

COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK
SPAIN-JORDAN
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GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS

AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation	MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
COFIDES	Compañía Española de Financiación del Desarrollo [Spanish Development Financing Company]	ODA	Official Development Aid
CPF	Country Partnership Framework	OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
DGPOLDES	Directorate-General for Sustainable Development Policy	SC	Spanish Cooperation
EU	European Union	SCG	Stable Coordination Group
FONPRODE	Fondo para la Promoción del Desarrollo [Development Promotion Fund]	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
ILO	International Labour Organization	TCO	Technical Cooperation Office
IR	Intermediate Result	UN WOMEN	United Nations Agency for Women
L.A.	Line of Action	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
MAUC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation	UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Jordan is a middle-income country; however, more than 14% of the population, including a high proportion of children, lives below the poverty line. Its Human Development Index in 2019 placed it as a high human development country, but its progress has stalled since 2012, below the average for Arab countries and it is at number 102 on the list of countries. The population, of 10.5 million, includes 2.9 million non-Jordanian citizens, a large majority of whom are refugees. Any analysis of the current situation in Jordan must necessarily take into account the impacts of the crisis in Syria. Jordan has provided shelter to more than 1.3 million people, including the 655,157 registered Syrian refugees, mostly located in urban and rural areas, as well as in camps. Syrian refugees make up nearly 12% of the Jordanian population, placing considerable strain on the country's economy and infrastructure, affecting all sectors. The direct cost of the Syrian crisis in Jordan since its inception is estimated at around \$11.03 billion. This includes the cost of providing education, health, water and other services to refugees, as well as subsidies for electricity, materials and goods, transport losses and security costs. Although the international community has provided humanitarian and development aid to the Jordan Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis (JRP) in recent years, the needs and requirements of Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities have far exceeded the financial support received. This has caused all shortfalls in JRP funding to be added to the national debt, which in turn has negatively affected the quality of life of Jordanians and Syrians alike.

A high percentage of Jordanian women have completed their higher education; however, their rate of job market integration is extremely low. There is a considerable gap for women between constitutional rights and acceptable social norms. Despite the inclusion of quotas for women in national and municipal bodies, their political participation remains limited, with only one-sixth of seats in Parliament. Violence against women persists and is poorly reported due to social and family pressures. Refugee women are more vulnerable; they are affected by limited

access to health services, suffer social and labour discrimination, and are unprotected from gender-based violence, which worsens in conflict situations. Early and forced marriages have become, after several years of refugee crisis, a survival strategy for many Syrian families.

Through the different instruments and modalities of Spanish Cooperation, contributions will be made to a number of Targets and Lines of Action for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in order to support Jordan in its structural reforms, within the framework of the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda: People, Prosperity, Planet, Peace, and Partnership.

The Jordan 2025 national strategy is based on four pillars for a resilient and prosperous Jordan: Citizens, Society, Business and Government. Its key elements are maintaining security and stability, safeguarding development achievements, addressing growing pressure on resources and services across the country, and working systematically to reduce all forms of disparities, including geographical and gender disparities.

The strategic decision-making involved was based on a participatory process in which various lines of dialogue were established with the Jordanian authorities, as well as with Jordanian civil society entities and with Spanish and international cooperation actors.

Following an analysis of the comparative advantages offered by Spanish Cooperation, it was decided to focus efforts on reaching nine intermediate development results, which relate to 5 SDGs: 1, 3, 5, 6 and 16. These Goals and Intermediate Results coincide with the needs identified as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, as reflected in Jordan's prioritization and request, aimed at strengthening its resilience in addressing this type of crisis.

A summary of the Goals, Targets, Lines of Action and Intermediate Results on which efforts will be focused is as follows:

SDG 1: NO POVERTY**Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures**

- **LA 1.3.A** Strengthen contingency networks to reduce insecurity in the face of crises and avoid the risks of relapse into poverty.

IR. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Strategy for Social Protection.

SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING**Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage**

- **LA 3.8.A** Improve the quality of National Health Services.

