitlements, and 10 per cent in spending entitlements, whereas almost 30 per cent of non-Syrians refugees reported challenges in withdrawing entitlements and 20 per cent in spending them²².

UN surveys also indicated that food security for 19 per cent of refugees in camps deteriorated, which disproportionately affected female head-households and some families residing in the Azraq camp²². Consequent emergency coping strategies increased by 12 per cent compared to 2019, including a 52 per cent increase amongst adults who reduced their food intake to provide food for their children; and a 2 per cent increase of households reporting marriages of children under the age of 18, mostly girls.

Refugees living in host communities fared even worse, with an estimated 20 per cent of households reporting insufficient food consumption, and 55 per cent of households limiting meals to an average of two per day. Some 34 per cent of households also indicated additional negative coping strategies including sending children to work (14 per cent) and child marriages (3 per cent)²⁴.

Reliance on distance learning through on-line tools (television and portals) continued during the second half of 2020, but with significant challenges for large numbers of vulnerable children²³. Furthermore, an estimated 40,000 students across Jordan switched from private to public schools because of COVID-related economic challenges.

In addition to the direct impacts on learning, protracted school closures negatively impacted the mental health and well-being of children. In line with global estimates indicating that up to 9.7 million children will drop out of school because of COVID-related economic hardship²⁴, Jordan Labour Watch reported that higher school dropout rates are also expected in Jordan²⁵.

²⁰ Policy paper launched on Jordan's social protection response during COVID-19, *The Jordan Times*, January 2, 2021. <https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/policy-paper-launched-jordans-social-protection-response-during-covid-19>

²¹ UNHCR, Post distribution monitoring report mid-year 2020, Multipurpose cash assistance

²² WFP, Overview of Refugee Food Security in Jordan COVID-19 Update, October 2020

²³ UNICEF, JORDAN'S NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION RESPONSE DURING COVID-19. Based on a small sample, 70 per cent of poor students had no access to computers and 50 per cent had no internet connections.

²⁴ Warren, E. and H. Wagner, 'Save Our Education: Protect Every Child's Right to Learn in the COVID-19 Response and Recovery,' Save the Children, London, 2020

²⁵ UNICEF, JORDAN'S NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION RESPONSE DURING COVID-19

Many of these same children are also at increased risks of exposure to COVID-19 due to the often poor, crowded urban areas where they live.

Two-and half months of lockdown and the period following had wide implications for mental health and psycho-social well-being for children and adults alike. Prolonged health fears, income loss and competing household demands manifested in increased gender-based violence (GBV), as highlighted in a national assessment that indicated seven per cent of women and girls experienced increased levels of domestic violence and children abuse²⁶. Similarly, a UN rapid assessment on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanian women found that Jordan's strict quarantine measures put women at heightened risk of household violence, food insecurity and economic insecurity, with the risk of physical and psychological violence increasing with household size.

Seeking protective services continued to be challenged by

restricted access to shelters and services during the post-election five days lockdown as well as the Friday curfews. Without access to mobile devices or due to proximity of the perpetrator, many vulnerable women, especially girls, were prevented from seeking support. While hotlines and innovative tele-support helped many individuals exposed to violence during 2020, continuous access to shelters and protective services during curfews and movement restrictions remains a priority.

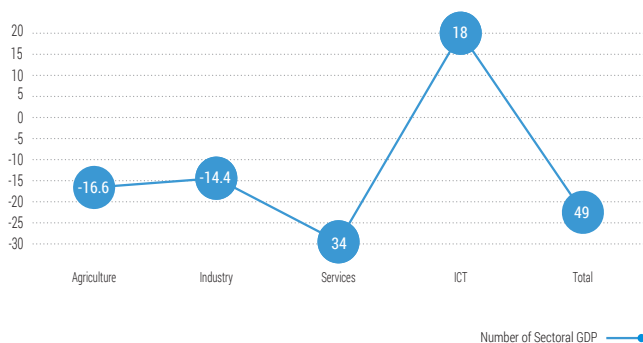
The pandemic has also increased environmental challenges, both related to increased medical waste as well as greater water and energy consumption to maintain needed hygiene / cleaning practices. In the context of the 40 per cent increase water consumption since the start of the pandemic, water demand is projected to outpace supply by 100 per cent by 2040, making Jordan's sustainable national water solutions for Jordan even more urgent²⁷.

2.3 Macro-economic effects



In the first three quarters of 2020, Jordan's real GDP decreased by 1.5 per cent, indicating that the economic downturn may not be as severe as initial estimates. Nonetheless, the upsurge in cases from August 2020 exacerbated economic pressures, with an expected associated decline in GDP growth. Recent projections estimate that GDP growth rate will contract by 3 per cent in 2020, rebounding to 2.5 per cent in 2021²⁸. In the third quarter of 2020, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communication and social and personal services were the most negatively affected sectors, in contrast to a few sectors that grew, notably Finance, Insurance and Business services.

Change in Sectoral GDP during COVID-19 Lockdown



Excluding foreign grants, Jordan's budget deficit increased from 5.2 per cent (JD 1.5 Billion) to 8.7 per cent (JD 2.48 Billion) of GDP during the first eleven months of 2020, compared to the same period of 2019²⁹. Total debt to GDP reached 105.2 per cent in the first eleven months of 2020, compared to 95.2 per cent at the end of 2019³⁰. Recent data suggests the interest payment burden on public finance will also increase, reducing resources available for capital and social expenditures.

