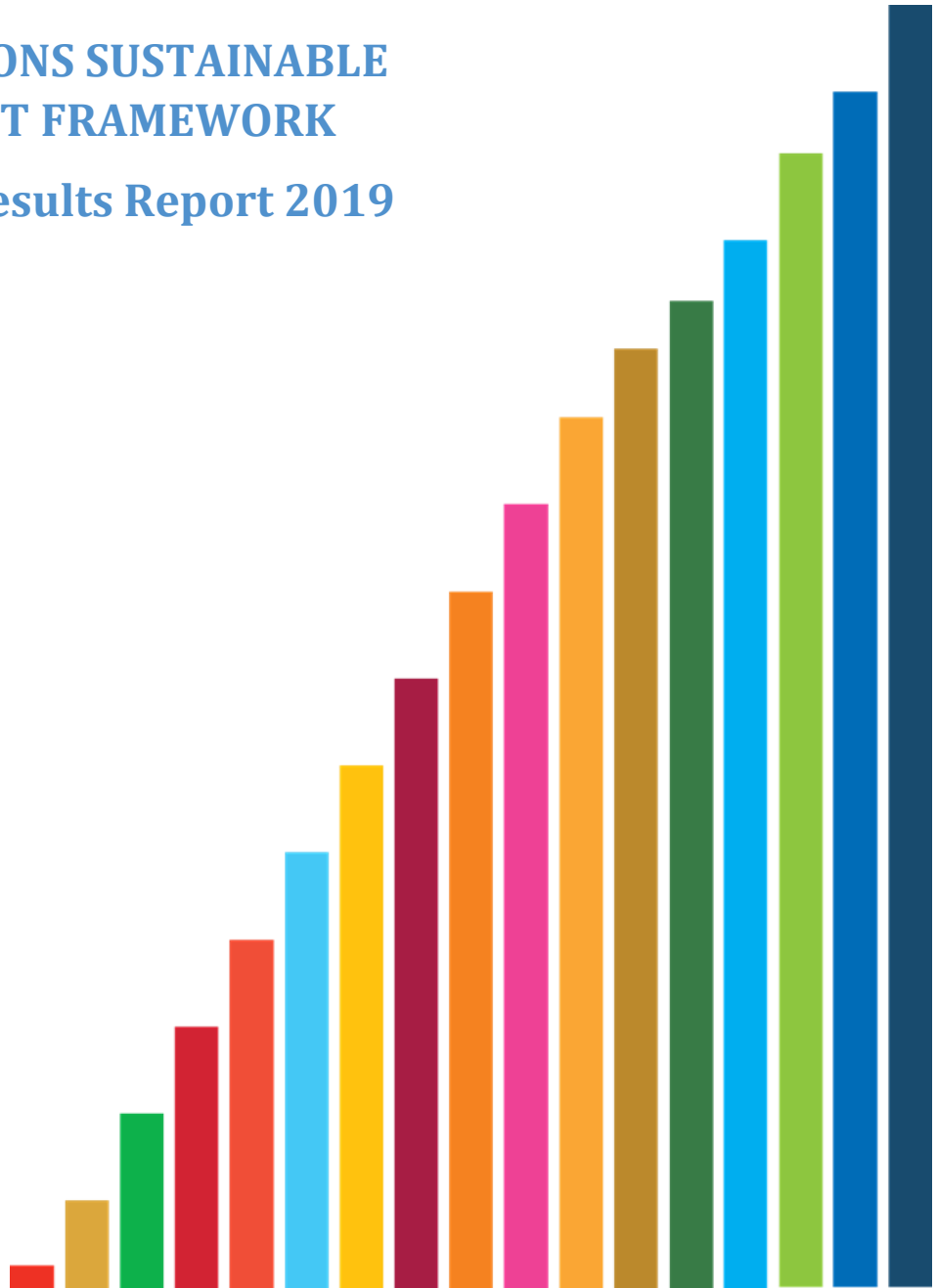




UNITED NATIONS
JORDAN

UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK

UN Country Results Report 2019



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PARTICIPATING AGENCIES:



ACRONYMS and ABBREVIATIONS:

Acronym	Extended Form
AMR	Anti-microbial resistance
CCA	Common Country Analysis
CfW	Cash for Work
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CRC	Convention of the Rights of the Child
CSPD	Civil Status and Passports Department
CWD	Children with Disabilities
DHS	Demographic and Health Surveys
DoS	Department of Statistics
EVAC	Ending Violence Against Children
FCTC	Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
FPD	Family Protection Department
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GMVA	Geographic Multidimensional Vulnerability Assessment
GoJ	Government of Jordan
ICPD	International Conference on Population and Development
IE	Inclusive Education
IFH	Institute for Family Health
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMS	Information Management System
IRC	International Rescue Committee
ITS	Informal Tented Settlements
JEFE	Jordan Education for Employment
JNMNS	Jordan National Micronutrient Deficiency and Nutrition Survey
JPD	Juvenile Police Department
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
JWU	Jordanian Women Union
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoI	Ministry of Interior
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoMA	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MoSD	Ministry of Social Development
MoTA	Ministry of Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
MoTI	Ministry of Trade and Industry
MoY	Ministry of Youth
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NAF	National Aid Fund
NAPHS	National Action Plan for Health Security
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases



Acronym	Extended Form
NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NHF	Nour Hussein Foundation
NSPS	National Social Protection Strategy
NYS	National Youth Survey
PHC	Primary Health Care
PSD	Public Security Department
PVE	Prevent Violent Extremism
RAIS	Refugee Assistance and Information System
RHAS	Royal Health Awareness Society
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SRHS	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SoPs	Standard Operating Procedures
TB	Tuberculosis
ToT	Training of Trainers
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNSDF	United Nations Sustainable Development Framework
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
YPS	Youth Peace and Security



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jordan has adopted a number of fundamental reforms and structural changes which have been perceived as important developments. Yet, the country is still facing many challenges and major economic difficulties including weak economic growth, narrow fiscal space in addition to high unemployment rates, primarily among youth and females. Though human development indicators tend to hide poverty and disparities, they highlight the challenges facing neonatal health and social protection systems and rising rates of domestic violence, thus, providing evidence for long-term approaches and interventions. Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Jordan promoted collaboration among the different agencies especially towards enhancing collaboration for UNSDF implementation, improving the humanitarian and development approach, finding ways to operate more efficiently and amplifying joint advocacy. The UNCT initiated a review of the CCA to add value beyond stock-taking of SDGs achievements of Jordan, by identifying opportunities and providing root cause analysis of key issues. The UNCT also leveraged important collaborative partnerships with UN regional entities, such as ESCWA, as well as international financial institutions, such as the WB.

Under the UNSDF, the UN supported programmes, interventions and activities that have been designed to support Jordan in achieving its national objectives and to deliver on the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development through a human rights-based and people-centered approach.

Results of key accomplishments:

Strategic Priority 1: Strengthening Institutions:

In 2019, the UNCT continued providing the national and local institutions with technical support and policy advice on multiple areas to enhance their performance to meet their commitments and functions and reach the most vulnerable. The UN in Jordan initiated multi-sectoral policy dialogues and actions through the joint coordination

of different multi-stakeholder networks for the development of strategies and action plans contributing to poverty reduction, generation of evidence base information such as the development of the new Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy (2019-2023), development and launch of the first comprehensive National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS 2019-2025), Child Marriage; Social Service Workforce Mapping; Juvenile Justice Admin Data; National Violence Against Children; Investment cases: Foster Care; Costing of the laws; Formative research on bullying and National Social Norms and Behavioural Change (SNBC) on Violence Against Children (VAC).

The UN in Jordan, including UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UN Women, UNIDO, UNHCR, UNOPS and ILO made substantive progress in supporting Jordan improve its human capital and poverty reduction efforts. Noticeable achievements were attained in the areas of tackling antimicrobial resistance and surveillance and response, conducting assessments for transfusion laboratories and operationalization of National Action Plan for Health Security. Several agencies furthermore facilitated support to policy and legislative programmes (Labour Code and Women's Economic Empowerment) as well programme reforms (National Aid Fund cash and National School Feeding programmes).

As part of UN's efforts to provide improved access to educational and health services, focused support included the rehabilitation, equipping and furnishing of more than 111 schools and kindergartens across Jordan and expanding health centres and hospitals.

To provide technical assistance and capacity building for an improved service delivery, the UNCT in Jordan designed many interventions targeting local and national authorities. The focus was to enhance teachers' capacities on early intervention services for children with disabilities, prevention of online exploitation of children, prevention of TB and AIDS, screening for diabetes, up taking primary health services, analyzing data relating to food security and gender based violence.



Condensed trainings were, also, designed to the judicial and security services to ensure the delivery of services in line with international standards to ensure better access to services by vulnerable groups such as refugees, juvenile youth, children and women.

The UN has continued its support to Jordan to ensure that it meets its commitments and implementation of international conventions. With the support of UNICEF, Jordan upheld the commitment under the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) for regular reporting. UN Women coordinated the submission of joint UNCT inputs to the CEDAW committee as part of Jordan's midterm review.

In support of the government to ensure environmental sustainability, UN agencies continued engaging with Jordanian ministries to increase their capacities on climate related hazards and the hazards of water scarcity and climate change. UNICEF worked with Ministry of Water and Irrigation on launching the country's first mapping of water vulnerable areas, as well as supporting the pilot of the first National Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans to both increase the reliability of existing water supply systems, and to demonstrate the potential benefits in adopting and rolling out water safety planning at a national scale.

Various awareness raising initiatives were conducted, including the development of Environmental Awareness clubs in schools, support to Jordanian Youth climate advocates, establishment of partnerships with universities.

In 2019, UNHCR succeeded in the completion of all camp-solar plants, while UNDP supported the implementation of capacity building programmes to address energy efficiency design and management for government staff.

Strategic Priority: Empowering People:

In 2019, efforts continued to support the creation of an enabling environment for youth-led organizations and young people to meaningfully engage as active citizens, particularly in issue-based advocacy and decision-making relating to civic, social, economic, and educational, policy making and planning.

The implementation of activities related to this priority are coordinated by the Results Groups on People, with active participation of UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR and WHO.

With the assistance of UNICEF and UNFPA, several interventions focused on providing platforms for youth to enhance participation, access information and knowledge, create an enabling environment for youth contribution in their community, and voicing out their concerns, demands and aspirations:

In conjunction with attempts to strengthen youth capacities to advocate for gender equality and women's empowerment, UN Women supported efforts to design a strategy to strengthen the action of the youth movement in its dialogue with key decision-makers, and to systematically influence national priorities. Likewise, UNICEF collaborated with the Ministry of Youth to support the roll-out of a comprehensive national life-skills framework, with a focus on the most vulnerable.

The UN in Jordan, also, aimed to support the Government in (i) expanding its efforts to facilitate learning for children out-of-school or at risk of dropping out, (ii) Supporting the most vulnerable, (iii) enhancing the capacities of parents and children to protect themselves, (iv) providing awareness opportunities and capacity building programmes to enhance understanding on the rights to be protected, prevention of violence against children and child marriage and child labour.

Strategic Priority 3: Enhancing Opportunities:

Over the course of 2019, the UN has focused its efforts to improve livelihoods, support the labour market and strengthen the economic opportunities and diversification. The UN work in this priority area concentrated on capacity building, trainings, access to decent work, economic strategies, among others.

Many initiatives were launched to promote economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods, to strengthen the capacities of youth and to support the social, civic and economic engagement of young people. Those initiatives intended to support and strengthen Jordan's national framework for youth engagement through the institutionalization of youth skills building programmes and supporting



the implementation of Jordan National Youth Strategy.

The UN in Jordan also capitalized on its continued engagement with the public and private sectors to seek innovative solutions for young people; it also built on its partnerships with the different ministries. The UN has directed much of its support to improving livelihoods and social cohesion among communities impacted by the Syria crisis in Jordan through continuing its cash-for-work (CfW) opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees with a focus on women and youth, and promoting inclusive economic opportunities.

The UN has worked to ensure access to quality primary and secondary education and to expand access to health, integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence services primarily by females with a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized. Moreover, efforts were exerted to enhance national dialogue on decentralization, ensure greater citizen engagement and address and prevent violent extremism (PVE), as well as to increase access of vulnerable women to employment and resilience building services.

The UN has supported initiative to scale up the achievement of development goals by means of providing national partners with new approaches to address environmental challenges and to improve sustainable environment to respond to climate change challenges, improve resource efficiency in water and energy, and green technologies. During 2019, the UN supported several initiatives to promote UN sustainability programmes.





Photo Credit: UNWOMEN

Key Developments Trends:

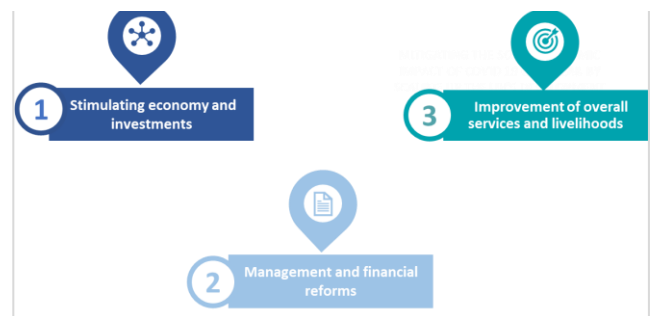
During 2019, Jordan adopted a number of underlying reforms and structural adjustments which have been perceived as important developments. According to the World Bank's *2020 Doing Business Report*, the new regulations introduced by Jordan to govern aspects of financial transactions showed that Jordan has been added to the list of 10 most improved economies and one of the top 20 performers.¹

In October 2019, the government announced a comprehensive programme comprising four packages: Stimulating the economy and investments, Management and financial reform, Improving services comprehensively and Improving citizens' livelihoods where it confirmed its commitment to secure 30 thousand jobs in the private sector in 2019.

Building on its reform process and the country's focus on growth and economic transformation, Jordan and the UK hosted the London Initiative on February 2019 to unlock growth, jobs and

investment for Jordan. Government of Jordan committed to keep going with the reform process with particular emphasis on improving business environment, and increasing access by youth and women to employment opportunities.

Figure 1 - Government reforms package



Other encouraging progress in advancing structural reforms have been undertaken. In September 2019, a new law was passed to tackle rampant corruption among Jordan's public officials; the constitutional court issued an explanatory decision of Article 44 in the constitution that bans ministers, officials, and

¹ World Bank Group, 2020 Doing Business (May 2019). The indicators are used to analyze economic outcomes and identify what

reforms of business regulation have worked, where and why through "Comparing Business Regulation in 190 Economies".



parliamentarians with businesses from involvement in government contracts while in office. Measures have been taken by the government of Jordan to address impediments to female and youth employment and promote formalization of Jordan's workforce. However, Jordan still faces major economic difficulties. The country's growth outlook remains bleak with difficult economic conditions, which is likely to adversely impact the most vulnerable. During the second quarter of 2019, Jordan's economy slowed to 1.8 percent² and a widening deficit led to a public debt above 90 percent of GDP.

The unemployment rate continued to rise during 2019, from 18.6 percent in 2018 to 19.1 percent in 2019³. The unemployment rate among youth was 38 percent and among females was 14 per cent, where Jordan has one of the lowest female participation rates in the labour market in the world.

Unemployment rates amongst Jordan's young, educated population was 23 percent (DOS, 2017), though this sector presents an enormous opportunity to accelerate growth and positive change. In Jordan, 63 percent of the population is under the age of 30 with a literacy rate reaching 98 percent among youth. However, with one of the highest youth unemployment rates in the world, and female youth unemployment being almost triple that of males, this potential remains largely untapped. In a recent study by ILO, it was identified that there is a mismatch between the knowledge and skills of young people and that of the needs of the labour market, explaining that self-employment and entrepreneurship necessitate the availability of both resources and conducive regulatory framework.

Weak economic growth was accompanied by a narrow fiscal space coupled with the country's commitments to structural adjustments under IMF Extended Fund Facility (EFF) resulted in fueling

pre-existing economic, social and political grievances among the population.

Though important legislative and policy reforms were achieved in Jordan in 2019, these achievements and results took place in a national and regional context of increasing political instability and insecurity; increasing backlash to gender equality and women's rights and characterization of the issue as a "foreign agenda".

In 2019 Jordan experienced the longest mass public strike, in its history, by the Jordan Teacher's Syndicate. Protests focused on the government's economic austerity policies, the low pay of teachers, the increasing lack of dignity and equality for Jordanians and the need for political reform. Females make up a large proportion of teachers in Jordan but their physical participation in the protests was not as significant as expected, in part due to expected violence. However female teachers and parents were supportive of the strike and the protests in traditional and social media, and ultimately the government capitulated and agreed to a salary increase. It is still not clear how these increases will be reflected in the budget of 2020 given the extremely constrained fiscal space within which the government is operating.

Similarly, in March 2019, unemployed youth marched to the Royal Court from various regions of Jordan demanding job opportunities.

High human development indicators tend to hide poverty and disparities. Significant challenges remain, including in neonatal health and social protection systems with, also, a high incidence of domestic violence. The Demographic Health Survey (DHS 2017/2018), released in 2019, revealed some alarming child protection issues. For example, 26 percent of ever-married women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence since the age of 15; and 21 percent of every married

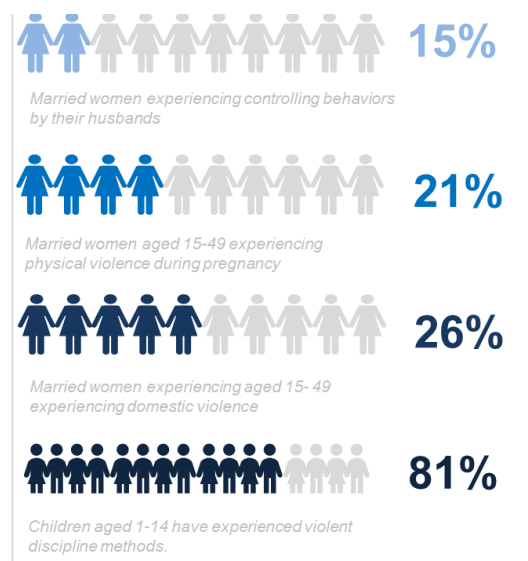
² EIU Jordan Country Report, December 2019.
<https://country.eiu.com/jordan>

³ Jordan Department of Statistics, 2019 based 2017/2018 figures.



women age 15-49 have experienced physical violence during pregnancy.

Figure 2 - Findings of Demographic Health Survey



15 percent of ever-married women have experienced at least three controlling behaviours by their husbands. 81 percent of children age 1-14 have experienced violent discipline methods.

The DHS 2017/2018 results provided new supportive evidence on the need for longer term approaches and interventions in the health sector. 19 infants out of 1000 live births die each year; only 26 percent infants, between 0-6 months, are exclusively breastfed. Micronutrient deficiency, particularly iron-deficiency anemia is widespread among both children and women in reproductive age with a growing burden of overweight and obesity affecting a sizable proportion of the population at all ages. These findings complement the WHO's 2018 estimation that Non Communicable Diseases are the cause of 78 percent deaths in Jordan – a direct contributor to high mortality and to high national health care costs.

Jordan's economic challenges have been exacerbated by the impacts of the protracted

conflict in neighboring Syria and the influx of refugees into the country. As the crisis enters its ninth year, the total number of Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR reached 671,551⁴. 48 percent of whom are children and 4 percent are elderly. Most of the refugees—83 percent—live in urban areas instead of camps, which means they must find a way to meet their basic needs. Currently, only a limited number of refugees have work permits, thus, causing worsened conditions.

Despite the vigorous efforts of the Government of Jordan and the support provided by the international community, primarily, to accelerate the transition from an exclusive humanitarian refugee-related response to a longer-term, more sustainable approach prioritizing development outcomes and systems strengthening to address the evolving vulnerabilities and needs, there are still many challenges and increased vulnerabilities in several sectors.

