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

With thanks for inputs from: World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and with appreciation to the core team from the RCO, UNDP, and UNOCHA, for coordinating the Framework process: Sara Ferrer Olivella, Rabia Hasan, Zola Dowell, Ana Nikonorow, Agnese Spiazzi, and Silvia Pennazzi Catalani.
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Part 1

The United Nations Global Response

Setting the stage

During the last months of 2020, the second major wave of the COVID-19 pandemic saw worldwide COVID-19 cases reach 70 million, with approximately 2 million recorded deaths. Government mitigating measures and restrictions exacerbated the global recession, resulting in the world’s largest decrease in per capita output since 1870. The World Bank estimated that by the end of 2020 an additional 88 million people would face extreme poverty.

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

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

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

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

1 WHO Coronavirus Disease Dashboard, data updated 11 December 2020
3 World Bank – press release - COVID-19 to Add as Many as 150 Million Extreme Poor by 2021
4 UNIDO, COVID-19 Industrial Recovery Program
6 See United Nations policy briefs by themes and all regions here: UN Response to COVID-19 / United Nations
Part 2
The COVID-19 context in Jordan
On 1 January 2021, Jordan's Ministry of Health reported 295,765 cases of COVID-19, with 3,851 recorded deaths. The number of cases began to slowly increase following the easing of the March-April 2020 comprehensive curfew, accelerating in the third quarter of 2020 when the travel ban into Jordan was lifted.

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

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

### Government measures

In March 2020, when daily reported COVID-19 cases reached 69, the Government of Jordan enacted National Defense Law 13 (1992), which included a state of emergency, a national lockdown and the closure of all borders. From March to December 2020, a total of 24 COVID-19 defense orders were issued, with defense orders 23 and 24 introduced to reinforce adherence to mitigation measures to curb the virus’ spread. Defense orders were initially effective in containing the pandemic, but as restrictions relaxed, cases began to increase, notably from August. In September and October, the spread of the virus accelerated, peaking at approximately 8,000 cases a day during the third week of November. The sharp increase was associated with various factors such as more travel and social gatherings, uneven adherence to preventive measures and weeks of campaigning leading up to the 10 November parliamentary election. As cases rose, the Government responded with a “smart lockdown” which saw schools and universities closed for the first semester, restaurant capacity at 50 per cent and a comprehensive lockdown on Fridays. Despite the rise in COVID-19 cases and deaths, Jordan's fatality rate remained among the lowest in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region.

### COVID-19 Impacts and Challenges

#### 2.1 Health system effects

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

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

In October 2020, flu vaccinations were prioritized for health workers and other vulnerable groups. The Ministry of Health also extended flu vaccination to the general population. This initiative included the establishment of 100 mobile vaccination units to help combat the potential rise of influenza and COVID-19 during the winter months. As of January 2021, 334,000 doses of flu vaccine had been administered across Jordan.

The COVID-19 pandemic presented a unique challenge for Jordan’s health system, which was already facing its own set of challenges. The Ministry of Health had to adapt quickly to the evolving situation, balancing the need for urgent action with the requirement for sustained support.

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9 The World Bank, Jordan’s Economic Update, October 2020
11 National Defense order n.22 (15 November 2020) stiffened penalties for holding, organizing, attending or taking part in gatherings; order n.23 (15 December 2020) authorizes the Minister of Health to take over any hospital / facilities, partially or entirely and order n.24 (15 December 2020).
13 Ministry of Health data as of November 24, 2020
at-risk groups to provide an extra layer of health protection. To improve wider access to PHC, non-Syrian refugees were approved to access care at the subsidized rate.

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

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

### 2.2 Social protection and basic services effects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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


25 UNICEF, JORDAN’S NATIONAL SOCIAL PROTECTION RESPONSE DURING COVID-19
Many of these same children are also at increased risks of exposure to COVID-19 due to the often poor, crowded urban areas where they live.

