



UNITED NATIONS  
JORDAN



## ANNUAL RESULTS REPORT

Jordan - 2024

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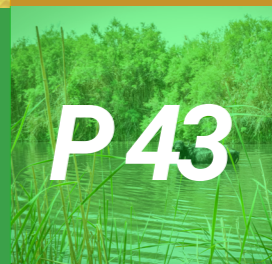
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# FOREWORD BY THE UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR

In 2024, the United Nations and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan continued their journey towards achieving sustainable development in the country through partnership, collaboration, and innovation. The Annual Results Report before you is a testament to our achievements over the past year and a commitment to keep the same tempo and enthusiasm going in 2025.

The past year saw the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Jordan, consisting of 29 UN agencies, funds, and programmes, offer holistic support in advancing shared national goals in economic, political and public sector modernization visions. Together, we have focused on Inclusive Green Growth and Decent Work, enhancing Social Protection and Quality Basic Services, ensuring Sustainable Management and Access to Water and Food, promoting Accountability, Transparency, and Participation, all while steadfastly adhering to our commitment to Leave No One Behind.

The year behind us was marked by global and regional tensions, including the Gaza war, political shifts in Syria and rising tensions and hostilities between Israel and Iran. This has created a complex backdrop where the UN has worked tirelessly with the Government of Jordan, civil society, development partners, the private sector and other stakeholders to provide humanitarian support to those in need, foster social cohesion and stability, and foster inclusive development across the country. Once again, we on the ground and the world at large witnessed Jordan's hospitality and solidarity towards those most in need, as well as the nation's commitment to remain on the path of reform, development and modernization despite difficult circumstances. Indeed, throughout the year we saw various actors at all levels of society working to ensure resilience, equality and positive change in the country.

In terms of major achievements, 2024 was a landmark year for female participation in politics, with the national parliamentary election seeing record female voter turnout and women elected as MPs. This is a key step on the journey to empowering women and creating better opportunities for women and girls in the country. The UN, with its partners, also focused on mitigating climate change and strengthening health systems, providing education and social protection to those most vulnerable and fostering greater youth engagement. All of these are processes that are ongoing and that will require patience, innovation and partnership to continue during what promises to be a turbulent period ahead for the entire world.

As we look forward to 2025, we must resist the urge to only focus on the challenges and obstacles that are being created. The state of global flux will also present opportunities to work better, smarter, together. We will remain committed to Jordan's sustainable development path, resolved to find solutions together and for the benefit of all. We extend our continuing gratitude to all of those who will join us on this journey. Together we continue to ensure a better future for all people in Jordan.

**Sheri Ritsema-Anderson**  
**UN Resident Coordinator**  
**Jordan**



# UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM IN JORDAN

The United Nations Country Team in Jordan brings together 29 UN agencies, funds and programmes, 19 of which operate with an in-country presence, with the remaining 10 working from headquarters or regional offices. The UN presence is headed by the Resident Coordinator, who has been designated by the Secretary General to coordinate development operations at country level. The United Nations Country Team works together with the Government and other partners to advance four collective priority areas - Inclusive Green Growth and Decent Work; Social Protection and Quality Basic Services; Sustainable Management and Access to Water, Food, and Energy; Accountability, Transparency and Participation.

The priorities are in line with the Agenda 2030 Sustainable Development Goals Agenda and the over-arching goals of Jordan's Economic, Political and Public Sector Modernization Visions. All the work of the UN in the country is guided by three principles which are incorporated across the entire system - the commitment to Leave No One Behind (LNOB), mitigating climate change, and promoting the sustained stability of the country. Together with its national, regional and global partners, the United Nations Country Team continues to play a crucial development role as we enter the second half of the Decade of Action.

The UN Country Team in Jordan is comprised of 19 organizations with physical presence in Jordan



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and 10 entities collaborating from their regional / headquarter offices



# Chapter 1

## KEY PARTNERS OF THE UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM IN THE COUNTRY

The United Nations (UN) works in close partnership with the Government of Jordan in its mission to support the development of the country and all its people, especially the most vulnerable. Over the past year, the UN worked closely with its partners, relevant stakeholders and beneficiaries from across the country and region to ensure that its initiatives, projects and advocacy remained effective and relevant to Jordan's goals and challenges. Throughout 2024, this collaborative approach created an environment conducive to inclusive, transparent work in strengthening the government's efforts to create a resilient and sustainable society and economy.

Apart from the Government of Jordan, the UN engaged actively with civil society, international financial institutions, the private sector, and donors to catalyze resources and create synergies for a holistic approach to development in the country. The UN played a crucial strategic and coordination role in bringing these diverse actors together. It continued to serve as a founder and co-chair of the Jordan Development Partners Group (DPG) in close coordination with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation. This platform serves as the most comprehensive development coordination body among international partners in the country.

The UN also plays an important leadership role in refugee coordination structures and works closely with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation under the Jordan Response Plan and assists Palestine Refugees in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and relevant line ministries. The UN also convenes diverse stakeholders in different formats such as Health Development Partners' Forum, the Gender Partners' Coordination Group, the Policy, Planning and Coordination Committee for the Education Sector, and the National Migrant Working Group. These partnerships nurture a harmonized approach to tackling development challenges across Jordan.



# KEY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE COUNTRY AND REGIONAL CONTEXT

## JORDAN AT A GLANCE

### Population



\*DoS (As of December 2024)

### Unemployment



\*DoS (As of December 2024)

### GDP GROWTH: 2.5% in 2024

\*DoS (2024)

Throughout 2024, the conflict in Gaza, West Bank and Lebanon, the Yemen crisis, the civil war in Syria, and rising tensions and attacks between Israel and Iran towered over Jordan and the wider region. Jordan exerted great efforts to maintain both national and regional calm and stability as well as provide support for its large refugee population. Jordan continues to be home to over 3 million refugees, mostly from Palestine and Syria. While its high level of social inclusion is a model for other countries, there is urgent need for sustained donor support. The final days of 2024 saw a temporary ceasefire reached in Gaza and the fall of Bashar al- Assad government in Syria. The former represented an opportunity to scale up humanitarian aid; the latter an opportunity to create conditions conducive for returns of Jordan's sizeable Syrian refugee population.

Inflationary pressures in the country continued as a result of the Ukraine war impacting food and energy prices in the region.

In September 2024, Jordan held its parliamentary elections, the first since amendments to the electoral law in 2022. The reforms saw Jordan

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In 2024  
women’s representation  
in parliament rose to  
**19.5%**  
boosting Jordan’s global  
ranking from  
**153rd**  
to  
**123rd.**

have its first ever partisan parliament as well as seeing a significant increase in the representation of women, rising from 13.8% to 19.5% of elected representatives. This surpassed the MENA regional average of 17.9% and improved Jordan's ranking from 153rd to 123rd in the Inter-Parliamentary Union country ranking. Women candidates also gathered nearly twice the total number of votes compared to the last election.

Jordan continued to work on implementing the Economic Modernization Vision (2023-2025). In 2024, there was major progress in multiple

sectors, including 21 new opportunities in priority investment fields. The country amended its system in high value industries such as petroleum, oil shale, coal and strategic mineral exploitation. A national food security database was established as was a comprehensive electronic investment platform<sup>1</sup>.

Overall, in terms of the 2030 Agenda, the Sustainable Development Report for 2024 ranked the country 85th out 166, with progress noted in SDG 14 and positive trends in SDGs, 3, 7, 8, 9, 12 and 13<sup>2</sup>.

## JORDAN’S SDG PROGRESS 2024 SNAPSHOT

85 out of 166 countries  
(Comparable with regional peers)



\*Global Rank

1 [https://petra.gov.jo/Include/InnerPage.jsp?ID=68085&lang=en&name=en\\_news](https://petra.gov.jo/Include/InnerPage.jsp?ID=68085&lang=en&name=en_news)  
2 <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/jordan>



## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN 2024

Following the global pandemic and the adverse effects of the Russia-Ukraine war, the outbreak of the Gaza war on October 7, 2023 has further exacerbated regional and global instability. This conflict has led to a severe humanitarian and economic crisis in Palestine, with evolving social and economic repercussions for Jordan. Recent regional and global developments should be closely monitored to implement effective and comprehensive measures that mitigate multidimensional risks, particularly for marginalized groups.

According to the latest economic data, Jordan's GDP grew by 2.5% in 2024 which is aligning with the country's average growth rate of 2.3% over the 2010–2023 period<sup>3</sup>. These figures reflect a stable but modest pace of economic growth. Looking ahead to 2025, Jordan's proactive policy measures and commitment to resilience and diversification position the economy to navigate potential challenges and sustain progress.

The consumer price index (CPI) rose by 1.56% in 2024 compared to 2023, marking one of the lowest inflation rates in the region. Inflation may trend slightly upward in 2025 amid evolving fiscal and regional dynamics, underscoring the importance of continued responsive policy measures.

In the labour market, the unemployment rate declined by 0.6 percentage points in 2024 compared to 2023, reaching 21.4%, according to DoS. Despite this improvement, unemployment remains high—approximately three percentage points above pre-pandemic levels (2017–2019)<sup>4</sup>. A positive development has been the increase in the labour force participation rate, which rose from 32.6% in the third quarter of 2023 to 34.3% in the third quarter of 2024. Women's labour force

participation also saw an increase, reaching 14.8% in the third quarter of 2024, up by 1.3 percentage points from the third quarter of 2023. However, Jordan continues to lag behind other Arab countries, where the average female labour force participation rate is 20%, highlighting the need for further efforts to enhance women's economic engagement.

From January to November 2024, total exports and imports increased by 5.2% (JD 8.6 billion) and 1.8% (JD 17.3 billion), respectively. National exports, which constitute 91% of total exports, rose by 3.3%, while re-exports, accounting for the remaining 9%, increased by 28%<sup>5</sup>. Trade disruptions continued to impact commerce with non-Arab Asian countries (India, China, etc.), resulting in an 18% decline in exports to these nations and a 4% reduction in imports from them during the January–November 2024 period.

Regarding public finance, Jordan's debt-to-GDP ratio increased from 111.2% at the end of 2022 to 118% by November 2024<sup>6</sup>. Meanwhile, tax revenue grew by 0.6% in the first eleven months of 2024, reaching JD 5.9 billion, compared to a 5% increase during the same period in 2023. Moderate tax revenue growth in 2024 highlights the importance of continuing efforts to strengthen economic activity and investor confidence to support long-term fiscal stability amid evolving regional conditions.

On the expenditure side, total spending increased by 3.8% to JD 10.1 billion, with wages and salaries, interest payments, and military expenditures accounting for 64.1% of the total amount. As a result of these fiscal dynamics, the budget deficit (excluding grants) widened to 6.5% of GDP in the first eleven months of 2024.

<sup>3</sup> [https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/News/Gdp/GDP\\_Q3\\_2024\\_en.pdf](https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/News/Gdp/GDP_Q3_2024_en.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> [https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/News/Unemployment/2024/unemp\\_Q3\\_2024\\_en.pdf](https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/News/Unemployment/2024/unemp_Q3_2024_en.pdf)

<sup>5</sup> [https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/News/External\\_trade/2025/EXT\\_Jan\\_en.pdf](https://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/DataBank/News/External_trade/2025/EXT_Jan_en.pdf)

<sup>6</sup> Ministry of Finance, General Government Bulletin December 2023,

[https://mof.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root\\_storage/en/eb\\_list\\_page/english\\_nov\\_\\_compressed-0.pdf](https://mof.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root_storage/en/eb_list_page/english_nov__compressed-0.pdf) and Ministry of Finance, General Government Bulletin, December 2024, and [https://mof.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root\\_storage/en/eb\\_list\\_page/english\\_nov\\_\\_compressed-1.pdf](https://mof.gov.jo/ebv4.0/root_storage/en/eb_list_page/english_nov__compressed-1.pdf)

# Chapter 2

## UN DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM SUPPORT TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

### 2.1. OVERVIEW OF UN COLLECTIVE PRIORITIES IN 2024

In 2024, the UN and partners worked on four collective priority areas which together present a coherent plan to advance the Sustainable Development Goals as well as a close alignment and synchronization with the national Economic Modernization, Political and Public Sector Visions.