Basic social indicators data released in 2019 provided new insights on vulnerable populations. According to the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, Population Study (UNHCR, 2019), 40 percent of the Syrian refugees in Jordan were identified as highly vulnerable in basic needs; with a further 55 percent classified as severely vulnerable. Overall, 59 percent of vulnerable Jordanian households were at risk of food insecurity and 11 percent were food insecure.

Some of the greatest challenges facing refugees and, specifically, children is access to education. Though Government of Jordan provided access to education for registered Syrian refugee school aged children, families face many barriers to ensure that children remain in education including: social norms, violence at home or school, child labour (mainly boys) and early marriage (mainly girls). Around 31 percent of Syrian school aged children remained out school⁵.

⁴ UNHCR, Syria Regional Refugee Response, 13 January 2019.

⁵ UNHCR, Vulnerability Assessment Framework Population Study, 2019



During 2019, Syrian refugees continued to have access to legal work through free work permits in the agricultural, construction and manufacturing sectors. Additionally, Syrian refugees had the opportunity to register home based businesses in certain key sectors such as food processing, tailoring and handicrafts. However, towards the end of 2019, the Ministry of Labour (MoL) issued a new National Employment Charter and made changes to the open and closed/restricted professions that refugees can access. The list of closed professions had been extended, which impacted refugee labour, including semi-skilled and high skilled, where many refugees are reported to work in the informal sector, which is often associated with poor work conditions.

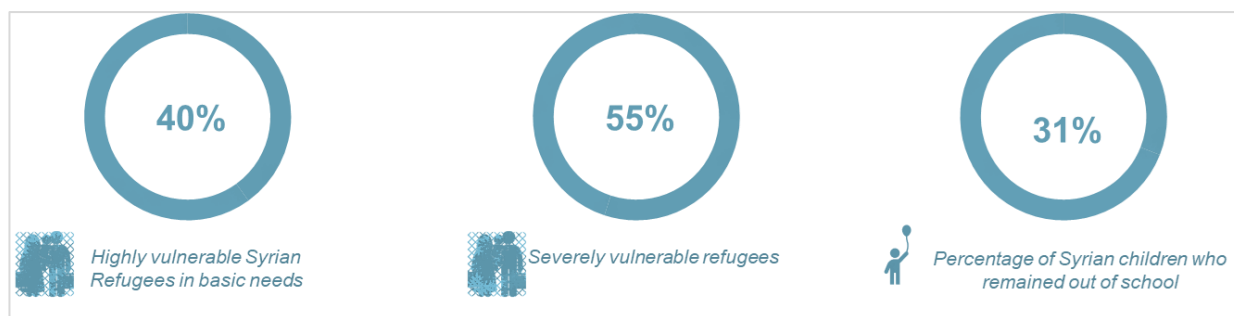
In addition, the cumulative number of work permits issued to Syrian refugees in Jordan, according to UNHCR, reached around 165,000 (45 percent of the working age population) thus verifying that Jordan is one of the countries leading the way when it comes to refugee employment. However, more needs to be done in improving access of women to the labor market and supporting non-Syrian nationalities.

Nonetheless and since October 2019, the issuance of work permits, particularly for refugees in the camps, was placed on hold due to an increased workload within the MoL based on the grace period offered to foreign workers to regularize their status.

Delays in processing and issuing the work permits for Syrian refugees' cash for work (CfW) beneficiaries would surely have adverse effects on the recruitment of Syrian refugees CfW beneficiaries during 2020.

While the Government of Jordan permits Syrian refugees to register new-born children, which is a right of all children under international law and thus minimizes the risk of statelessness, the protection environment for non-Syrians became increasingly constrained in 2019 with a cabinet decision placing a hiatus on registration for other non-Syrian nationalities. Efforts need to be intensified to find the most suitable solution to this situation and to provide access for non-Syrian refugees to education, with costs applied asymmetrically due to requests for residency.

Figure 3 - Vulnerability Assessment Framework, Population Study



Challenges:

In 2019 considerable progress was made towards the implementation of the core priorities of the UNSDF and Agenda 2030 leading to the achievement of the SDGs. However, several factors outlined below still challenge the implementation of development initiatives and need to be considered when new interventions are developed. The lessons learned during the implementation process provide a strong foundation for the further improvement of development results.

Leadership changes in government

Frequent changes in government leadership and high turnover of staff affected, adversely, the sustainability of the work and led to delays in approvals of programmes and workplans as well as to changes in the policies and practices pursued. Moreover, high turnover of government staff resulted in capacity gaps, thus, affecting the effective application of knowledge in some areas and having an impact on the planned interventions with some of the government ministries.

Capacity gaps/limited coordination among national institutions and overlapping systems and programmes

There are significant needs to strengthen capacities of public institutions in certain areas so as to improve the abilities to plan, implement and monitor plans and interventions. It has been recognized that there is weak and inadequate coordination among the different national actors, and an associated lack of effective inter-ministerial and inter-sectoral collaboration which hampered the effective implementation of priorities. In addition, the roles and mandates of government entities and sectors are not well defined and, ultimately, similar goals are prioritized by different actors leading to overlaps of plans.

Fragmented information systems

Existing data gaps make the tracking of progress towards the implementation of the SDGs challenging. Updated information and data are needed to facilitate the monitoring of the SDGs, help make policies and programmes more responsive to the needs of the most vulnerable and contribute to the better use of resources. The challenge is mainly attributed to poor infrastructure, lack of trained personnel and the involvement of multitude of actors in data collection and production. Furthermore, the government is still in the early stages of developing a national monitoring platform for SDGs.

Scarce and insufficient financial resources

Insufficient financial resources for development and humanitarian initiatives is a major challenge considering both the weak economy and the country's commitments to structural adjustments, which surely affects the ability to respond to the growing needs of the most vulnerable. In addition, Competition for financial resources between departments within ministries and different stakeholders lead to no or little collaboration, duplication and overlapping of work.

Sector specific issues

Despite government efforts to introduce reforms and address the underlying impediments to achieve the development agenda, many challenges are still facing the UNCT in realizing its plans primarily at specific sectoral levels. The socio-cultural norms, beliefs and practices that cause a negative perspective on women empowerment and gender equality remain a challenge, as well as the lack of institutionalization of gender mainstreaming by the government-the government does not have one approach across all national systems for a gender mainstreaming policy.



There are many barriers to women's economic participation where women constitute only 22% of the labour force versus 87% for men. Equally, women face obstacles and restrictions when it comes to access to justice primarily due to societal norms.

In spite of the aspirations of the 2030 Agenda, youth in Jordan (as in many countries), have limited opportunities to realize their potential. There is continuously a mismatch between the skills needed by the private sector and the skills of youth, thus resulting in increased rates of unemployment or increased risk of inequitable labour opportunities.

Other sector specific challenges hindering the attainment of progress are related to the restrictions on the protection space for non-Syrian refugees, the changes to the open and closed sectors for Syrian refugees employment, the lack of national systems for referrals to survivors of SGBV (Sexual and Gender Based Violence) in non-camp settings and the legislative reforms of the domestic violence law.

Delivering as One:

Guided by the United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSDF), the UNCT initiated in September 2019 a review of the CCA. As per the process, the exercise will enable the UNCT to add value beyond stock-taking of SDGs achievements of Jordan, by identifying opportunities and providing root cause analysis of key issues. These issues in Jordan span from humanitarian to development and governance concerns, as well as other constraints on the acceleration and achievements of SDGs.

The UNCT also leveraged important collaborative partnerships with United Nations regional entities, such as ESCWA, which is supporting the CCA process, as well as international financial institutions, such as the World Bank, to which an Memorandum of Understanding and a Joint Workplan is being formulated.

During 2019, greater collaboration has been realized among UN agencies especially towards enhancing the humanitarian and development nexus. For years, UNHCR, UNICEF and WFP had independently conducted annual or biannual vulnerability assessments to make generalized observations about the vulnerable populations in Jordan. Discussions on collaboration for a single joint assessment began in late 2018, and centered around positive impacts, such as enhanced coordination and collaboration between the three organisations, cost savings, and reduced burden of assessments for refugees. A concept note was signed in 2019 to work collaboratively on a combined assessment that would meet the operational needs of the three organizations.

The UNCT in Jordan has managed to find ways to operate and collaborate more efficiently in 2019, with the following progress:

- The UNCT has developed and is implementing its Business Operations Strategy, 2018 – 2022, which is the first BOS in the region.
- The UNCT is one of six pilot countries globally for baseline information gathering for the Common Back Office initiative, as part of the UN reform agenda.
- UNCT is working to establish a One UN Common Premises, which is expected to bring together 16 UN agencies totalling more than 1,000 staff in one location. A comprehensive feasibility study has been carried out, endorsed by the UNCT and presented to the Global Task Team on Common Premises.

Enhance Collaboration for UNSDF Implementation

Together with the three UNSDF Results Groups, each chaired by a Head of Agency (namely: Strengthened Institutions, Empowered People, and Enhanced Opportunities), the UNCT identified through a horizon-scanning exercise, nine priority issues/flagship initiatives, where there is expected to be a distinct and immediate added value in UN agencies working together. Priority issues/flagship



initiatives include: Child, Early, And Forced Marriage, Women's Economic Empowerment, Enhanced Political Participation Of Women and Youth, Climate Action, Social Protection, SDGS Financing, Future Of Work, and the implementation of The Global Compact On Migration, and The Global Action Plan On Health-Related SDGS For Healthy Lives And Well-Being launched at the UN General Assembly in September 2019.

The development and implementation of Flagship initiatives enabled several agencies to establish effective implementation and coordination arrangements to advance the implementation of the Leaving No One Behind (LNOB) principles and integration of the SDGs at the national level; and allowed for complementary contribution to development results in each of the key areas of collaboration.

UNSDF Implementation

The flagship initiative Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Platform, was launched by the UNCT Gender Champion (UN Women) in 2019 based on a recognized need to seek policy coherence and increase collaboration on a thematic area that many agencies are working in. The platform brings together 13 agencies (UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNRWA, UNIDO, RCO, UNOPS, WFP, UNHCR, FAO) to enhance programme coordination and support national priorities for increased female labour force participation. As a first output, a meta-analysis of existing evidence on female labour force participation was produced and will inform UN joint advocacy on WEE issues; design of interventions and development of joint programmes.

The RCO is committed to provide coordinated support to the UNSDF Results Groups to deliver on the UNSDF commitments through the adoption of the **UN Info**, as the UNCT tool for monitoring and reporting on the UNSDF. The UN Info will support UN coordination, enhance UN transparency and

accountability, and provide national partners, donors and the public with accessible and comprehensive information and visualizations about the UN's financing and results, and how these are contributing to the SDGs.

Related to the roll-out of the UN Info in 2020, the RCO continued to coordinate efforts with UNCT to develop the joint workplans, which are managed by Results Groups, and which define results at the outcome level, output level and activities. The creation of joint workplans will enable the UN system to advance coherence, coordinate work around the delivery of the UNSDF outcomes, and support transparency and accountability. The joint workplans have been digitized within the UN Info

Joint Advocacy for the SDGs

On 24 October 2019, the UNCT observed the 74th United Nations Day by reaffirming its commitment to multilateralism and global cooperation to support Jordan achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 and respond to the protracted humanitarian crisis, focused on leaving no one behind. The commemoration of the Day included holding 10 seminars on various development topics which are priority issues in Jordan that the UN is supporting the country to address. More than 200 young people from schools and universities attended the seminars and engaged in the SDGs studio, which included interactive activities to educate youth about the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030. The commemoration also included the launch of the UN75 initiative and global conversation on the "Future We Want."

Another joint effort was the roll-out of a social media campaign led by the UN Communications Group (UNCG) to encourage the public to act to support the Government in delivering on the SDGs. Several Jordanian celebrities took part in the campaign through videos and statements that were posted on social media channels.

Heads of several agencies also produced video messages, where they presented their work to support the Government of Jordan's effort to deliver on the SDGs.

The UNCG, under the leadership of UN Women, also supported national-led advocacy efforts in commemoration of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence under the theme 'Economic Violence Against Women'.



Photo Credit: UNWOMEN



Success Stories/Good Practices/Innovation:

Strategic Priority 1: Strengthened Institutions

Many agencies have been able to offer direct support to ministries and other government institutions in addressing the main challenges and areas of improvement. More specifically, some agencies invested a lot of efforts in enhancing legal frameworks, developing efficient tools to reduce backlogs and enhancing institutions data capacities. Below, a few examples from individual agencies are showed:

UNDP launched the Small Claims Initiative in coordination with the Ministry of Justice and Justice Department, as an instrument to reduce both the backlog of cases in courts reducing the adversity for Jordanian citizens. Moreover, this initiative, which is in line with SDGs 8, 16, 17, could also be a core component in improving access to justice;

UNIDO launched a thematic project focusing on the development of an information system on the industrial sector to support the production of evidence-based industrial intelligence to ensure updated and real time monitoring of industrial development within the country. The project will also contribute to the development of industrial intelligence unit, which will produce a range of knowledge outputs. In this way, UNIDO is aiming to support the Ministry of Industry in strengthening its capacity and increasing the efficiency in formulating, implementing and monitoring an evidence-based industrial policy in support of the inclusive and sustainable industrial development of Jordan. In addition, UNIDO intends to facilitate the private sector in accessing relevant industrial information that may facilitate the identification of new market opportunities;

WHO completed the development of WHONET, a free Windows-based database software for the management and analysis of routine microbiology laboratory data with a special focus on the analysis of antimicrobial susceptibility test results. WHONET supports clinical decision-making and informs antimicrobial policy and infection control. In addition, it allows cluster and outbreak detection, identifying laboratory test performance, and characterization of local microbial and resistance epidemiology. It also promotes local, national, regional, and global collaborations through the exchange of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) data and sharing of experiences.

Moreover, several agencies were able to show their positive contribution in supporting institutions in the process of mainstreaming gender, human rights, or conflict prevention. More specifically, some agencies engaged in ongoing capacity building and training activities to show the benefits of improving legal frameworks in certain thematic and sensitive human rights areas such as child protection and gender-based violence (GBV). On this, particularly notable are the contributions of the following agencies:

UNHCR ongoing efforts in capacity building, advocacy and training in the above-mentioned human rights areas resulted in having civil status employees and judges deployed to the camps whereby documentation is prevalent, and prevention of statelessness is safeguarded. Moreover, the agency also launched an innovative application called Amaali, whose main aim is to support the dissemination of information to staff and refugees on specialized services available for survivors. The application encountered a lot of success as demonstrated by the application launch event which was attended by more than 120 refugees and staff.



UNFPA worked on a new strategy for inclusion aimed at improving GBV staff and service providers capacities to reach out to people with disabilities; this approach allowed the agency to reach a significant increase of people with disabilities in GBV prevention and response services (15 times increase from January to September 2019).

UN Women established a permanent committee for Institutional Capacity Development (ICD) for gender mainstreaming that cross cuts staff from all relevant ministry structures. The committee undertook an assessment and then led the drafting of a roadmap towards the objective of strengthened tangible and intangible assets of the ministry for gender equality. The committee has now become permanent, following a policy passed by the Ministry. The policy unit of the committee is now drafting a ministry level gender mainstreaming policy,

and the committee has now reviewed and revised the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) “Service Cards Manual,” which addresses procedures for all ministry services provided to the public.

UNOPS worked on a process of redesign and rehabilitation of Social Care (SC) centers, to ensure the safety and accessibility of persons with disabilities, by ensuring provision of access ramps, handrails, installation of steel security for windows and roofs, as well as provision of toilets and washbasins for persons with disabilities. Additionally, this project also allowed the provision of fire exits in all targeted SC centers along with fire extinguishers and exit plans. The relevant SC staff were trained on the use of fire alarm system and exit plan.



Finally, Institutions have also been supported with a separate number of innovative programmes mostly characterized by the use of technology to improve awareness on sensitive issues, and to reach a wider target. An example is the mobile phone application launched by UNICEF to enable

the public to report locations of water leakage and wastewater overflows across the country, which has been developed in collaboration with the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) and three semi-government utility companies (Miyahuna, Yarmouk and Aqaba).



Strategic Priority 2: Empowered People

Under this strategic priority, agencies undertook several efforts in the mainstreaming of Gender, Human Rights or Conflict Prevention and Innovative initiatives.

Gender Mainstreaming, Human Rights or Conflict Prevention:

UN WOMEN: Within the planning phase of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), UN Women provided technical expertise to Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) on the gender marker for the JRP and to the task force on education. In addition, UN Women co-chaired the Social Protection and Justice Sector Task Force with MoSD, UNICEF and UNHCR, ensuring that the process incorporates a stand-alone objective on women's empowerment-based on the Grand Bargain commitments-to empower women to be active participants and decision-makers in response planning and implementation. UN Women, also, convened all task force gender focal points in October to prepare a strategy

"This project has heightened my sense of responsibility towards the society I live in, and has provided me with a platform to actually make a difference,"Khawla (33 years old).

Innovative Initiatives

UNHCR: In 2016, the Common Cash Facility (CCF) was launched with three members: UNHCR, UNICEF and the German Red Cross (GRC). The CCF is a common platform for providing cash assistance that allows both larger and smaller organizations to benefit from economies of scale and different implementation options depending on their needs. In 2019, the CCF reached 30 members, including 7 UN agencies, 7 Government of Jordan entities (municipalities) and 16 International NGOs. Banking fees have dropped to a record low of 1% for all members.

and strengthen capacity for engagement on gender across all task forces.

UNFPA: In cooperation with CARE International, UNFPA took part in the Child Protection Ambassadors programme, which was previously launched by CARE, and participated in the selection of Khawla, a young mother of four children who got married at the age of 16. Khawla received a 3 months training on topics such as gender-based violence, child marriage and child protection and she became aware of the endless disadvantages related to child marriage, such as the lack of mutual understanding due to the age gap between the husband and wife, culture differences, and the mental and physical immaturity of the girl at that age. After the training, Khawla has transferred her child marriage experience from the training to other families to change their perspective regarding child marriage.

Currently, Khalwa dreams of establishing a sustainable project aimed at raising the awareness of mothers and adolescent girls in hopes of absolutely eliminating child marriage.

Finally, a mobile wallet accounts has been added as an option for cash transfers by partnering with Mahfazti, a payment service provider licensed by the Central Bank of Jordan.

UNFPA: UNFPA engaged in a Partnership with Roya News on specific television segments under the name of "Mesh Taboo", meaning "Not a Taboo". The televised segment aims to raise awareness on "Women and Young People Living in Jordan" through the media to enhance capacity to exercise sexual and reproductive health (SRH) rights. Through a specialized



weekly television show on ROYA TV and the provision of information via social media platforms, different SRH topics have been tackled in a scientific, social and engaging methodology. Each episode includes a scientific segment with an expert or a practitioner, and then followed by a light cooking segment discussing the impact of food and nutrition on health with the famous Jordanian “Chef Man”.

Strategic Priority 3: Enhanced Opportunities

Within this strategic priority, agencies engaged in programmes and activities that focused on creating the basis for new opportunities for recipients. This has been characterized by many original initiatives demonstrated by the below examples:

WFP: Within its “for the love of coffee” initiative, WFP provided a full series of thematic training and workshops with the aim

of empowering and facilitating youth entrepreneurship in the food and beverage sector. More specifically, young participants learned the technical skills necessary to become a “barista” both in theory and in practice.

UNICEF: In partnership with Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), youth in Za’atari and Azraq refugee camps are provided with the skills they need to succeed, build their capacities and gain vocational training. Through four youth centres, participants were trained and equipped with the needed skills to prepare them for work in and outside the camps. For example, the programme provided the opportunity to engage in a three-month tailoring training in which employees were producing Newborn Baby Kits that include onesies, hats and mittens, blankets and more. Only in 2019, around 1,000 kits have been produced and distributed to the most vulnerable women in the camps.



“The training changed my life for the better. I have more knowledge of tailoring than I ever expected. I have skills in embroidery that I never had before. I can help my husband and support my children. I can’t describe the feeling.” Ghadeer,⁶

⁶ Ghadeer is responsible for embroidery of all items produced at the Production Line in Za’atari Refugee Camp.