During the first nine months of 2020, total exports decreased by JD 5.07 billion (5.2 per cent) and imports by 10.96 billion (12.4 per cent). Import coverage reached 46.3 per cent, up from 42.8 per cent for the same period in 2019³¹. In addition, remittances from expatriate workers decreased by JD 1.98 billion (9.3 per cent) from January to October 2020, resulting in an 8.8 per cent increase in the current GDP account deficit (excluding grants) during the first half of 2020.

COVID-19 related challenges for enterprises³² across sectors continued with reduced demand and sales, insufficient liquidity, revenue loss, and more debt. Home-based businesses and micro enterprises continued to struggle, with many expending cash reserves and savings during the initial months of the pandemic³².

26 Jordan Youth Peace and Security 2250 National Coalition, Community Needs Assessment Report, August-October 2020

27 <https://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/water-resources-operating-highest-capacity-demand-surges-40-cent>

28 IMF Staff and Jordan Reach Staff-Level Agreement on the First Review Under the Extended Fund Facility

29 https://mof.gov.jo/Portals/0/MOF_Content_EN/MOF_EN/MOF_EN/General%20Government%20Financial%20Bulletins/2020/English%20sep%202020_update_compressed.pdf

30 The total amount of debt includes the debt holding by Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF).

31 [http://dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/archive/ext/2020/EXT_first_ninth\(9\).pdf](http://dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/archive/ext/2020/EXT_first_ninth(9).pdf)

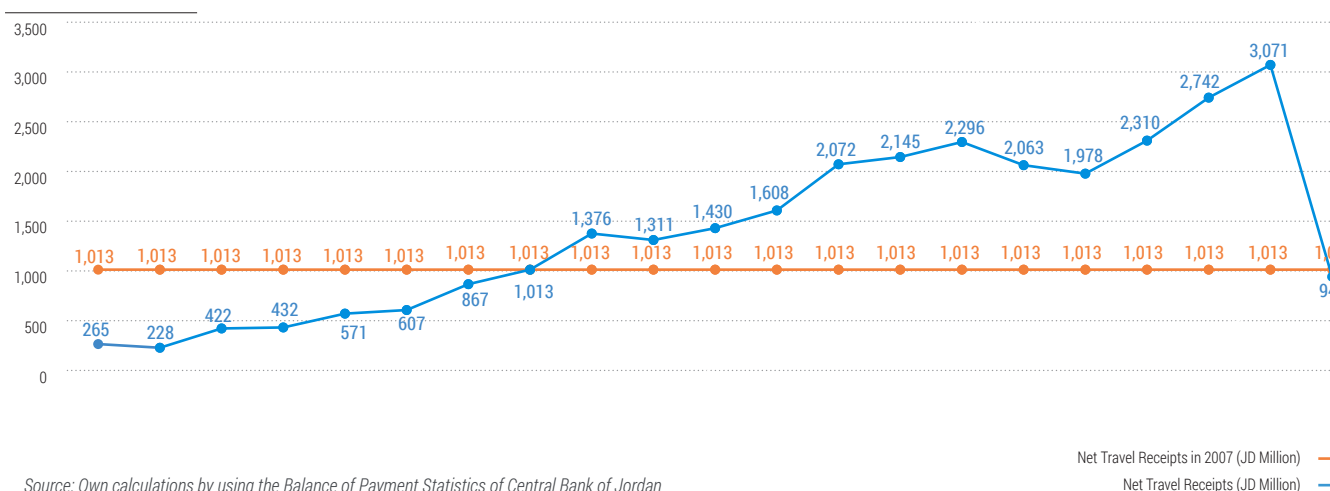
32 Tewodros Aragie Kebede, Svein Erik Stave, Maha Kattaa, and Michaela Prokop, Impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on enterprises in Jordan, ILO, UNDP and FAFO, 2020. The study's sample covered 1190 enterprises including home-based businesses, micro and small businesses, as well as larger enterprises

COVID-19 mitigation measures also continue to impact food and pharmaceutical manufacturing as well as export-oriented industries, which constitute approximately one-third of Jordan's GDP³³. During the comprehensive lockdown, most industries halted operations, and from April operated at partial capacity³⁴. This downturn contributed to a 15 per cent decline in domestic and foreign demand and disruptions to supply chains³⁴.

Although agriculture accounts for only 5.6 per cent of GDP, the sector was hit hard by lockdown measures, restricted travel and high reliance on informal workers, including refugees and

migrants. Labour shortfalls reduced capacity for harvests, while costs rose. In the medium term, movement limitations are expected to continue to negatively impact agricultural output³⁴.

The service sector continued to be highly impacted, recording a drop in output of almost 30 per cent³⁴, with sub-sectors, including entertainment, recreation, and culture and sports set to decline by 20 per cent³⁵. Transportation and travel activities decreased by 35 per cent, as a result of travel restriction between governorates as well as on air travel³⁵.