Two-and-half months of lockdown and the period following had wide implications for mental health and psycho-social well-being for children and adults alike. Prolonged health fears, income loss and competing household demands manifested in increased gender-based violence (GBV), as highlighted in a national assessment that indicated seven per cent of women and girls experienced increased levels of domestic violence and children abuse. Similarly, a UN rapid assessment on the impact of the COVID-19 crisis on vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanian women found that Jordan’s strict quarantine measures put women at heightened risk of household violence, food insecurity and economic insecurity, with the risk of physical and psychological violence increasing with household size. Seeking protective services continued to be challenged by restricted access to shelters and services during the post-election five days lockdown as well as the Friday curfews. Without access to mobile devices or due to proximity of the perpetrator, many vulnerable women, especially girls, were prevented from seeking support. While hotlines and innovative tele-support helped many individuals exposed to violence during 2020, continuous access to shelters and protective services during curfews and movement restrictions remains a priority.

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

### 2.3 Macro-economic effects

In the first three quarters of 2020, Jordan’s real GDP decreased by 1.5 per cent, indicating that the economic downturn may not be as severe as initial estimates. Nonetheless, the upsurge in cases from August 2020 exacerbated economic pressures, with an expected associated decline in GDP growth. Recent projections estimate that GDP growth rate will contract by 3 per cent in 2020, rebounding to 2.5 per cent in 2021. In the third quarter of 2020, restaurants and hotels, transport, storage and communication sectors negatively affected, in contrast to a few sectors that communicated and social and personal services were the most negatively affected sectors, in contrast to a few sectors that grew, notably Finance, Insurance and Business services.

Excluding foreign grants, Jordan’s budget deficit increased from 5.2 per cent (JD 1.5 Billion) to 8.7 per cent (JD 2.48 Billion) of GDP during the first eleven months of 2020, compared to the same period of 2019. Total debt to GDP reached 105.2 per cent in the first eleven months of 2020, compared to 95.2 per cent at the end of 2019. Recent data suggests the interest payment burden on public finance will also increase, reducing resources available for capital and social expenditures.

During the first nine months of 2020, total exports decreased by JD 5.07 billion (5.2 per cent) and imports by 10.96 billion (12.4 per cent). Import coverage reached 46.3 per cent, up from 42.8 per cent for the same period in 2019. In addition, remittances from expatriate workers decreased by JD 1.98 billion (9.3 per cent) from January to October 2020, resulting in an 8.8 per cent increase in the current GDP account deficit (excluding grants) during the first half of 2020.

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

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26 Jordan Youth Peace and Security 2250 National Coalition, Community Needs Assessment Report, August-October 2020
28 IMF Staff and Jordan Reach Staff: Level Agreement on the First Review Under the Extended Fund Facility
29 https://www.imf.org/en/Press/MediaCentre/News/2020/05/20/IMF-IMF Hospitality Sector Programme
31 The total amount of debt includes the debt holding by Social Security Investment Fund (SSIF).
32 The study’s sample covered 1190 enterprises including home-based businesses, micro and small businesses, as well as larger enterprises.
COVID-19 mitigation measures also continue to impact food and pharmaceutical manufacturing as well as export-oriented industries, which constitute approximately one-third of Jordan’s GDP. During the comprehensive lockdown, most industries halted operations, and from April operated at partial capacity. This downturn contributed to a 15 per cent decline in domestic and foreign demand and disruptions to supply chains.

Although agriculture accounts for only 5.6 per cent of GDP, the sector was hit hard by lockdown measures, restricted travel and high reliance on informal workers, including refugees and migrants. Labour shortfalls reduced capacity for harvests, while costs rose. In the medium term, movement limitations are expected to continue to negatively impact agricultural output.

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

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

**Effects on Jobs and Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Sector**

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

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

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

To cushion the impact of job losses, the Government of Jordan included JD 81 million for social cash transfer allowances for poor, unemployed and self-employed people as well as income support for seasonal workers. E-wallet transfers benefitted some 350,000 informal Jordanian workers, increasing e-wallet recipients by 67.7 per cent, from 620,000 in March to 1,040,000 individuals in August 2020.

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

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36. Jordan Tourism Board Association
38. The Department of Statistics introduced a new survey methodology in the 3rd quarter of 2020 that includes a sample size of approximately 16,000 households. Surveys are carried out at the middle of every quarter to gather data on the number of individuals looking employment during the previous four weeks. The data is then extrapolated for the full quarter. (CHECK)
40. UNICEF, Jordan’s National Social Protection Response During COVID-19
2.4 Effects on Social cohesion and community resilience

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

41 Concerns were raised by the Special Rapporteur on the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and of association; the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention; and the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of the right to freedom of opinion
42 https://spcommreports.ohchr.org/TMResultsBase/DownloadPublicCommunicationFile?id=75489
44 Jordan News Agency (Petra)
46 https://www.unv.org/Success-stories/Volunteers-redirect-efforts-address-COVID-19-Paz
47 OHCHR | COVID-19 and its human rights dimensions
Part 3

Vulnerable Groups
Vulnerabilities identified during the initial stage of the response\(^48\) remain largely valid. As restrictive and prevention measures continued and associated economic hardship grew, large segments of the population faced heightened vulnerabilities. Protracted hardship has also had significant negative psychosocial implications, including feelings of isolation and alienation.