Moreover, as a good practice of gender mainstreaming, UN Women launched a UNCT Flagship Initiative - the Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Platform - which brought together 13 UN agencies working on labour market issues. The objective of the platform is to improve knowledge management efforts on women's economic empowerment since it is considered a key issue for Jordan, to design integrated policy advice to the Government of Jordan from the UN and to identify lessons that can design future UN interventions in Jordan. Similarly, in March 2019 UN Women provided support to the MoSD in the launch of incentive-based volunteer programme in the Taibeh Oasis Centre.

Finally, the implementation of this strategic priority has been particularly enhanced by several innovative programmes and a widespread use of technology. As an example, in June 2019, WFP and UN Women broke new ground on innovation by using blockchain technology to assist Syrian refugee women participating in UN Women's Oasis

center cash-for-work programmes at Za'atari and Azraq refugee camps in Jordan. Through this partnership, Syrian refugee women participating in UN Women's programme can access their funds directly with their accounts kept securely on the WFP-run Building Blocks blockchain. Through Building Blocks, UN Women provides female refugees with cash-back at WFP-contracted supermarkets (accessed through an iris-scan), or the ability to pay for their purchases directly. A comprehensive joint monitoring framework by all stakeholders involved is, also, closely monitoring whether the transition to the blockchain will lead to an increase in physical safety, and a sense of empowerment for women. The baseline and midline monitoring field visits were completed in 2019 by independent research partners from Oxford and Open University, and the end line will be conducted in February 2020 after which the next steps in the pilot will be determined.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS



UNSDF Outcome 1

Institutions in Jordan at national and local levels are more responsive, inclusive, accountable, transparent and resilient.



Contributing Agencies

UNICEF, WHO, IOM, UNFPA, UN Women, UNOPS, UNIDO, WFP, UNDP, UNODC



Results Group Chair

UNICEF





Photo Credit: WFP

Results of Key Accomplishments

Strengthening Institutions to Improve Performance

In 2019, the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) continued providing the national and local institutions with technical support and policy advice on multiple areas relevant to the UNSDF (2018-2022) to enhance their performance to meet their commitments and functions, and reach the most vulnerable.

UNICEF has successfully engaged and collaborated with government partners to ensure the existence of national strategies and plans that bring attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.

In May 2019, UNICEF supported the development and launch of the first comprehensive National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS 2019-2025) with its action plan, which was subsequently approved by the Council of Ministers. The NSPS outlines the way to achieve significant poverty reduction through effective and equitable access to social protection services.

On the public finance for children, UNICEF partnered with the Government's Economic and Social Council to produce and publish public sector's budget briefs for Education, Health, and Social Protection Sectors to enhance equitable public spending with a focus on vulnerable groups. Further Budget Briefs in the pipeline for first quarter of 2020.

The Government of Jordan (GoJ) adopted a long-term strategic framework for the civic, economic engagement and empowerment of young people, through the adoption of The first National Youth Strategy (NYS 2019 -2025) and The National Employment Charter. UNICEF has been involved in the operationalization of these national strategies in addition to building the capacity of Ministry of Youth (MoY) on monitoring and advocacy around scaled engagement and social cohesion programming for adolescents and youth in Jordan.

UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) completed the Geographic Multidimensional Vulnerability Analysis (GMVA), a multidimensional mapping of socio-economic vulnerabilities for



designing appropriate adaptation and mitigation policies for poor and vulnerable populations, including governorate level disaggregation that will feed into subsequent upcoming planning processes. GMVA covered 13 sectors under Jordan Executive Development Plan and Jordan Response Plan. (UNICEF will be working with WFP and UNHCR and leading the analysis for the Joint Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment for Jordan).

Furthermore, UNICEF supported the Government with evidence generation on key child protection issues such as Child Marriage; Social Service Workforce Mapping; Juvenile Justice Admin Data; National Violence Against Children; Investment cases: Foster Care; Costing of the laws; Formative research on bullying and National Social Norms and Behavioural Change (SNBC) on Violence Against Children (VAC).

In 2019 and with UNICEF and WFP's support, a National Micronutrient Deficiency And Nutrition Survey (JNMNS) was conducted to assess the extent of key micronutrient deficiencies in pre-school/school aged children and women in childbearing age, including dietary overconsumption and the magnitude of obesity. The JNMNS also investigated coverage of interventions, trends and underlying causes as well as any structural shortcoming of the health system.

[Enhancing Service Delivery for Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction](#)

National Strategies:

In 2019, improving service delivery and planning to provide better delivery of basic services through supporting the capacities of institutions in Jordan was of paramount importance for the UN.

Jordan has taken a range of steps to harmonize and modify sector specific policies in line with the international standards and provisions. The first Childhood law is a landmark legislation for children's rights as it aims to acknowledge and institutionalize the promotion of rights of children

in Jordan. UNICEF advocated for and provided technical and financial support to the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), and related agencies, to develop Jordan's first Childhood Law. UNICEF supported the Government of Jordan in the amendment of the 2014 Juvenile Justice Law, and the development of two by-laws for Kindergarten (KG) and Foster Care. The Childhood and Juvenile laws have been submitted to the Cabinet for approval.

Additionally, UNICEF has been working closely with donors and partners to support the Ministry of Education (MoE) to review the Early Childhood Education by-laws to improve the regulatory framework with harmonized minimum standards for licensing nurseries and kindergartens for children aged 5 to 6 by September 2020.

UNICEF facilitated MoE and partners' consensus on the roadmap for a teacher licensing and professionalization process. Two technical groups under MoE are leading the design and implementation of a comprehensive action plan.

UNICEF has placed improving the quality of services at the forefront of its priorities and exerted efforts to address barriers around policy, systems, access to and demand for quality services, and social and behavioural change to better provide access to integrated social protection and services for the most vulnerable.

With the support of UNICEF, Jordan's national child protection system was strengthened regarding policy, legislation, and service provision to prevent and respond to violence against children (VAC) and gender-based violence (GBV).

Strong examples of system building in 2019 included:

- Launching the National Standard Operating Procedures for GBV and Child Protection (CP), and strengthening the case management approach in Jordan together with UNHCR and UNFPA. The launch and roll out of the SOPs is a major development since they provide clear guidance and assign roles and responsibility



for improving GBV service delivery especially that the internal guidelines and procedures for GBV and CP were, also, developed and adopted by Ministries of Education and Health and the Family Protection Department; and the Family Violence Tracking System was developed and rolled out in Amman;

- Launching the National Clinical Management of Rape Protocol with the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), UNFPA and UNHCR;
- Adopting a plan of action on institutionalizing the Better Parenting Programme (BPP) as part of the implementation of the national Strategy to Prevent Violence Against Children, with the high-Level commitment of Ministries of Social development, Education, Health, Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places and Public Security Department (PSD) for its implementation;
- Establishing a National Social Norms and Behavioural Change (SNBC) under the Family Protection Committee to advocate for SNBC activities related to child and family protection. The committee has 15 members representing ministries, NGOs and INGOs.

UNICEF has, also, provided technical support to the National Aid Fund (NAF) to strengthen and enhance the targeting approach for the cash transfer programme and to expand coverage to households, thus resulting in more vulnerable children with access to social protection services. 107,000 more vulnerable children managed to access social protection services (an increase of 90% of children). Moreover, UNICEF facilitated access to a comprehensive package of services to around 120,000 vulnerable Jordanian and refugee children through the Makani (My Space) programme in 77 centres located in host communities, 22 centres in camps, 51 centres in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS). Makani is a UNICEF implemented programme that follows a comprehensive approach to service provision by offering interventions across education (learning support services), child protection and adolescent and youth participation in a common space.

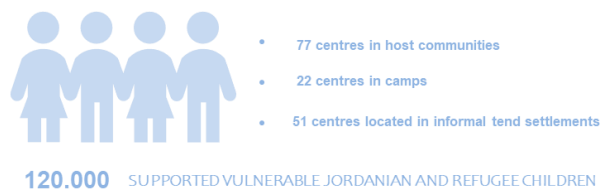


Figure 4 - Makani Programme

Although the Government of Jordan is committed to achieve Universal Health Coverage in line with the Sustainable Development Goals 2030 agenda, Jordan is challenged by a fragmented health system that leads to inequity, duplication of services, inadequate participation of the private sector, limited quality improvement, inefficient use of available resources, poor management of human resources for health, and inappropriately governed health information system.

WHO continued providing support to the Ministry of Health (MoH) in the implementation of the Anti-microbial Resistance (AMR) Action Plan, 2018–2022. The national AMR surveillance system (JARSS) was officially launched in July 2019, and AMR was acknowledged as a priority by the MoH which lead to expanding surveillance sites strategy. 11 hospitals have been newly defined as surveillance sites, thus bringing the total number of surveillance sites to 19 (covering 48.7% of tertiary hospitals).

As part of the AMR action plan, Diagnostic stewardship project was initiated in 3 surveillance sites to improve the quality and accuracy of AMR data and a centralized Anti-microbial Resistance/ Anti-microbial Medicines Consumption (AMR/AMC) database was established to share data with MoH. AMC data was collected and validated from 8 AMR surveillance sites, and Jordan has become the first country in the region to collect AMC data at the healthcare facility level.

Additionally, the National Reference Lab has started to conduct National External quality assessment (EQA) scheme for transfusion laboratory practice targeting 42 hospitals as well



as having a point prevalence survey on antibiotic use conducted in 24 hospitals including 7 AMR sentinel sites.

WHO continued to support MoH to operationalize and implement the National Action Plan for Health Security (NAPHS) 2018-2022, which was endorsed by MoH in 2018. The NAPHS contributes to accelerating the implementation of International Health Regulation core capacities and is based on a One Health for all hazards – whole of government approach.

As part of the Global Network on Migration, which was established following the adoption of the Global Compact of Migration (GCM), a National Migration Working group has been established, co-chaired by ILO and IOM with the participation of other UN members including UNHCR, UNODC and UNICEF. A first official meeting was held, and plans for first bi-annual meeting was drawn up (chaired by Government of Jordan).

As part of UNHCR's commitment to address the status of refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan, efforts continued to ensure the continuity of the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding between the GoJ and UNHCR to allow UNHCR to operate within Jordan. Also, UNHCR is still applying the adopted Cabinet decisions which allow Syrian Refugees access to legal work by exempting work permit fees, and their access to Home-Based Businesses.

UNHCR: Capacity building with the National Council on Family Affairs. In 2019 Jordan launched the National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025 that aims to provide social protection for the most vulnerable in the country focusing on three aspects: Creating decent work opportunities for people; Empowering people through quality social services (Education, Health, etc.); and Directing social support to people living in poverty.

UNFPA is taking the lead on the development of the new Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy

(2019-2023) based on the evaluation of the National Reproductive Plan (2013-2018) and the results of the strategy's mid-term and end-of-term evaluation reports and impact assessment report. The strategy, which will be developed in partnership with the Higher Population Council with governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, will be a fundamental reference document that includes the results, outputs, inputs and indicators to be achieved at the national level, how to complement the efforts exerted and to build on the lessons learned.

WFP continued its support and partnership with the National Aid Fund (NAF) to reform its Takaful cash programme in support of vulnerable Jordanians. The assistance focused on three workstreams: (i) Digitization of payment systems: WFP provided technical and financial support to NAF to pilot several digital payment systems to digitize its cash at Post Office model, which enabled NAF to choose the options to be rolled-out in support of its beneficiaries. WFP also assisted NAF in verifying the registration of 25,000 families through household visits to determine eligibility. Moreover, WFP conducted information sessions for over 15,000 beneficiaries, aimed at sensitizing them on the digital payments models. Around 50 NAF staff received trainings on the payment systems. (ii) Validation: WFP supported NAF to validate, through household visits, the registration of approximately 30,000 families. A series of trainings prior to the start of the validation exercise were conducted for approximately 300 NAF staff in addition to implementing partners, providing them with technical orientation and comprehensive guidance on standard operating procedures, administering the validation forms and questionnaires and behavioral protocols during home visits.





(iii) Compliant and Handling Mechanisms (CHM): WFP provided technical support to NAF in setting up a CHM to strengthen the communication with affected population, enable consultation and provide a centralized system to receive queries and feedback. WFP also supported in building the capacities of staff handling complaints and the referral mechanism to follow up and close the loop. In recognition of the valuable impact of communicating with affected populations, WFP assisted NAF's request to expand its call centre through recruitment of additional staff, provision of equipment and technical trainings.

In 2019, WFP continued to provide technical and financial assistance to the MoE to reform the National School Feeding Programme through its implementation, piloting different feeding models to promote the engagement of local communities and provide employment opportunities and successfully organizing training to 570 teachers and school principles (70% women and 30% men) on nutrition and healthy eating habits.

In 2019, UNIDO maintained its support to The Ministry of Trade and Industry (MoTI) to develop evidence based industrial policies as the base for developing inclusive and sustainable

industrialization, thus, contributing to the achievement of SDG9⁷. During the last quarter of 2019, UNIDO co-chaired with the MoTI the first steering committee meeting where the workplans for 2020 were presented and adopted by the committee.

Moreover, UNIDO facilitated a scoping mission in December 2019 for stock-taking of available capacities and data and for designing a layout of the industrial observatory unit to be hosted at MoTI for the purpose of data collection and analysis.

In 2019, UN Women has actively contributed to the adoption of key amendments to the Labour Code and to the achievement of an important legislative and policy reform in support of women's economic empowerment. UN Women has provided technical expertise to the Ministry of Labour (MoL), Ministry of Social Development, the Inter-Ministerial Committee for Women's Empowerment, the Jordanian National Commission for Women and the World Bank on issues related to women's economic empowerment and labour force participation, as well as, institutional capacity development for these institutions on issues related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

⁷ Sustainable Development Goal 9: build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation



To increase awareness and highlight gender issues, remarkable advocacy work was initiated and supported by UN Women: an advocacy campaign was organized by women's civil society, in partnership with international stakeholders, and targeted political advocacy efforts through dissemination of advocacy messages. UN Women, also, convened a number of policy dialogues throughout 2019 on issues related to gender responsive fiscal reform, income tax issues, labour force participation, women's access to livelihoods, social protection, access to childcare and transportation, gender responsive budgeting, and the Five-Year Reform Matrix adopted by the government and drafted by the World Bank including UN Women's inputs. They provided an opportunity to convey important messages around gender issues, and to increase the gender profile.

UN Women supported the GoJ in developing a national Women's Economic Empowerment action plan, which was adopted, endorsed by the government and presented at the first Mashreq Conference in Lebanon in 2019. The plan focused on creating an enabling environment to address constraints hindering women's economic participation, and on enhancing women's access to economic opportunities in order to achieve women's economic empowerment.

In 2019, notable results were achieved in improving service delivery and public services. UNOPS has successfully supported the MoE in furnishing and equipping 111 schools and kindergartens across Jordan in order to provide improved access to educational services (16 Girls School, 19 Boys Schools, 76 Mixed Schools).

In addition, MoH benefited from UNOPS' support through provision of medical equipment and furniture to the renovated part of Princess Rahma Pediatric Hospital (PRPH) in Irbid, as well as initiated the works to fully furnish and equip the newly constructed emergency department at Al-Bashir Hospital in Amman. Moreover, the

secondary and tertiary healthcare centres, for Jordanians and Syrians in impacted areas, have been included in UNOPS' support: 3 public health facilities have been expanded and equipped (Sahab Hospital in Amman, Ramtha Hospital in Irbid, Ruweished Hospital in Mafraq), and 3 fully equipped ambulances were also provided to the emergency departments of the three hospitals.

UNOPS supported the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) through the rehabilitation of two water networks in Irbid namely one water network located in Hawwarah district (70 km water pipe constructed) and another one located in Sarieh district (55 km water pipe constructed), thus enhancing the community's access to improved quality, and access to water supply services through improving the existing water networks.

Social sector reforms and the development of an equitable and inclusive society in Jordan have always been a priority to the UN in Jordan. In 2019, UNOPS continued the implementation of its project for the rehabilitation of up to 100 social care centers in order to enhance the physical environment, in compliance with the international standards of access to social protection services, thereby, allowing MoSD to implement a new sector policy⁸. During 2019, UNOPS has supported the rehabilitation of 11 social care centers in Madaba, Karak, Tafelieh, Ma'an, Aqaba and Zarqa.

UNOPS has also partnered with MoSD to strengthen the latter's capacities in monitoring and tracking the progress of the implementation of relevant indicators through the development of a Monitoring and Evaluation-based performance Management Information Systems. In addition, the NAF was also supported to enhance through the provision of IT equipment.

Equally in 2019, UNODC exerted efforts to identify opportunities to strengthen and develop juvenile justice system in Jordan. All efforts were aimed to help in protecting the rights of children in contact

⁸ Rehabilitation work is expected to be completed in 2021.



with the law, in accordance with international standards and norms, and to increase access to justice for women and marginalized groups as well as to contribute to preventing violent extremism (PVE). The focus of UNODC's work in this domain was: 1) to map and build on existing practices and investments within the juvenile justice system to further promote and use community-based responses through emphasizing on alternatives to detention and restorative justice approaches; 2) analyze and identify areas of improvement at the operational level, as well as examine the compliance of the Jordanian Law and mandated institutions to comply with international practices and norms; and 3) recommend technical and programme interventions to further improve the juvenile justice system.

UNODC continued working on the advancement of the international cooperation in criminal matters and mutual legal assistance needed to enhance inter-agency cooperation to counter criminal activities. UNODC engaged with the legal authorities, primarily Police Security Directorate (PSD), Judicial Council and Prosecution's Office and Ministry of justice. UNODC supported the authorities through building the capacities of law enforcement and judicial officials and enhancing the Inter-agency coordination between law enforcement agencies and judiciary using a unified system on mutual legal assistance, extradition and convicts transport within the framework to combat transnational organized crime.

Capacity Building:

In 2019, UNICEF continued providing support to build the national capacities in the Education, Child Protection, Justice and Social Protection sectors to better provide multisectoral services for enhanced children friendly services and procedures.

UNICEF provided support to the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) through orienting 30 juvenile courts staff on child-friendly and gender-sensitive court practices. UNICEF also supported the Family Protection Department (FPD) to execute trainings (by INTERPOL) on modern technologies, thus,

responding and preventing online exploitation of children.

In a bid to enhance national capacities of the Ministry of Social Development on early intervention services for children with disabilities (CWD), UNICEF supported MoSD in the establishment of three Early Intervention Units in Irbid, Zarqa and Russiefeh where 25 staff benefited from trainings on early intervention services. With the aim of deepening the knowledge and skills of teachers to serve children with disabilities inside the classrooms, one-on-one coaching sessions were provided to teachers. A total of 110 KG teachers and principals (all females) were trained on the identification of different disabilities, proper implementation of Inclusive Education (IE) interventions in the classroom, etiquette, and IE principles.

Additionally, UNICEF supported preparation and delivery of training packages for school health workers, the revision of the school health curriculum (jointly with MoE), the development of a school health guideline and supplies provision to over 450 schools.

Over 200 school health workers and 20,000 students benefited from these activities. UNICEF provided a training on the beneficiary registration process to 141 National Aid Fund staff in 102 centers nationwide, including 41 NAF field branches and 61 MoSD community development centers. In addition, UNICEF delivered capacity development and technical support to NAF to enhance inclusion of children and women, a tailored Management Information System (MIS), and provision of hardware to ensure a successful implementation of NAF cash programme and an operational MIS system.

UNICEF continued focusing on health services and on the need to increase the standard of service delivery. Support was provided to train 200 Community Health Volunteers (CHVs), on communication skills, to help them transfer the learned skills on health promotion and disease prevention to members of their communities



during their regular scheduled house visits. CHVs also received on the job training on task-shifting activities and performed screening for diabetes and hypertension. In addition, 40 health fairs were carried out to mobilize communities for uptake of Primary Health Care (PHC) services.

UNICEF remained committed to providing its services in the refugee camps. General practitioners in the camps received capacity building trainings on pediatrics, and ways of building capacities of community health workers to provide disease prevention and health promotion services.