Source: Own calculations by using the Balance of Payment Statistics of Central Bank of Jordan

Job losses in the tourism sector are expected to reach 40,000, with the unemployment rate for hospitality workers and tour operators estimated at 35 per cent³⁶. If this downward trend continues at a similar rate, net travel losses are expected to reach JD 2.1 billion or 6.7 per cent of GDP, making the projected JD 940 million 2020 net travel receipts the lowest since 2007.

Effects on Jobs and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Sector

Following employment losses of 13 per cent and layoffs of 18 per cent during Jordan's comprehensive lockdown³⁷, income loss continued to be driven by contraction in the service sector as well as reduced trade, transport, hotel, and sport services. The slowdown in manufacturing activity and lower remittances from abroad³⁷ also contributed to reducing household incomes.

During the third quarter of 2020, Jordan's unemployment rate reached 23.9 per cent, which included alarming increases for women (33.6 per cent) and youth aged 20-24 (42.2 per cent)³⁸.

Tens of thousands of migrant workers also lost jobs, with most having to rely on assistance from UN/NGOs or opting to repatriate to countries of origin.

To cushion the impact of job losses, the Government of Jordan included JD 81 million for social cash transfer allowances for poor, unemployed and self-employed people as well as income support for seasonal workers³⁹. E-wallet transfers benefitted some 350,000 informal Jordanian workers⁴⁰, increasing e-wallet recipients by 67.7 per cent, from 620,000 in March to 1,040,000 individuals in August 2020⁴⁰.

Deferment of up to three months of social security contributions for the private sector, along with a lowering of the contribution rate from 21.75 to 5.25 per cent provided some relief for the private sector. For companies directly impacted by the pandemic, the Central Bank of Jordan also postponed repayment installments and provided JD 500 million in low-interest loans to Small and Medium Enterprises (SME)³⁵.

33 <https://www.statista.com/statistics/385505/jordan-gdp-distribution-across-economic-sectors/>

34 <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-health-coronavirus-jordan-lockdown/jordan-will-ease-lockdown-by-allowing-more-businesses-to-open-pm-idUSKCN21X2K0>

35 Mariam Raouf, Dalia Elsabbagh, and Manfred Wiebelt, *Impact of COVID-19 on the Jordanian Economy - Economic sectors, food systems, and households, IFPR, Middle East and North Africa, Regional Program Policy Note 09, November 2020.*

36 Jordan Tourism Board Association

37 Rapid impact assessment of COVID-19 on workers in Jordan – ILO & FAFO – May 2020.

38 The Department of Statistics introduced a new survey methodology in the 3rd quarter of 2020 that includes a sample size of approximately 16,000 households. Surveys are carried out at the middle of every quarter to gather data on the number of individuals looking employment during the previous four weeks. The data is then extrapolated for the full quarter. (CHECK)

39 Mariam Raouf, Dalia Elsabbagh, and Manfred Wiebelt, *Impact of COVID-19 on the Jordanian Economy - Economic sectors, food systems, and households, IFPR, Middle East and North Africa, Regional Program Policy Note 09, November 2020.*

40 UNICEF, *Jordan's National Social Protection Response During COVID- 19*

2.4 Effects on Social cohesion and community resilience



COVID-19 related challenges to social cohesion continued, including concerns related to the impact of defense orders and preventative measures on basic rights, including the rights of assembly, freedom of movement, access to justice and press freedom. In August 2020, human rights experts⁴¹ raised concerns over allegations of arbitrary deprivation of liberty, denial of medical care and access to life-saving medicine and treatment, and restrictions on accessing legal assistance⁴². Rights activists also called on Jordan to reverse its decision to close a teachers' union, free board members from detention and lift gag orders that prohibited public discussions of the case⁴³.

Additional rights concerns were noted during the months of August, September and the election period in November, when stricter enforcement of defense orders impeded access and freedoms. In December, following the detention of a Jordanian publisher for criticizing the Government's approach to COVID-19 vaccination, the Prime Minister subsequently pledged corporation and improved conditions for journalists⁴⁴.

Women in Jordan continued to encounter specific legal access challenges related to the crisis. For example, suspension of proceedings in regular and Shari'a courts infringed on accessing certain rights, such as child visitation and financial support that fall under the Personal Status Law jurisdiction. Women also faced administrative challenges related to labour rights as well as property foreclosure and inheritance rights, with negative implications on their economic situation⁴⁴.

Social, economic and gender inequalities increased during the last months of 2020, weakening community resilience and increasing disparities, for example in gender and youth unemployment. Limited social dialogue in many communities continued and community and political participation of women declined, with the loss of all seats not allocated by quota to women in the November elections. In contrast, the high participation of young adults in the election indicated openings to building wider community and political participation, particularly for women.

The pandemic and related government measures continued to fuel public discontentment. As economic hardship and associated social restriction continued, implementation of punitive-related mitigation measures is expected to manifest in increased public frustration and resentment.

Although inequalities grew, there were examples of young people challenging the status quo by identifying opportunities for collective action⁴⁵ and volunteering. New volunteer spaces opened⁴⁶, while innovative use of technology and social media expanded reach into communities. Stronger data collection and assessment also provided a valuable resource to design and target community-based responses. These efforts provide a basis for building a new social contract through renewed commitment to economic and social rights in support of a peaceful, just and equitable recovery⁴⁷.