Backed by a total expenditure of US\$ 680 million, the ongoing work in areas of Inclusive Green Growth and Decent Work; Social Protection and Quality Basic Services; Sustainable Resource Management and Access to Water, Food and Energy; and Accountability, Transparency and Participation allows greater opportunities and influence for Jordanian women and youth, mitigates the effects of climate change, supports the country's populations including refugees and migrants, and advances responsible resource management. As detailed below, each priority area has delivered tangible results which change lives, contribute to national development strategies, and develop evidence-based policies which will shape the country's future.



## 2.2. ACHIEVING UN COLLECTIVE PRIORITIES

### PRIORITY 1: INCLUSIVE GREEN GROWTH AND DECENT WORK

#### UN Agency Reporting



#### SDGs



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## SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

**10,328 youth**  
trained in digital skills.

**1,500 rural finance loans**  
worth nearly  
**\$7 million**  
were disbursed, benefiting primarily  
women and youth.

**17,500 individuals**  
benefited from a UN-supported  
cash-for-work school maintenance project,  
including women and persons with disabilities.

**63 municipal officials**  
trained on green,  
employment-intensive project methodologies.

**20 companies**  
joined the Women's Empowerment Principles,  
bringing total to 188.

**50,000+ farmers**  
registered in the new Integrated Agriculture  
Management Information System.

**Over 16,801**  
microcredit loans disbursed to Palestine refugees,  
**totaling \$13.7 million**  
(62% to women, 26% to youth).

The UN supported the development of  
**4 national policy**  
documents on women's economic em-powerment  
and helped establish criteria for a national gender seal.

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**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 LNOB.**

**Strengthened Institutional Capacities for Decent Work, Gender Equality, and Inclusive Green Growth**

In 2024, the United Nations significantly enhanced the institutional capacities of Jordan's public sector, creating a more enabling environment for decent work, gender equality, and inclusive green growth. These efforts have directly contributed to sustainable development outcomes, ensuring no one is left behind.

**The UN's efforts in promoting decent and inclusive work have empowered communities and strengthened institutional capacities.** Training 63 municipal officials and engineers on Green Local Resource Methodologies has enhanced their ability to implement climate-resilient, employment-intensive projects.

The pilot Work-Based Learning Programme benefited 816 individuals (56% women, 40% Syrians), with 318 obtaining occupational licenses, directly improving their employability. In the private sector, the UN's collaboration with the Jordan Chamber of Industry has integrated productivity enhancement services, fostering sustainable business practices and greater competitiveness. The UN also played a key role in shaping job quality standards within Jordan's green economy by setting up Key Performance Indicators to measure compliance with fair labour practices and which small and medium enterprises now report on. The UN also developed 4 policy level documents to promote productive employment and decent jobs for women and to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community.

The UN supported efforts to improve labour conditions and competitiveness in Jordan's garment sector by advancing compliance, labour rights, and responsible business practices therein. Some notable achievements include the establishment of a tripartite technical committee to address sectoral grievances, the development of a research agenda for evidence-based policymaking, and the expansion of mental health initiatives, leading to improved worker well-being.

The UN supported the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) to develop the criteria for a national gender seal for the private sector. The seal will be accompanied by a number of incentives, including some linked to public procurement, and will be a key national tool to accelerate private sector engagement supporting women's labour force participation.

In employability, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Youth to establish 12 Job Search Clubs in 9 governorates, supporting 455 young jobseekers with the skills to search for jobs in the growing green sector of Jordan, thus directly contributing to reduced unemployment and increased economic participation.

In the area of Social and Behaviour Change (SBC), the UN's leadership in establishing the National SBC Committee and developing training modules has strengthened Jordan's capacity to address health emergencies and promote safeguarding. Over 1,250 Community Health Committee members were trained, enhancing community-level health interventions.



**816**  
**trained through**  
**Work-Based Learning**  
**(56% women,**  
**40% Syrians);**  
**318**  
**received licenses**

The UN bolstered institutional capacities through tailored support to Jordan's Business Support Organizations (BSOs) and Trade Support Institutions. Nine local institutions, including the Jordan Chamber of Industry, Amman Chamber of Commerce, (PBWA), and the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply benefited from a training programme equipping them with capacity related to export services and tools such as Quantitative Export Factsheets (QEFs) and market intelligence frameworks. These efforts enhanced the BSOs' ability to deliver export-readiness support to and is aligned with Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision.

In 2024, the UN launched the Green Al-Salt joint project that introduces new approaches to improve the capacities and governance of public spaces, with the overall aim of enhancing the socioeconomic well-being and preserving the integrity of Al-Salt City, a recent UNESCO World Heritage Site, through the revitalization of public spaces and the valorisation of living heritage assets. 29 technical participants, of which 10 were municipal officials, were trained on key methodologies, data collection techniques and analysis in conducting Public Space City-Wide Assessments, which is currently ongoing in Al-Salt City.

In addition, the UN supported the national authorities in the fight against the effects of climate change and promoting a green economy. A drought monitoring system was established which has bolstered national institutions' ability to forecast and respond to droughts, enhancing Jordan's resilience to climate change. The UN also supported the establishment of four green business in the solid waste, circular economy and recycling sectors working closely with community-based organizations and cooperatives. The initiative saw 200 women trained on financial literacy and gain access to the initiative trained 200 women in financial literacy and facilitated their access to e-wallets, further enhancing their economic security and promoting digital financial inclusion.

Moreover, the UN advanced e-mobility, developing a validated roadmap and supporting the Petra E-bus Project (15 electric buses for tourists).






To support a healthy workforce, the UN's support led to the launch of the National Tobacco Control Strategy and the Genomic Surveillance Strategy for Emerging and Reemerging Infectious Diseases and Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR), which will strengthen Jordan's ability to address public health challenges. The integration of mental health into the family physicians' training programme and the adoption of WHO Quality Rights standards in primary healthcare indicators have improved the quality and inclusivity of health services. The procurement of MRI equipment for the Royal Medical Services has enhanced early detection and management of non-communicable diseases, directly benefiting thousands of patients. Additionally, the UN's Migration Health Assessment Clinic provided culturally sensitive and gender-appropriate health services to over 20,000 refugees and migrants, ensuring their safety and well-being during travel, while 14,711 individuals received mental health and psychosocial support (MHPSS).

To support education reform, the UN's initiatives have laid the groundwork for long-term systemic change. Three studies on reforming technical-vocational education and training (TVET) have identified pathways to improve youth employment opportunities, with a focus on gender equality, work-based learning and further engagement with the private sector. The establishment of a Gender Focal Point Network (73 members) and the development of gender equality training programmes have fostered a shift toward gender-responsive approaches within the Ministry of Education. More than 116,000 refugee children accessed education in camps and host communities, supported by Syrian volunteers. Over 28,000 students participated in math and reading assessments, while 4,000 students, teachers, and parents benefited from reading and learning recovery programmes. The Teacher of the Future course further enhanced the professional skills of 296 teachers and supervisors, contributing to improved educational outcomes.

# BDOUR BREAKING BARRIERS AS AQABA'S FIRST FEMALE RANGER

**Location:** Aqaba, Jordan

**SDGs:**

-  SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
-  SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
-  SDG 13 (Climate Action)

*Bdour Abu Bader, Aqaba Marine Reserve's first female ranger, is breaking barriers and inspiring young minds through conservation and community outreach.*

As the first female ranger in the Aqaba Marine Reserve, Bdour Abu Bader is redefining gender roles in conservation. With a background in chemical engineering, she pursued a career closely tied to her passion for the sea, despite entering a traditionally male-dominated field.

Beyond protecting marine biodiversity, Bdour raises awareness, educates children, and engages with local communities to promote environmental sustainability. "Children believe in me and my expertise, and I hope to inspire them just as I was once inspired," she says, recalling how a school visit to the reserve shaped her career.

Through the UN in Jordan, Bdour has found a platform to amplify her voice, proving that women can lead in environmental protection. "Women bring passion and dedication to our work. I want to see more women in leadership, breaking barriers just as I have."





© UN-Jordan

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Nearly 1,500 loans worth  
**USD 7 million**  
disbursed  
to rural MSMEs—mostly  
benefiting  
**women and youth**  
to boost agriculture,  
livestock, and horticulture  
livelihoods across Jordan.

**National priority sectors capabilities were unlocked to increase their contribution to inclusive, sustainable and green growth including for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and social enterprises to boost decent work, productivity, innovation and export capacities.**

In 2024, the UN's interventions significantly boosted economic opportunities for micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) across Jordan, with a strong emphasis on inclusivity and sustainability. Nearly 1,500 loans, totalling almost USD 7 million, were disbursed under the Rural Finance Component, with the majority benefiting women and youth. These loans enabled the expansion of livestock, horticultural, and agricultural projects, directly improving livelihoods and fostering economic resilience in rural communities.

After Economic Modernization Vision the UN continued its engagement with private sector companies to advance gender equality and women's empowerment and enhance women's labour force participation in line with the 'Economic Modernization Vision (EMV) and its corollary, the Engendering of the Economic Modernization Vision. In 2024, the UN mobilized 20 new companies to commit to the Women's Empowerment Principles (WEPs) bringing the total number of WEPs

signatory companies in Jordan to 188 and representing a total workforce of over 90,000 employees. WEPs signatory companies in Jordan were provided with capacity building and technical assistance and advisory services including on gender responsive recruitment, procurement and marketing and on the prevention of sexual harassment. As a result of this engagement, 65% of the companies reported an increase in female workforce, with a 3 percentage points increase in the number of women employees, and 9 percentage points increase in women representation in boards compared to the previous year. Overall, 97% of the participating companies adopted and implemented WEPs policies to enhance gender equality and women's empowerment.

The UN's support for the rehabilitation of infrastructure in the hospitality and tourism sectors created sustainable economic growth at the local level. Over 1,000 hospitality staff and informal sector workers were trained in safe waste collection, sorting, and recycling, leading to the deployment of 58 recycling bins in hotels and restaurants and the collection of 332 tons of Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) waste. These efforts not only promoted environmental sustainability but also enhanced the tourism sector's appeal as a green and responsible industry.

Collaboration with the Jordan Chamber of Industry resulted in the establishment of a Productivity Committee and the integration of productivity enhancement services, benefiting over 100 MSMEs.

The UN directly supported SMEs in key sectors, including 23 textile SMEs on lean manufacturing, digital tools, and sustainability practices, resulting in a 5% increase in sectoral sales (to \$19.62 million) and exports (to \$2.57 million) in 2024. Additionally, 11 Jordanian SMEs received advisory services on quality compliance branding, and process optimization, with six firms participating in international trade fairs.

In the agricultural sector, the UN's initiatives empowered 204 Jordanian and Syrian farmers through training on access to financial services and agricultural markets, while 120 women were trained in utilizing forest products for income generation. These interventions have strengthened local value chains and created new income-generating opportunities, particularly for vulnerable groups.

The UN also advanced Jordan's Just Energy Transition, supporting the country's commitment to phasing out the use of hydrochloroflourocarbons

(HCFC) by 2030. This initiative not only aligns with global environmental goals but also positions Jordan as a leader in sustainable energy practices.

**Development financing and partnerships mechanisms are enhanced to facilitate investments in the SDGs**

The UN strengthened capacities of bank and microfinance companies in areas of agricultural feasibility studies and agricultural data analysis. It also contributed to the drafting of the National Financial Inclusion Strategy which specifically focuses on developing new microfinance products aimed at rural clients, women, and youth. Additionally, the UN designed inclusive agricultural insurance products as well as financial education modules tailored to vulnerable farmers and women, organizing 11 workshops and trainings countrywide in 2024.