With UNICEF support, 86 members of 23 safe boys school councils in Za'atri and Azraq refugee camps were trained on Child Protection issues and Tarbiyah programme.

To enhance capacities of service providers to improve knowledge on child protection and gender-based violence, UNFPA and partners conducted a series of trainings on GBV, Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBV IMS) and clinical management of rape to a total of 144 service providers including MoH, health providers and GBV frontline NGO workers.

The National TB Programme (NTP) and the National AIDS Programme (NAP) health workers acquired better knowledge about TB diagnosis and management. IOM conducted trainings for the NTP health workers (physicians, nurses, pharmacists) locally and internationally; 108 health workers have been trained locally on TB and HIV prevention and management; 1 physician from the NTP was trained on WHO End-TB strategy in Italy.

FAO supported the MoA through interventions aiming to build the capacities of staff in livestock health related research in Corona Virus; 25 MOA staff benefited from the intervention.

Moreover, FAO provided support to Department of Statistics (DOS) to build the capacities of staff in analyzing data relating to food security. 25 DOS staff were involved in the process, which is based on comparing data from agriculture consensus

using resilience plans of FAO, resilience measurement and household income and expenditure data.



Photo Credit: WFP

Building on its long-standing partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), WFP facilitated a number of capacity strengthening initiatives to enhance the capacity of 20 MoA staff in the area of food security and nutrition.

Rule of Law and Justice

Capacity Building:

A lot of attention was paid to the development of national capacities to ensure that the judicial and security sectors deliver services in line with international standards and are more accessible to vulnerable groups.

With an overall target of 2,000 people to be trained in 2019, UNHCR delivered training to key GoJ entities (MoPIC, Syrian Refugees Affairs Department, MoI, PSD, and Supreme Judge Department, MOL, civil society). Training focused on UNHCR's mandate, persons of concern to UNHCR, the definition of refugees, the international and national legal framework for refugee protection, alternative solutions, standards and norms relating to refugee detention and the legal challenges faced by refugees in Jordan. Additionally, training sessions were provided to juvenile police, labour inspectors, members of the recommendations committee and the government coordination team for human rights in the Prime Ministry as well as to the women committee in the

Parliament, Senators, Members of Parliament and the general Secretariat of Parliament.

UNICEF provided technical assistance to the council of justice, MOJ, police and MOSD to ensure children have access to child friendly and gender sensitive justice system. Jordan's Justice Sector child-friendly and gender-sensitive service delivery was strengthened through:

- The opening of two new Juvenile Police Departments (JPD) providing JPD services to 12 locations.
- The Unit on Prevention of Online Exploitation of Children under the Family Protection Department was officially accredited by INTERPOL; the Unit examined 325 cases of digital evidence, 114 being recorded in 2019.
- Capacity building, in the form of training or orientation sessions was supported for 327 law enforcement officers from the Juvenile police department; 15 judges; 30 Courts' staff; social workers involved in the justice sector and staff of the Unit on Prevention of Online Exploitation of Children.

In 2019, UNODC conducted capacities building programmes to the judicial council and the PSD on the use and handling of digital evidence in complex criminal cases. The focus of the programmes were: 1) to strengthen the Operational and Technical Capacities of law enforcement officers in the Cybercrime Unit (CCU), with a focus on officers who are specialized in preparing legal assistance requests on digital evidences for organized crimes, and 2) to enhance the inter-agency and international cooperation mechanisms for the exchange of data and digital evidence, in accordance with international standards.

UNODC provided support to different national authorities to build their capacities and strengthen the overall criminal justice system in Jordan.

- Border Management Agencies (Border and Residency Department, Jordan Customs, General Intelligence Directorate: programmes aimed to strengthen the operational capacities

of Jordanian frontline agencies to detect transnational organized crime, cross-border illicit trafficking and terrorist movements; to dismantle transnational criminal networks and to improve the national information exchange and cooperation mechanisms.

- Ministries of Justice, Labor, Social Development, Judicial Council, Counter Trafficking Unit, Residency and Borders Police: programmes focused on providing law enforcement and prosecution authorities with expertise on new investigation techniques on human trafficking cases to improve national referral mechanisms to better identify and safely report human trafficking cases in the context of migration flows at ports of entry, transit points, and destination communities in beneficiary countries.
- Karamah Border Crossing Point: the programmes intended to contribute to the economic recovery and stability of Jordan and the region, while ensuring that security risks are mitigated in cross border movements of goods and people.

Implementation of UN Conventions

The UN has continued its support to GoJ to ensure that Jordan meets its commitments in human rights and development and submits periodic reports on the progress. The GoJ upheld the commitment under the Convention of the Rights of the Child (CRC) for regular reporting; UNICEF supported NCFA and the relevant ministries to submit the 6th periodic report to CRC in August 2019. Furthermore, a youth report was drafted and will be submitted to CRC.

Improved Information Systems and Monitoring

Accurate information about children and women at risk of violence and exploitation helps improve access to an integrated package of quality child protection and gender-based violence prevention



and response services. To help address the challenge of gender-based violence in Jordan, the Gender Based Violence Information Management System (GBV IMS) Taskforce, co-led by UNFPA and UNHCR, and with other task force members: UNICEF, Jordan River Foundation (JRF), Nour Hussein Foundation (NHF), International Rescue Committee (IRC), Jordanian Women's Union (JWU) produced 4 analytical products in 2019. The reports revealed GBV trends in Jordan to help inform programming, advocacy and decision-making. These reports included the mid-year and annual report, quarterly infographics, as well as provided inputs to the Secretary General's report on Sexual Violence in Conflict.

As part of the national preparations for the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD + 25 - Accelerating the Promise), which was held in Nairobi on 14 November 2019, the Higher Population Council conducted two national consultative meetings to come up with national achievements and challenges facing the implementation of the ICPD plan of action and to prepare the National Commitments.

During the meetings, a draft action plan for the 37 ICPD-SDG based indicators was adopted through a consultative process where 43 liaison officers, representing all stakeholders, participated in the preparation of the draft plan. Furthermore, a road map to enhance the availability of the approved 37 SDG-ICPD indicators was developed.

UNHCR continued its capacity building interventions with relevant government ministries, local institutions and NGOs to ensure that the overall in country response to SGBV and Child protection is raised to a higher quality. UNHCR's support in 2019 focused on:

- Ensuring that its targeted 5,300 child assessments have been conducted and 1,300 survivors of SGBV received counselling;
- Providing training and awareness raising for refugee communities on SGBV and CP;

- Supporting government efforts for media campaigns on protection from SGBV and violence against children, with a special focus on targeting refugees and host community;
- Offering training on SGBV safe referral targeting government and partners staff to improve access to SGBV services including for refugees, people with disabilities, LGBTI individuals;
- Strengthening Protection against sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and complaint mechanisms;
- Increasing safe access to livelihoods, health, and security and justice services;
- Strengthening legal services for survivors of SGBV, including capacity-building of existing legal aid networks;
- Continuing SGBV case management including legal assistance;
- Conducting regular safety audits/participatory assessments and building the capacity of service providers to identify and respond to safety and protection risks;
- Advocacy for SGBV survivors.

Enhanced Environmental Sustainability

In 2019, UNHCR succeeded in the completion of all camp-solar plants, including off-site plan for Azraq town. UNHCR is closely collaborating with Electricity Distribution Company (EDCO) to leverage development to future projects.

UNICEF continued working the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to increase its understanding on climate-related hazards and all possible risk for and effect on the water and sanitation services in Jordan, allowing for an informed risk-based programming approach within the sector.

As part of its shift from a direct humanitarian response to a broader-systems focus, UNICEF increasingly engaged with MWI and associated



entities to help prepare Jordan, one of the most water-scarce countries in the world, to adapt to the future impacts of climate change. This included launching the country's first mapping of water vulnerable areas, as well as supporting the pilot of the first National Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans to both increase the reliability of existing water supply systems, and to demonstrate the potential benefits in adopting and rolling out water safety planning at a national scale.

UNICEF remained committed to working towards addressing national environmental concerns and integrating climate change more directly in its programmes, highlighting the associated risks as a potential driver for insecurity to children of Jordan. This has been driven by various initiatives including the development of Environmental Awareness clubs in schools, support to Jordanian Youth climate activists to participate in international forums, and integration of climate adaptation into programmes such as rainwater harvesting, and greywater reuse with schools.

A key achievement in 2019 was the High-Level Risk Assessment developed in collaboration with the MWI, which is considered the first of its kind in Jordan that identifies the types of hazard and the geographical extent of each of the main hazards affecting water and sanitation sector in each governorate in Jordan. The assessment resulted in a vulnerability mapping for each hazard, disclosing the ranking of the most affected governorate, and provided evidence on the urgency to prioritize climate vulnerable areas and inform national strategies focusing on climate adaptation.

UNICEF has supported the MWI's representatives in positioning Jordan amongst the countries with high climate change awareness through the release of publications and support in participation in high level meetings, both nationally and internationally.

UNICEF also strengthened the relationship with UN-HABITAT by collaborating on an Adaptation Fund proposal to be implemented in 2020.

In 2019, UNICEF multiplied its efforts to increase GoJ's and stakeholders' awareness and knowledge on the importance to invest in sustainable and high impact projects, with a focus on water and environmental conservation through enhancing policies and strategies.

UNICEF's efforts and the provision of advocacy tools and evidence generation laid the ground for informed interventions by the sector. UNICEF's support included:

- The adoption of the National WASH in Schools Standards which laid out a vital base to bring all schools in line with basic international standards; and ensuring to all students in Jordan a clean and hygienic learning environment to come;
- Piloting and scaling up WASH interventions and building the capacities of the Ministries of Water and Irrigation and Education;
- Establishing partnerships with two universities, Jordan University for Science and Technology (JUST) and Hashemite University (HU), to tackle water conservation and climate change priorities through the establishment of WASH innovation Hubs within their campuses. These hubs are open for the use and support of all students, serving as a laboratory for the design of innovative solutions to Jordan's water and wastewater challenges. UNICEF has successfully supported 9 pre-incubated start-ups to receive business mentorship and training from a private company purposely engaged by UNICEF.

Fostering Partnerships and Innovation

Through technical and financial contribution, UNFPA moved the 2250 Youth Peace and Security agenda forward in Jordan by chairing the secretariat of The National 2250 YPS Coalition, jointly with Crown Prince Foundation (CPF), under the umbrella of MoY. UNFPA supported all the Coalition official meetings, in addition to a regional

YPS assessment, and the facilitation of the Peace Week activities.

Stemming from UNFPA's commitment towards supporting the youth, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed in August 2019 with Zain Telecommunication Company in Jordan to collaborate on advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Through the MoU, efforts will be joined to advance gender equality, women's empowerment and youth led initiatives by conducting several nationwide joint campaigns in the country.

In the context of supporting national population data systems, and as part of the global partnership of UNFPA with the International Development Research Center (IDRC) programme, UNFPA started in late October 2019 an extensive engagement process with its national partners in this initiative. The programme aims at

strengthening the coverage of national civil registration records and building a culture of vital statistics through directly working with the Civil Status and Passports Department (CSPD), Department of Statistics (DoS) and MoH.

The activities of the programme contributed to increased awareness among 19 national partners, mainly from Civil Status and Passport Department, MoH, DOS, Ministry of Awqaf and others, on the importance of Civil Registration and Vital Statistics (CRVS) systems and population data systems; increased the analytic and statistical capacity among concerned national staff; enhanced coordination and cooperation contexts between the three key national partners; and supported the production of preliminary estimates of death registration completeness for Jordan, disaggregated by sex, nationality and governorate.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: EMPOWERED PEOPLE



UNSDF Outcome 2

People, especially the vulnerable, proactively claim their rights and fulfil their responsibilities for improved human security and resilience.



Contributing Agencies

UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR, WHO



Results Group Chair

UNFPA





Photo Credit: UNICEF

Results of Key Accomplishments

Engaging the Youth

In 2019, efforts continued to support the creation of an enabling environment for youth-led organizations and young people to meaningfully engage as active citizens, particularly in issue-based advocacy and decision-making relating to civic, social, economic, and educational, policy making and planning. Young people, with the support of UNICEF, were engaged through systematic participation, engagement and amplification of their voices in decision making processes and on issues of concern to them through four dynamic and interactive platforms: Voices of

Youth, Arab Development Portal, Jeel 962 and RAYAM. Through the youth digital engagement platforms, young people continued to express their views on children's rights and social issues including Early Marriage, Violence, Employment, Engagement and Participation.

The Jeel 962 platform, which has more than 22,000 active youth registered, was handed over in 2019 to the Ministry of Youth (MoY), as part of the national efforts to engage young people and amplify their voices.

This year, the UN and mainly with UNFPA's assistance, focused on supporting different interventions in both humanitarian and developmental contexts providing different platforms for youth to access information and knowledge, and providing an enabling environment for youth contribution in their community, and voicing out their concerns, demands and aspirations: 1) Through the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), elective courses have been taught for youth in an interactive methodology tackling Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) where 5,280 students (2,291 males and 2,989 females) have been reached in 3 Jordanian universities. 2) Organizing Integrated Awareness sessions on SRHR and on Gender Based Violence (GBV) services for youth in camps and host communities. UNFPA, supported by the Institute for Family Health (IFH), conducted



awareness sessions in 7 locations⁹ in Jordan where a total of 3,253 young people aged 10-29 have benefited (840 males and 2,413 females) 3) Conducting Awareness Raising Sessions on SRHR and GBV in Zatari Camp, where UNFPA, and in partnership with Questscope, succeeded in reaching around 1,895 Syrian young people (987 males and 908 females) between the ages of 10 and 30.

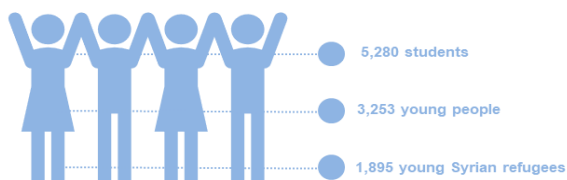


Figure 5 - GBV services beneficiaries

UNFPA also supported implementing partners in providing awareness raising sessions and outreach activities to improve knowledge on GBV. Around 25,100 women, girls, men and boys were reached in 20 different locations across Jordan, including camps and host communities.

Contributions towards ensuring continued engagement of youth including the participation of 30 young people in the drafting of the Shadow Report for the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), where they provided an alternative testimony, recommendations and suggested actions of the implementation of the CRC in Jordan.

In conjunction with attempts to strengthen youth capacities to advocate for gender equality and women’s empowerment, UN Women continued its support to the Arabic *HeForShe* movement¹⁰. During 2019, UN Women supported the movement to design a strategy to strengthen the action of the youth movement in its dialogue with key decision-makers, and to systematically influence national priorities on gender equality and women’s empowerment. Around 100 *HeForShe* volunteers (50 young women and 50 young men) contributed to this visioning exercise, through conducting 5

focused-group discussions, to prioritize catalytic actions for phase three of the movement that aims to start in 2020.

In addition, UN Women and through its partnership with the Greater Amman Municipality, supported the *HeForShe* movement in organizing a closing ceremony to mark the conclusion of its second phase. The successes of the movement included the engagement of more than 500 youth volunteers from Jordanian universities and the community, and the organization of 30 awareness raising sessions in 12 Jordanian universities and via online advocacy initiatives. Correspondingly, a milestone achievement was reaching 30,000 commitments across the Kingdom in support of gender equality and women’s empowerment.

Alongside, *HeForShe* youth volunteers actively contributed to the inter-governmental consultation process on the implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action. Two *HeForShe* representatives participated in the Arab States High-Level Conference on the Beijing+25 Review (Amman, 26-27 November), together with civil society organizations and youth advocates from across the Arab region.

To advance the implementation and operationalization of the National Youth Strategy, UNICEF has collaborated with the Ministry of Youth to support the roll-out of a comprehensive national life-skills framework, with a focus on the most vulnerable. As part of the efforts organized to build the capacities of youth, 70 young people were engaged in the first event of “What Really Matters Congress”, which aims at building the awareness of youth on their rights and promoting their participation. Concurrently, more than 500 youth participated in Jordan volunteer days that aimed at the development of a National Volunteer’s Charter for Jordan.

⁹ Zaatari Camp, ECG Camp, Madaba, Zarqa, Sweileh/Amman, East Amman, Karak

¹⁰ United Nations Global Solidarity Movement For Gender Equality.



Out-of-school Children or At Risk of Dropping Out

UNICEF expanded its efforts to facilitate learning for children out-of-school or at risk of dropping out through supporting the Ministry of Education (MoE) to overcome access barriers. In 2019, UNICEF arranged for the setting up of 60 new Drop-Out centres in underserved areas throughout the country, where 922 children (51% female; 6% with disability) were reached. Through these efforts and the Non-Formal Education (NFE) programmes, UNICEF has successfully reached a total of 15,256 children (42% females) cumulatively since 2016.

Supporting the most vulnerable remains a priority for UNICEF, and thus its advocacy efforts continued to support education provision in Syrian refugee camps. Findings from research and data identified transportation as a barrier to accessing education and, ultimately, attending schools. To tackle the issue, UNICEF provided support through arranging supervised daily transportation for students undertaking the Tawjihi examination outside the camp to test sites. In addition, daily buses were made available for over 2,000 children living in the most vulnerable 'Informal Tented Settlement' sites, who often live over 10 kilometers away from the nearest school.

Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH)

Provision of integrated quality SRH services in both camps and host community: In 2019, UNFPA continued to support both basic and comprehensive SRH services to affected population through its 2 EmNOC and 18 PHC facilities in camps and host communities. As a result, 125,719 beneficiaries were reached with different types of SRH services, particularly, the UNFPA supported maternity clinic in Zaatari continues to be a center of excellence for provision of quality SRH services including safe deliveries. In this regard, 53,368 beneficiaries received 64,605 SRH services. 12,120 safe deliveries were assisted by skilled attendants

with zero maternal deaths at the Zaatari comprehensive Reproductive Health clinic since its opening in June 2013, out of this number, 1,607 safe deliveries were assisted in 2019 only. Additionally, 1,406 Syrian refugee women from outside the camp accessed the clinic for SRH services, including 42 normal safe deliveries, 156 received family planning services, and 59 referred for delivery outside the camp.

Similarly, at the Berm where around 15,000 vulnerable people are stranded at the borders between Syria and Jordan, UNFPA through its clinic supported 12,780 beneficiaries who received 19,947 SRH services. 55 safe deliveries were supported in the mobile clinic, in addition to facilitating the referral of 166 complicated deliveries to Jordanian hospitals for further obstetric surgeries.

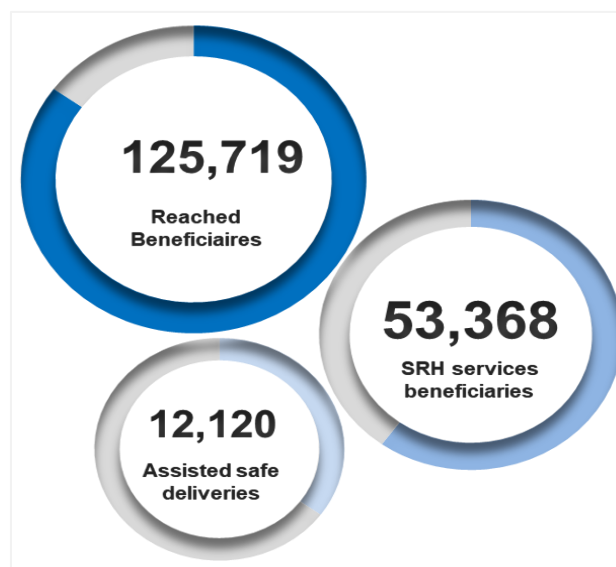


Figure 6 Beneficiaries of SRH services

Addressing Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC)

Towards ending violence in schools, UNICEF took a strategic decision in 2019 to approach this issue through a multilayered intervention packages that included: 1) supporting the implementation of multi-sectoral national plan for social norms and attitude change; 2) supporting MoE in institutionalization of Ma'An (Together)



programme¹¹; and 3) enhancing the capacity of parents and children to protect themselves.