In contrast to promising development in youth mobilization, the closures of schools and youth centers, combined with lockdown measures put many vulnerable youths at risk for online recruitment and radicalization by extremists' groups. Consequently, engaging youth in life skills activities, education and community initiatives becomes an even greater need for preventing extremism during times of crises.

41 Concerns were raised by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion

42 <https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?gld=25489>

43 <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26174&LangID=E>

44 [Jordan News Agency \(Petra\)](https://www.jordannewsagency.com)

45 https://www.youthforum.org/sites/default/files/publication-pdfs/Youth-and-COVID-19-Survey-Report_English.pdf

46 <https://www.unv.org/Success-stories/Volunteers-redirect-efforts-address-COVID-19-Peru>

47 [OHCHR | COVID-19 and its human rights dimensions](https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=26174&LangID=E)

Part 3

Vulnerable Groups

AMMAN, JORDAN

Credit: UNICEF/Abdul Majeed Elnoaimi.



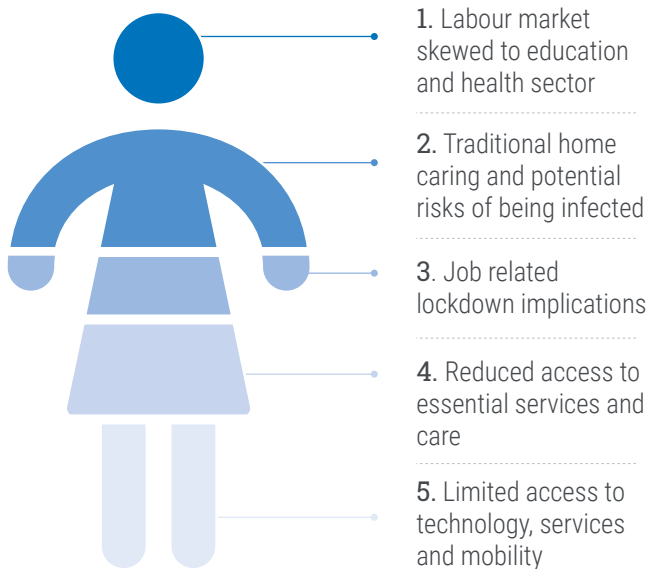
Vulnerabilities identified during the initial stage of the response⁴⁸ remain largely valid. As restrictive and prevention measures continued and associated economic hardship grew, large segments of the population faced heightened vulnerabilities. Protracted hardship has also had significant negative psychosocial implications, including feelings of isolation and alienation.

Women

Women, regardless of employment or socio-economic situation, continued to be disproportionately impacted by the pandemic. This includes increased workload and additional unpaid hours, more job losses, higher risk of contracting the virus and to experiencing gender-based and domestic violence, against reduced access to legal remedies.

Vulnerabilities

Impacts on women



Refugees

Vulnerabilities for refugees including those living in camps, Informal Tent Settlements and host communities also grew. The many months of highly restrictive movement into and out of camps, have resulted in the inability of most refugees, even those with valid work permits, to access employment opportunities, leading to substantial income deterioration, and consequent challenges in securing secure basic needs, including food. Additionally the lack of money within the camps has had a knock-on impact on local economies. Refugees in urban centers, also impacted by the defense laws, saw a rapid and significant drop in income, leading to a notable

deterioration in food security and associated increases in negative coping mechanisms, including increased debt.

Workers in the informal sector

Workers in the informal sector, including women, refugees and migrant workers continued to be disproportionately impacted by the extended downturn on the services and tourism sectors resulting in reduced income and job losses. Informal and migrant workers also faced challenges in accessing justice, language barriers, and discrimination.

Children

COVID-19 continued to impact children in numerous ways. In addition to the digital gap for vulnerable children and the associated difficulties in accessing e-learning services, recent assessments indicate that the nutritional, psycho-social and well-being of children⁴⁹ has deteriorated, leading to more negative coping mechanisms such as child labor, with more children being forced into the labor market to support their families, underage marriage and increased violence.

Even before the COVID-19 crisis, nearly 40 per cent of young people aged 15-29 years in Jordan were not in education, employment or training. The pandemic has further reduced opportunities for their prosperous and healthy futures.

Older people

In addition to demonstrated higher mortality rates, older people and people with pre-existing health conditions, have a high dependency on reliable access to health services, social protection and assistance from their families, cMovement and precautionary measures continued to disproportionately impact older people.

People with disabilities

For the 13 per cent of Jordan's population who live with disabilities, the COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated longstanding challenges in accessing transportation, education and livelihoods. Maintaining medical treatment and rehabilitation care was also challenged, with a recent assessment indicating that 88 per cent of disabled persons with medical needs had difficulties accessing health care because of COVID-19.

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Cfr. Socio Economic Framework for Jordan Response (July 2020)
UNICEF Jordan - Socio-Economic Assessment of Children and Youth in the time of COVID-19

Part 4

Going Forward

AMMAN, JORDAN

Credit: UNHCR/Jose Cendon.