Working closely with government entities and the private sector, the UN supported migrant worker protection and awareness of labour rights and obligations to combat forced labour and exploitation. A representative from the Ministry of Labour was sponsored to attend the Global Policy Network on Ethical Recruitment in June 2024 in Geneva. Capacity building sessions were also conducted for representatives of 6 ministries on ethical recruitment practices.

**People's skills are improved and access to quality education, life-long learning and knowledge are enhanced, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized ones, to contribute to Jordan's green growth agenda.**

In 2024, the UN supported the Ministry of Education in launching their Education Sector Analysis which reviews the entire education system from early childhood to higher education. Three workshops took place with over 70 participants, with particular focus on data mobilization and analysis. A financial diagnosis was also conducted to support performance-based budgeting. Staying with data in education, the UN also supported the national digital transformation strategy by assisting in the migration of the Education Management Information system to the government's cloud service. The Ministry of Education's capacity to address crisis and risk, including the impact of climate change, was also enhanced through the development of a self-assessment tool for schools to independently manage risks. The self assessment tool was piloted in 45 schools across the Kingdom.

# DIGITAL SKILLS ESSENTIAL FOR YOUTH TO LEARN AND EARN

**Location:** Amman, Jordan

**SDGs:**



SDG 4 (Quality Education)

SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

*Salah Al-Din, 20, from Ajloun, turned his passion for tech into opportunity through the UN-supported Digital Skills programme—now pursuing software engineering and freelancing in graphic design.*

For 20-year-old Salah Al-Din from Ajloun, technology was always more than a hobby—it was a gateway to opportunity. Before entering university, he joined the UN-supported Digital Skills for a Better Future programme to enhance his IT skills.

Over six weeks, he gained foundational digital literacy and pursued advanced training in graphic design, preparing him for creative careers in the digital economy.

Now a first-year Software Engineering student, Salah is leveraging his skills for freelancing opportunities. “I feel motivated to keep learning and growing. The more I develop my skills, the more opportunities come my way,” he shares. Through digital empowerment, youth like Salah are gaining the tools to thrive in Jordan’s evolving job market.

The Digital Skills Programme in Jordan has provided training courses, benefiting a total of 10,328 individuals—3,116 males and 7,212 females.



The UN conducted trainings in Comprehensive Sexuality Education and Adolescents Development and Characteristics Toolkit that reached 26,754 students. Additionally, 140 school principals and 60 school counsellors were also trained.

In the area of skills development and employability, three studies on reforming technical-vocational education and training (TVET) have identified pathways to improve youth employment opportunities with a focus on gender equality and work-based learning. The UN worked with the Technical and Vocational Skills Development commission to implement the Work Based Learning programme which trained 816 in five key economic sectors. 318 participants obtained occupational licenses. The UN also supported the Government with technical assistance for the development of vocational training programmes, curricula, and occupational standards in key priority occupations in agriculture. The UN continued to provide education and livelihood support to refugees from Palestine in Jordan, working with Vocational Training Centres and linking participants with the private sector after their graduation. Over 2024, 2,474 refugees enrolled in TVET programmes supported by the UN as well as 1,469 who enrolled in the Teacher's college.

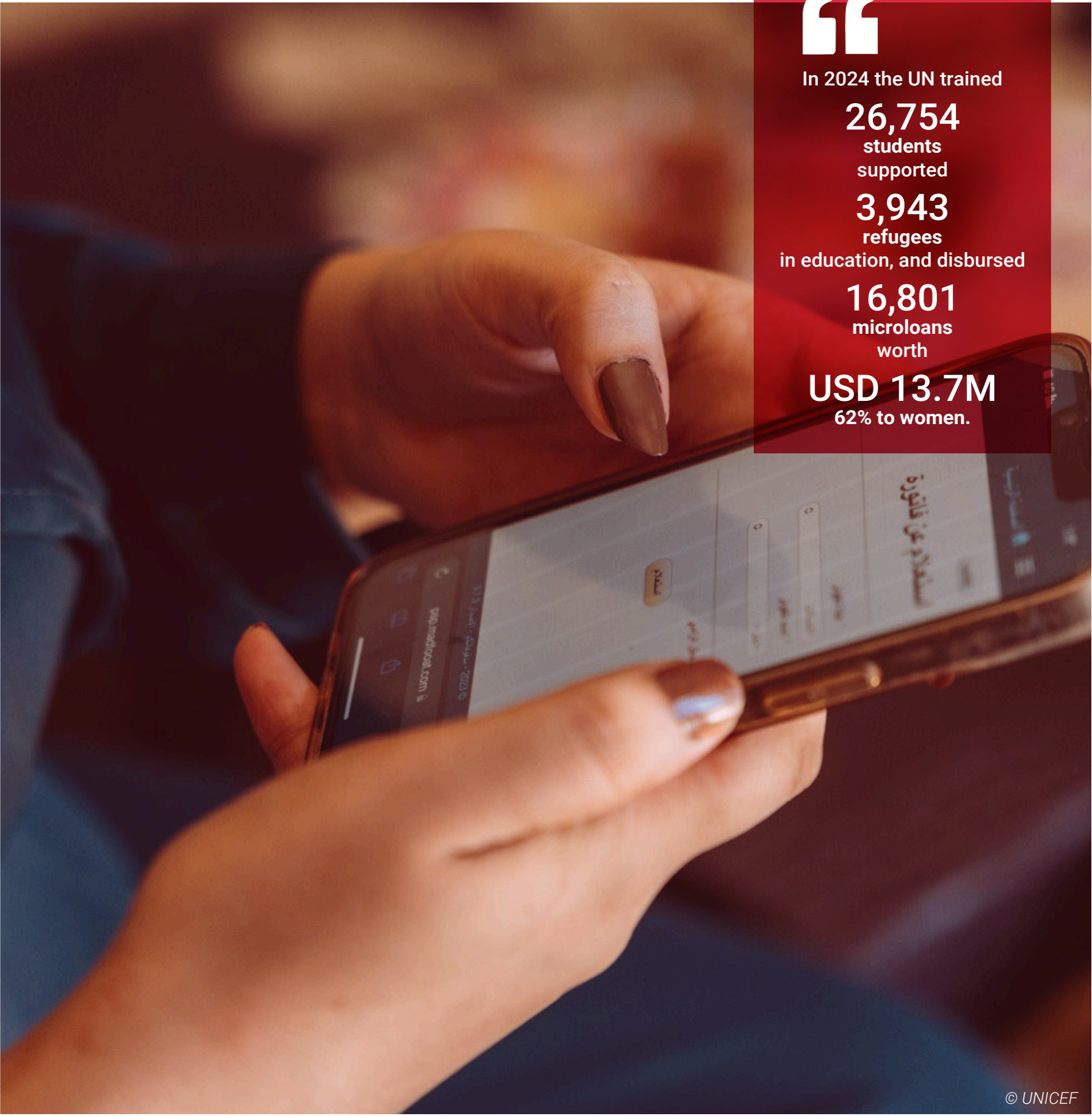
The UN also finalized the National Strategy for Career Counselling and Career Guidance which helped 1,038 young people with decision making about their education and profession. The UN supported the economic empowerment of vulnerable women through learning-by-doing and cash-for-work training on safely collecting and up-cycling plastic waste to promote a circular economy.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship,

the UN provided digital skills training to 2,031 adolescents and youth, 28% of whom were refugees. A total of 166 youth secured employment following on-the job-training targeting 660 youth across 19 companies and demand-driven TVET for 208 youth in fields including mobile phones maintenance, heating, ventilation and air-conditioning. Additionally, 19,249 adolescents and youth were trained in life skills training while 9,075 received training in UPSHIFT methodology that resulted in 11 social ventures being launched focusing on climate response, education and health. Additionally, the UN trained 830 women in financial literacy and digital financial skills to enhance their economic resilience.

Palestine Refugees were further supported and empowered by microfinance initiatives provided by the UN. In 2024, 16,801 microcredit loans were disbursed, totalling US\$ 13.7 million. Out of the total, 62% of the recipients being female and 26% being youth. These loans were used to create income generation opportunities.

Syrian women refugees in camps enhanced their capacities in digital and financial literacy, including in e-marketing. In a pilot phase, 40 women gained digital skills to help establish their own business and market their products using technology facilitated tools. Nearly all (92%) of the graduates agreed that the training would improve their chances of finding income-generating activities and the training programme significantly boosted participants' confidence and skills. To achieve these results, the UN collaborated with Nokia, building on a global partnership. This innovative partnership used a participatory approach, engaging with Syrian refugees in Zaatari camp to identify their needs, assess their capacities, and then develop a tailored training programme.



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In 2024 the UN trained

**26,754**  
students  
supported

**3,943**  
refugees  
in education, and disbursed




**16,801**  
microloans  
worth

**USD 13.7M**  
62% to women.

# CREATING LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES THROUGH SCHOOL MAINTENANCE

**Location:** Zarqa & Mafrag, Jordan

**SDGs:**

- SDG 4 (Quality Education)
- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
- SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)

*Women gain skills and income through a UN-supported cash-for-work project improving school infrastructure across Jordan.*

Through a cash-for-work (CfW) initiative, the UN is enhancing livelihoods for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees while improving public school infrastructure across Jordan. Funded by Germany through KfW Development Bank and implemented with the Ministry of Education, the "Labour-Intensive Maintenance in Public Areas: Public Schools" project aligns with Jordan's Education Strategic Plan (2018-2023) and the Jordan Response Plan. By the end of the programme, over 18,000 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees beneficiaries have helped maintain and clean nearly 650 public schools, improving the learning environments for over 170,000 students in Jordan.

"I never imagined I could handle painting and electrical maintenance, but I learned quickly and gained confidence," shared Rahmeh Al-Muhammad, a Jordanian participant. "This project provides women and rural communities with opportunities to learn new skills."

For Areej Ahmad Jum'ah, a Syrian refugee, the project provided both financial stability and a new skillset. "I discovered my passion for painting and even started by painting my own house. Now, I hope to start a small business with my new skills," she shared.



# PRIORITY 2: SOCIAL PROTECTION AND QUALITY BASIC SERVICES

## UN Agency Reporting



## SDGs



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## SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

**106,000**  
vulnerable children and caregivers accessed integrated Makani services.

**520,000**  
schoolchildren benefited from school meals.

**19,365**  
individuals enrolled in social insurance schemes with UN support.

**675,388**  
refugees and asylum seekers supported with access to essential services.

**153,997**  
sexual and reproductive health consultations provided in partnership with Ministry of Health and NGOs.

**615**  
children with disabilities benefited from Early Detection and Early Intervention services in

**19 units**  
across Jordan.

**91,059**  
individuals in host communities gained access to clean water through

**249km**  
of installed pipelines.

”

**Enhanced access to quality social services, protection, and self-reliance opportunities for all people living in vulnerable situations in the country**

**Coverage and equitable access for the most vulnerable to basic services and social protection is enhanced**

With technical support from the United Nations, the Ministry of Social Development led the progress on updating the National Social Protection Strategy to cover the period 2025–2033. In 2024, a first draft of the updated strategy was completed, setting the stage for a wide national consultation process ahead of its planned launch in the second quarter of 2025. The updated strategy is closely aligned with the Economic Modernization Vision and aims to expand coverage, improve targeting, enhance protection for vulnerable groups, and strengthen the national system’s capacity to respond to shocks and crises.

The UN provided technical assistance to enhance the Social Security Corporation’s ability to increase participation in contributory social insurance and address barriers faced by informal workers in accessing social protection. Additionally, the UN supported 19,365 beneficiaries in enrolling in social insurance through contribution subsidies.

In 2024, over 106,000 vulnerable children and caregivers, both Jordanians and refugees, accessed the integrated services provided by the Makani programme. Implemented by the United Nations in partnership with the Ministry of Social Development and civil society organizations, Makani offers learning support, skills development, early childhood education, parenting, and child protection services.