IR. The national public health system improves the management and quality of primary care in the field of non-communicable diseases.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY**Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities**

- **LA 5.5.B** Promote actions aimed at women reinforcing their leadership and participation in decision-making spaces in public life.

IR. Women, especially young women, increase their participation in decision-making spaces in public life.

- **LA 5.5.C** Enhance women's access to economic resources.

IR. Women have access to resources for decent and safe work aimed at the social economy.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION**Target 6.1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water**

- **LA 6.1.A** Expand the coverage of the drinking water supply.

IR. Water supply coverage has been expanded through sustainable infrastructure.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS**Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence**

- **LA 16.1.B** Prevent radicalization and violence.

IR. The youth most at risk of violent extremism have access to social, cultural and work-related spaces to favour social cohesion.

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

- **LA 16.3.A** Support strong and independent judicial systems for the comprehensive protection of human rights.

IR. The population has access to an effective public legal assistance system.

- **LA 16.3.B** Work to ensure that citizens know their legal rights and how to exercise them.

IR. Civil society organizations promote citizen participation in the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

- **LA 16.6.A** Strengthen public sector management systems.

IR. Local, regional and national public resources respond to citizens' needs and are managed efficiently and transparently.

1. BASES FOR PARTNERSHIP

1.1. Country context

The **Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** has a population of 10.1 million¹, which is characterized by its heterogeneous nature and by the large **refugee** communities living in the country, including the 2.1 million Palestinians displaced since 1948 and 1967, of whom 93% have Jordanian nationality. Added to this are 655,157 Syrian refugees and nearly 70,000 Iraqis. According to UNHCR, Jordan is the second country in the world in terms of its refugee population (73 per 1,000 inhabitants).

Jordan is classified as a **low-middle-income country**² according to the OECD; however, its poverty rates pose a challenge to government policies. Nevertheless, according to the World Bank it is regarded as a high-middle-income country, which hinders access to certain related financial facilities³. In the 2019 **Human Development Index**⁴, Jordan was ranked 102nd (out of 189) as a country of "high human development", but its progress has stalled since 2012 and it is below the average for Arab countries, having fallen several positions. On the other hand, the Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) ranks the country 113th with a coefficient of 14.7%, when the average loss due to inequality for countries with a high IHDI is 17.9% and for Arab States it is 24.5%. In 2010 the Gini⁵ coefficient was 33.7. According to the United Nations, Jordan is facing two major development challenges in terms of exclusion and vulnerability: one of these challenges is demographic, due to accelerated population growth and a high degree of urbanization, and the other is related to the high level of unemployment among nationals (19.1%) and an incidence of poverty amounting to 14%.

Analysing Jordan from the standpoint of the **2030 Agenda**, by area of development, the following stands out:

PEOPLE. In the field of **health**, Jordan has achieved the basic objectives set out in the indicators of maternal health and child mortality included in the SDGs. However, the proportion of women making their own decisions on sexual and reproductive health is 58%, still far from the universality proposed in the SDGs, and maternal mortality in Jordan is 58 per 100,000 births. Public spending on health has been reduced as a result of economic constraints, and in the past decade it has been around 5.5% of GDP. With fewer resources for growing demand, access to care and the quality of health services is affected. According to the statistical profile of the World Health Organization (WHO), noncommunicable diseases were the leading cause of death, accounting for 76% of deaths. Universal health coverage is not guaranteed to the entire population and health insurance only reaches 70% (National Health Council). With the Syrian refugee crisis, increased demand, especially from people without resources and victims of the trauma of war and uprooting, led to increased pressure on the health system and, in particular, to an increase in the rates of noncommunicable diseases and mental health problems, which hindered the health system's responsiveness. In addition, the crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic will condition the health response plan for the coming years in Jordan.