**Women**

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

**Vulnerabilities**

**Impacts on women**

1. Labour market skewed to education and health sector
2. Traditional home caring and potential risks of being infected
3. Job related lockdown implications
4. Reduced access to essential services and care
5. Limited access to technology, services and mobility

**Refugees**

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

**Workers in the informal sector**

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

**Children**

COVID-19 continued to impact children in numerous ways. In addition to the digital gap for vulnerable children and the associated difficulties in accessing e-learning services, recent assessments indicate that the nutritional, psycho-social and well-being of children\(^49\) has deteriorated, leading to more negative coping mechanisms such as child labor, with more children being forced into the labor market to support their families, underage marriage and increased violence.

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

**Older people**

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

**People with disabilities**

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

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\(^{48}\) Cfr. Socio Economic Framework for Jordan Response (July 2020)

\(^{49}\) UNICEF Jordan - Socio-Economic Assessment of Children and Youth in the time of COVID-19
Part 4

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

4.1 Cross-cutting issues

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

4.2 Health System (Pillar 1)

- Improve patient services by strengthening digital solutions for health services.
- **Pre-approve movement of critical health personnel** (physicians and nurses as well as midwives, pharmacists, management to include UN, NGO and civil society) to ensure continuation of essential health services, particularly if multi-day lockdowns are re-introduced.
- **Invest in primary healthcare services**, especially mental health and psychosocial support, and ensure their accessibility to people during crisis.
- **Safeguard access to primary health care services** including for refugees by providing capacity building support to community health volunteers and facilitating their integration into the health system.
- Continued strengthened delivery of essential health services, with an emphasis on continuity of care for the most vulnerable groups, including routine vaccinations, sexual and reproductive health etc.
  - Build on the expanded role of the private sector in management of COVID-19 cases to complement the COVID-19 response.
  - Continue to **increase access to diagnostic (e.g., tests) and treatment services**, a key need recognized mid-year, with substantially more capacity during the last months of 2020.
  - Explore opportunities to leverage the existing Multi-Donor Account (MDA) to increase access to testing to support the Ministry of Health achieve daily testing targets.
  - **Expand testing outreach capacity** to improve reach into the most vulnerable groups (including migrants, refugees and host community).
  - Ensure COVID-19 **vaccination** is available to all people residing in Jordan based on medical prioritization criteria.

4.2 Protection and Basic Services (Pillar 2)

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

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Programmatic Lessons Learned – Application to Emergency / Community Transmission Scenario, inter-agency consultation held at OCHA supported by WHO, UNHCR, and UNRWA as well as the Director of Strategic Planning for his royal highness, 7 September 2020.
• Strengthen planning for the management and disposal of medical and hazardous waste, water and wastewater.
• Investment in appropriate medical waste disposal systems.
• Advocate for including volunteer and unpaid work into the labour force surveys to inform policy making.
• Advocate for protection and well-being support for volunteers.
• Create public awareness of COVID-19 specific (and broader) environmental challenges to promote environmentally friendly behavior with a focus on youth.