In 2019, the support of UNICEF to MoE was instrumental in the development, institutionalization and implementation of three social norms and behavioral change programmes to end bullying in schools. The programmes focused on 1) A young volunteers' programme for youth (13-16) as agents of change to end bullying in schools; 2) Edu-entertainment programmes on Ending Violence Against Children (EVAC) for children aged 9-12 with the aim of raising awareness through animation cartoon series with educator guides; and 3) Edu-entertainment programmes on EVAC (for children aged 13-16), using drama series and educator guides to address perceptions and social norms around bullying among bullies, survivors and by-standers in schools and communities.

Alongside those initiatives, UNICEF provided awareness opportunities through its Makani¹² (My Space) programme, targeting children aged 6 to 18 years, to enhance their understanding on their rights to be protected. Around 110,950 vulnerable children (54% girls) were educated about child protection issues including child marriage, child labour and prevention of violence against children. To ensure wide reach and to contribute to reducing violence against children in schools, UNICEF broadened its partnerships with the government and private sector. As a result, 730,000 persons were reached with End Violence messages. Joint programmes were organized with the Department of Civil Defense and Kharabeesh, a private firm for animation, where more than 4,3 million online users were reached. UNICEF also utilized online platforms to reach a larger population through partnering with Al-Ghad newspaper to run weekly online programmes on better parenting (EVAC

online programme reached 420,000 people with 270,800 views).

During the academic year 2019/2020, UNICEF supported the introduction of a new behavioural change programme, TARBIYAH, in all boys' schools in Za'atari and Azraq camps where 1,102 staff were trained on the Code of Conduct. In total, around 115,000 students (58% females) started benefiting from an improved protective school environment.

UN Women supported women with training and skills to participate in the economy in both camp and non-camp settings. UN Women reached 416 women with job training, job placement, entrepreneurship and vocational and technical training in partnership with Jordan Education for Employment (JEFE) and Business Development Center (BDC). Through the Oasis centers, UN Women supported 5,519 women with remedial education opportunities such as math skills, International Computer Driving License, Arabic literacy, and English literacy.

Deriving from the actual need to build linkages between economic violence against women and the hurdles on the economic development, UN Women, in partnership with the Jordanian National Commission for Women and the 2250 Youth Coalition, organized a joint workshop to advance the integration of gender and youth perspectives in the implementation of local executive plans. 550 youth from local communities in Ajloun Governorate (450 women and 100 men) actively participated in the event. The youth succeeded in developing, with the governorate and representatives of civil society organizations, a set of recommendations focusing on empowering rural women, and promoting local initiatives to address youth unemployment as a key aspect contributing to the advancement of both the women and youth, peace and security agenda.

¹¹ A national campaign launched in 2009 by UNICEF and MoE to reduce violence against children in schools.

¹² Makani programme, launched by UNICEF in 2015, is a comprehensive approach to service provision linking educational

learning support services, community-based child protection, early childhood development, adolescent and youth participation as well as life skills and innovation labs for children and young people, girls and boys, families and community members.





Photo Credit: UNICEF

Addressing Child Marriage

Building on the unceasing efforts by the UN to end child marriage, UNFPA has been actively involved in advocacy efforts and high-level events ensuring the participation of government officials, members of parliament, civil society organizations, international and local NGOs, donors, community leaders, activists and influencers.

The efforts aimed to enhance knowledge and communication/advocacy skills to advocate against early/child marriage helping to support girls at risk and their families to adopt positive attitudes.

UNFPA supported the development of the National Plan Against Child Marriage and follow up on its implementation with the Higher Population Council and The National Council for Family Affairs.

Non-communicable Diseases (NCD) Control/Prevention

The planning phase, involving key national counterparts, of the STEPwise survey on NCDs in Jordan was completed with WHO support. The survey's objective was to measure the impact of NCDs risk factors across Jordanians and Syrian refugees disaggregated by sex and age. Results will provide the GOJ with an evidence-based platform

to design effective NCDs policies. The conduct of the survey will commence in early 2019.

The WHO/RCO project to implement the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) 2030 on enforcement of tobacco control measures from 2018 to 2021 realized several accomplishments. A major achievement was the partnership developed with several stakeholders to implement the following activities: law enforcement, raising awareness, smoking cessation services and other interventions. Also, the WHO/UNDP-supported economic investment case on tobacco control has been finalized during the first months of 2019. It will be used as an advocacy tool to promote tobacco control by showing the costs of tobacco consumption to Jordan's economy and the return on investment if tobacco control measures are implemented. Other UN agencies also supported the project through awareness raising and promotion of UN smoke-free premises, as well as in events organized with UN support.

Refugees and Host Communities

This year, there was significant advancements in strengthening Jordan's national social protection systems. A total of 255,428 children were supported by cash programmes directly through

UNICEF, or through technical and/or funding assistance.

The support to national social protection systems was provided through the formulation and implementation of a new targeting mechanism, where technical assistance was provided to the National Aid Fund (NAF) leading to the provision of cash assistance to additional 107,000 vulnerable children across Jordan (30,000 vulnerable families). The mechanism achieved a 28 percent increase in the number of households supported, and 90 percent increase in children covered and supported by NAF programme compared to 2018. Transfers were aimed for an additional 85,000 families over three years and a unified national registry system for social assistance will be established.



In 2019, UNICEF maintained the implementation of Hajati (My Needs) programme, which was launched in 2017 as the first equity-driven cash-plus transfer aimed at keeping children aged 6 to 15 years in school, by complementing cash transfers with behaviour change communication on the importance of education. More than 15,800 children were directly supported with cash assistance each month of the 2018/19 and 2019/20 school year. Additionally, over 23,000 vulnerable children were provided with a one-off cash assistance to meet the urgent needs of winter.

During 2019, UNHCR reached an average of 30,000 Syrian and 2,500 non-Syrian refugee cases in urban areas with monthly multi-purpose cash assistance, 26% of them were women, 15% men, 29% girls and 30% boys. Based on data from the Refugee Assistance and Information System (RAIS), nearly 500,000 refugees (119,000 cases) received cash

assistance for various purposes (96% Syrians and 4% non-Syrians).

In addition, 92,100 refugee cases in urban areas were targeted for seasonal support over winter (of which 80,000 were covered by UNHCR), equating to 346,700 beneficiaries in urban areas where 4.3% of whom were elderly, 54% children, 42 % adults (52.5% female, 47.5% male). Moreover, 25,000 refugee cases living in Za'atari and Azraq camps received seasonal winterization grants and cash for gas totaling 114,000 individuals.

UNHCR's support, also, included provision of access to health services. 76,422 refugees in Za'atari camp (37,934 Females and 38,488 Males) and 40,438 in Azraq camp (20,024 Females and 20,414 Males) had access to health services.

Syrian refugees in Za'atri and Azraq Camps had access to the health services provided by IOM mobile team including tuberculosis (TB) screening, referral and treatment. More than 3,580 refugees were screened for TB (55% females, 45% males), and 9 diagnosed cases were followed up by IOM.

In order to assist food insecure refugees, in camps and host communities, to have access to safe, adequate and nutritious food throughout the year, WFP provided unconditional cash transfers to 480,000 Refugees (469,000 Syrians and 11,000 non-Syrians). In addition, 28,000 Syrian refugee school children in camps (52% girls and 48% boys) received nutrition-sensitive school snacks in order to encourage enrolment and attendance. Vulnerable Jordanians were also supported to meet their basic food and nutrition needs all year long. WFP was able to reach the following: 203,120 vulnerable Jordanians, equitably men and women (supported by Takyet Um Ali) received in-kind food assistance to meet their food needs complemented by WFP; also 390,000 Jordanian school children across the country received school snack in order to increase enrolment and attendance at school (51% girls and 49% boys); and 50,000 food insecure Jordanian men and women, targeted by the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), received in-kind food



assistance (food baskets complemented by fortified wheat flour).

In addition, WFP supported vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees and men in targeted refugee and Jordanian communities to improve their skills, capacities, and provide livelihood opportunities. 3,125 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees benefited from asset creation and livelihood support activities: 415 Syrian refugees in camps (80% women and 20% men) and 310 Jordanians (65% women, 35% men) benefited from economic opportunities provided through the school feeding programme; 2,400 people (70% Jordanians and 30% Syrians) benefited from WFP's livelihood activities (Agriculture, Forestry and Rehabilitation of 350 Community Assets) where women constituted 40% of total beneficiaries.

Humanitarian Response Achievements Supported by UNICEF

UNICEF continued to deliver a large-scale humanitarian response programme throughout 2019, combining daily delivery of quality services along with higher level advocacy efforts in both the refugee camps of Azraq and Za'atari in Jordan and in Rukban settlement (approximately 15,000 Syrians remain stranded between the Jordanian and Syrian borders).

- Delivery of safe water in line with international SPHERE and national drinking water standards, supplying at least 35 litres per person per day to over 158,000 people (over 80,000 women and girls; 10,000 people affected by disability) residing in Za'atari, Azraq and King Abdullah Park refugee camps as well as the north-eastern border.
- Access to appropriate and safely managed sanitation systems were provided to the 115,000 people living in the three camps while WASH services were expanded in the north-eastern border to include solid waste campaigns.
- Critical life-saving and restorative surgeries were performed on 800 Jordanian and Syrian children.

Provision of emergency response at the Rukban settlement including: medical treatment for 8,630 children under the age of 5 (4,177 girls); vaccinations for 8,919 children under the age of 5 (4,303 girls); and immunization for 7,523 pregnant and lactating women (PLW); Malnutrition screening of 7,392 children under the age of 5 (3,654 girls) and 4,983 PLW.



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES



UNSDF Outcome 3

Enhanced opportunities for inclusive engagement of all people living in Jordan within the social, economic, environmental, and political spheres.



Contributing Agencies

UNICEF, UNDP, UNFPA, UNOPS, UN Women, UNEP, UNIDO, IOM, WFP, UNHCR, FAO



Results Group Chair

UNDP





Results of Key Accomplishments

Strengthening Economic and Investment Opportunities

Over the course of 2019, the UN has focused its efforts to improve livelihoods, support the labour market and strengthen the economic opportunities and diversification. The UN work in this priority area concentrated on capacity building, trainings, access to decent work, economic strategies, among others.

In 2019, UNDP, in partnership with the Government of Japan and Greater Amman Municipality, launched the “Heart of Amman” Initiative to promote economic opportunities for sustainable livelihoods through urban revitalization in downtown Amman. This initiative, which serves as a platform, is intended to allow all to take part in revitalizing the historic and heritage center of downtown Amman by expanding local economic opportunities while creating a greener, healthier, more walkable, inclusive city for youth, women and children.

The initiative will, also, engage private sector investors and growing global impact investment community in financing inclusive social capital projects targeting vulnerable communities, refugees and migrants. 10 community-based interventions were identified aiming to promote entrepreneurship among vulnerable women and youth to start small businesses. Under the Initiative, UNDP will also select and provide support to 100 small businesses and startups to stimulate local economic development, in strong partnership with the private sector.

UNICEF continued supporting the social, civic and economic engagement of young people by implementing the Pathways to Youth Engagement 2018-2022 strategy, which aims at supporting a generation of Jordanian young people with enhanced, transferable skills, and civic and economic engagement. UNICEF also supported the roll-out of a comprehensive national life-skills framework and the establishment of scaled youth engagement platforms, with a focus on the most vulnerable. This initiative is aligned to the 2019-2025 National Youth Strategy and supports the

implementation of the newly National Employment Charter (September 2019).

UNICEF has worked closely with the Ministry of Youth (MoY) in strengthening Jordan's national framework for youth engagement through the institutionalization of the UNICEF supported youth skills building programme Maharati ("My Skills"). The programme complements the existing national core programming, and boosts implementation under Jordan National Youth Strategy which has, also, been mainstreamed in camps through the UNICEF Makani centers. Maharati has successfully reached a total of 86,783 vulnerable young people nationwide, 54% of them were females.

UNICEF has taken concrete steps to support strengthening the capacities of youth and the provision of career counseling; this year four pilot youth information corners have been created to provide career counseling support.

Furthermore, UNICEF supported the UPSHIFT of its social innovation incubator programme that aims to help youth identify challenges in communities and develop solutions to address

them. Through 16 social innovation incubators, UNICEF has extended entrepreneurship training to 27,815 of the most vulnerable young people (15-24 years old), prioritizing female youth, Syrians, and young people with disabilities. Young people have also been provided seed funding to prototype their solution, and receive user testing from potential customers or beneficiaries. 314 high impact projects were awarded seed funding.

UNICEF supported programme "Amaluna", which addresses the mismatch between the skills of youth and job opportunities, has continued providing youth with access to employability skills and quality demand driven technical and vocational education. Around 1,648 young people (aged 18-24 years) participated in the programme, where 70% of them (65% females) were engaged in income generating activities and were employed in sectors relevant to their profession within 30 days of graduation from the programme. The Amaluna engagement programme has been supported by 300 private sector entities.



Building on its continued engagement with the public and private sectors to seek innovative solutions for young people and youth, UNICEF has partnered with the Ministry of Labour (MoL), the Royal Hashemite Court and the Central Bank of Jordan in the Inhud ("Rise Up") entrepreneurship

programme that aims to support vulnerable youth with technical training and comprehensive very low risk financing. The goal of the programme, which is the first of its kind in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, is to reach 900 youth over 3 years. Nonetheless, 8,000 applications have been received during the first two months of the



launch of Inhud, thus testifying the huge interest and demand by the unemployed youth.

Additionally, UNICEF signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with MoL and Luminus Technical University College¹³ to scale up quality and accredited technical training for vulnerable youth, which is considered as a first example of public-private partnership in this area. This MoU will contribute towards the national programme “Khidmet Watan”, supporting 8,000 young Jordanians with training and employment opportunities.

UNICEF continued its support to youth and women-led social entrepreneurship to foster equitable and sustainable local economic development through provision of skills building, mentoring and promotion of social entrepreneurship as a livelihood. Three women-led social enterprises were supported, in 2019, that succeeded in creating 69 employment opportunities for vulnerable women. Additional two youth-led enterprises have been supported and resulted in enhancing the livelihood for 40 vulnerable youth in Palestinian refugee camps and asylum seeker-communities.

WFP contributed the provision of vocational training opportunities to Jordanian youth, where 230 young Jordanians (60% females, 5% people with disabilities) benefited from vocational and life-skills trainings with a focus on Barista, Butchery and productive kitchen management.

The UN has also directed much of its support to improving livelihoods and social cohesion among communities impacted by the Syria crisis in Jordan. UNOPS continued the provision of cash-for-work (CfW) opportunities for both Jordanians and Syrian refugees with a focus on women and youth in different governorates namely Amman, Irbid, Mafrq, Balqa, Ajloun and Ma’an. During 2019, 454 people (145 females and 309 males: 192 Jordanians and 262 Syrians) benefited from CfW

employment opportunities through undertaking schools maintenance and cleaning works.

UNOPS also supported the expansion, rehabilitation and furnishing of three Vocational Training Centers (VTC) located in Amman (Sahab and Marka) and in Irbid (Hakma), in order to enhance the capacity of the Vocational Training Corporation/Ministry of Labour. In addition, expansion and renovation of one VTC located in Aqaba which will be completed by June 2020.

In the context of enhancing employability of Syrian Refugees, UNHCR has supported 6,000 Syrian refugees (living in both Refugee camps and urban areas) to access business and employment training opportunities.

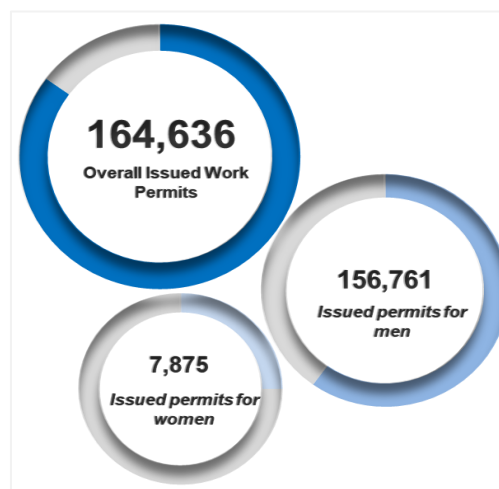


Figure 7 – Overall permits issued to Syrian refugees by UNHCR

After the Government of Jordan’s (GoJ) decision to simplify the process of issuing work permits for Syrian refugees, UNHCR and during the first three quarters of 2019, assisted in issuing 164,636 work permits (156,761 men and 7,875 women) exceeding the projected targeted number of 46,000 work permits. Equally, IOM assisted in issuing 434,900 permits for 348,376 Syrian refugee workers during 2019.

To promote inclusive economic opportunities and engage vulnerable groups in productive activities through enhancing investment and market

¹³ Luminus Technical University College offers two year vocational diploma in diverse programmes across ten schools based on latest market trends and employment requirements.



opportunities, UNIDO and in close cooperation with FAO, supported 4 selected value chain drivers of job creation for women and youth in both urban and rural areas. The selected value chains have a high potential for employment of women in medicinal and aromatic herbs, and ICT related opportunities for youth.

During 2019, UNIDO continued its support as well to promoting women empowerment for inclusive and sustainable industrial development in both rural and urban areas. The support focused on supporting the development of women led MSMEs¹⁴ and enhancing the inclusiveness of selected value chains to provide working-age women with increased business and job opportunities.

With the aim of enhancing employment creation and promotion of income generating activities for vulnerable groups, UNIDO supported initiatives to improve skills and capacities of women cooperatives in producing handicrafts. 5 women cooperatives in the North of Jordan (Zarqa, Ajloun, Azraq, Um AL Jmal and Bab AL Rayyan) benefited from UNIDO's support through the provision of:

- Product development: enhanced quality and design of products and packaging as a main tool for product protection and marketing.
- Marketing and branding: developed the branding as a tool to improve quality and build customer trust.

UNIDO, also, provided support to vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugee youth in the North of Jordan to enhance economic resilience and social cohesion. 145 youth (100 females and 45 males) from Irbid and Mafrq benefited from trainings at textile factories through the Garment and Design Service Training Center (GSC).

[Strengthening Social Opportunities](#)

Throughout 2019, the UN continued its support for strengthening social opportunities to develop skills

(mainly of youth), influence positive behavioral change and promote social cohesion. UNICEF maintained its support and built on its partnership with MoE to ensure access to quality primary and secondary education through the expansion of the Nashatati programme. This programme, which promotes social cohesion and provides life skills, has been institutionalized within the Ministry's extra-curricular activities. During the 2019/2020 scholastic year, the programme was scaled up to 1,000 schools with 150,000 children benefitting.

In line with the institutionalization of UNICEF supported programmes as part of the strengthened Jordan national framework for youth engagement, UNICEF has invested in innovative programmes to support youth with volunteering opportunities and decentralized access to micro-employment to build digital skills and linking the most vulnerable with micro employment opportunities within the digital economies.

The National Volunteering and Engagement Platform (Nahno) was launched in partnership with MoY and NAUA-an initiative of Crown Prince Foundation. UNICEF successfully supported 24,105 young people in finding volunteering opportunities by connecting them with providers of volunteer and engagement doorways. (Total of 341,140 hours of volunteer work had been logged).

Till end of 2019, the platform hosted more than 42,000 engagement opportunities nationwide from 222 registered private sector companies (more than 24,000 opportunities were matched). Acknowledging the success of the programme, MoE endorsed mainstreaming Nahno in 20 pilot schools starting January 2020.

UNICEF supported 65 MoY centres with a holistic/comprehensive package of services and opportunities in the form of the Life Skills, Social Innovation Skills (UPSHIFT) and volunteering opportunities.

¹⁴ Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.



Moreover, a total of 40,180 young people were engaged in more than 1,841 youth-led initiatives including climate change and anti-bullying.

In order to ensure that marginalized girls are reached by life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets, 2,188 girls aged 10-19 years benefited from integrated Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) and GBV services provided by UNFPA implementing partners namely International Rescue Committee(IRC)-Institute for Family Health (IFH)-Quest Scope, in camps and host communities to reach both vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugee adolescents and youth.