In **education**, the State provides compulsory free education at primary and secondary levels. Although Jordan outperformed the other countries of the region in the latest PISA test, it ranks at the average level among peer countries with a similar per capita income⁶. With 3.6% of its GDP, Jordan's public education spending is below average⁷. The integration of Syrian students in the wake of the refugee crisis has been a challenge for the public education system. About 130,000 Syrian students attend public schools, representing 12% of the total school population. Another 15,000 Syrian students attend private schools. The large increase in enrolments in a short pe-

1. The Jordanian Department of Statistics (DoS) updates this figure on a daily basis <http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/>

2. <https://www.oecd.org/countries/jordan/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

3. <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>

4. UNDP Human Development Report -2019. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2019_overview_-_english.pdf

5. Available at <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=JO>

6. <https://gpseducation.oecd.org/CountryProfile?primaryCountry=JOR&treshold=10&topic=PI>

7. Unesco <http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/jo>

riod resulted in overcrowded schools in some parts of the country, and the Government responded to the challenge by opening new schools and introducing double shifts in some. The percentage of Syrian refugee children with no education (formal and non-formal) was 36% in 2018.

In terms of **gender equality**, Jordan has made progress, but is still ranked 138 out of 149 countries assessed by the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI)⁸. In 2018, the UN Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) took note of Jordan's efforts to address discrimination against women in marriage and in the family, but continued to express concern in a number of areas, such as male guardianship of women, the persistence of early marriage, inheritances, the ability to pass nationality to their children, and the tendency of Islamic courts to rule in favour of the husband in proceedings on divorce, child maintenance, and custody of sons and daughters. Regarding child marriage, it should be noted that Syrian girls are especially vulnerable, since this is used as a survival strategy in families, having doubled among underage Syrian girls in Jordan since the beginning of the war in the neighbouring country⁹.

The National Strategy on Women, Peace and Security was adopted in 2008 and, in 2018, the first Jordanian National Action Plan, JONAP, was presented for the implementation of UNSC Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security¹⁰. In 2017, the Jordanian Parliament amended article 98 of the Criminal Code, which was invoked in cases of homicide in the name of "honour" and reduced the sentence of any man convicted of killing a woman in his family. The Parliament subsequently repealed Article 308, which allowed rapists to evade prosecution by marrying their victims. As regards women's access to the labour market, only 17% of Jordanian women formed part of the formal labour market in 2019 despite women representing approximately 70% of all university graduates. In addition to cultural barriers, to improve the exercise of the economic rights of Jordanian women, progress should be made in reforming the legal framework (which

still provides for the male guardianship of women), in redistributing domestic work and caregiving, and in providing the proper conditions in relation to childcare at work, and public transport¹¹. Regarding women's political participation, the 2016 Electoral Act allocates a minimum quota of 15 seats for women (11.5% of seats). The 2016 parliamentary elections witnessed the election of 20 women, an increase in representation from 12 to 15.4%, and the election of women above the established quota¹². Despite this progress, the political participation of Jordanian women remains insufficient. Only 32% of female voters voted in the 2016 elections and many of them were told which way to vote. Gender inequality particularly affects refugees and migrants, who face major obstacles, both individually and collectively. The situation is exacerbated in the case of female Syrian refugees, as a large majority are women heads of household with several minors in their care, and yet the number of work permits granted to women (8,507) is significantly lower than that granted to men (170,938)¹³.

PLANET. Climate change in the Middle East specifically affects Jordan's water reserves. Jordan is the third most water-stressed country in the world and is in the group of the ten most arid countries. The average availability of **water** per inhabitant per day is estimated at 127 litres, with variations between urban and rural areas. The annual water supply does not exceed 150 cubic metres per citizen. According to national authorities, headed by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the main challenge faced by the country is the growing gap between water supply and demand. As regards the management of drinking water systems, the national average accumulated loss of this resource represents a striking 47.81%, meaning that there is significant room for manoeuvre in actions aimed at improving water supply and distribution systems. The constraints on the Jordanian Government as regards making the necessary investments in the sector are characterized by the high cost of new projects; the low fee paid for water services at the municipal level and for irrigation; the increase in the cost of electricity, and the low efficiency of water systems.