Throughout the year, the UN supported the Ministry of Social Development to achieve a significant result in the quality and accessibility of services for children with disabilities by increasing the number of Early Detection and Early Intervention Units (EDEI) from 15 to 19, with new units established in Maan, Jerash, Madaba, and Irbid governorates. With the UN’s technical support, 26 MOSD service providers, including physiotherapists, occupational therapists, speech therapists and special education specialists, enhanced their competencies in early intervention practices. As a result, 615 young children with disabilities benefited from these EDEI day-type units across the country. Additionally, approximately 400 parents acquired essential knowledge and skills through the implementation of Individual Family Service Plans developed by all 19 EDEI nationwide, empowering them to meet their children with disabilities’ needs effectively.



©UNICEF



©RHC/ His Majesty King Abdullah II inaugurates the Strategic Medical Inventory Warehouse—an initiative supported by WHO to strengthen Jordan’s health system.

In 2024, the UN’s interventions significantly enhanced healthcare services, refugee support, and community resilience across Jordan, delivering measurable and transformative impacts. The UN expanded healthcare capacities in every governorate, improving the prevention and control of hypertension, diabetes, and cardiovascular diseases, directly contributing to better health outcomes for thousands of Jordanians. The development of childhood

cancer protocols and the provision of free psychotropic medications through 13 clinics improved access to critical care for over 4,000 patients, ensuring vulnerable populations receive life-saving treatments. The inauguration of the Strategic Medical Inventory Warehouse strengthened supply chain management, ensuring the efficient distribution of medical supplies and enhancing the overall resilience of Jordan’s healthcare system.

The UN, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and local NGOs, delivered 153,997 sexual and reproductive health consultations, ensuring vulnerable populations, particularly women and girls, received essential care. This strengthened maternal and child health outcomes and empowered women to make informed decisions about their health. The Women-Friendly Health Services (WFHS) Programme has been expanded to 70 centres, enhancing quality SRH services for vulnerable women and girls. This includes strengthening service delivery, training healthcare providers, and improving facility infrastructure to ensure accessible, gender-sensitive, and high-quality care. Programmes to increase mental health awareness and support services in workplaces benefited thousands of vulnerable workers. Through 109,505 work months of contribution subsidies and 41,143 work months of coverage rewards, the UN expanded social protection to previously uncovered workers. Additionally, 19,365 forcibly displaced individuals and host community members gained access to national and partner-led social protection services, while 1,721 new jobs were created for vulnerable communities, including refugees, fostering economic inclusion and stability.

The UN also made significant strides in evidence-based urban planning, developing the first multi-sectoral Mafraq Spatial Profile, and is supporting informed decision-making at the city and neighbourhood levels, contributing to long-term community resilience and development. Additionally, through the rehabilitation of the Prince Al Hussein Public Park in Souf Refugee Camp, the UN collaborated with the local community to foster a more inclusive public space.

Through the provision of Multi-Purpose Cash Assistance (MPCA) to 9,083 refugees, the alleviated financial stress and improved living conditions, while Winter Cash Assistance to 3,181 refugees helped them cope with harsh weather by providing essential items like heaters and blankets, reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms.

The UN also continued supporting 675,388 refugees and asylum seekers registered with UNHCR in Jordan to access essential services.

Noting the absence of national asylum legislation and the tightly controlled access to territory and asylum, the UN oversaw registration, identity management, and documentation of refugees and asylum seekers, in close collaboration with the government.

Through Cash-for-Work (CfW) opportunities, the UN created 1,329 jobs, providing livelihoods for refugees and vulnerable populations. Infrastructure improvements, including the installation of 249km of water pipelines in Hawwarah and Sarih districts, provided access to clean water for 91,059 people, benefiting both host communities and Syrian refugees. In refugee camps, the UN ensured access to safe water for over 130,000 people and provided safely managed wastewater and sanitation services to 121,000 individuals. Cash assistance to 13,000 vulnerable people in remote areas improved access to hygiene items and safe water, with 2,626 individuals receiving additional support to install water storage tanks and sanitation systems, significantly enhancing their quality of life.

In a related area, the UN collaborated with the Ministry of Education's Gender Directorate in advancing a Monitoring Assessment initiative on Menstrual Health and Hygiene resulting in a gap analysis to lay the foundations for strengthening a coordination structure with gender equality and adolescent wellbeing outcomes.

Efforts to combat malnutrition and prioritize Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) in Syrian refugee camps had a profound impact. Over 40,000 children and 5,447 pregnant and lactating women were screened for malnutrition, ensuring early detection and intervention, with 34 severely acute malnourished and 138 moderately malnourished children were admitted for treatment achieving

a 98% cure rate. Furthermore, 1,185 children were screened for assistive device needs, with over 700 receiving glasses, mobility aids, and hearing aids, improving their quality of life and access to education.

The UN continued its dedicated support to refugees through multi-purpose cash assistance and primary health care through 25 health centres. 366,899 refugees benefited from cash assistance while 941,036 had access to health services. The UN is also actively promoting mobile wallets among refugees from Syria and other nationalities in Jordan, not only to streamline the delivery of its cash assistance to refugee more efficiently in the present, but to build a foundation for their greater financial inclusion in the future.

Additionally, 104,336 Palestine refugee students were provided with basic education for grades 1 to 10. Refugees were also supported by the UN for refugee resettlement to third countries, inclusive of visa processing, pre-departure health assessments and both pre-departure orientation and post-arrival integration support. A total of 8,508 refugees benefited from this support in 2024.

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**Women-Friendly  
Health Services  
Programme has been  
expanded to  
70 centres,  
enhancing quality  
services for  
vulnerable women and  
girls.**



# FIDA'S FIGHT FOR HEALTH AND DIGNITY AT ZAATARI CAMP

**Location:** Zaatari camp

**SDGs:**

- SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being)
- SDG 5 (Gender Equality)

*Fida's Journey to Feeling Valued and Cared for at the Reproductive Healthcare Clinic*

Fida, a 45-year-old Syrian refugee and mother of seven daughters, suffered a miscarriage, her second in eight months. Living in Zaatari camp since 2013, she depends on the UN-supported reproductive healthcare clinic for treatment. The clinic provides essential services, from emergency obstetric care to family planning, offering 72,000 services annually despite funding shortages.




Fida, who suffers from Behçet's syndrome, has lost her eyesight, experiences severe joint pain, and uses a wheelchair. She also struggles with recurrent infections but finds comfort in the clinic's immediate care. "The doctors always take care of me. They make me feel valued," she says.

The UN clinic remains a lifeline for women like Fida, providing critical reproductive health services and ensuring vulnerable refugees receive the care they need.



# LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND - EMIS AS A PATH TO INCLUSIVE EDUCATION

**SDGs:**

-  SDG 4 (Quality Education)
-  SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
-  SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)

*Bara'a (left), an Iraqi refugee in Jordan, stands confident knowing her children's school enrollment is now faster and easier thanks to UN- and EU-supported education data reforms.*

*For years, Bara'a, an Iraqi refugee in Jordan, faced numerous obstacles enrolling her children in school. These delays disrupted her children's learning and added significant stress to her family's life.*

*Finally, that experience has changed.*

*Thanks to the integration of refugee data into Jordan's Education Management Information System (EMIS), enrollment is now faster, simpler, and more reliable. Families like Bara'a's only need to present a valid UNHCR refugee certificate—automated verification has eliminated the need for repetitive manual checks, easing the burden on both families and school administrators.*

*This initiative, supported by the UN and funded by the European Union, streamlines refugee student data and enables the Ministry of Education, and partners to track educational progress and allocate resources more effectively.*

*"We no longer worry about delays—just one step, and our children can focus on learning," says Bara'a.*



# SYRIAN REFUGEE WOMEN WEAVE THEIR FUTURE IN ZAATARI CAMP

**Location:** Zaatari Camp, Jordan

**SDGs:**



SDG 1 (No Poverty)



SDG 5 (Gender Equality)



SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)

*In Zaatari camp, Syrian refugee women turn embroidery into income and resilience through a UN-supported initiative.*

*In a small caravan in the heart of Zaatari camp, Zainab Zain Al-Abdeen, Hana'a Abu Kheshreef, and Nema'at Ali sat on mattresses, needles in hand, carefully stitching delicate patterns into fabric. Each thread they wove carried a story of strength and survival, a reminder of the lives they once lived in Syria before the war.*

*Through a partnership between Jordan River Foundation and the UN, these women, along with over fifty other Syrian refugees, found a way to turn their skills into a source of income. Out of 800 items, five of them became bestsellers, a testament to their skill and talent.*

*Their hands, once uncertain, now worked with confidence and purpose. The income from each piece helped them support their families and most importantly, allows them to regain a sense of stability and empowerment.*



The UN improved road maintenance, sewage system improvements and flood drainage repairs in the camps of Zaatari and Azraq and rehabilitated 1,750 shelters.

National capacities were strengthened to eliminate discriminatory and harmful practices, to promote autonomy, and to protect women and children from violence online and offline

On nationally led and multi-sectoral efforts to prevent and mitigate violence against children and violence against women, the UN supported the NCFA, government and civil society organizations, in the drafting of Multi-Sectoral and Costed National Action Plan for Prevention and Response to Child Protection Issues, Gender Based Violence, and Family Violence in Jordan 2025-2030.

In 2024, the UN efforts to end violence against children and promote protection for vulnerable populations delivered transformative results across Jordan. By enhancing the capacities of 2,046 child protection personnel from three ministries, the UN directly improved the safety and well-being of 9,027 children, including 1,869 Syrian refugees. These interventions addressed critical issues such as gender-based violence (GBV), child marriage, and child labour, ensuring vulnerable children received the protection they need.

The UN's collaboration with the Ministry of Education to implement the Safe to Learn programme in 3,780 schools nationwide equipped 2,879 educators with tools to identify and prevent violence against children. This initiative has created safer learning environments for thousands of children, fostering their educational and personal development. The UN supported establishment of the Higher Education Alliance in Jordan bringing together 17 stakeholders including philanthropists, academia, and business entities. The Alliance's activities are aimed at ensuring that refugees and vulnerable Jordanians have access to higher and vocational education.

Efforts to combat gender-based violence (GBV) saw significant progress, with 3,236 beneficiaries gaining increased awareness of GBV and protection issues in alignment with the implementation of the National Action Plan on 1325. The UN provided 1,385 women with psycho-social and legal support and secured shelter services for 193 women. Investments in rehabilitating shelters and hotlines improved service accessibility, particularly in underserved areas, marking a transformative step toward a more equitable society. Additionally, urgent cash assistance was provided to 540 individuals at risk of GBV, including 283 children, ensuring their immediate safety and well-being.

For the refugee population, the UN provided comprehensive protection services, addressing violence and harmful practices. Through comprehensive case management, the UN supported 2,387 cases, including 1,374 women and girls, ensuring they received the necessary care and advocacy. Protection advocacy interventions, including private dialogue meetings, field visits, and public statements, raised awareness and prompted action on critical protection issues, influencing duty bearers and external actors to uphold international standards. Through ever closer engagement with the Government of Jordan, the UN advocated the adherence to international protection standards. Training courses targeting government representatives were key to increase understanding of international protection and their growing compliance with related principles.

The UN's legal assistance reached 63,243 refugees, while 4,739 children at heightened protection risk received targeted support, ensuring their safety and adherence to international protection standards.