4.3 Economic Recovery (Pillars 3 and 4)

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

• Support the strengthening of the macroeconomic framework for the Jordanian economy including promoting inclusive fiscal policies and integrated national financing51.
• Include measures to ‘build forward better’, including support for short-term response measures as well as longer term economic resilience, including fiscal policies that incentivize investments in greener, resource efficiency and moves towards renewable energy.
• Promote more inclusive businesses and public services, building on examples from other countries that demonstrate opportunities for economic and sustainability gains.
• Incentivize investments in sectors such as Information Technology (IT), tech-enabled services, and pharmaceuticals that generate value-add, export opportunities and employment opportunities for Jordan’s highly educated workforce to improve economic resilience, promote future work trends that stimulate growth, including for people outside of Amman and female employees.
• Support for aligning business models to be more inclusive and sustainable, including support for digital transformation, continuity planning, support to exploring new markets, etc.
• Complementing the government’s focus on SMEs, target micro- and home-based businesses.
• Provide greater access to finance for the most vulnerable, especially women.
• Permit refugees in camps movement to return to employment with the rest of the national economy.
• Ensure uninterrupted access to employment for camp based refugees.
• Further focus on targeting of people in highly impacted industries (such as tourism) with measures to protect jobs (rather than to provide financial support after job loss occurs), including a multi-donor fund on employment.
• Build on successful achievements and best practices of E-payment of services and deferred taxes.

4.4 Social Cohesion (Pillar 5)

• Work with the Government of Jordan to implement recommendations of UN human rights mechanisms52 to build forward better through analysis and transparent reporting.
• Support participation of the National Centre for Human Rights, civil society and youth in reporting on rights obligations.
• Support operationalizing grievance systems that are in place but are not sufficiently functioning.
• Work closely with the Government of Jordan to strengthen legislation that protects Freedom of Expression.
• Improve the quality of E-services, including by providing training.
• Strengthen the role of youth in decision making and fighting corruption to increase trust in the government and parliament.
• Strengthen capacity of volunteer groups to promote social inclusion, deepen solidarity, solidify ownership and build resilience in communities.
• Advocate and Raise awareness on gender stereotypes and conventional social norms and perceptions.
• Holistic programming that targets vulnerability across populations to support social cohesion and to build resilience for all.

51 UN (ESCW and DESA) collaboration with IFIs (IMF, World Bank, etc.), including the integrated national financing framework for Jordan.
52 For example: The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, both due in 2021 and the mid-term Universal Periodic Review report.
### Socio-Economic Framework Response Table

**Pillar 1**

**Health first: protecting health systems during crisis**

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<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
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<tbody>
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<td><strong>TOTAL BUDGET</strong></td>
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<td><strong>REPURPOSED BUDGET</strong></td>
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<td>19,605,329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS</strong></td>
<td>12,622,932</td>
<td>12,670,972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Health service delivery: Provision of and Support for essential services**

- **2020 Budget:** 8,177,093
- **Repurposed Budget:** 4,293,274
- **Resources Mobilized:** 11,227,408
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 12,622,932

#### Strengthening routine vaccinations, SRH, chronic disease management (including tuberculosis and HIV), etc.

- **2020 Budget:** 6,120,750
- **Repurposed Budget:** 1,132,417
- **Resources Mobilized:** 100,000
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 4,888,333

#### Supporting MOH development of an essential health services package through digital platforms

- **2020 Budget:** 1,595,000
- **Repurposed Budget:** 78,435
- **Resources Mobilized:** 560,000
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 956,565

#### Clinical care in refugee camps and in UN and partner-supported health centers in urban areas and associated material support for implementing appropriate IPC protocols therein

- **2020 Budget:** 14,692,025
- **Repurposed Budget:** 5,676,242
- **Resources Mobilized:** 3,633,274
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 5,382,509

#### Risk communication campaigns and improved access to information targeting women

- **2020 Budget:** 200,000
- **Repurposed Budget:** -
- **Resources Mobilized:** -
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 200,000

#### Supporting MOH tobacco cessation services

- **2020 Budget:** 35,000
- **Repurposed Budget:** -
- **Resources Mobilized:** -
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 150,000

#### Mental Health: Supporting MOH policy planning on mental health including its localization to primary health centers and improving access to services via mental health hotlines

- **2020 Budget:** 55,000
- **Repurposed Budget:** -
- **Resources Mobilized:** -
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 180,000

#### Medical waste management

- **2020 Budget:** 1,000,000
- **Repurposed Budget:** -
- **Resources Mobilized:** -
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 62,000

#### Access to essential medicines: Reaching those most in need

- **2020 Budget:** 1,086,876
- **Repurposed Budget:** 280,000
- **Resources Mobilized:** 200,000
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 606,876

#### Health information systems: Strengthening capacities to gather, analyze and map information and trends

- **2020 Budget:** 1,031,876
- **Repurposed Budget:** 180,000
- **Resources Mobilized:** 496,876
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 1,201,876