During 2019 more than 900 adolescent girls (aged 12-17) visited the women and girls safe spaces in Azraq Camp on regular basis (at least 3 times a month). UNFPA also provided technical and financial contribution to IRC to support the IRC Adolescent Girls' Shine Life Skills Curriculum in Azraq camp.

Furthermore, UNFPA continued its support to build the capacities of young people as “peer educators” and raise their awareness about SRHR in an interactive, “youth-friendly”, participatory and engaging manner through the Y-PEER network. UNFPA's support to Y-PEER, which was established by UNFPA Regional Office in 2001, included provision of capacity building trainings to the members of the network. During September 2019, UNFPA facilitated a national training-of-trainers (TOT) for the Y-PEER Network where 24 new young members from Jordan, including Syrian and Palestinian refugees, benefited. Additionally, and in collaboration with IFH, UNFPA supported an interactive theater training for Y-PEER members, which was facilitated by young people from the network, focusing on women economic violence.

UNFPA continued its support to SHABABNA Youth network in universities by providing capacity development and seed funding for youth led initiatives. In collaboration with the Royal Health Awareness Society (RHAS), UNFPA facilitated the delivery of several trainings to 62 students (50

Females, and 12 males) at three universities in Jordan. The trainings focused on peer education, youth led initiatives, and health promotion approaches where students, successfully, mobilized three major initiatives on campus to raise awareness about their public health, SRHR, and GBV. The estimated reach for the initiatives was around 5,000 students.

In 2019, UNDP maintained its efforts to enhance national dialogue on decentralization, ensure greater citizen engagement and address and prevent violent extremism (PVE). UNDP supported a national dialogue process targeting parliamentarians, government, private sector and NGOs and, successfully, issued a policy paper to inform the new law on decentralization.

To enhance opportunities for prevention of violent extremism, UNDP supported the launch of PVE Platform, an open source knowledge bank and networking hub for resources and discussions on PVE.

Equally, UNDP continued its support to building capacities of stakeholders, primarily, on PVE where assistance was provided to PVE unit at Prime Ministry to develop a National Action Plan with a clear Theory of Change.

UN Women has worked on increasing access of vulnerable women to employment and resilience building services through the rollout of UN Women's supported “Oasis” model, both in Syrian refugee camps and in the host community in partnership with MoSD. Oasis model is a resilience and empowerment multi-service center designed around three building blocks:

- Economic empowerment: providing women with cash-for-work opportunities and securing livelihoods opportunities through technical and vocational training, entrepreneurship skills and support with work permit applications;
- Gender-based Violence: providing women with protection, prevention, referrals,



awareness-raising and working with men and boys; and

- Leadership and participation: spurring civic engagement and education opportunities for women and girls.

In 2019, Women's access to resilience and empowerment initiatives was increased with the support from UN Women. More than 54,000 indirect beneficiaries were reached by UN Women's 12 supported Oasis centres: 3 in Zaatari camp, 1 in Azraq camp, 8 in host communities across governorates in Ma'an, Karak, Zarqa, Tafileh and Muwaqar (Amman). The beneficiaries including 2,473 women reached with cash-for-work opportunities; an additional 105 women were provided with ongoing counselling and GBV protection and prevention services, and 83 cases were referred-out to other service providers while UN Women received 24 referrals-in of SGBV survivors in need of livelihoods/cash-for-work opportunity. Moreover, 1,885 women participated in awareness sessions on SGBV prevention and protection, and 3,500 women accessed Oasis education services.

In addition, 4,800 children received childcare and after-school education services.

Ongoing monitoring of UN Women's interventions revealed that 98% of women benefiting from Oasis services had felt an increased sense of self-confidence and empowerment; 70% reported a reduction in domestic violence and 75% reported an increased involvement in household decision-making.

Strengthening Sustainable Environment Opportunities

With the aim of speeding up and scaling up the achievement of development goals, while concurrently providing national partners with new approaches to address development challenges, UNDP launched the Jordanian Accelerator Lab which will be identifying opportunities for scaling innovative solutions in response to climate change challenges that are facing Jordan.

In line with UN efforts to contribute to improving sustainable environment, UNIDO continued its support to Twelve (12) enterprises in Jordan in the food and beverage sector to improve their resource efficiency in water and energy, and green technologies through lower CO2 emissions and decreased waste, with the adoption of UNIDO's Resources Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) methodologies. Five service providers were trained on providing the needed services to the 12 enterprises in relation to RECP.

In 2019, WFP succeeded in creating Green Jobs for more than 30 households through livelihood support in waste management.

During the course of 2019, UNEP supported a number of initiatives to promote UN sustainability programmes. Support was provided to National Planning for Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (SLCP) Initiative to promote financing, mainstreaming and implementation of SLCP mitigation measures. A draft national SLCP Action Plan was developed by supporting the Ministry of Environment (MoE).

UNEP has, also, provided MoE with Environment Marker Toolkit to Screen Humanitarian Projects in Jordan and to apply mitigation measures. UNEP supported MoE in reviewing existing environmental assessment elements and constrains, and provided support to government entities, donors and beneficiaries to implement environmental mainstreaming as well as provided capacity building and training workshops.

In addition, UNEP supported the establishment of the National Designated Authority (NDA) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the no-objection procedures; 25 NDA staff were provided with technical trainings on project management, resource mobilization and climate finance for water and agriculture.

UNEP started preparatory work for the development of the national platform for enhanced financing and implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), which will be launched in 2020.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Progress Against UNSDF Results Matrix

On track	Achieved	Delayed
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STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS						
National Development Priorities or Goals: Jordan Vision 2025 – Efficient and Effective Government; Safe and Stable Society						
Outcome 1: Institutions in Jordan at national and local levels are more responsive, inclusive, accountable, transparent and resilient.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.1 Proportion of population satisfied with the last experience of public services	25%	28%	Perception Survey supported by UNDP	25%		UNDP
1.2 Existence of functional systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment	System exists to track at national level	System exists to track at decentralized (governorate) level	MoF/General Budget Department Circular	On track	UN Women and JNCW are supporting mainstreaming gender-responsive budgeting (GRB) in national budget process. 5 technical trainings for 94 staff (50% females) of General Budget Department at MoE, MoSD, MoL, MoH and Technical Working Group of the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Women’s Empowerment (IMC) were provided by UNW’s international GRB expert. Around 94 staff Ministries of Education, Labour, Health and Political and Parliamentary Affairs agreed to develop a long-term action plan to support GRB implementation.	UN Women



1.3 Ranking of Jordan on the corruption perception index and the open budget system	Corruption: 57/176	Maintain 57	Corruption perception index	58		UNDP
1.4 Existence of national and local disaster risk reduction strategies	0 (only an early draft strategy exists and will be reviewed and modified)	3 (One national strategy and Two local strateies)	National Disaster Commission	3		UNDP
1.5 Number of laws and policies which are adopted and/or modified in line with international/UN standards and conventions	2 laws (Juvenile Law & Domestic Violence Law); 6 Bylaws (Juvenile Law)	Additional 1 law (childhood law & penal code), 8 bylaws (4 domestic violence law & 4 childhood law)	Reports to CRC Treaty body	2 Laws: Childhood law amended, Juveniles law (awaiting cabinet endorsement) 2 Bi-laws developed: KGs and Foster care		UNICEF
	8	9		9		UNDP
	3 Laws and by-laws	5 Laws and by-laws	Reports to CEDAW Treaty Body	8	Despite the PSL set back, other important legislative reform was achieved in Jordan in 2019: Social Protection Strategy, the Mashreq WEE Action Plan, the 5 year reform matrix, the social security law amendment, the NAF expansion, tax incentives for the industrial sector to employ women, the new Income tax law and the National Employment Charter.	UN Women



	<p>2 MoU between GoJ and UNHCR in 1998 and amended in 2014</p> <p>Administrative instructions from MoI</p>	<p>3 National legislation addressing the status of refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan</p>	<p>Reports from UNHCR on the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol</p>	<p>Jordan has yet to adopt national legislation to address the status of refugees and asylum seekers within its borders</p> <p>MOI continued extending basic rights of Syrian refugees with MoI cards, providing protection to PoCs.</p> <p>GoJ drafted a bill on CP in alignment with the Convention on the Rights of the Child and is under review of Legislative Bureau.</p> <p>Labor Law, the Anti-Human Trafficking Law and the Personal Status Act have been amended in order to expand the protection for vulnerable groups and to be more in line with international standards.</p>		<p>UNHCR</p>
	<p>1- (Law on Anti-human trafficking; Law nr. 9, 2009. In line with the Palermo protocol, adopted in 2009 and currently under revision)</p>	<p>Ratification and translation into national law of International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and their family members</p>	<p>Reports on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families</p>	<p>No progress made in 2019, Law with parliament awaiting endorsement and issuance</p>		<p>IOM</p>



Output 1.1: Strengthening Institutions to improve performance: National and local public institutions are better able to perform their core functions giving attention to needs of vulnerable groups.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.1.1 Existence of national strategies and plans that bring attention to needs of vulnerable groups	- Jordan Vision 2025 - Executive Development Plan up to 2018	National Plans on: - SP, - Gender Equality & Women's Empowerment, - Inclusive Economic & Poverty Alleviation Strategy, - Human Rights Strategy, - Decentralization Strategy, - National Strategy on Migration, - MoH Strategic Plan (2018-22), - National strategic plan on patient safety and quality, - National Action Plan for Health Security (2018-22), - Health Emergency Response Plan, - Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan (2018-22)	Cabinet Reports	UNICEF: Jordan's first National Social Protection Strategy (2019 – 2025) adopted in May. National Youth Strategy (2019 – 2025) adopted. National SOPs for GBV and CP launched. Early Childhood Education by-laws to improve the regulatory framework with harmonized minimum standards to license KGs and nurseries revised. WHO: MoH Strategic Plan (2018-2022) under implementation. National strategic plan on patient safety and quality: Draft framework and Action Plan. National Action Plan for Health Security (2018-2022) endorsed. Health Emergency Response Plan updated.		UNDP, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WHO, IOM



				<p>Antimicrobial Resistance Action Plan (2018-2022) under implementation.</p> <p>IOM and ILO supported the formation of National Migration Working Group in October 2019.</p> <p>UNDP: Decentralization Strategy: A mapping exercise on decentralization support (requested by GoJ). A national dialogue process on decentralization was undertaken by GoJ with UNDP support.</p> <p>"Policy Paper" issued by UNDP based on dialogue conclusions submitted to GoJ.</p>		
1.1.2 Number of SDGs indicators that are being monitored at a national level	Baseline needs to be defined	Once baseline defined, target can be set	DOS database	UN Women: 1 assessment report produced	<p>UNDP and MoPIC signed an agreement to strengthen capacities for collection and management of national level administrative data on SDGs.</p> <p>UN Women: supported DOS to develop an assessment report of gender statistics (a base for the Women Count project in Jordan, a UN Women global flagship programme to generate and analyze SDG gender related statistics and data to support gender equality and women empowerment.</p>	UNDP, UN Women



Output 1.2: Improved Service Delivery for Human Capital Development and Poverty Reduction: Public Services in Health, Education, Social Protection, and Food and Nutrition Security have improved quality and are more accessible to vulnerable groups.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.2.1 Existence of national strategies and plans on Health, Education, Social Protection, Food Insecurity, Migration, Nutrition and Economic Growth	To be agreed upon/collected from agencies	Based on baseline, target will be set		<p>UNICEF: Social Protection Action Plan adopted in May to operationalize the NSPS.</p> <p>Action Plan on institutionalizing the Better Parenting Programme (part of the national strategy to prevent Violence Against Children) adopted.</p> <p>National Employment Charter launched in September 2019, with a focus on the economic empowerment of young people.</p> <p>IOM: On 1 October 2019, IOM with ILO formed the National Migration Working Group for the development of a National Strategy on Migration.</p>		<p>UNICEF, UNESCO, UNHCR, WHO, FAO, WFP, UNFPA, UN WOMEN, IOM, UNIDO, UNOPS</p>



<p>1.2.2 Number of service providers who benefitted from capacity building trainings disaggregated by sector (Health, Education, Social Protection, Food Insecurity, Migration and Economic Growth)</p>	<p>To be agreed upon/collected from agencies</p>	<p>Based on baseline, target will be set</p>		<p>UNICEF: Family Protection Department supported with training on Prevention of Online Exploitation of Children. Awareness sessions conducted with Courts of Justice staff on child friendly and gender sensitive procedures.</p> <p>MoSD supported to establish 3 Early Intervention Units (Irbid, Zarqa, Russiefeh) for children with disabilities. 25 MoSD staff trained on early intervention knowledge and practices benefitting 73 CWD (65% boys).</p> <p>110 KG female teachers and principals received one-on-one coaching sessions on the use of the Support Tool Kit, and identification of disabilities.</p> <p>141 NAF staff trained on the beneficiary registration in 102 centers nationwide.</p> <p>Over 450 schools supported with health packages. schools. Over 200 school health workers and 20,000 students benefitted.</p>	<p>UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, WFP, UN Women, UNFPA</p>
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				<p>General practitioners in camps trained on pediatrics and built capacity of community health workers.</p> <p>200 CHVs received training on communication skills.</p> <p>40 health fairs were carried out to mobilize communities for uptake of PHC services.</p> <p>86 members of 23 safe school councils in Za'atri and Azraq boys schools were trained on CP.</p> <p>18 professionals representing EVAC national partners (ministries and NGOs/INGOs) have been introduced to C4D.</p> <p>IOM: trainings provided to service providers: 241- Migration 106- Social Protection 109 - Health sector</p>		
1.2.3 Percentage of prevalence of food insecurity in the population	12.8%	5%	GoJ reports on SDG 2.1.2	13.9	WFP: Figure provided by SOFI report 2018	FAO, WFP



Output 1.3: Rule of Law and Justice Sector: The judicial and security sectors deliver services in line with international standards and are more accessible to vulnerable groups

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
<p>1.3.1 Number of personnel in the justice and security sectors who benefitted from capacity building activities disaggregated by sector, sex and agency</p>				<p>UNICEF: 30 juvenile courts' staff oriented on child-friendly and gender-sensitive court practices by MoJ.</p> <p>327 law enforcement officers from the Juvenile police department trained.</p> <p>15 judges oriented on implementation of the community-based measures.</p> <p>Behavior monitors (social workers involved in the justice sector) trained on reporting on social inquiry.</p> <p>IOM: Counter Trafficking: UNHCR: 18/NHF: 7 UNFPA: 1/IRC: 5/ ARDD: 5/IMC: 3/Care: 8 DRC: 3/Caritas: 13 TOT: 63 (Male: 24 Female: 39)</p> <p>Border Management sector: PSD: 22/GID: 25/BRD: 8 Total: 55 (All male)</p>	<p>UNODC provided trainings to Border Management Agencies, Ministries of Justice, Labor, Social Development, Judicial Council, Counter Trafficking Unit, Residency and Borders Police and Karamah Border Crossing Point</p>	<p>UNICEF, UNOPS, UNDP, UN Women, UNHCR, IOM, UNODC</p>



Output 1.4: Implementation of UN Conventions and the Global Development Agenda: Government and relevant institutions have enhanced capacity to address gaps, monitor, and report on progress in meeting Jordan’s commitments in human rights and development such as the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.4.1 Number of periodic reports, UN Conventions and SDGs submitted by Government of Jordan on time	Need to get the actual number of reports submitted	2019: Need to get the actual number of reports submitted	Timely submission to committee	<p>UNWomen: CEDAW Midterm review submitted.</p> <p>UNICEF: 6th GoJ Progress Report submitted to the CRC (August 2019)</p> <p>UNDP: National bylaw to implement Access and Benefit Sharing in Jordan, Mapping of Traditional Knowledge are ongoing., Crop wild relatives mapping conducted and a report showcasing the grey areas between the Nagoya protocol and the International Treaty for Plant Genetic resources for Food and Agriculture.</p>	<p>UN Women: led coordination, drafting and submission of joint UNCT inputs to the CEDAW committee as part of Jordan’s midterm review process. (Sep 2019) Provision of technical assistance to JNCW and the governmental coordinator on HR on Jordan’s MTR response.</p> <p>UNICEF: An Alternative Report to the CRC – Youth Report – awaits submission.</p>	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM, WHO, UN Environment
1.4.2 Number of laws and policies which are adopted and/or modified in line with international/UN standards and conventions relevant to justice and security sector	TO BE INCORPORATED BY IOM	TO BE INCORPORATED BY IOM	TO BE INCORPORATED BY IOM	<p>UNDP: Outline of a Decentralization Implementation Programme drafted</p> <p>IOM: No progress on Counter-trafficking law, still awaiting endorsement and issuance.</p>		UNDP, IOM, UN Women



1.4.3 Number of officials capacitated to mainstream, monitor and report on SDG and other UN Conventions disaggregated by sex and sector	0	550	UNDP reports/Government reports	UNDP: Same as 1.1.2		UNDP, UN Women
Number of consultations/dialogues organized with stakeholders and contributing to intergovernmental processes ¹⁵	4 in 2017 (CSW and SDGs)	30 (2022)	UN Women and stakeholders' reports	8	UN Women supported participants from the national gender equality mechanism to attend CSW63 prep meetings, consultations for CEDAW MTR, support the Beijing +25 national review process, preparations and support for Brussels Syria Conference.	UN Women

¹⁵ UN Women reported the achievement since this was an output indicator prior to reviewing the High-Level Plans.



Output 1.5: Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment: National and local public institutions adopt/better implement policies and programmes that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.5.2 Number of national and local public institutions officials who benefitted from capacity building initiatives that promote gender equality, women empowerment and addressing SGBV	To be agreed upon	To be agreed upon	UN Women implementation reports	UN Women: technical assistance provided to 26 entities (target was to reach 25 entities by 2022) IOM: 427: participants from trainings on IBM, LHD, PSS and CT have included a component on gender. (Note: these trainings have been reported on under indicators 1.2.2. and 1.3.1).		UNFPA, UN Women, UNDP, UNHCR
Government-produced quantitative data and analysis on barriers to women’s employment, including time use in the home ¹⁶	0	5 (2022)	Government published reports	5	Analysis in Social Protection Strategy; Analysis in Brussels Monitoring Framework, Analysis in JRP 2019 included data from the livelihoods gender analysis; DOS statistics database on Women's Statistics and Gender Statistics was updated in 2019 with information on women's labour market activities; Mashreq Action Plan analysis.	UN Women

¹⁶ UN Women reported the achievement since this was an output indicator prior to reviewing the High-Level Plans.



Number of stakeholders actively involved in Jordanian National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security) coordination mechanism and submitting annual implementation reports ¹⁷	0	5	Government Published reports	23	CSOs, security sector institutions, international partners and Government officials were engaged through JONAP Higher Steering Committee meeting, Programme Board meeting, and Technical Working Group meetings.	UN Women
Output 1.6: Ensuring Environmental sustainability: Public institutions have enhanced capacities on sustainable approaches to natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation, and disaster risk management						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.6.1 Number of national and local public institution officials who benefitted from capacity building trainings on sustainable approaches to natural resource management disaggregated by sector	To be agreed upon	To be agreed upon		<p>UNDP: 65 government staff (M:35, F:30) received 3 capacity building programmes by SURE project on addressing energy efficiency design and management.</p> <p>UNICEF: Establishment of WASH innovation Hubs within 2 universities to serve as labs for the design of innovative solutions to Jordan's water and wastewater challenges.</p> <p>Support provided to 9 pre-incubated start-ups for business mentorship and training from a private company.</p>		UNDP, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNIDO, UN Environment

¹⁷ UN Women reported the achievement since this was an output indicator prior to reviewing the High-Level Plans.