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In collaboration with the  
Ministry of Education

**2,879**  
**educators**  
equipped with tools to  
identify and prevent  
violence in schools.

# PRIORITY 3: SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND ACCESS TO WATER, FOOD AND ENERGY

## UN Agency Reporting



## SDGs



## SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

- 249 km of water pipelines installed, providing clean water to 91,059 people in host communities.
- 130,000 refugees accessed safe water and 121,000 benefited from improved sanitation in camps.
- 1,146 youth mobilized as Climate Champions.
- 500,000 individuals reached through a national e-waste awareness campaign.
- 43,000 fish annual production capacity established through fish farming ponds (6,000 m²).
- National Food Security Management Information System and Monitoring Dashboard launched to strengthen evidence-based policy.
- 60% energy reduction achieved in Aqaba’s tourism sector, avoiding 760 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.



# COMPLEMENTING FOOD ASSISTANCE WITH NUTRITION AWARENESS

**Location:** Mafraq, Jordan

**SDGs:**



SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)

*Fatima and Hamida are among the many women empowered through UN-supported nutrition sessions, learning to improve their families' health with better food choices. © WFP*

UN food assistance, provided through monthly cash transfers, is accompanied by a nutrition awareness initiative that empowers women with knowledge to improve family dietary habits and overall well-being. Fatima, a mother of seven, once believed honey strengthened infants but learned it could be harmful before age one. Hamida, a single mother, suffered from anemia for years until she discovered iron-rich alternatives like lentils. 'Now, my health has improved, and my blood test results show it,' she shares.

By teaching refugees to maximize nutrition with limited resources, the UN is enhancing food security and promoting lifelong healthy habits, proving that knowledge is just as vital as access to food.



**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**

**National water, food and energy resource management solutions are increasingly informed by evidence-based analysis and good practices integrating disaster and climate risk reduction**

In 2024, the UN supported the formulation of the updated Amman Climate Action Plan, which included the planting of 3,600 trees in Jubeiha, and the creation of updated building codes for energy-efficient infrastructure, advancing sustainable energy and resource management solutions informed by best practices in the Greater Amman Municipality. The UN also supported the Tourism Sector Efficiency Programme (TSEEP) in Aqaba resulted in 60% energy consumption reductions and a decrease of 760 tons of CO2 emissions.

The UN has enhanced the adaptive capacities in Jordan's water sector through innovative and replicable water harvesting techniques, promoting the use of non-conventional water sources, including expanding water-efficient irrigation systems and permaculture practices, improving water supply options, soil fertility, and promoting sustainable agricultural methods. These efforts contribute to long-term water security and environmental sustainability.

The UN has been supporting evidence-based decision making for resource management, including conducting a comprehensive sector analysis in Greater Irbid and Greater Mafrqa Municipalities, conducting a detailed flood risk assessment for Mafrqa Wadi and identifying critical vulnerable hotspots, as well as developing the "Sahab City's Multi-Layered Vulnerability Profile". In addition to this, the UN is supporting Irbid and Mafrqa urban observatories in mainstreaming climate change and natural resources indicators.


Following the activation of Jordan's Food Security Council, the Government in 2024 launched the first National Food Security Management Information System developed by the UN. The system enhances national capacity to monitor progress on food security and relevant Sustainable Development Goals, and supports decision-making processes related to food security in Jordan.

Furthermore, the UN established a Food Security Monitoring and Reporting Dashboard for the National Center for Security and Crisis Management (NCSCM). The dashboard will accelerate collaboration on agrifood systems and increase investment in national data statistics systems dealing with food security. The UN, in collaboration with the Food Security Council, also helped establish the Food Security and Nutrition Observatory for the Mashreq Sub-region.

**Institutional and cross-sectoral capacities, coordination, and skills to design, implement and monitor sustainable resources management are increased.**

In 2024, the UN's initiatives drove significant progress in climate resilience, sustainable development, disaster risk reduction and environmental awareness across Jordan, delivering measurable and transformative outcomes.

The UN provided 1,304 grants for value chain upgrading, innovation, and climate change adaptation, surpassing funding targets and directly supporting communities in building resilience to environmental challenges. In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, the UN launched a scoping study on Migration, Environment, and Climate Change (MECC), engaging 39 participants from government, NGOs, academia, and UN agencies in the initial workshop and establishing a new Technical Working Group. This effort laid the groundwork for future projects and strengthened Jordan's capacity to address climate-induced migration.



In collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, UN supported

**1,304**

**climate**

adaptation grants across Jordan.





In 2024, the UN engaged  
**35,000 youth**  
in climate action and  
generated

**54,000 MWh**  
of solar power in refugee  
camps, saving  
**\$12M**  
and cutting

**34,000 tons**  
of CO<sub>2</sub>.

The UN's Climate Action Clubs in southern governorates engaged over 7,200 children and adolescents, fostering a new generation of environmentally conscious citizens. Across the country, 441 Climate Advocacy Events attracted 8,064 participants and mobilized 1,146 Climate Champions, amplifying awareness and action on climate issues. In northern governorates, over 20,000 school students participated in activities that raised awareness about water scarcity and conservation, equipping them with knowledge to address one of Jordan's most pressing challenges.

In the Greater Amman Municipality, the UN identified and prioritized 10 hotspot locations for flood resilience measures. Additionally, 10 government entities benefited from UN capacity-building workshops on climate adaptation strategies. These efforts have enhanced urban resilience and reduced vulnerability to climate-related disasters.

The UN also developed the Sustainability Roadmap for the Garment Sector, outlining mechanisms for labour law enforcement, grievance systems, and decent work conditions. This roadmap ensures long-term sustainability in industrial practices, benefiting workers and businesses alike.

The UN co-organized the National Blue Economy Symposium with the European Commission and the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority

(ASEZA). The event explored Jordan's Blue Economy, integrating sustainable consumption and production (SCP) and circular economy (CE) practices. It facilitated knowledge sharing, showcased Jordan's initiatives, and highlighted the need for regional cooperation, positioning Jordan as a leader in sustainable development.

The UN, in partnership with the Ministry of Health, supported Jordan in strengthening the resilience of its health systems to climate change and disaster risks. Workshops were conducted with key stakeholders to identify vulnerable governorates to implement the programme utilizing existing data.

The UN co-led the Humanitarian WASH Sector Working Group, working closely with the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI). Key achievements included supporting the MWI in monitoring progress toward SDG 6 through a situational analysis report and launching interactive water and sanitation vulnerability maps for improved planning. The institutionalization of Climate Resilient Water and Sanitation Safety Planning (CR-WSSP) further strengthened Jordan's capacity to manage water resources sustainably.

**Public knowledge and awareness on climate change impact, responsible consumption, and disaster risk reduction is enhanced**

Throughout 2024, the UN has been increasing the awareness and building the capacities of local communities, students, and teachers through workshops, training sessions, scientific competitions, and awareness materials, focusing on the impacts of climate change, water scarcity, and water conservation strategies. The UN strengthened community resilience by establishing community associations that promote the efficient treatment and reuse of wastewater for irrigation in Jerash and Mafraq. These initiatives strengthen local ownership of climate adaptation measures while enhancing technical capacities to operate, maintain, and replicate sustainable water management solutions.

The UN successfully constructed a fish farming system that consists of six water ponds with total area equal to 6,000 square meter and with a production capacity equal to 43,000 fish annually.

The UN led a national awareness campaign on e-waste, reaching 500,000 people and enhancing public knowledge on climate impacts and responsible consumption.

People's knowledge and skills to participate and influence decision-making processes on sustainable natural resources management and climate change are enhanced especially of youth and children.

In 2024, UN's initiatives significantly enhanced energy access, environmental sustainability, and youth engagement in Jordan, delivering transformative outcomes for both refugee and host communities.

The UN supported the development of Jordan's National Biodiversity Strategy, strengthening the country's commitment to environmental conservation. Youth engagement was a key focus, with over 570 young individuals trained in sustainable urban farming. These programmes not only promoted climate-resilient agriculture but also empowered youth to actively participate in climate change and biodiversity-related decision-making, fostering a new generation of environmental leaders.




The UN's efforts to increase energy supplies in Zaatari and Azraq camps ensured 100% electricity access for the camp population, while promoting sustainability and cost efficiency. Through the installation of solar panels, the UN generated 54,000 KMWh of clean energy, saving USD 12 million annually and reducing CO2 emissions by 34,000 metric tonnes per year. This not only improved living conditions for refugees but also contributed to Jordan's climate goals.

The launch of the smart energy dispensers project further optimized energy management in Zaatari and Azraq camps. This innovative system regulated energy consumption, reduced electrical waste, ensured grid stability, and promoted fair distribution, benefiting over 125,000 refugees. These interventions have enhanced energy efficiency and resilience, setting a benchmark for sustainable energy solutions in humanitarian settings.

# ONE YEAR OF GROWTH: THE COMMUNITY GARDE IN QUEEN RANIA AL ABDULLAH PARK

**Location:** Amman, Jordan

**SDGs:**

- SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
- SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities)
- SDG 13 (Climate Action)

*The UN-GAM urban garden project in Queen Rania Park empowers local communities to grow food sustainably and build a greener future.  
© UN Habitat.*

*A year after its launch, the Community-based Urban Garden Project in Queen Rania Al Abdullah Park has become a model for urban agriculture, fostering food security, sustainability, and social inclusion.*

*Implemented by the UN in partnership with the Greater Amman Municipality, the project enables community members to grow fresh produce, practice greenhouse farming, and engage in organic composting.*





*“For me, the community garden is not just about growing food; it’s about building a greener future and fostering active participation,” says Ms. Rasha Al Shawarbeh, the park’s manager. More than 2,000 visitors have engaged with the garden, learning about sustainable agriculture and the importance of climate-friendly food production.*



# FROM REFUGEE TO RESILIENT: MARIAM'S JOURNEY TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY

**Location:** Al-Tafilah, Jordan

**SDGs:**

- SDG 1 (No Poverty)
- SDG 2 (Zero Hunger)
- SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
- SDG10 (Reduced Inequalities)

*With UN and Norwegian support, Syrian refugee Mariam Al-Joumaa turned a small plot of land into a source of income, cultivating vegetables and achieving greater self-reliance. © FAO*

*For 57-year-old Mariam Essa Al-Joumaa, a Syrian refugee and single mother, surviving meant relying on humanitarian assistance. However, a grant programme by the UN, funded by the Norwegian Government, gave her the chance to achieve self-sufficiency.*

*Partnering with a Jordanian landowner, Mariam started cultivating vegetables using a rainwater harvesting system. In just three months, she was harvesting and selling produce, generating a steady income. "This project allowed me to secure my monthly expenses and ease my financial burden," she shares.*

*As part of the UN's Transformation to More Efficient, Inclusive, Resilient, and Sustainable Agrifood Systems project, Mariam is now among hundreds of beneficiaries empowered with the tools to achieve food security and economic independence.*