#### Health financing: Advocating for inclusive coverage of all those people in Jordan

- **2020 Budget:** 87,083
- **Repurposed Budget:** 0
- **Resources Mobilized:** 50,000
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 1,155,340

#### Health systems governance: Strengthening health care through policy and technical advice

- **2020 Budget:** 14,835,592
- **Repurposed Budget:** 2,914,425
- **Resources Mobilized:** 2,800,000
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 22,730,716

#### Joint preparedness and planning based on epidemiological parameters. Strengthened early warning, including for integrated surveillance, and support MOH to evolve sero-epidemiological protocols

- **2020 Budget:** 490,000
- **Repurposed Budget:** -
- **Resources Mobilized:** 150,000
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 0

#### Support to MOH to identify COVID-19 operational and logistic requirements and procurement via global C-19 Supply Chain Task force (and funding sources)

- **2020 Budget:** 14,38,592
- **Repurposed Budget:** 8,671,167
- **Resources Mobilized:** 2,914,425
- **Outstanding Requirements:** 9,490,250

**Agency:**
- WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM
- WHO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS
- UNHCR, WHO, UNFPA, UNRWA, UNICEF
- WHO
- UN Women
- WHO
- UNDP, IOM, WHO
- UNFPA, IOM
- WHO
- UN Women, UNFPA, IOM
- WHO
- UNFPA, IOM
- WHO, WFP, UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR
# Pillar 2: People first: social protection and basic services

## UN Support to Response

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>2020 Total Budget</th>
<th>2020 Repurposed Budget</th>
<th>2020 Resources Mobilized</th>
<th>2020 Outstanding Requirements</th>
<th>2021 Total Budget</th>
<th>2021 Resources Mobilized</th>
<th>2021 Outstanding Requirement</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Support government business continuity to ensure delivery of basic services</td>
<td>3,576,000</td>
<td>1,046,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
<td>4,994,764</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNDP, IOM, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support to government business continuity systems, and required ICT</td>
<td>1,276,000</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>230,000</td>
<td>1,003,000</td>
<td>2,527,525</td>
<td>2,527,525</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical support to improve social safety net targeting of the most vulnerable</td>
<td>1,150,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Multifund that aims at strengthening the situation of vulnerable workers in Jordan through extension of social study and access to increase support</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,145,239</td>
<td>1,145,239</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extension of social security coverage to all workers in Jordan</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td>TBD</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maternity insurance scheme that supports child care costs for mothers and child care facilities’ owners</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material and technical support to strengthen institutional capacity for gender perspective in targeting</td>
<td>650,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>WFP, UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material and technical support to operationalize the NAF’s digital infrastructure</td>
<td>900,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash Assistance: including remote modalities and sectoral cash compliments</td>
<td>159,879,395</td>
<td>3,040,000</td>
<td>56,716,337</td>
<td>100,102,858</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income support to social security subsidies through an implementation agreement with the social security corporation</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7,992,504</td>
<td>7,992,504</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct basic needs cash assistance coverage for vulnerable populations</td>
<td>101,019,395</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>41,834,337</td>
<td>59,185,058</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>UNHCR, WFP, UN Habitat, UNRWA, IOM, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash supplement for food</td>
<td>54,510,000</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>13,600,000</td>
<td>40,900,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td></td>
<td>WFP, IOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash programming for at risk women</td>
<td>4,350,000</td>
<td>3,050,000</td>
<td>12,282,200</td>
<td>17,800</td>
<td>5,350,000</td>
<td>3,668,000</td>
<td>1,682,000</td>
<td>UNFPA, UN Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specialized services available to prevent and respond to GBV and child protection</td>
<td>21,703,322</td>
<td>4,470,108</td>
<td>5,763,411</td>
<td>13,469,803</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical and policy support to the government, police and other sectors involved in the multi-sector response to GBV, including virtual GBV trainings and material support for police personnel</td>
<td>3,313,000</td>
<td>1,723,108</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>1,393,000</td>
<td>3,740,000</td>
<td>1,389,000</td>
<td>2,350,000</td>
<td>UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of remote GBV counselling, psycho-social services through help lines and referral services across Jordan, including in the main refugee camps</td>
<td>20,390,322</td>
<td>2,747,000</td>
<td>5,563,411</td>
<td>12,072,911</td>
<td>19,470,000</td>
<td>5,564,061</td>
<td>13,903,939</td>
<td>UNHCR, UNDP, UNFPA, UN Women, UNRWA, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting a more resilient education system through strengthening preparedness and planning and service delivery</td>
<td>40,854,772</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>9,800,000</td>
<td>30,954,772</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis-focused support to improve ICT in vulnerable areas. Technical and material support for preparedness and planning in Education Sector, including EDEP’s recovery phase</td>
<td>11,154,772</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
<td>29,954,772</td>
<td>44,560,000</td>
<td>4,900,000</td>
<td>39,660,000</td>
<td>UNESCO, UNRWA, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to education delivery in refugee camps, refugees in urban areas, and new implementation of new IPC protocols for primary education</td>
<td>37,154,772</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>7,100,000</td>
<td>29,954,772</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ILO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Pillar 3