Output 1.7: Fostering Partnerships and Innovation: The Government of Jordan is better able to strengthen its partnerships with the private sector, civil society organizations, humanitarian actors, and bilateral partners towards national priorities and international development goals						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
1.7.1 Number of partnerships with private sectors, donors, civil society, triangular cooperation established to ensure implementation of the Goals, disaggregated by type of partnership	To be agreed upon	To be agreed upon	UNDP Report/ Government Reports/ Partner Reports	UNDP: 18 IOM: The NMWG, established in October 2019, will in the future expand to include other actors such as CSO's etc. UNFPA: The National YPS 2250 Coalition		UNDP, IOM, UNFPA
1.7.2 Existence of accountable, accessible and transparent aid management system for humanitarian and development support in Jordan	1	2	MoPIC/ UNDP Annual Report	UNDP: 2 (completed in 2018)		UNDP



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: EMPOWERED PEOPLE						
National Development Priorities or Goals: Jordan Vision 2025 – Active Citizens with a Sense of Belonging; Safe and Stable Society						
Outcome 2: People especially the vulnerable proactively claim their rights and fulfil their responsibilities for improved human security and resilience.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
2.1 Youth Development Index	0.586 ranking as the 114th	TBD	Global Youth Development Index and Report	UNFPA: Total of 10,721 youth	<p>UNDP: Built on successes of Youth Leadership Programme (YLP) and UNICEF's Generation Unlimited training campaign to scale up and extend the reach to over 100,000 young people and 1,000 youth-serving organizations (a large % will be in Jordan)</p> <p>UNFPA: The YDI, as a global indicator, is an aggregate of indicators that measure progress on youth development in 183 countries including Jordan. The baseline is for 2016, and however, the 2019 score and rankings is not published yet</p>	UNFPA, UNDP
2.2 Women's labour force participation	14% (2017)	18%	Department of Statistics (DOS)	13.2%		UN Women
2.3 Life expectancy at birth	73.2	75	DOS Annual Statistical Report			WHO
2.4 Early marriage rate	3.7% of 13-17 year girls; 2% of Jordanian girls; 13% of Syrian	TBD	Department of Statistics			UNFPA ?



	girls in the age group (2015 census)					
2.5 Number of Child Labourers	75,982 children are engaged in economic activities (2016)	TBD	Labour Force Survey	NTR	<p>UNICEF: The baseline is from 2016 National Child Labour Survey, and it was not repeated since. The 2019 value cannot be provided.</p> <p>According to 2016 Survey: There are 4,030,384 children aged 5-17: - 75,982 economically active children: - 69,661 children in labour - 44,917 children in hazardous jobs</p>	ILO, UNICEF
2.6 Maximum number of refugees benefitting from partners' programmes	-	TBD	UNHCR database	745,169 refugees	<p>Multi-sectoral assistance available for all refugees of 57 nationalities. Assistance ranges from registration, documentation, health, protection, education, livelihoods, basic needs, social transfers, seasonal support</p>	UNHCR
2.7 Perception of people (including refugees) that domestic violence is acceptable	Target to be set according to 2017 baseline data soon available	TBD	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey	NTR in 2019	<p>DHS (2017-18) showed reductions in violence against children: In 2017, 14% of caregivers believed physical punishment is necessary (23% in 2012); and 81% of children (1-14 years) experienced violent discipline at home, (89% in 2012)</p>	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA



Output 2.1: Promoting Enhanced Information and Knowledge: Vulnerable groups have improved access to information and knowledge so that they will be able to claim their rights and deepen resilience.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
2.1.1 Number of children, adolescents and youth (10-18, 19-24 years girls and boys) benefiting from knowledge and skills on NCDs, youth rights including promotion of positive behavior	19,933	60,000 (2018-2020) 50% Females 50% Males	UNICEF monitoring system MOH Final report of STEP wise survey	UNFPA: 10,721 young people benefited from knowledge and skills on SRHR UNICEF: 22,000 youth participated in Child Municipal Councils, 223,000 benefited from campaigns and events on CP, WASH, Education, Health & Nutrition WHO: STEP wise survey on NCDs in Jordan completed, implementation started	UNFPA: 5,280 students were enrolled in Health Promotion Course (1,626 males, and 1,989 females), and Reproductive Health Course (665 males and 1000 females) in three universities in Jordan and with the partnership with RHAS In order to ensure that “marginalized girls are reached by life skills programmes that build their health, social and economic assets”, 2,188 girls aged 10-19 were reached with integrated SRH and GBV services provided by UNFPA IPs (280 girl via IRC, 1,748 girl via IFH, and 160 girl via QS), in camps and host communities to reach both vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugee adolescents and youth. Around 3,253 (2,413 Females, and 840 males) young people aged between 10 to 29 years old, were reached by IFH in the host communities through youth activities and interventions, mainly on GBV, SRHR and life skills awareness.	UNFPA UNDP, UNICEF, UN WOMEN, WHO, IOM



					WHO: The WHO/RCO project to implement the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) 2030 on enforcement of tobacco control measures from 2018 to 2021 realized several accomplishments: partnership with several stakeholders, finalization of the WHO/UNDP-supported economic investment case on tobacco control and collaboration between UN Agencies on tobacco control awareness raising.	
2.1.2 Number of individuals who are accessing information on protection issues disaggregated by sex, sector (trafficking, violence, abuse, etc..) and status (refugee, migrant, citizen)	0 Baseline to be revised	2018 - 5,000 2019 - 10,000 2020 - 15,000 Target to be revised	Early detection data management system, IOM Reports	UNICEF: 110,951 children (54% F) benefited from interventions through MAKANI programme. 73,000 individuals reached through helpline inquiring/complaining about UNICEF services. 32,000 reached through SMS to promote info on services and monitor Hajati programme.	91% of 110,951 children believe in their right to be protected from violence (increased from 86% in 2018).	UNICEF, IOM
2.1.3 Number of individuals who receive information about decent work and migrants' legal rights disaggregated by sex	TBD with other agencies			IOM: 259 (230 workers received information on decent work, 29 attended 2 workshops).	Workshops on ethical recruitment. No disaggregation by gender is available	IOM



Output 2.2: Strengthening Skills and Capacities: Vulnerable groups have enhanced skills and capacities to improve their quality of life and contribute to their own development.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
2.2.1 Number of children (6-18 boys and girls) enrolled in informal non-accredited education disaggregated by host community, camps	84,045	2018: 53,600 2019: 48,240 2020: 43,416	ActivityInfo, UNICEF monitoring system	UNICEF: 1,648 youth aged 18 -24 (65% F) accessed demand driven vocational training through Amaluna programme. 922 children (51% F; 6% with disability) enrolled in 60 new Drop-Out centres in underserved areas. Total of 15,256 children (42% F) supported through Non-Formal Education since 2016. over 6,000 out of school children reached through Makani outreach teams to encourage enrolment to education as part of the Learning for All campaign.	70% of 1,648 youth were engaged in income generating activities and employed within 30 days of graduation from the programme.	UNICEF
2.2.2 Number of children and youth (girls and boys, refugees, migrants and vulnerable Jordanians) benefiting from life skills, innovation, civic engagement and citizenship education programmes	100,000	450,000	ActivityInfo, UNICEF monitoring system	UNICEF: 184,528 young people aged 10-24 benefited from UNICEF's supported skills building, social, civic and economic engagement opportunities- 30 youth engaged in drafting of the CRC @30 youth Shadow Report. 70 young people engaged in the first "What Really Matters Congress" to raise awareness on youth rights and promoting youth participation and engagement.	Youth were mobilized as positive change agents within their communities. (figures represent 14% of vulnerable young people in Jordan)	UNICEF, ILO



<p>2.2.3 Number of vulnerable females/ males (including refugees and migrants) benefiting from strengthened livelihoods, disaggregated by age group and vulnerability</p> <p>UNDP needs to confirm and provide info</p>	<p>19,000</p>	<p>42,000 (at least 30% women)</p>	<p>UNDP Reports/ National and Local Government Reports</p>	<p>UNDP: 33,007</p> <p>UN Women: 5,243 Women reached with job related trainings</p> <p>WFP: 3,125: 70% Vulnerable Jordanians, 30% Syrian Refugees</p>	<p>UNDP targeted various sectors to support beneficiaries through creation of livelihoods' opportunities including: HoA/Startups in Services, Tourism, Agriculture, Education, E-Commerce, and Industries. In addition to the Retail sector under Asilah programme, and in the areas of sheep wool production and solid waste management.</p> <p>UN women trainings included: micro-entrepreneurship, placements, starting up small businesses, education opportunities such as ICDL, math, English, Arabic.</p>	<p>UNDP, UN Women, WFP</p>
<p>2.2.4 Number of people reached through anti Violence Awareness Raising Programme</p>	<p>0</p>	<p>2018: 500,000 2019: 1,000,000 2020: 1,500,000</p>	<p>Activity Info, UNICEF Monitoring system UNFPA Monitoring system</p>	<p>UNICEF: 730,000 persons reached with End Violence messages; including 420,00 reached by the EVAC online programme;</p> <p>4,3 million online users reached with messages on parenting skills to end violence against children.</p> <p>96% of targeted parents reached with improved knowledge on positive parenting practices and non-violence.</p>	<p>UNFPA in coordination with MOH: 66 health providers were trained on clinical management of rape.</p> <p>A series of specialized ToTs for government providers on case management and the new SOPs for Prevention of and Response to GBV, Family Violence and VAC conducted by NCFA and UNFPA to ensure quality comprehensive mutli-sectoral services based on survivors centered approach for family</p>	<p>UNICEF UN Women UNDP</p>



				1,140 healthcare providers and family protection committees in 32 hospitals and 49 health centres gained knowledge on prevention and response to VAC and GBV, and on MoH's internal procedures on CP and GBV. (UNDP: NTR)	violence, GBV and CP cases in Jordan.	
2.2.5 Communication strategy to address child early and forced marriage endorsed and implemented <i>UNFPA to confirm status</i>	No	Yes	UNFPA reports	UNFPA: COMBI strategy piloted in 2018. Because of limited resources, only part of the strategy was implemented in 2019 through adolescent girl focused programming.		UNFPA
2.2.6 Number of advocacy initiatives to address Child Early and Forced Marriage (CEFM) <i>UNFPA to confirm status</i>	0	4	UNFPA reports, NAP M&E Framework	UNFPA: 3 events: 2 high level events, 1 panel discussion on UN Day.		UNFPA
Output 2.3: Provision of Life-saving services: Basic needs of refugees and asylum-seekers are met.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
2.3.1 Number of women, girls and youth served at facilities that provide integrated SRH services disaggregated by status (refugee, migrant, citizen)	20,000	220,000	MoH report, UNFPA	125,719 in all locations		UNFPA



<p>2.3.2 Number of beneficiaries receiving support disaggregated by cash grants/seasonal support, sex and status (refugee/migrant/etc..)</p>	<p>To be determined in end-2017</p>	<p>Cash in 2018: 30,000 Syrians + 3,230 non-Syrians</p> <p>Seasonal in 2018: 60,000 Syrians + 14,000 non-Syrians</p>	<p>UNHCR's end-year report</p>	<p>UNHCR: 30,000 Syrian and 2,500 non-Syrian refugee cases in urban areas (26% women, 15% men, 29% girls, 30% boys) received monthly cash assistance. RAIS info confirmed 500,000 refugees (119,000 cases) received cash assistance (96% Syrians, 4% Non-Syrians). 92,100 refugee cases in urban areas were targeted with seasonal support (80,000 covered by UNHCR) equating to 346,700 beneficiaries: 4.35 elderly, 54% children, 42% adults (52.5% F, 47.5% M). 25,000 refugee cases in Zaatari and Azraq camps received seasonal winterization and cash for gas equating to 114,000 refugees.</p> <p>UNICEF: Total 255,428 children covered by UNICEF-supported cash programmes including: 107,647 children (30,000 family) from Takaful + 119,972 NAF regular+ 15,816 two cycles of Hajati 2018/2019 and 2019/2020 + 6,003 winterization+ 5,990 brothers and sisters of Hajati beneficiaries only covered by winterization.</p>	<p>UNICEF cash programmes include: TA, direct implementation and funding cash transfer to Government and/or partners)</p>	<p>UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, IOM</p>
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2.3.3 Number of Syrian refugees accessing health services in camps disaggregated by sex and status	Total number of refugees in camps	100%	<p>UNHCR's end-year report</p> <p>NEEDS TO BE REVIEWED</p>	<p>UNHCR: 76,422 refugees in Zaatari camp (37,934 F and 38,488 M) and 40,438 in Azraq camp (20,024 F and 20,414 M) accessed health services in camps. IOM: 3,582: 1,595 males (45%) and 1,987 females (55%)</p>	IOM: IOM conducted mainly TB screenings in camps	UNHCR, IOM



<p>2.3.4 Number of refugees reached with awareness raising and outreach messages on SGBV protection and legal rights</p>	<p>2,920 +</p>	<p>20,000</p>	<p>UN Women, Implementing partners reports</p>	<p>UNFPA: 25,089 Women, Girls, Men, Boys reached in camps and urban areas through 3 implementing partners (IFH, JWU, IRC).</p> <p>UN Women: 22,235 Women reached 212 women referred for SGBV services</p> <p>IOM: no data available</p>	<p>UNFPA: beneficiaries reached in different locations including Azraq, Zatari and Emirati camps and urban areas in East Amman, Sweileh, Deir Alla, Madaba, Karak, Irbid, Hoson camp, Tafileh, Ramtha</p> <p>A total of 49,888 persons, particularly women and girls, benefited from a variety of essential services provided in the safe spaces in Jordan and through outreach. A substantial result for the GBV programme was on disability inclusion. From January to September, the access of women and girls with disabilities to UNFPA supported GBV services increased 15 times reaching over 223 women and girls with disabilities through awareness, recreational and empowerment activities. Number of women and girls with disabilities survivors of GBV seeking help multiplied (GBV IMS 2019 data).</p> <p>UN Women: 1,885 women received awareness raising on SGBV through Oasis centres; 20,350 women reached in Jordan through support to JWU and IFH.</p>	<p>UN Women, UNFPA, IOM</p>
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					<p>105 women were referred by field staff to UN Women's protection officer for ongoing counselling, 83 cases were referred-out to other service providers and UN Women received 24 referrals-in of SGBV survivors in need of a livelihoods/cash for work opportunity.</p> <p>IOM: 13 Community Facilitators received a training on a regionally developed self-help booklet for Victims of Trafficking (VoTs). The facilitators are from crisis affected population and host community; they were hired by Tamkeen for Legal Aid (national NGO). The facilitators work on awareness raising, case management and referral to the community, covering all Jordanian governorates.</p>	
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18Number of initiatives to improve the terms and conditions of women's access to employment	0	5 (2022)	Government published reports	5	UN Women: A number of committees were convened with the participation of Government, JNCW, UN agencies, WB, Civil Society, to improve the terms and conditions of women's access to employment and for advocacy on labour force participation and the labour law amendments achieved in 2019. Committees: UN Flagship Initiative - the Women's Economic Empowerment Platform; the Gender Partners Coordination Group, Gender and Social Protection core group; National Committee on Women's Economic Empowerment under the auspices of the Joint Programme on women's economic empowerment with ILO.	UN Women

¹⁸ UNWomen reported the achievement since this was an output indicator prior to reviewing the High Level Plans



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES

National Development Priorities or Goals: Jordan Vision 2025 – Dynamic and Globally Competitive Private Sector; Active Citizens with a Sense of Belonging

Outcome 3: Enhanced opportunities for inclusive engagement of all people living in Jordan within the social, economic, environmental and political spheres.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
3.1 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament and locally elected councils.	<p>2016 Parliamentary elections- 15.4%</p> <p>2017 Municipal and Governorate elections: Women elected to Mayoral positions: 0% Women elected to Governorate Councils: 10.8%</p> <p>Women elected to Local Councils: 12.9% Women holding seats on Municipal Councils: 41.8%</p>	<p>2020 Parliamentary elections- 30%</p> <p>2021 Municipal and Governorate elections: Women elected to Mayoral positions: 30% Women elected to Governorate Councils: 30%</p> <p>Women elected to Local Councils: 30% Women holding seats on Municipal Councils: 50%</p>	Independent Election Commission	N/A elections will take place in 2020/2021	Following the formation of the breaking barriers taskforce in 2018 (working towards collective action and dialogue to support Women and Youth Political Participation, in 2019) an in-country mission and national consultative process were finalized in which gaps have been identified. This report formed the basis of the joint program between UNDP and UN Women, which is focusing on TSM, ending violence against women in politics, gender-responsive election observation, support women to deliver once in office and enhance capacities of parliamentarians to conduct budgetary oversight. Next steps are the development of log frame and formal donor consultations taking place in February 2020.	UNDP



3.2 Voter turnout in national and local elections	<p>2016 Parliamentary elections: 36.1% of registered voters. Turnout by women: 32.7% of registered women voters Turnout by young: 37.9% of registered voters aged 18-24</p> <p>2017 local elections: Total Turnout: 31.7% of registered voters. Turnout by women: 28.7% of registered women voters Turnout by youth: 33.3% of registered voters aged 18-24</p>	<p>2020 Parliamentary elections: 45% of registered voters. Turnout by women: 38% of registered women voters Turnout by young: 42% of registered voters aged 18-24</p> <p>2021 local elections: Total Turnout: 39% of registered voters. Turnout by women: 35% of registered women voters Turnout by youth: 38% of registered voters aged 18-24</p>	Independent Election Commission, Department of Statistics	N/A elections will take place in 2020/2021		UNDP
3.3 Press Freedom Index	138/180 (2017)	TBD	World Press Freedom Index			UNESCO ?
3.4 Employment rate	<p>30.5% (2016)</p> <p>Women above the age of 15: 10%</p> <p>Share of youth: 16.7%</p>	<p>35%</p> <p>Women - 15%</p> <p>Youth - 18%</p>	Department of Statistics			ILO



3.5 The Proportion of Youth Not in Employment, Education, or Training (NEET)	21.65% (2016)	17%	DoS Employment and Unemployment Survey			ILO
3.6 Number of Collective Bargaining Agreements at Sector Level	6	12	Ministry of Labour			ILO
3.7 % of registered Syrian youth refugees that are NEET	TBD	TBD	Labour Force Survey			ILO ?
3.8 Number of beneficiaries of the Jordan Compact initiatives	TBD	TBD	MOPIC			?
Output 3.1: Strengthening Political Opportunities: People, especially the vulnerable groups, have greater access to information and opportunities to participate in political processes.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
3.1.1 Percentage of increase of women in parliament	15.4% (2016 Parliamentary elections)	30% for 2020 Parliamentary elections	Independent Election Commission	UNDP: N/A elections will take place in 2020/2021		UNDP, UN Women
Output 3.2: Strengthening Economic and Investment Opportunities: Vulnerable groups have increased access to decent work and livelihood opportunities.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
3.2.1 Number of persons benefiting from strengthened livelihoods disaggregated by sex	225	500 TARGET NEEDS TO BE REVIEWED	UNDP Reports/ National and Local Government Reports UNESCO Reports	UNDP: 696	UNDP was able to exceed the target number of people reached through livelihoods programming contributing to management of natural resources, ecosystems services, chemical-waste, and solid waste, disaggregated by sex. (Nation-wide) UNIDO: 5 women cooperatives benefited from specific livelihood skills trainings (Women's economic empowerment)	UNDP UNESCO UNIDO



<p>3.2.2 Number of adolescents and youth (10-18, 19-24 years' girls and boys, women and men) benefiting from market driven post programme learning/vocational training opportunities (youth)</p>	<p>3,500</p>	<p>30,000 by end of 2020</p>	<p>ActivityInfo, UNICEF monitoring system (Bayanati)</p> <p>WFP monitoring reports (resilience programme)</p> <p>Ministry of Higher Ed EMIS, MoL LMIS</p>	<p>UNICEF: 27,815 most vulnerable youth (15-24 years)</p> <p>UNOPS: 454 C4W beneficiaries recruited</p> <p>UNIDO: 145 Jordanians and Syrians youth benefited from trainings at garment factories</p> <p>WFP: 230 Jordanian youth (60% F, 5% people with disability) benefited from vocational and life skills trainings</p>	<p>UNICEF: extended entrepreneurship training to 27,815 of the most vulnerable young people (15-24 years old), prioritizing female youth, Syrians, and young people with disabilities to build innovation skills and promote social entrepreneurship. 1,648 of them were supported to transition towards economic engagement through technical and vocational training and social entrepreneurship.</p> <p>UNOPS: 454 beneficiaries of C4W were recruited</p>	<p>UNICEF</p> <p>UNESCO</p> <p>UNOPS</p>
<p>3.2.3 Number of work permits issued to refugees and migrants disaggregated by sex and status</p>	<p>39,344 in 2017 (from January to 23 Nov 2017)</p>	<p>70,000 in 2018 46,000 in 2019</p>	<p>MoL records</p>	<p>UNHCR: Total as of 2019: 164,636 work permits</p> <p>IOM: 434,900 permits were issued for 348,376 workers</p>	<p>UNOPS has an overall target of recruiting 2,000 Syrian CfW beneficiaries. However, there has been delays in issuance of work permits by MoL. Follow up meetings were conducted to address this issue in coordination with GIZ, ILO and KfW. In addition to the ongoing efforts of the CfW Coordination Group</p>	<p>UNHCR</p>



Number of actors using innovative new platforms to connect women entrepreneurs and business owners to information, markets and/or finance. ¹⁹	0	10 (2022)	UN Women and implementing partner reports	5 (MOSD, LDDs, private sector, UN Women, Better Work Jordan)	UN Women is using the Oasis centers in host communities as a platform to connect women entrepreneurs with local markets and financing opportunities, and job matching. UN Women launched the WEE Platform in 2019 to bring together UN agencies working on women's economic empowerment identifying synergies and linkages between programmes. UN Women and ILO/Better Work Jordan have formed a cooperation to link UN Women Oasis beneficiaries in non-camp settings to Better Work Jordan factories.	UN Women
Number of vocational training centres rehabilitated, furnished and equipped ²⁰	0	4	Vocational Training Corporation records	3	Rehabilitation of 3 VTCs completed in March 2019, the fourth to be completed by September 2020.	UNOPS

¹⁹ UN Women reported the achievement since this was an output indicator prior to reviewing the High-Level Plans.