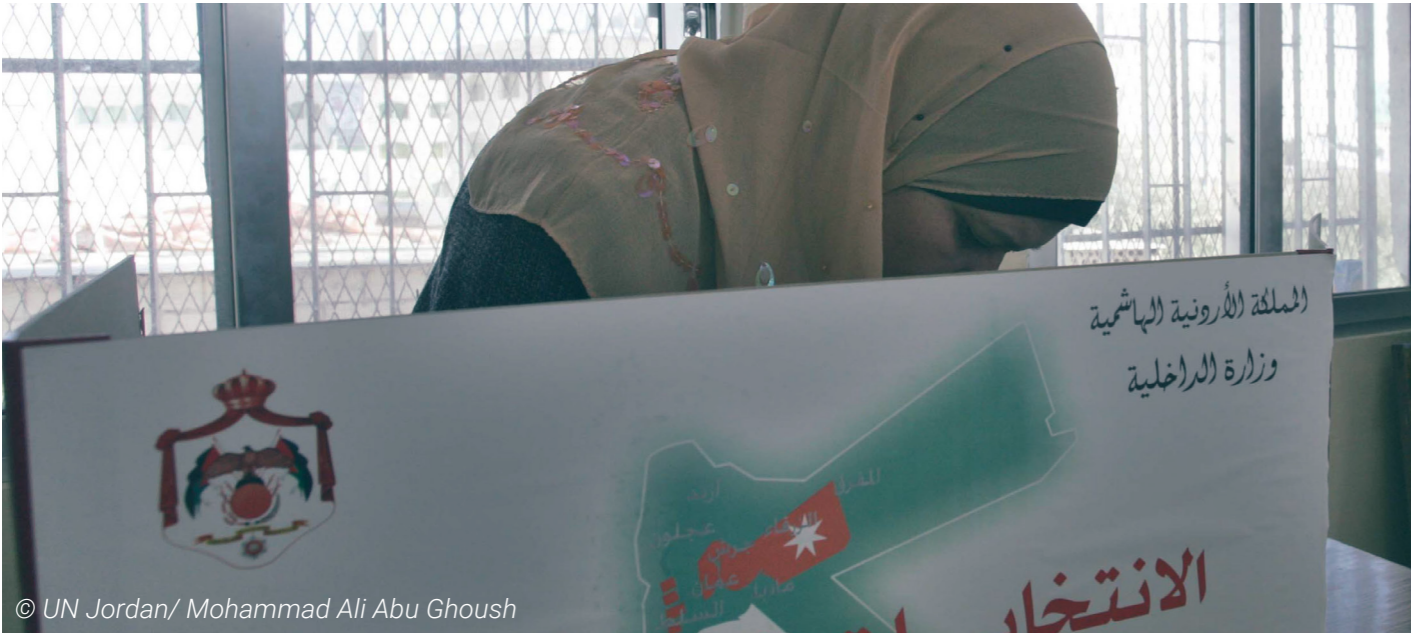


# PRIORITY 4: ACCOUNTABILITY, TRANSPARENCY AND PARTICIPATION

## UN Agency Reporting



## SDGs



© UN Jordan/ Mohammad Ali Abu Ghoush

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## SIGNIFICANT RESULTS

**29,292**  
vulnerable workers  
gained social security coverage  
through labour law reforms.

**115**  
law enforcement officers  
trained to strengthen  
gender-responsive border security.

**5.4 million**  
people reached  
with voter education on  
legislative frameworks  
supporting women’s participation.

**1,500+ students**  
participated in  
Human Rights and Leadership  
clubs in schools.

**27,824 refugees**  
empowered through  
community-based protection  
and civic engagement activities.

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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

National and local administration systems and procedures improved to monitor and publicly report on policies and programme implementation

In 2024, the UN drove transformative impact in Jordan through policy reforms, strategic planning, and inclusive initiatives. Key achievements included labour law reforms, mandating 20% women on corporate boards and expanding social security coverage for 29,292 vulnerable workers.

In governance, the UN developed and launched a National Strategic Planning Framework, engaging 26 Ministries and 53 governmental bodies, and providing capacity building and technical support on how the Government can improve policy coherence, long-term development planning, and institutional coordination. The framework serves as a roadmap for national policy priorities, ensuring alignment with Vision 2033, SDGs, and economic modernization efforts.

With the support of the UN, gender responsive budgeting (GRB) was included in the Prime Minister's Budget Circular No. (17) for 2025 which mandated that government entities integrate gender considerations into budget submissions and prioritize programmes addressing gender equality. As a result, four pilot ministries—the Ministry of Labour (MoL), the Ministry of Health (MoH), the Ministry of Education (MoE), and the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MoPPA)—successfully embedded gender-sensitive performance indicators in their budget chapters. The UN played a critical role by providing technical assistance to GBD in designing and implementing GRB methodologies, refining budget circulars, and developing standardized tools and frameworks to support government entities in applying gender-responsive budgeting practices. Additionally, the UN facilitated specialized training sessions for government staff to enhance their understanding of gender analysis, performance-based budgeting, and gender-sensitive expenditure tracking. A strategic partnership with the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) further contributed to this success by ensuring alignment between GRB efforts and national gender equality strategies.

The UN also supported the 2023 Jordan Population and Family Health Survey (JPFHS), providing critical data to inform gender responsive national policies and the 2025 SDG Voluntary Review. Preparatory work for the 2025 Labour Market Panel Survey was completed, with fieldwork starting in January 2025 to enhance labour market insights.

The UN supported the localization of SDGs through multi-level and multi-stakeholder data collection, monitoring and reporting. The National Digital Health Strategy (2024-2027), Irbid's first Voluntary Local Review (VLR), and preparations for the 2025 census, were milestones in integrating key service indicators, fostering multi-stakeholder knowledge exchange and evidence-based decision-making. Additionally, through piloting the Local 2030 Knowledge and Scientific Network (KSN) in Jordan, anchored to the Local 2030 Coalition, the UN has been connecting global experts, local researchers, and government officials to bridge the gap between research, knowledge, and policymaking at the local level, promoting data-driven urban development strategies.

The UN strengthened evidence-based decision-making for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) and population policies, updating the National Reproductive and Sexual Health Strategy and advancing youth-friendly SRH services. Efforts included four consultative meetings with more than 25 institutional representatives, a comprehensive demographic report, and campaigns like Breast Cancer Awareness, promoting equitable Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) services for vulnerable groups.




In 2024, the UN supported labour reforms, 20% female board quotas, social security for **29,292 workers**, gender budgeting in 4 ministries, and strategic planning with **26 ministries and 53 entities.**



# RAISING THE VOICES OF FOREIGN DOMESTIC WORKERS IN JORDAN - A PROJECT FOR MIGRANTS BY MIGRANTS

**Location:** Amman, Jordan

**SDGs:**

-  SDG 5 (Gender Equality)
-  SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth)
-  SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities)

*Layla, a Kenyan domestic worker in Jordan, leads peer research to amplify migrant voices and improve working conditions through a UN-supported initiative. © IOM*

For Layla, a Kenyan domestic worker in Jordan, finding a sense of community was essential. Since arriving in Amman in 2010, she has witnessed firsthand the opportunities and challenges migrant domestic workers can face.

Recognizing the need for evidence-based solutions and policymaking, the UN, with support from the Embassy of Switzerland, and the Ministry of Social Development launched a participatory research initiative. Foreign domestic workers from eight nationalities received training on data collection and analysis, capacitating them to engage with their communities and amplify their voices.

“I reach out to other domestic workers to help understand and identify solutions to the issues they face,” Layla shares. She conducted interviews and played a key role in analyzing the data and drafting recommendations, ensuring their realities were accurately represented.

This initiative engaged over 280 domestic workers and will provide critical insights into their working conditions and mobility.



# "OUR SHARED RESPONSIBILITY" A JOURNEY OF RESHAPING POLITICS IN JORDAN

*In 2024, women in Jordan secured a record 19.5% of parliamentary seats—surpassing the regional average and reshaping political representation. © UN Jordan/ Mohammad Ali Abu Ghoush*

*In 2024, Jordan achieved a major breakthrough in women's political representation. For the first time, women secured 19.5% of seats in parliament, surpassing the regional average of 17.9% and rising sharply from 13.8% in the previous term.*

*At the heart of this transformation was a nationwide multi-faceted voter awareness campaign on the legislative changes in support of women's political participation launched under the first joint action-plan of the Independent Election Commission (IEC) and the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), with support from the UN made possible thanks to the European Union and Italy.*

*This included the "Our Shared Responsibility" initiative implemented in partnership with civil society and focused on engaging local communities across the entire Kingdom through grassroot champions. Through these coordinated efforts a total of 5.4 million people were reached across Jordan.*

*One of those grassroot champions was Jameeleh, a teacher from central Badia who had never imagined herself involved in politics.*

*"At first, I was hesitant. But through the trainings organized under the "Our Shared Responsibility" initiative, I gained the skills and confidence to engage politically," she shared. "I later became a training coordinator during the elections—something I never thought I could do."*

*Jameeleh is now part of a growing movement of women who are not only participating in elections but helping to reshape the very fabric of Jordan's political life.*

*"For me, it was a shift from shaping minds in classrooms to shaping the future of our country."*



Legal, policy framework and institutional capacities are strengthened to enhance effective access to fundamental rights and basic services, as well as, when applicable, participation in decision making and inclusive representation, especially for women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWD), in elected bodies and leadership positions

In 2024, the UN in Jordan delivered transformative impact across health, education, social protection, justice, urban development, and gender equality, ensuring inclusive access to services for youth, women, and vulnerable groups. Key achievements included launching the National Tobacco Control Strategy (2024-2030), certifying Jordan as the first country to eliminate leprosy, and drafting the National Health Promotion School Strategy (2025-2030). The UN also enhanced the Military Women's Training Centre (MWTC), building infrastructure to accommodate 300 people.

The surge in women's political participation in

the 2024 parliamentary election resulted from the 2022 electoral and political parties' laws and outreach efforts by the Independent Electoral Commission (IEC), the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MoPPA), the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Women (IMC-W), the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), and civil society, with support from the UN. Ahead of the elections, the IEC, with UN support, enhanced its gender responsiveness by developing a General Framework for Women's Empowerment in Elections and Political Parties, establishing the IEC Women's Empowerment Unit, and launching the first-ever strategy for Women's Empowerment in Elections and Political Parties (2024-2026). This strategy introduced measures to address Violence Against Women in Elections (VAWE), including a monitoring committee and Standard Operating Procedures. Over 5.4 million individuals learned about the legislative frameworks supporting women's political participation through voter education efforts, including a national campaign leveraging digital platforms, traditional media, and community champions.



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In education, the UN supported the National Framework for Inclusion and Diversity, aligning inclusive educational commitments with the Economic Modernization Vision and SDG 4. Efforts to enhance transparency and accountability included establishing two high-level committees, automating legal aid, and supporting digital transformation for election oversight.



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The UN conducted a public expenditure review on social protection programmes, informing the updated National Social Protection Strategy (2025-2033) for evidence-based reforms. The UN also used the review of the national strategy as opportunity to influence policy reform on the Care agenda, including social assistance to support day care services. Urban development initiatives included 5 capacity-building sessions for municipalities, the historic endorsement of the Jordan National Urban Policy (JNUP), and supporting Karak Governorate's first Spatial Development Plan, promoting sustainable urbanization.

Gender equality efforts included a national programme for female candidates, resulting in 40 women registering for the 2024 elections and 3 winning seats, alongside training 537 public servants in gender-responsive strategies. The UN also strengthened border security through advanced tools, training 115 law enforcement officers, and conducting 16 capacity-building activities for frontline personnel. In addition, the UN continued to support infrastructure works at key points of entry to strengthen government capacity for the dignified and secure management of the movement of people and goods across borders.

Significant milestones towards a more gender responsive security and justice sectors were also achieved to translate their commitments to mainstream gender and advance women's participation in line with the National Action Plan on 1325 (JONAP II). The Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) upgraded the Military Women Department to a Directorate, reinforcing long-term efforts to promote gender equality and empower women. The Public Security Directorate (PSD) formally established a Gender Unit, which now oversees the Gender Advisors, Gender Focal Points Network, Gender Office, and the Gender Capacity Building Center.

Both also renewed their commitment to nominate Gender Champions from high-ranking officials to enhance gender mainstreaming and women's effective participation. With the current gender mainstreaming strategies within the Security Sector agencies coming to an end soon (in 2025), the UN built capacities of security sector agencies to conduct gender audits and assess the gaps in their implementation. Furthermore, the UN continued equipping women in JAF, PSD and the Judicial council with leadership skills. This initiative will result in a nationwide leadership training manual, ensuring the institutionalization of gender-responsive leadership training across security and justice sectors.

In addition, as part of continued support to JAF's efforts to increase the number of women officers trained and deployed in frontline positions, UN handed over two dedicated Female Accommodation Buildings, one newly built in JAF's Eastern command and one renovated building at the Quick Reaction Force. Construction commenced on an additional facility at the Jordan Special Operation Forces (JORSOF), to be constructed in 2025.