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
<th>JRP/3RP C19 APPEAL</th>
<th>NON-JRP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td>REPURPOSED BUDGET</td>
<td>RESOURCES MOBILIZED</td>
<td>OUTSTANDING REQUIREMENTS</td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support for information campaigns aimed at combating violence against children</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media campaigns, IEC dissemination, service provision in water-scarce communities and supply of critical items such as PPE</td>
<td>39,404,407</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>4,651,113</td>
<td>34,741,294</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Planning support and capacity building for municipal staff</td>
<td>712,000</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>700,000</td>
<td>1,304,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Material and planning support to reduce risk of COVID-19 transmission in public transportation</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>250,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water and sanitation (WASH) service provision in water-scarce communities and camps</td>
<td>35,042,407</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>220,000</td>
<td>34,822,407</td>
<td>46,490,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to essential shelter needs of vulnerable people, including refugees in camps</td>
<td>3,500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4,431,113</td>
<td>(931,113)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Rapid, gender-responsive socio-economic assessments, labour market and business environment diagnostics

- 2020: 615,100
- 2021: 260,100
- Outstaging: 305,000
- Resources Mobilized: 50,000
- Total Budget: 1,068,506
- Repurposed Budget: 668,506
- Outstanding Requirements: 400,000
- Agency: UNICEF

### Joint assessments and analytics to provide updated, and where feasible, real time data and trends that include disaggregation against vulnerability criteria, including age and gender

- 2020: 615,000
- 2021: 260,000
- Outstaging: 305,000
- Resources Mobilized: 50,000
- Total Budget: 1,068,406
- Repurposed Budget: 668,406
- Outstanding Requirements: 400,000
- Agency: ILO, UNIDO, UN Women, IOM, FAO, UNDP

### Flattening the curve on unemployment and underemployment through employment-intensive policy and programming

- 2020: 55,291,692
- 2021: 30,285,192
- Outstaging: 10,836,500
- Resources Mobilized: 14,170,000
- Total Budget: 10,315,487
- Repurposed Budget: 8,498,040
- Outstanding Requirements: 1,817,447

### Support the development of policy and programming that address unemployment, underemployment and employability, including by strengthening national production systems and related supply and value chains

- 2020: 51,467,692
- 2021: 30,161,192
- Outstaging: 10,636,500
- Resources Mobilized: 10,670,000
- Total Budget: 5,275,660
- Repurposed Budget: 3,486,813
- Outstanding Requirements: 1,789,047
- Agency: ILO, UNIDO, UN Women, IOM, FAO, UNDP

### Support for local markets, economic development through repurposing and increasing production of goods that have witnessed an increase in global demand and are compatible with sustainable production

- 2020: 3,824,000
- 2021: 1,244,000
- Outstaging: 200,000
- Resources Mobilized: 3,500,000
- Total Budget: 5,039,827
- Repurposed Budget: 5,011,427
- Outstanding Requirements: 28,400
- Agency: FAO, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNDP

### Developing a portfolio of mobile applications to offer information and advisory services to farmers in the field and development of digital technology transfer tools to foster climate and shock resilient agriculture in Jordan in the context of Covid19. A new theme called Farmers' Market will be developed as well to enable farmers to market their products and make a connection with consumers.