Following the March-April 2020 comprehensive curfew, COVID-19 cases began to rise, accelerating in the third quarter of 2020 when movement restrictions into Jordan were lifted. The first phase of response to the COVID-19 crisis offers several lessons to better prepare for and respond to this and future crises⁵⁰. With the impact of the crisis continuing to evolve and second and third rounds of assessments underway, additional lessons to inform programming and policy solutions are anticipated.

4.1 Cross-cutting issues

- **Data and evidence-driven interventions** are critical, reinforcing the need to regularly collect updated and nationally representative data on the impact of policy and programming activities on different groups.
- **Gender analyses** is essential to inform response measures to promote gender sensitive outcomes, including by mainstreaming gender across policy, planning and implementation.
- **Environment** concerns / solutions should be approached as a cross-cutting issue for crises prevention and response.
- Harness **youth volunteering potential** to support communities address consequences of COVID-19.
- **Preparedness and disaster risk reduction plans** / business continuity are needed to support municipal-level contingencies to maintain and sustain service delivery.

4.2 Health System (Pillar 1)

- Improve patient services by strengthening **digital solutions** for health services.
- **Pre-approve movement of critical health personnel** (physicians and nurses as well as midwives, pharmacists, management to include UN, NGO and civil society) to ensure continuation of essential health services, particularly if multi-day lockdowns are re-introduced.
- **Invest in primary healthcare services**, especially mental health and psychosocial support, and ensure their accessibility to people during crisis.
- **Safeguard access to primary health care services** including for refugees by providing capacity building support to community health volunteers and facilitating their integration into the health system.
- Continued strengthened delivery of **essential health**

services, with an emphasis on continuity of care for the most vulnerable groups, including routine vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health etc.

- Build on the expanded role of the **private sector in management of COVID-19 cases** to complement the COVID-19 response.
- Continue to **increase access to diagnostic (e.g., tests) and treatment services**, a key need recognized mid-year, with substantially more capacity during the last months of 2020.
- Explore opportunities to leverage the existing **Multi-Donor Account (MDA) to increase access to testing** to support the Ministry of Health achieve daily testing targets.
- **Expand testing outreach capacity** to improve reach into the most vulnerable groups (including migrants, refugees and host community).
- Ensure COVID-19 **vaccination** is available to all people residing in Jordan based on medical prioritization criteria.

4.2 Protection and Basic Services (Pillar 2)

- Create a single **online portal for social protection programmes** linked to the national unified registry and ensure the inclusion of all vulnerable groups, including migrants.
- Ensure **protection** services, including shelters for victims of GBV and clinical treatment of rape, remain open, and accessible, including for **non-governmental** GBV service providers during lockdowns.
- Increase **funding support for GBV services** generally and to local women's civil society organizations specially.
- Advocate for additional **in person child protection** as a critical service even under lockdown.
- Continued collaboration with the Government of Jordan for use of **mobile wallets for transfers** and greater capacity to allow migrant workers to benefit, regardless of their status.
- Support alternative **livelihoods** approaches for service delivery (including more cash assistance) during lockdowns and other measures that limit mobility.
- **Invest in more sustainable water re-use systems** including reducing non-revenue water (water leakages and thefts) and high-consumption sectors such as agriculture (noting the ten-fold additional cost of maintaining water trucking compared to network water).

50 Programmatic Lessons Learned -- Application to Emergency / Community Transmission Scenario, inter-agency consultation held at OCHA supported by WHO, UNHCR, and UNRWA as well as the Director of Strategic Planning for his royal highness, 7 September 2020.

- Strengthen **planning for the management and disposal of medical and hazardous waste, water and wastewater.**
- Investment in appropriate **medical waste disposal systems.**
- Advocate for **including volunteer and unpaid work into the labour force surveys** to inform policy making.
- Advocate for **protection and well-being support for volunteers.**
- Create public awareness of COVID-19 specific (and broader) environmental challenges to **promote environmentally friendly behavior** with a focus on youth.

4.3 Economic Recovery (Pillars 3 and 4)

To mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on the economy and to ensure Jordan is supported to build forward better, financing to accelerate progress on the SDGs is needed. This will require a combination of macro-level interventions that includes both fiscal policy and enterprise support measures as well as employment and livelihood opportunities so that affected workers are not left further behind.

- Support the strengthening of the **macroeconomic framework** for the Jordanian economy including promoting inclusive fiscal policies and integrated national financing⁵¹.
- Include measures to **'build forward better'**, including support for short-term response measures as well as longer term economic resilience, including fiscal policies **that incentivize investments in greener**, resource efficiency and moves towards renewable energy.
- Promote **more inclusive businesses and public services**, building on examples from other countries that demonstrate opportunities for economic and sustainability gains.
- Incentivize investments in sectors such as Information Technology (**IT**), **tech-enabled services**, and **pharmaceuticals** that generate value-add, export opportunities and employment opportunities for Jordan's highly educated workforce to improve economic resilience, promote future work trends that stimulate growth, including for people outside of Amman and female employees.
- Support for **aligning business models to be more inclusive and sustainable**, including support for digital transformation, continuity planning, support to exploring

new markets, etc.