Moreover, a high-level conference at the Dead Sea engaged 100+ stakeholders to address SRH policy gaps for persons with disabilities, refugees, and marginalized groups, resulting in 2 policy proposals, 3 legislative amendments, and recommendations for a National HIV/AIDS Coordinating Committee. These efforts advanced inclusive SRH services and equitable healthcare access.

**People's capacity to claim their rights and to better engage in decision-making processes that affect them is enhanced, especially for youth**

In 2024, the UN supported 87,808 adolescents and youth in Jordan (**60% female, 28% refugees, 2% persons with disabilities**) through targeted interventions in volunteerism and skills development including access to skills like

advocacy, leadership, innovation and entrepreneurship in a non-formal setting. A total of 61,950 adolescents and youth (61 per cent female, 23 per cent refugees, three per cent persons with disabilities) engaged in volunteering initiatives, including climate actions, focusing on hands-on learning that cultivates leadership and community engagement. The UN also organized youth engagement activities in media literacy and digital rights, providing capacity and awareness building for 1,580 citizens (including 1,120 youth) as part of the Global Media and Information Literacy week Conference that Jordan co-hosted with the UN. In schools, the UN supported the participation of over 1,500 students in Human Rights and Leadership clubs. Finally, the UN contributed to the implementation of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2250 on Youth, Peace, and Security by activating a national oversight committee at the Ministry of Youth.

In the area of work and labour, the UN helped develop the National Strategy for Career Counselling and Career Guidance, developed in partnership with the Technical and Vocational Skills Development Commission (TVSDC), was finalized to equip young people with better career decision-making tools. This initiative aligns with Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision, helping youth navigate education and labour market challenges.



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The UN in Jordan has established a volunteer-based youth network of young men and women in 2024, called Youth4Sustainability (Y4S), mainly funded by the Danish Arab Partnership Programme (DAPP), under the Green Growth and Job Accelerator Project. The network has focused on advocating for green solutions. The Y4S members use their voices to promote sustainable practices across diverse youth gatherings and elevate the visibility of SDG goals within their communities.

In 2024, the Y4S conducted and hosted 10 sessions on green practices, reaching over 500 youth participants (65% female), while also collaborating with 10 youth volunteers

from the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS) and 15 from the NDC group.

The UN, together with partners, promoted community engagement through community centres in camps and Community Support Committees (CSCs) in urban areas across Jordan to foster relations between refugee and host communities. Furthermore, the Women Empowerment Networks played a key role enabling refugee and Jordanian women to fully participate in community and civic life, and raise awareness on women's rights, gender equality and women empowerment among men, women, boys, and girls to ensure equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. In total, 27,824 refugees were empowered through community-based protection interventions.

## 2.3. SUPPORT TO PARTNERSHIPS AND FINANCING THE 2030 AGENDA

The Joint Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Strategy (JPRMS), with a dedicated focus on private sector engagement, was developed and endorsed by the UN Country Team. Developed through an inclusive consultation process, the strategy aims to strengthen collaboration with the private sector as a critical partner in advancing national development priorities and accelerating progress towards the SDGs. It outlines concrete approaches to mobilize resources, fosters strategic alliances, and leverages private sector innovation and financing to support the implementation of the common priorities.

The UN took on a role in supporting the country in designing the next Education Strategic Plan. For these purposes, partnerships were developed and deepened with the Ministry of Education and the National Centre for Curriculum Development (NCCD) to develop teaching materials and conduct data analysis.

In the field of governance, 2024 saw the UN strategic partnerships with the General Budget Department, Jordanian National Commission for Women, and the Independent Electoral Commission, further advancing gender responsive approaches to decision making and political participation.

## 2.4. RESULTS OF THE UN WORKING MORE AND BETTER TOGETHER: UN COHERENCE, EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY

In 2024, the UN continued to showcase its ability to work together to deliver results in Jordan. By focusing on deepening internal coherence and efficiency, the UN remained committed to the principles of One UN to the benefit of stakeholders, partners and beneficiaries.

### Joint Programmes

Jordan was one of the three countries covered by a regional UN joint programme that seeks to strengthen synergies between climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The project focuses on mainstreaming a gender-sensitive human mobility lens into national public health adaptation strategies and enhancing the understanding of health impacts

of climate change among host and migrant communities. Following initial consultations with key stakeholders, vulnerable governorates, namely Irbid, Amman and Aqaba, were identified. In Jordan, the programme is implemented by IOM, WHO and UNDRR.

The UN in Jordan is also implementing a Joint SDG Fund Joint Programme (JP) on "Transforming Jordan's Agri-food System towards greater sustainability and resilience". The JP will target the fruit and vegetable subsystems as entry points to food systems transformation, and develop upgrading strategies, investment and action plans in a manner that is inclusive of women, youth, and refugees. The programme is implemented by FAO and UNIDO.

Additionally, the UN is building on its current work with the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals and data collection under the Joint SDG Fund project entitled "Pathways to inclusive development: bridging data, participation and human rights for the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals". This planned collaboration with UN-Habitat and UNDP in collaboration the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and national and local authorities fosters coordination to advance the localization of the Goals within a human rights-based framework, combining capacity development, digital reporting and monitoring systems, and advocacy.

Through a joint UN programme being implemented by UN-Habitat and UNESCO and funded by the Italian Agency for Development Cooperation (AICS), the UN is aiming to enhance the socio-economic well-being of local

communities and preserve the integrity of Al-Salt City, a UNESCO world heritage site.

The UN continued the joint project "Towards an inclusive national social protection system and accelerating decent job opportunities for Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians" during the year. The project aims to strengthen national social protection systems, enhance access to labour market and employment-based social protection schemes, and support vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians in the transition from cash assistance to sustainable jobs. Key achievements in 2024 include advancing the update of Jordan's National Social Protection Strategy 2025–2033 through technical support, stakeholder consultations, and alignment with the Economic Modernization Vision, with concrete results seeing 400 individuals receiving employment contracts. The project is implemented by ILO and UNICEF.



### Regional Cooperation

The UN in Jordan played an integral role in supporting UN operations in Lebanon, Gaza, the West Bank and Syria. This included promoting community-based agrifood market systems for inclusive sustainable rural and territorial development in conflict-prone and conflict-affected contexts in Jordan and Syria. This engagement strengthened the resilience of vulnerable communities in a difficult time and supported them in finding sustainable solutions in time of crisis.

By working together, the UN and its agencies, funds and programmes strengthened health worker capacities on mental health and psychological first aid, providing psychosocial support services to vulnerable Syrian and Palestinian refugee children and youth.

In 2024, support was provided under the United Nations Flash Appeal for Gaza, through a broader regional partnership between the UN and the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO). With the support of the Jordan Armed Forces, shipments of humanitarian aid were dispatched from Jordan to address the urgent needs. This initiative exemplifies the strong commitment of both the United Nations and the Government of Jordan to supporting communities and delivering critical assistance during times of crisis.

### South-South and Triangular Cooperation

The UN supported the implementation of the National Child Labour Strategy 2022-2030 (NCLS), within which exchange visits were facilitated in May 2024, when a governmental delegation from Vietnam visited Jordan. This was followed by a return visit in October 2024. These exchanges significantly contributed to enhanced programming, strengthened South-South cooperation, and expanded capacity-building opportunities. They also fostered impactful policy advocacy and synergies aimed at preventing and eliminating child labour.

As part of a triangular cooperation initiative, the UN Jordan facilitated a study tour to Spain on July 2024, bringing together 21 delegates from the Jordan Armed Forces, the Public Security Directorate, and the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW). Through

engagements at the Equality Observatory, the Ministry of Defense, and the Women's Institute in Madrid, the delegation exchanged knowledge and best practices to advance gender equality within Jordan's security sector. The UN played a central role in this initiative, leveraging its global expertise to support the implementation of the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) on UN Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace, and Security (WPS). By fostering international partnerships and advocating for gender-responsive policies, the UN continues to drive efforts to empower women in security roles and strengthen institutional commitments to gender equality. The insights gained from this collaboration will inform future strategies to enhance women's participation and leadership in Jordan's security sector, reinforcing the country's commitment to the WPS agenda.

The UN is supporting the city of Amman in developing a food waste management action plan, drawing on regional experiences and a city-to-city exchange with Milan in Italy. As part of a triangular cooperation effort, this initiative aims to strengthen the capacities of municipal officials and stakeholders in Amman to design and implement effective food waste strategies, positioning food waste management as a key entry point for transforming urban food systems. The collaboration also contributes to advancing the Urban Food Agenda through city-to-city exchanges.

The UN is piloting several key global initiatives and tools in Jordan, including the Local2030 Knowledge and Scientific Network in Irbid and Aqaba, the Multi-Layered Vulnerability Assessment in Sahab, the Voluntary Local Review in Irbid, as well as regional climate change water resilience projects in Irbid, Jerash, and Mafrq. These programmes are supporting city-to-city knowledge exchange and positioning Jordan as a pioneer on innovative approaches to achieving global and national commitments.

In 2024, second phase of a four-year programme including the UN and the World Bank under the Dutch funded PROSPECTS programme was launched. Under this programme, agencies are working together on policy priorities in the areas of education and learning, productivity, employment and socio-economic opportunities, and have strengthened protection systems to improve the access of Jordanian host communities and refugees to education, social protection and decent work.



## 2.5. EFFORTS FOR MORE EFFICIENT OPERATIONS AND EFFICIENCY GAINS.

### Joint Communications Strategy Annual Highlights

Through strategic communications, media engagement, and partnerships, the UN in Jordan reinforced its commitment to multilateralism, sustainable development, and community engagement in 2024.

The UN Country Team endorsed the Joint Communications Strategy for 2024–2027, developed by the UN Communication Group, setting a unified framework to enhance visibility, engagement, and advocacy efforts.

In 2024, the UN in Jordan marked UN Day with an eight-week initiative that brought together agencies, staff, and local communities in a collective expression of shared values. The initiative sought to strengthen the UN’s connection with the communities it serves while fostering collaboration across UN agencies. A key component of the initiative was on-site visits to UN-implemented projects across Jordan, providing a firsthand look at the impact of UN programmes. These visits were widely covered in traditional media and amplified through UN Jordan’s social media platforms, reaching hundreds of thousands of people across various channels.

Senior UN leaders and staff actively participated in events led by different agencies, reinforcing the spirit of collaboration and shared purpose within the UN family in Jordan. This approach strengthened public trust in the UN’s work while reconnecting staff with the organization’s core mission after a challenging year.

The UN Day initiative culminated in a high-profile forum titled "Multilateralism and the UN Charter: Strengthening Global Cooperation for Humanity", co-hosted by the Resident Coordinator, the Politics and Society Institute, and the University of Jordan. The event explored the history, challenges, and future of multilateralism while also serving as a strategic response to misinformation

regarding the UN’s role since the onset of the Gaza crisis. Discussions provided both theoretical and practical insights into how the UN addresses regional and global crises, highlighting Jordan’s critical role in promoting peace and stability.

Beyond the UN Day initiative, the UN in Jordan continued to amplify global campaigns, including "Act Now", and "Summit of the Future", alongside other advocacy efforts aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals. Throughout 2024, the UN in Jordan also commemorated key international days, engaging a wide range of stakeholders and partners to maximize outreach. These initiatives helped educate the public on sustainable development issues while mobilizing political will and resources to accelerate SDG progress.

The Resident Coordinator’s media presence significantly expanded the UN’s outreach in 2024. Several interviews were conducted with leading news outlets, highlighting UN priorities and initiatives, reaching 7.8 million people through social media posts shared across platforms and other media outlets. UN Jordan’s social media platforms saw significant growth in engagement, with Instagram reach increasing by 172.4% in 2024 compared to the previous year and Facebook reach surging by 670.5% over the same period.

### Partnerships for Outreach

In 2024, the UN worked to foster stronger partnerships with local institutions. The Politics and Society Institute became a key collaborator, organizing a post-parliamentary elections discussion with young Jordanians to foster dialogue on governance and civic engagement. The UN Day Forum was also co-hosted with the Institute, broadening the UN’s reach and engagement with the Jordanian public.