8. World Economic Forum, Global Gender Gap Report 2020

9. <https://www.savethechildren.org.uk/content/dam/global/reports/education-and-child-protection/too-young-to-wed.pdf>

10. <https://www.jo.undp.org/content/jordan/en/home/gender-equality/in-depth.html>

11. UNWOMEN, Gender Discrimination in Jordan, 2019

12. 2018 OECD and JNC Women <https://www.oecd.org/mena/governance/womens-political-participation-in-jordan.pdf>

13. Economic Inclusion of Syrian Refugees Jordan, UNHCR, January 2020

Jordan suffers from environmental degradation due to current **consumption and production** patterns. Jordan's Ministry of Environment is developing the National Action Plan for *Sustainable Consumption and Production*, based on the country's priorities for green economic growth and the circular economy. Urban solid waste collection coverage reaches 90% in urban areas and 70% in rural areas¹⁴. The Waste Management Framework Bill seeks to regulate the sector, reduce pollution and promote recycling and treatment.

PROSPERITY. Real GDP growth in 2019 was 1.9%, marginally lower than in 2018. The services sector accounts for 70% of GDP and 75% of jobs in the national **economy**. Remittances are proportionally significant, amounting to 14% of GDP. Regional crises have hampered the positive performance of macroeconomic indicators and, especially since 2011 with the inflow of Syrian refugees, have had an effect on the national economy, with an increase in the unemployment rate, the growth of the trade deficit, and a rise in net public debt. In 2016 the Jordanian authorities implemented an **IMF**-backed reform, which reduced their deficit to 2.6%; however, certain measures still pending, such as the elimination of fuel and electricity subsidies, and taxes, are making it difficult to reduce the deficit. In 2020, the IMF programme was extended through a new, 4-year, \$1.3 billion programme that seeks to combine fiscal sustainability measures with others that promote economic growth. In the interests of balancing the budget, the Government is seeking to increase tax collection by combating evasion and smuggling, improving administrative efficiency, and fighting corruption. For its part, the **European Union** has signed a macro-financial assistance (MFA) agreement, aimed at strengthening foreign exchange reserves, helping to stabilize the balance of payments and meet budgetary needs, with €200 million approved by 2020. Jordan's trade relationship with the EU is regulated by the Partnership Agreement which has been in place since 2002. However, in 2016, and in view of the socio-economic impact on Jordan of the reception of refugees, an agreement was reached to establish a system to simplify the rules of origin to be followed by Jordanian exporters when accessing the European market, for a number of manufactured products. The crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic will affect the country's economic development, which has an economic recovery plan that will shape development in Jordan in the coming years.

Jordan does not have significant amounts of oil or natural gas, so about 90% of the country's **energy needs** are covered through imports, allocating 1/5 of its GDP¹⁵. In 2011, with the rise of oil prices and the entry of refugees and consequent increase in energy demand, Jordan decided to refocus its energy model towards renewable energies, where solar and wind energy take a leading role. By the end of 2019, Jordan was producing 1,130MW of energy from renewable energy resources, representing approximately 10% of total electricity requirements.

The **labour market** in Jordan is characterized by a rising level of unemployment, a significant proportion of informal employment (estimated at 45%), and significant dependence on the services sector. The levels of participation of women and young people in the labour market remain very low. Low-skilled jobs are mostly occupied by foreign workers who, in some sectors, remain regulated through a traditional sponsorship system. According to the Statistics Department, the unemployment rate increased in the third quarter of 2019, reaching 19.1% (17.1% for men and 27.5% for women). Youth unemployment amounts to 40% (31.5% for young men and 56.9% for young women), ranking among the highest¹⁶ rates worldwide. There are about 1.2 million immigrant workers, of whom only 315,016 have a work permit. As for Syrian refugees, more than 159,000 work permits have been issued since 2016, when up to 200,000 permits were pledged at the London Conference on the Syria crisis, of which only 5% have been for women. Measures to prevent the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic have highlighted the structural shortcomings of this labour market.