- Complementing the government's focus on SMEs, **target micro- and home-based businesses.**
- Provide greater **access to finance** for the most vulnerable, especially women.
- **Permit refugees in camps movement** to return to employment with the rest of the national economy.
- **Ensure uninterrupted access** to employment for camp based refugees.
- Further focus on **targeting of people in highly impacted industries** (such as tourism) with measures to **protect jobs** (rather than to provide financial support after job loss occurs), including a **multi-donor fund on employment.**
- Build on successful achievements and best practices of **E-payment of services** and **deferred taxes.**

4.4 Social Cohesion (Pillar 5)

- Work with the Government of Jordan to **implement recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms**⁵² to build forward better through analysis and transparent reporting.
- Support **participation of the National Centre for Human Rights, civil society and youth** in reporting on rights obligations.
- Support **operationalizing grievance systems** that are in place but are not sufficiently functioning.
- Work closely with the Government of Jordan to strengthen legislation that protects **Freedom of Expression.**
- **Improve the quality of E-services**, including by providing training.
- **Strengthen the role of youth** in decision making and fighting corruption to increase trust in the government and parliament.
- Strengthen **capacity of volunteer groups** to promote social inclusion, deepen solidarity, solidify ownership and build resilience in communities.
- **Advocate and Raise awareness on gender** stereotypes and conventional social norms and perceptions.
- **Holistic programming** that targets vulnerability across populations to support social cohesion and to build resilience for all.

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UN (ESCWA and DESA) collaboration with IFIs (IMF, World Bank, etc.), including the integrated national financing framework for Jordan.

For example: The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, both due in 2021 and the mid-term Universal Periodic Review report.

Socio-Economic Framework Response Table
















Pillar 1

Health first: protecting health systems during crisis

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Health service delivery: Provision of and Support for essential services	23,697,775	8,177,093	4,293,274	11,227,408	28,093,789				
Strengthening routine vaccinations, SRH, chronic disease management (including tuberculosis and HIV), etc.	6,120,750	1,132,417	100,000	4,888,333	17,445,740	12,448,272	1,997,468	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM	
Supporting MOH development of an essential health services package through digital platforms	1,595,000	78,435	560,000	956,565	1,244,569	26,985	117,584	WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS	
Clinical care in refugee camps and in UN and partner-supported health centers in urban areas and associated material support for implementing appropriate IPC protocols therein	14,692,025	5,676,242	3,633,274	5,382,509	8,551,480	4,524,752	(173,272)	UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNRWA, UNICEF	
Risk communication campaigns and improved access to information targeting women	200,000	200,000	-	-	200,000	-	200,000	UN Women	
Supporting MOH tobacco cessation services	35,000	35,000	-	-	150,000	-	150,000	WHO	
Mental Health: Supporting MOH policy planning on mental health including its localization to primary health centers and improving access to services via mental health hotlines	55,000	55,000	-	-	440,000	440,000	-	WHO	
Medical waste management	1,000,000	1,000,000	-	-	62,000	-	62,000	UNDP	
Access to essential medicines: Reaching those most in need	1,086,876	280,000	200,000	606,876					
Provision of essential medications for vulnerable population, including refugees, through mechanisms (including at health centers, delivery by commercial pharmacies, cash for medication schemes, etc.)	1,931,876	1,180,000	255,000	496,876	1,201,876	-	450,000	UNDP, IOM, WHO	
Health information systems: Strengthening capacities to gather, analyze and map information and trends	-	-	180,000	(180,000)	40,000	-	-		
Tracking epidemiological data through the UN-supported country dashboard / Regional EMFLU platform / Support modeling of trends for epidemic and other health issues	-	-	180,000	(180,000)	40,000	-	40,000	WHO	
Health financing: Advocating for inclusive coverage of all those people in Jordan	87,083	37,083	0	50,000	1,155,340	-	-		
Advocacy and resource mobilization for inclusion of refugees, migrants and other vulnerable groups residing in Jordan for coverage in the public health systems	87,083	37,083	0	50,000	1,155,340	312,083	743,257	WHO, UNFPA, IOM	
Health systems governance: Strengthening health care through policy and technical advice	14,835,592	9,121,167	2,914,425	2,800,000	22,750,716	9,490,250	-		
Joint preparedness and planning based on epidemiological parameters. Strengthened early warning, including for integrated surveillance, and support MOH to evolve sero-epidemiological protocols	450,000	450,000	-	-	150,000	0	150,000	WHO	
Support to MOH to identify COVID-19 operational and logistic requirements and procurement via global C-19 Supply Chain Task force (and funding sources)	14,385,592	8,671,167	2,914,425	2,800,000	22,600,716	9,490,250	6,910,466	UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR	