²⁰ UNOPS reported the achievement since this was an output indicator prior to reviewing the High-Level Plans.



Output 3.3: Strengthening Social Opportunities: Cultural and Social Platforms that influence positive change in behaviors, encourage volunteerism, and promote social cohesion are established/sustained.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
3.3.1 Number of children and youth (10-24 years, girls/boys) benefiting from life skills, innovation, behavioral change and citizenship education programmes disaggregated by age and sex	68,000 BASELINE TO BE REVIEWED/ EXPANDED	80,000 every year BASELINE TO BE REVIEWED/ EXPANDED	ActivityInfo, UNICEF monitoring system (Bayanati) UNFPA Reports WFP monitoring reports	UNICEF: 180,000 youth (55% F) UNFPA: 400 youth (342 F and 58 M)	UNICEF: Almost 180,000 young people (55% F) were provided with a holistic package of services and opportunities, including Life Skills and Citizenship Education, social innovation, and demand driven vocational entrepreneurship trainings to facilitate transition to employment. 143 new entities joined the National Youth Engagement and Volunteering Movement (Nahno), which provides young people with access to opportunities for community engagement and volunteering, and provided 42,444 volunteering opportunities for young people. More than 24,000 young people (62% F) registered on online portal. 341,140 hours of volunteer work was logged by young people through Nahno. UNFPA: around 400 youth benefited from life skills and SRHR education through Y-PEER Network, IRC Adolescent girls programmes, RHAB/Shababna network in universities.	UNICEF, UN Women, UNFPA



3.3.2 Status of youth strategy action plans inclusive of Demographic Dividend recommendations on SRH and youth participation	No	Yes	National Youth Strategy Action Plans			UNFPA
3.3.3 Number of persons benefitting from programmes that promote inter-community dialogue, social cohesion, prevention of violent extremism disaggregated by sex and governorate ²¹	0	6	UNDP Reports/ National and Local Government Reports	15	UNDP: HEWAR Community Dialogue under the umbrella of UNDP's Rule of Law interventions 1) Gharemat 2) Small Claims 3) ULC in addition to that, Mateen platform has targeted 50 CBOs in different locations.	UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO
3.3.4 Number of women and girls identified and have direct access to UN Women supported humanitarian and resilience building services	302 Cash for work beneficiaries	400 C4W beneficiaries a year	UN Women implementation reports	2473 women	1482 Syrian women and men reached with C4W positions in its Oases in refugee camps; 603 Syrian refugee and vulnerable Jordanian women in host communities; and additional 388 women through a partnership with WFP to provide Syrian women with C4W positions in WFP Healthy Kitchens.	UN Women
Output 3.4: Strengthening Sustainable Environment Opportunities: More platforms and opportunities for engagement of people, especially vulnerable groups, on sustainable environment are created.						
Indicator	Baseline	Target	Means of Verification	Progress 2019	Remarks	Participating Agencies
3.4.1 Number of people mobilized under UN Environmental Sustainability Programmes	Agree on a Baseline	Agree on a Target	GoJ reporting on SDG 15.1.1	Green jobs created for more than 30 households through livelihood in waste management		FAO
3.4.2 Number of beneficiaries whose capacities are built to	Agree on a baseline	Agree on a Target	UNDP Reports	90 national staff	Through the BITS, Rio and Solid waste management projects in 2018-19, 90	UNDP

²¹ Number of national/local governmental, NGO/civil society programmes in place to encourage inter-community contacts and dialogue. (Nation Wide)



<p>promote sustainable environment, disaggregated by sex</p>					<p>national staff working in the relevant sectors were capacitated with up to date knowledge and skills required to perform their tasks in support of national priorities and international environmental agreements.</p> <p>UNIDO: 12 enterprises SMES in the food and beverage sectors enhanced their competitiveness by switching to sustainable consumption and production</p>	



Annex 2: Expenditure Aggregated by Outcome/Output/Agency

STRATEGIC PRIORITY 1: STRENGTHENED INSTITUTIONS

Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
UNICEF	Outcome Indicator 1.5	Advocacy and support to NCFA to develop laws and by-laws		50,000	
		Support to MoE to review Early Childhood Education by-laws		130,000	
	Output Indicator 1.1.1	Support to develop and launch NSPS		300,000	
		Public Finance for Children: Production of 3 annual budget briefs		60,000	
		Operationalization of national strategies (National Youth Strategy and National Employment Charter) Capacity building to MoY		50,000	
		Completion of Geographic Multidimensional Vulnerability Assessment with MoPIC		30,000	
		Joint Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment for Jordan		100,000	With UNHCR and WFP
		Support to GoJ with evidence generation on key child protection issues		426,000	
		Conducted the National Micronutrient Deficiency and Nutrition Survey		146,000	With WFP (Total: 440,000: UNICEF: 146,000 and WFP: 294,000)
	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Strengthening National CP system		170,000	



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
		Technical support to system strengthening of NAP cash transfer programme		1,500,000	
		Access to a comprehensive package of services to vulnerable children through Makani programme in refugee camps, host communities and ITS		19,440,000	
	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Provision of capacity building to Education, Child Protection, Justice and Social Protection sectors		180,000	
	Output Indicator 1.3.1	Technical assistance to council of justice, MoJ, police and MoSD to ensure access of children to child friendly and gender sensitive justice system		270,000	
	Output Indicator 1.4.1	Support to GoJ to commit its obligations to reporting on Convention of the Rights of Child		15,500	
	Output Indicator 1.6.1	MoWI supported to better understand climate-related hazards and risks on water and sanitation through preparation of plans and awareness activities		320,000	
		Development of High-Level Risk Assessment in collaboration with MoWI		50,000	Collaboration with UN Habitat on Risk Assessment and Adaptation Fund proposal
		Increasing awareness of GoJ and stakeholders on importance to invest in sustainable and high impact		250,000	



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
		projects (focus on water and environment)			
		Partnerships with 2 Jordanian universities to tackle water conservation and climate change priorities		700,000	Jordan University of Science and Technology and Hashemite University
IOM	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Training for health workers of National TB and AIDS Programmes		12,000	
WFP	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Support to National Aid Fund		1,500,000	
		Support to MoE National School Feeding Programme		5,000,000	
	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Support to MoA to enhance its agricultural components		50,000	
UN Women	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Adoption of key amendments to Labour Code and Mashreq National Women's Economic Empowerment Plan		2,151,367	
UNFPA	Output Indicator 1.2.1	GoJ Launched SOPs for prevention and response to family violence, GBV and CP		50,000	
		Support to the development of National Reproductive Plan 2019-2023		36,700	
	Output Indicator 1.4.1	4 Analytical products showing GBV trends in Jordan		150,000	GBV IMS Task Force
		M&E system to monitor ICPD-SDGs		3,140	



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
	Output Indicator 1.7.1	2250 Youth Peace and Security Agenda		15,000	
		Capacity building for DOS, MoH, CSPD on civil registration and vital statistics system		3,000	Part of global UNFPA-IDRC partnership programme
UNOPS	Output Indicator 1.2.1	The MoWI supported through expansion and rehabilitation of water networks		\$3,214,127	Construction of 70 km of water pipe networks was completed in Huwara district, and 55 km completed in Sariéh district.
		Increasing equitable access, uptake, and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanians and Syrians in impacted areas through expanding and equipping emergency departments		\$3,581,448	Work is in progress at Ruwisehd, Tutunji and Ramtha Hospitals (95% completion rate)
	Output Indicator 1.2.2	MoSD is supported through 1) rehabilitation of 11 social care centres, 2) capacity building to develop an M&E based performance Management Information System to MoSD, and 3) Provision of IT equipment to NAF		\$1,637,168	
	Output Indicator 1.2.2	MoE capacity is enhanced through furnishing and equipping schools expansions and newly constructed facilities		8,393,380	111 schools and kindergartens were furnished and equipped.
UNHCR	Outcome 1 Indicator: 1.5 And Output 1.2.1	Laws, policies aligned with International Conventions		7,395,705	



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Capacity building to NCFA		190,426	
	Output Indicator 1.3.1	Training to key government entities		757,064	
	Output Indicator 1.5.1	Capacity building with local institutions and NGOs to ensure country response to SGBV and CP is raised		2,805,393	
	Output Indicator 1.6.1	Completion of camp-solar plants		4,235,822	
WHO	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Support to MoH to combat AMR through implementation of the AMR action plan		281,388	
	Output Indicator 1.2.1	NAPHS		100,000	
	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Health ERP			
UNIDO	Output Indicator 1.2.1	Support to MoIT to better develop industrial policies	2.5 M Euro for 3 years (US \$ 2.77 M)	923,000	2.5 million Euro for 3 years to be divided on 3 years?
FAO	Output Indicator 1.2.2	Capacity building of MoA Capacity building of DOS		95,000	80,000 15,000
UNODC	Outcome Indicator 1.5	Advancing the international cooperation in criminal matters and mutual legal assistance		1,600,000	
	Output Indicator 1.1.1	Opportunities to strengthen and develop juvenile justice system/ protect the rights of children in contact with the law/increase access to justice for women and marginalized groups and prevent violent extremism		70,000	



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
	Output Indicator 1.3.1	Building capacities of the judicial council and the PSD: digital evidence in complex criminal cases		176,000	
	Output Indicator 1.3.1	Building capacities of Border Management (Border and Residency Department, Jordan Customs, General Intelligence Directorate		5,325,975	
		Supporting Ministries of Justice, Labor, Social Development, Judicial council, PSD, CTU, Residency and Borders Police		210,000	
		Upgrading Karamah Border Crossing Point		814,963	
TOTAL				74,965,566	



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 2: EMPOWERED PEOPLE

Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures (USD)	Remarks
UNFPA	Output Indicator 2.1.1	Promoting knowledge on SRHR through UNFPA supported non-formal education platforms		570,000	University courses in 3 universities Awareness raising for youth in camps and host Awareness raising in Zaatari camp
	Output Indicator 2.2.5	COMBI strategy piloted in 2018 and partially implemented in 2019 due to limited funding		570,000	UNFPA and partners invested in adolescent girls focus programming and parenting skill sessions, along with information sessions as risk mitigation strategy against child marriage
	Output Indicator 2.2.6	Support to advocacy efforts to reduce child marriage		28,500	3 events: 2 high level events, 1 panel discussion on UN Day Development of National Plan to Combat Child Marriage
	Output Indicator 2.3.4	Support to implementing partners in providing GBV awareness raising and outreach activities		220,000	
UNICEF	Output Indicator 2.1.1	Supporting the creation of enabling environment for youth to engage on youth engagement platforms		8,000	Youth engaged on issues relating to civic, social, economic, educational and policy making and planning through 4 platforms: Voices of Youth, Arab Developmental Portal, Jeel 962 and RAYAM



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures (USD)	Remarks
	Output Indicator 2.1.2	Drafting the CRC @30 youth Shadow Report		15,500	
UNICEF		Advancing implementation/ operationalization of NYS through What Really Matters Congress and Volunteer Days		20,000	
	Output Indicator 2.2.1	Strengthen capacities of MoE on Non-Formal Education		8,400,000	Support included research and data on Out-of-School Children, readying drop-out centres, transportation to Tawjihi students to examination centres
	Output Indicator 2.2.2	Support to the development of programmes to end bullying in schools		420,000	
	Output Indicator 2.2.4	End of Violence Against Children programme through dissemination of anti-violence messages		54,000	Through partnership with government, private sector and media
		Awareness raising/sensitization programmes about Child Protection issues benefiting children (6-18 years) through Makani centres		1,330,000	
		Multi-layered interventions to reduce violence against children in schools		97,000	
	Output Indicator 2.3.2	Support national protection systems through NAF and Hajati programme		4,500,000	NAF: cash assistance to 255,428 (additional of 107,000 children in 2019) Hajati: Monthly cash assistance to 15,800



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures (USD)	Remarks
					children to increase school enrollment One-off cash assistance to 23,000 children for winterization
UNICEF	Humanitarian Response (no specific output)	Delivery of safe water to Syrian refugees in camps and Rukban settlement		14,000,000	Safe water supplies: 35 liter/person/day to 158,000 refugees
		Access to sanitation systems for people living in camps Expansion of WASH services to Rukban settlement			Access to sanitation systems to 115,000 refugees 15,000 refugees live in Rukban settlement
		Support to performing life-saving and restorative surgeries to Jordanian and Syrian children Medical treatment of children residing in Rukban settlement		6,800,000	Surgeries to 800 children Emergency response to Rukban children included medical treatment (8,630), vaccinations (8,919), immunization for PLW (7,523), malnutrition screening (7,392)
IOM	Output Indicator 2.3.3	Providing access to health services to Syrian refugees in camps through IOM mobile teams		15,000	TB screening
WFP	Output Indicator 2.2.3	Asset creation and livelihood support activities to vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians		7,000,000	Focus on women (total of 3,125 beneficiaries)
	Output Indicator 2.3.2	Monthly unconditional cash-based transfer to refugees in Jordan		175,700,000	Total of 480,000 refugees (469,000 Syrians and 11,000 other nationalities)
		In-kind food assistance to vulnerable Jordanians		1,000,000	Total of 253,120 beneficiaries



Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures (USD)	Remarks
		School snacks to Jordanian children and Syrian refugees children in camps		4,000,000	390,000 Jordanians 28,000 Syrians
WHO	Output Indicator 2.1.1	Completion of STEP wise survey on NCDs in Jordan Implementation of Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC) 2030		630,000	US \$ 530,000 STEP survey US \$ 100,000 for FCTC for one year
UNHCR	Outcome Indicator 2.6	Multi-sectoral assistance to refugees residing in Jordan		47,370,449	Support included: registration, documentation, health, protection, education (including sensitization and community mobilization campaigns), livelihoods, basic needs
	Output Indicator 2.3.2	Multi-purpose cash assistance to refugees		93,505,603	
	Output Indicator 2.3.3	Providing access to health services to Syrian refugees in camps		27,103,819	
UN Women	Output Indicator 2.1.2	Strengthening capacities of youth/increasing access to platforms to advocate for gender equality, women empowerment and awareness raising on discriminatory social norms		3,174,264	Support to HeForShe movement Beijing +25 National Action Plan on UNSCR on women, peace and security
TOTAL				396,532,135	



STRATEGIC PRIORITY 3: ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES

Lead Agency	Outcome/Output/Indicators	Result	Expenditures in Other Currencies	Estimated Expenditures USD	Remarks
UNDP	Output Indicator 3.2.2	Job creation and demand driven programming and Heart of Amman Initiative		534,038	
	Output Indicator 3.3.3	National dialogue of decentralization		1,591,110	
		Capacity building to prevent Violent Extremism		736,184	
	Output Indicator 3.4.2	Scaling innovative solutions in response to Climate Change challenges (Accelerator Lab)		237,592	
		Engagement with private sector to identify SDG-enabling investment opportunities		501,611	
		Launch of the Small Claims Initiative institutionalizing new procedures to settle financial disputes		84,270	UNDP and Ministry of Justice
UNICEF	Output Indicator 3.2.2	Strengthening the Jordan National Framework for Youth Engagement through Maharati and Nahno programmes		2,404,000	Social, civic and economic engagement of youth
		Support the UPSHIFT social incubator programme (helping youth identify challenges in community and develop solutions) by-laws		416,000	
		Youth economic engagement through partnership with private sector (addressing mismatch between youth skills and job opportunities)		996,000	Support to Amaluna programme strengthening linkages between demand driven technical and vocational trainings with employment opportunities



UNICEF		Support to social entrepreneurship through skills building and mentoring		120,000	Focus on women and vulnerable youth
		Support vulnerable youth with technical training and low risk financing (MoL, Royal Court, Inhud programme of Central bank		315,000	Engagement with private and public sectors to seek innovative solutions for youth
		Supporting young Jordanians and vulnerable youth with training and employment opportunities (scaling up technical training: MoL and Luminus)		199,000	Engagement with private and public sectors to seek innovative solutions for youth
	Output Indicator 3.3.1	Support access to quality primary and secondary education/expansion of Nashatati programme		1,700,000	With MoE
		Strengthening the Jordan National Framework for Youth Engagement through expansion of Nahno Platform		500,000	National Volunteering and Engagement Platform
UNOPS	Output Indicator 3.2.2	Cash for Work employment opportunities		\$3,579,466	
		Support to Vocational Training Corporation/MoL through rehabilitation/renovation/expansion of 3 VTCs social care centres		1,695,654	Sahab, Marka, Irbid \$1,602,335 Aqaba \$93,319
UNFPA	Output Indicator 3.3.1	Life skills and SRHR education through Y-PEER network and Shababna Youth network		90,000	
UNHCR	Output 3.2.1	Support to Syrian Refugees to access business and employment training opportunities		1,975,477	



	Output 3.2.3	Support in issuance of work permits to Syrian refugees		319,124	
WFP	Output Indicator 3.2.2	Vocational training opportunities for youth		160,000	
UN Women	Output 3.3.5	Rollout of UN Women's Oasis model in camp and host communities		5,332,316	Vulnerable women have access to empowerment and resilience services
UNIDO	Output 3.2.2	Job Creation for youth and women through improvement of business environment and SMEs	2.5 M Euro for 3 years (US \$ 2.77 million)	923,000	
		Support to vulnerable groups through capacity and skills building in producing handicrafts	375,000 Euro	406,000	Employment creation and income generation
		Support to Jordanian and Syrian refugees through provision of training at garment factories		200,000	Enhancing economic resilience and social stabilization
	Output 3.4.2	Enhance competitiveness of SMEs-transfer of Environmentally Sound Technology	520,000 euro	563,000	Implement UNIDO's methodology on Resource Efficiency and Cleaner production
UNEP	Output 3.4.2	Support to National Planning for Short-lived Climate Pollutants		160,000	
		Support to MoE with Environment Marker Toolkit		40,000	Toolkit will enable MoE to screen humanitarian projects, develop mitigation measures environmental mainstreaming
		Establishment of National Designated Authority for GCF		300,000	
TOTAL				26,078,842	