Through these comprehensive joint communications efforts, the UN in Jordan effectively strengthened its visibility, public engagement, and commitment to multilateralism, ensuring that its work remains at the forefront of addressing national and global challenges.

### UNCT SWAP Gender Scorecard

In 2024, the UNCT completed its second comprehensive SWAP Gender Equity Scorecard Assessment, following the first in 2019. This is a global framework that monitors gender mainstreaming in UN country operations.

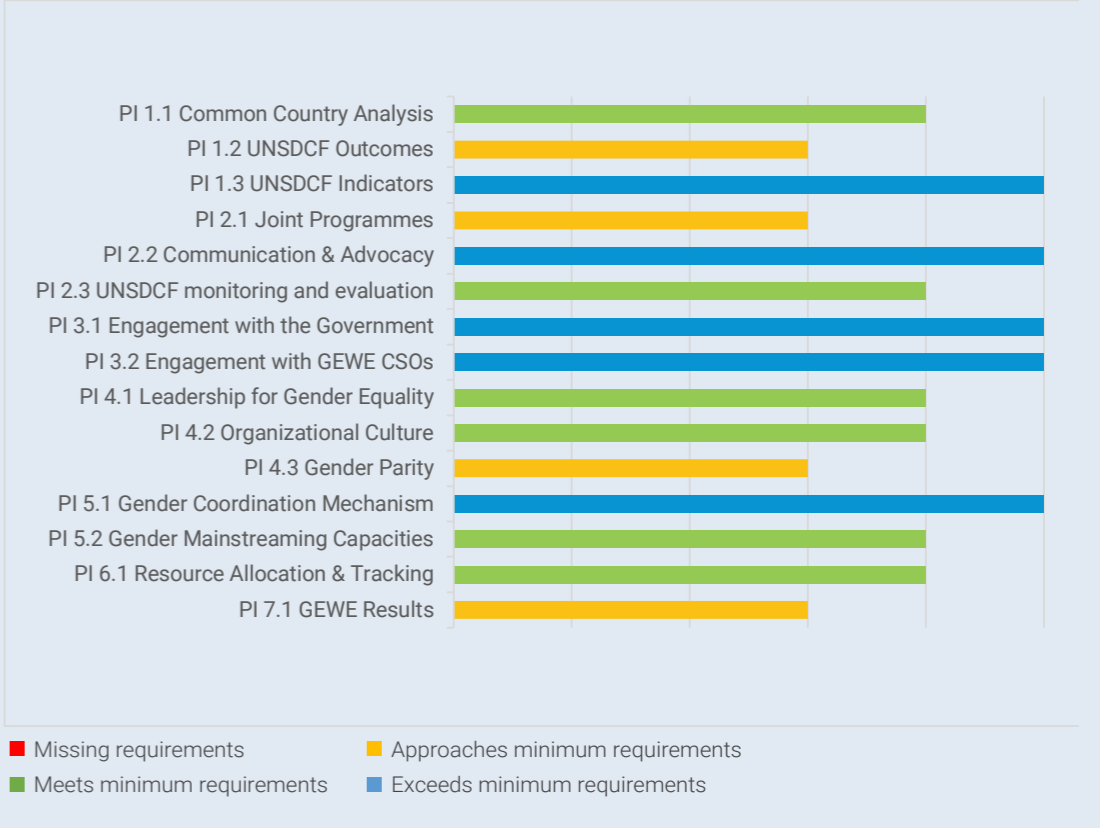
The assessment was conducted through a guided self-evaluation led by the UN in Jordan, with the collaboration of an Interagency Assessment Team (IAT) comprising of 12 UN agencies.

Key findings showed that the UNCT is currently exceeding minimum requirements for 33% of performance indicators, meeting minimum requirements for 40% of indicators, approaching minimum requirements for 27% of indicators and does not miss any minimum requirements.

The UNCT is therefore meeting or exceeding a higher proportion (73%) of indicators than during the first comprehensive assessment (60%) and has significantly reduced missing requirements (20% in 2019 versus 0% in 2024).

The results highlighted the importance of annual reporting and periodic assessments to track progress and maintain high performance across all 15 indicators. The 2024 process also strengthened key initiatives, including gender mainstreaming in the CCA, improved quality assurance for UNSDCF Gender Equality Markers (GEM), and a Gender Parity Action Plan under the OMT—advancing a more gender-responsive UNCT approach.

Jordan UNCT-SWAP Results in 2024



### BOS2.0 Update

In 2024, the Operations Management Team (OMT) in Jordan, with its Working Groups, advanced operational efficiency through the Business Operations Strategy (BOS). The BOS process led to a realized cost avoidance of US \$ 622,767, primarily in travel and accommodation, mobile communications, and security services, reinforcing inter-agency collaboration and optimizing shared services.

In 2025, the OMT will build on this progress by expanding joint procurement, streamlining shared services, and further enhancing operational efficiency. Continued collaboration in these areas will further strengthen sustainability and cost-effectiveness.

In addition, co-location of UN agencies in fewer common premises could accelerate efficiency by optimizing space, reducing costs, and enhancing collaboration. In pursuit of this, progress was made in assessing office utilization and identifying opportunities for consolidation, ensuring a more sustainable and financially efficient operational model. As efforts continue amidst a tight real estate market, coordinated planning and technical support will be essential to maximizing the benefits of shared premises while maintaining a high standard of service delivery across agencies.

# Chapter 3

## INTO THE FUTURE - UNCT KEY FOCUS FOR NEXT YEAR

Building on Jordan's national development priorities and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Jordan is committed to continue contributing to the country's stability, resilience, and sustainable development amid a complex and evolving regional landscape. In 2025, the UN will continue to play a pivotal role in addressing critical risks posed by declining donor funding, economic uncertainty, and increasing demographic pressures, ensuring that Jordan remains a cornerstone of stability and progress in the region. The UN will leverage its unparalleled global technical expertise, continue delivering on its steadfast commitment to the most vulnerable and further champion evidence-based policy shifts that advance sustainable development, human rights and humanitarian action.

First, the UN will prioritize acceleration to Jordan's Economic Modernization Vision (EMV), including by contributing to inclusive economic growth and job creation. This will involve fostering skills development aligned with labour market demands, promoting entrepreneurship, and facilitating private sector engagement to generate quality employment opportunities, particularly for women and youth. The UN will continue to advocate for policy reforms that enhance economic diversification, increase access to finance, and strengthen Jordan's integration into regional and global markets, capitalizing on its strategic geographic position. The UN will also support the advancement of the political and public sector reforms. The UN will achieve this by strengthening domestic policies and partnerships, and by piloting innovative approaches to address emerging and long-term challenges.



Second, the UN is committed to continuing supporting over 3 million refugees including from Palestine, Syria and other countries, as well as providing support for Jordanian host communities. Despite decreasing funding trends, the UN will continue engaging with the Government of Jordan and all relevant partners to facilitate the access of refugees, as well as vulnerable Jordanians, to essential services and economic opportunities.

Third, the UN in Jordan will continue deploying humanitarian supplies to emergency operations in the region as needed. Jordan has been playing a critical role as a hub for delivering humanitarian assistance to neighbouring countries in crisis, such as Gaza, Syria and Lebanon. The Jordan humanitarian corridor for Gaza and the UN's critical role in supporting it are expected to continue in 2025.

To maximize its impact and relevance in 2025, the UN will continue its comprehensive transformation in the way it operates. This will involve refining its strategic focus, streamlining programming, and strengthening cross-agency collaboration to ensure that interventions are high-impact, scalable, and aligned with national priorities. The UN will also continue to foster what has been working, reinforcing its role as a trusted provider of technical expertise and policy advisory support, positioning itself as an indispensable development partner. A strong emphasis will be placed on strategic communications, ensuring that the UN's contributions are effectively articulated and recognized by government counterparts, civil society, and the broader international community.

The path forward demands decisive action, strategic foresight, and unwavering commitment. The UN in Jordan stands ready to adapt and lead, ensuring that its presence translates into tangible, lasting results that contribute to the country's resilience, sustainable development, and long-term prosperity.



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In 2025  
the UN will support  
**3M+ refugees**  
aid regional crises, and  
scale high-impact,  
coordinated programmes  
aligned with Jordan's  
priorities.

# ACRONYMS

<b>CAP</b> Climate Action Plan	<b>MoSD</b> Ministry of Social Development
<b>CBJ</b> Central Bank of Jordan	<b>MoWI</b> Ministry of Water and Irrigation
<b>CBO</b> Common Back Office	<b>MoY</b> Ministry of Youth
<b>CBOs</b> Community Based Organizations	<b>NCCD</b> National Center for Curriculum Development
<b>CCP</b> Container Control Programme	<b>NEPCO</b> National Electric Power Company
<b>CSOs</b> Civil Society Organizations	<b>NRM</b> National Referral Mechanism
<b>DCO</b> Development Coordination Office	<b>OMT</b> Operations Management Team
<b>DHIS</b> Dashboard for Health Information System	<b>PRJ</b> Palestine Refugees registered in Jordan
<b>DPG</b> Development Partners Group	<b>PRS</b> Palestine Refugees from Syria
<b>EMIS</b> Education Management Information System	<b>PSD</b> Public Security Directorate
<b>EMV</b> Economic Modernization Vision	<b>PSF</b> Private Sector Forum
<b>ESP</b> Education Strategic Plan	<b>PWDs</b> Persons with Disabilities
<b>GAM</b> Greater Amman Municipality	<b>RACO</b> Refugees Affairs Coordination Office/Ministry of Interior
<b>GBV</b> Gender-based Violence	<b>RC</b> Resident Coordinator
<b>GoJ</b> Government of Jordan	<b>RDF</b> Refused Derived Fuel
<b>IFC</b> International Finance Corporation	<b>REGEF</b> Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project
<b>IMF</b> International Monetary Fund	<b>RGs</b> Results Groups
<b>JAF</b> Jordanian Armed Forces	<b>SCG</b> Saving and Credit Groups
<b>JCI</b> Jordan Chamber of Industry	<b>SDGs</b> Sustainable Development Goals
<b>JPFHS</b> Jordan Population and Family Health Survey	<b>SGBV</b> Sexual and Gender Based Violence
<b>JNCW</b> Jordan National Commission for Women	<b>SMEs</b> Small and Medium-sized Enterprises
<b>JP</b> Joint Programme	<b>SRAD</b> Syrian Refugee Affairs Department
<b>KfW</b> German Development Bank	<b>TVET</b> Technical and Vocational Education and Training
<b>M&amp;E</b> Monitoring and Evaluation	<b>TSEEP</b> Tourism Sector Efficiency Programme
<b>MFI</b> Microfinance Institutions	<b>UCT</b> Unified Cash Transfer
<b>MIL</b> Media and Information Learning	<b>UNCT</b> United Nations Country Team
<b>MIS</b> Management Information System	<b>UNCG</b> United Nations Communication Group
<b>MoE</b> Ministry of Education	<b>UNDP</b> RBAS United Nations Development Programme Regional Bureau for Arab States
<b>MoEnv</b> Ministry of Environment	<b>UNFCC</b> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>MEMR</b> Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	<b>UPR</b> Universal Periodic Review
<b>MoHE</b> Ministry of Higher Education	<b>VAF</b> Vulnerability Assessment Framework
<b>Mol</b> Ministry of Interior	<b>VLR</b> Voluntary Local Review
<b>MoIT</b> Ministry of Industry and Trade	<b>VTCs</b> Vocational Training Centres
<b>MoF</b> Ministry of Finance	<b>WASH</b> Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>MoH</b> Ministry of Health	<b>WB</b> World Bank
<b>MoL</b> Ministry of Labour	<b>WEP</b> Women’s Empowerment Principles
<b>MoPIC</b> Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	





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