Pillar 2

People first: social protection and basic services

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Support government business continuity to ensure delivery of basic services	3,576,000	1,046,000	530,000	2,000,000	4,994,764	500,000	-		
Technical support to government business continuity systems, and required ICT	1,276,000	46,000	230,000	1,000,000	2,321,525	-	2,321,525	UNDP, IOM, UNICEF	
Technical support to improve social safety net targeting of the most vulnerable	1,150,000	500,000	150,000	500,000	-	-	-		
Multitrust fund that aims at strengthening the situation of vulnerable workers in Jordan through extension of social study and access to increase support	-	-	-	-	1,145,239	-	1,145,239	ILO	
Extension of social security coverage to all workers in Jordan	-	-	-	-	TBD	-	TBD	ILO	
Maternity insurance scheme that supports child care costs for mothers and child care facilities' owners	-	-	-	-	28,000	-	28,000	ILO	
Material and technical support to strengthen institutional capacity for gender perspective in targeting	650,000	500,000	150,000	-	500,000	500,000	-	WFP, UN Women	
Material and technical support to operationalize the NAF's digital infrastructure	500,000	-	-	500,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	UNICEF	
Cash Assistance: including remote modalities and sectoral cash compliments	159,879,395	3,060,000	56,716,537	100,102,858	-	-	-		
Income support to social security subsides through an implemmtaion agreement with the social security corporation	-	-	-	-	7,992,504	-	7,992,504	ILO	
Direct basic needs cash assistance coverage for vulnerable populations	101,019,395	-	41,834,337	59,185,058	62,750,000	-	62,750,000	UNHCR, WFP, UN Habitat, UNRWA, IOM, UNICEF	
Cash supplement for food	54,510,000	10,000	13,600,000	40,900,000	1,000,000	-	1,000,000	WFP, IOM	
Cash proqraming for at risk women	4,350,000	3,050,000	1,282,200	17,800	5,350,000	3,668,000	1,682,000	UNFPA, UN Women, IOM	
Specialized services available to prevent and respond to GBV and child protection	23,703,322	4,470,108	5,763,411	13,469,803	-	-	-		
Technical and policy support to the government, police and other sectors involved in the multisector response to GBV, including virtual GBV trainings and material support for police personnel	3,313,000	1,723,108	200,000	1,389,892	3,740,000	1,350,000	2,390,000	UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA	
Provision of remote GBV counselling, psycho-social services through help lines and referral services across Jordan, including in the main refugee camps	20,390,322	2,747,000	5,563,411	12,079,911	19,470,000	5,564,061	13,905,939	UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNRWA, UNICEF	
Supporting a more resilient education system through strengthening preparedness and planning and service delivery	40,854,772	100,000	9,800,000	30,954,772	-	-	-		
Crisis-focused support to improve ICT in vulnerable areas. Technical and material support for preparedness and planning in Education Sector, including EDEP's recovery phase	11,200,000	-	3,398,159	7,801,841	3,500,000	-	3,500,000	UNHCR, WFP	
Support to education delivery in refugee camps, refugees in urban areas, and new implementation of new IPC protocols for primary education	37,154,772	100,000	7,100,000	29,954,772	44,560,000	4,900,000	39,660,000	UNESCO, UNRWA, UNICEF	

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Support for information campaigns aimed at combating violence against children	1,000,000	-	-	1,000,000	2,000,000	-	2,000,000	UNICEF	
Media campaigns, IEC dissemination, service provision in water-scarce communities and supply of critical items such as PPE	39,404,407	12,000	4,651,113	34,741,294	-	-	-		
Planning support and capacity building for municipal staff	712,000	12,000	-	700,000	1,304,000	20,000	1,284,000	UNDP, UN Habitat, UNICEF	
Material and planning support to reduce risk of COVID-19 transmission in public transportation	150,000	-	-	150,000	250,000	100,000	150,000	UN Habitat	
Water and sanitation (WASH) service provision in water-scarce communities and camps	35,042,407	-	220,000	34,822,407	46,490,000	25,000	46,465,000	UN Habitat, UNICEF, UNRWA	
Support to essential shelter needs of vulnerable people, including refugees in camps	3,500,000	-	4,431,113	(931,113)	-	-	-	UNHCR	

Pillar 3

Economic response and recovery: protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Rapid, gender-responsive socio-economic assessments, labour market and business environment diagnostics	615,100	260,100	305,000	50,000	1,068,506	668,506	400,000		
Joint assessments and analytics to provide updated, and where feasible, real time data and trends that include disaggregation against vulnerability criteria, including age and gender	615,000	260,000	305,000	50,000	1,068,406	668,406	400,000	ILO, UNIDO, UN Women, IOM, FAO, UNDP	
Flattening the curve on unemployment and underemployment through employment-intensive policy and programming	55,291,692	30,285,192	10,836,500	14,170,000	10,315,487	8,498,040	1,817,447		
Support the development of policy and programming that address unemployment, underemployment and employability, including by strengthening national production systems and related supply and value chains	51,467,692	30,161,192	10,636,500	10,670,000	5,275,660	3,486,613	1,789,047	ILO, WFP, UN Women, UNIDO, UNESCO, UNICEF	
Support for local markets, economic development through repurposing and increasing production of goods that have witnessed an increase in global demand and are compatible with sustainable production	3,824,000	124,000	200,000	3,500,000	5,039,827	5,011,427	28,400	FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNDP	
Developing a portfolio of mobile applications to offer information and advisory services to farmers in the field and development of digital technology transfer tools to foster climate and shock resilient agriculture in Jordan in the context of Covid19. A new theme called Farmers' Market will be developed as well to enable farmers to market their products and make a connection with consumers.	100,000	0	100,000	-	100,000	100,000	-	FAO	
Support to MSMEs	18,130,455	925,864	3,404,591	13,800,000	18,368,869	6,425,869	11,943,000		
Promote policies and continue to develop programmes that strengthen the resilience of MSMEs, entrepreneurs and HBB owners, through training in crisis preparedness, digital transformation and transitioning towards inclusive and environmentally sustainable business models	16,730,455	725,864	3,304,591	12,700,000	16,768,869	5,168,869	11,600,000	FAO, UNHCR, ILO, WFP, UN Women, UNESCO, UNIDO, UN Habitat, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP	