- 2020: 100,000
- 2021: 0
- Outstaging: 100,000
- Resources Mobilized: 100,000
- Total Budget: 100,000
- Repurposed Budget: 100,000
- Outstanding Requirements: -
- Agency: FAO

### Support to MSMEs

- 2020: 18,130,455
- 2021: 925,864
- Outstaging: 3,404,591
- Resources Mobilized: 13,800,000
- Total Budget: 18,368,869
- Repurposed Budget: 6,425,869
- Outstanding Requirements: 11,943,000

### Promote policies and continue to develop programmes that strengthen the resilience of MSMEs, entrepreneurs and HBB owners, through training in crisis preparedness, digital transformation and transitioning towards inclusive and environmentally sustainable business models

- 2020: 16,730,455
- 2021: 725,864
- Outstaging: 3,304,591
- Resources Mobilized: 12,700,000
- Total Budget: 16,768,869
- Repurposed Budget: 8,168,869
- Outstanding Requirements: 11,600,000
- Agency: WFP, UN Women, UNESCO, UNIDO, UN Habitat, IOM, UNICEF, UNDP
Facilitating creation of enabling environment for enhanced access to finance for most vulnerable groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td>REPURPOSED BUDGET</td>
<td>RESOURCES MOBILIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1,400,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRP/3RP C19 APPEAL</td>
<td>FAO, UN Women, UNICEF, UNDP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A holistic approach to supporting vocational and higher education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td>REPURPOSED BUDGET</td>
<td>RESOURCES MOBILIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,684,168</td>
<td>1,334,168</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRP/3RP C19 APPEAL</td>
<td>UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Support development of sustainable strategies, policies, guidelines and tools, including to design and manage e-content as well as to improve equity and quality standards. Support includes integrating blended learning approaches for TVET and ensuring their accessibility for the most vulnerable groups.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td>REPURPOSED BUDGET</td>
<td>RESOURCES MOBILIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,684,168</td>
<td>1,334,168</td>
<td>350,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRP/3RP C19 APPEAL</td>
<td>UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, ILO</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pillar 4
Social Cohesion and Community Resilience

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reprogramming and policy development support towards an inclusive and green response and recovery while ensuring debt sustainability</td>
<td>450,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mainstreaming employment in trade and investment (METI) - policy and capacity support to generate opportunities in an export-oriented sector</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Policy development promoting inclusive, gender-responsive and climate-resilient, environmentally sustainable path to economic recovery</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the design of immediate crisis response plans for the economic and financial sectors, and policies for sustainable recovery</td>
<td>250,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supporting building blocks for an integrated national financing framework (INFF)</td>
<td>720,000</td>
<td>570,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthened institutional capacity building on SDG budgeting to support sustainability and scaling the climate pilot to an INFF able to advance SDG financing for all sectors. Strengthened institutional capacity building on SDG budgeting to support sustainability and scaling the climate pilot to an INFF able to advance SDG financing for all sectors</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working with public and private sector stakeholders to increase alignment of existing investments and investment pipelines with national priorities, leveraging cooperation with international financial institutions and development partners</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>20,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity building to support SDS impact screening, impact measurement and management and the women’s empowerment principles</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>360,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to the design of catalytic innovative financing instruments, complemented by public-private dialogue</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support the design of an integrated agricultural management information system for rapid response and recovery plan in the agricultural sector through creating a farm registry</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Pillar 5

### Macroeconomic response and collaboration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN SUPPORT TO RESPONSE</th>
<th>2020</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>AGENCY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL BUDGET</td>
<td>REPURPOSED BUDGET</td>
<td>RESOURCES MOBILIZED</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Strengthened inclusive social dialogue and political engagement.</strong></td>
<td>257,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creation of dialogue spaces</td>
<td>257,000</td>
<td>170,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Empowered communities and enhance equitable access to service delivery</strong></td>
<td>35,893,000</td>
<td>1,033,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening of community based service delivery capacities and systems</td>
<td>35,693,000</td>
<td>983,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of CBDRM and DRR plans capacities and plans</td>
<td>200,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support to governance, effective institutional development, fundamental freedoms to civil and political rights.</strong></td>
<td>750,000</td>
<td>530,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to elections planning and implementation</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthening capacities of local authorities to provide uninterrupted delivery of basic services</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to women’s civic engagement, participation and leadership</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Support the development of creative solutions to local problems</strong></td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification and testing and scale-up of home grown solutions to crisis and response measures’ challenges and issues</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Enhanced access to Justice</strong></td>
<td>870,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to transitioning to e-systems for judiciary</td>
<td>370,000</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Support to women’s access to justice</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>