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Facilitating creation of enabling environment for enhanced access to finance for most vulnerable groups	1,400,000	200,000	100,000	1,100,000	1,600,000	1,257,000	343,000	FAO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP	
A holistic approach to supporting vocational and higher education	4,684,168	1,334,168	350,000	3,000,000	8,800,000	6,310,000	2,490,000		
Support development of sustainable strategies, policies, guidelines and tools, including to design and manage e-content as well as to improve equity and quality standards. Support includes integrating blended-learning approaches for TVET and ensuring their accessibility for the most vulnerable groups	4,684,168	1,334,168	350,000	3,000,000	8,800,000	6,310,000	2,490,000	UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO	










Pillar 4

Social cohesion and community resilience

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Reprogramming and policy development support towards an inclusive and green response and recovery while ensuring debt sustainability	450,000	400,000	50,000	0	600,000	280,000	320,000		
Mainstreaming employment in trade and investment (METI) - policy and capacity support to generate opportunities in an export-oriented sector	-	-	-	0	TBD	-	-	ILO	
Policy development promoting inclusive, gender-responsive and climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable path to economic recovery	200,000	200,000	0	0	250,000	250,000	0	UNIDO, UN Women	
Support to the design of immediate crisis response plans for the economic and financial sectors, and policies for sustainable recovery	250,000	200,000	50,000	0	400,000	80,000	320,000	UNIDO, UN Women	
Supporting building blocks for an integrated national financing framework (INFF)	720,000	570,000	50,000	100,000	10,561,600	591,600	9,970,000		
Strengthened institutional capacity building on SDG budgeting to support sustainability and scaling the climate pilot to an INFF able to advance SDG financing for all sectors. Strengthened institutional capacity building on SDG budgeting to support sustainability and scaling the climate pilot to an INFF able to advance SDG financing for all sectors	70,000	70,000	-	0	5,000,000	440,000	4,560,000	UNDP	
Working with public and private sector stakeholders to increase alignment of existing investments and investment pipelines with national priorities, leveraging cooperation with international financial institutions and development partners	20,000	20,000	-	0	-	-	0	UNDP	
Capacity building to support SDG impact screening, impact measurement and management and the women's empowerment principles	510,000	360,000	50,000	100,000	561,600	151,600	410,000	UNDP, UNIDO, UN Women	
Support to the design of catalytic innovative financing instruments, complemented by public-private dialogue	120,000	120,000	-	0	5,000,000	0	5,000,000	UNDP	
support the design of an integrated agricultural management information system for rapid response and recovery plan in the agricultural sector through creating a farm registry	500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	FAO	

Pillar 5

Macroeconomic response and collaboration

UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE	2020				2021			AGENCY	
	TOTAL BUDGET	REPURPOSED BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS	TOTAL BUDGET	RESOURCES MOBILIZED	OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENT		
Strengthened inclusive social dialogue and political engagement.	257,000	170,000	0	87,000	470,000	120,000	350,000		
Creation of dialogue spaces	257,000	170,000	0	87,000	470,000	120,000	350,000	UNFPA, UN Women, UNESCO, UNDP	
Empowered communities and enhance equitable access to service delivery	35,893,000	1,033,000	150,000	34,710,000	39,480,000	700,000	38,780,000		
Strengthening of community based service delivery capacities and systems	35,693,000	983,000	0	34,710,000	38,580,000	100,000	38,480,000	UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO, UNHabitat, UNFPA, UNICEF	
Developemnt of CBDRM and DRR plans capacities and plans	200,000	50,000	150,000	0	900,000	600,000	300,000	WFP, UNESCO, IOM, UNDP	
Support to governance, effective institutional development, fundamental freedoms to civil and political rights.	750,000	530,000	50,000	170,000	800,000	140,000	660,000		
Support to elections planning and implementation	100,000	-	-	100,000	100,000	100,000	0	UNDP	
Strenthening capacities of local authorities to provide uninterrupted delivery of basic services	150,000	30,000	50,000	70,000	200,000	40,000	160,000	UNDP, UNHabitat	
Support to women's civic engagement, participation and leadership	500,000	500,000	-	0	500,000	0	500,000	UN Women	
Support the development of creative solutions to local problems	50,000	50,000	0	0	856,061	619,061	237,000		
Identification and testing and scale up pf of homegrown solutions to crisis and reponse measures' challenges and issues	50,000	50,000	-	0	856,061	619,061	237,000	UNDP	
Enhanced access to Justice	870,000	500,000	20,000	350,000	-	-	0		
Support to transitioning to e-systems for judiciary	370,000	-	20,000	350,000	350,000	350,000	0	UNDP	
Support to women's access to justice	500,000	500,000	-	0	500,000	500,000	0	UN Women	