The refugee crisis has created a parallel **social protection system** based on humanitarian contributions from the international community. Moreover, given the manifest problems concerning social cohesion, it is clear that Jordan requires a sustainable public system to combat inequalities. The persistence of the crisis calls for a new approach to social care, moving from a status-based approach to one based on vulnerability. To this end, the National Strategy for Social Protection aims to organize a new system that focuses on inequalities, offering opportunities for the most vulnerable people to rise out of poverty. In this way, it is moving from a more assistance-based system to a more structured system aimed at tackling the root causes of inequality, taking advantage of the deployment of instruments that humanitarian aid

14. https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/c_2016_6629_jordan_aap_2016_part_2_aap_2017_part_1_annex_1.pdf

15. <https://www.world-nuclear.org/information-library/country-profiles/countries-g-n/jordan.aspx>

16. Unicef <https://www.unicef.org/mena/media/3676/file/London%20Conference%202019%20Youth%20Opportunities%20UNICEF%20JCO.pdf%20.pdf>

has been implementing in recent years. It is therefore the best example of the humanitarian nexus in a situation of lasting crisis. The crisis caused by the Covid-19 pandemic has made the need to consolidate the new system more evident.

PEACE. In the area of **democracy and the rule of law**, it should be noted that in 2011 and as a result of the Arab Springs, King Abdallah II launched a process of political reform that seeks to move towards a modern, consolidated and more representative democracy. To this end, constitutional reform includes measures aimed at strengthening the separation of powers and the independence of the judiciary, such as the creation of the Constitutional Court and the establishment of the Judicial Council as an independent body. In 2016 the electoral system was changed, moving from a majority system with a single candidate per constituency to a more proportional one, with electoral lists. This system facilitates electoral alliances and the development of political parties, although individual candidates are still benefited, in a system based on traditional alliances between the Hashemite monarchy and Bedouin tribes. Despite electoral reforms aimed at strengthening a party-based system, only 30 out of 130 seats in the current Parliament are held by political parties. Parliament's role in public policymaking is weak and remains under the control of the executive authority. Jordan's **Decentralization Law** and **Municipalities Law** were enacted in 2015. These laws aim to strengthen the democratic framework of the fledgling process of decentralization and deconcentration of the public administration which, since the August 2017 elections, has given rise to the 12 governing and local councils, in addition to the direct election of mayors. Jordan is divided into 12 regions/provinces and 100 municipalities. The decentralization process has been identified with an increase in the communication of citizens' demands.

In terms of **transparency and corruption**, Jordan appears to be one of the least corrupt countries in the Arab world, according to Transparency International, ranking 60 out of 180 in 2019, and scoring 48/100¹⁷. However, corruption, nepotism and the so-called "wasta" (connections) culture remain in place in social and institutional practice. According to the World Bank's Global Governance Indicators, Jordan obtained 60.58% in the Control of Corruption category in 2019¹⁸. While this is higher than the MENA average of 44%, it still falls far short of the OECD average. The Government recognizes that much work

remains to be done and launched the *National Strategy for Integrity and Anti-Corruption 2017-2025* to improve global indicators.

Regarding **extremist violence**, Jordan ranks 50 out of a total of 163 countries in the Global Terrorism Index. While it is true that Jordan does not have a high rate of deaths from terrorist attacks, in Jordan violent extremism manifests itself through other channels, creating tensions and social conflict. According to unofficial sources, more than 3,000 Jordanians have joined the ranks of DAESH, making Jordan the country with the most people fighting with extremist groups in Syria and Iraq. The State responded with a security-based approach through a repressive legal arsenal and increased law enforcement, leading to a rise in abusive practices and arbitrary detentions. Since 2015, the approach has been more preventive, and the Jordanian Government, with support from the United Nations, has been working on mechanisms to prevent extremist violence.

Over the last two years there has been a gradual increase in social malaise manifested in the increasingly frequent **citizen mobilizations**, because of the fragile situation of the domestic economy and the impact of poverty. In 2018, this tension was felt on the streets, especially around the time of the debate on the new Tax Reform Act agreed with the IMF as part of the austerity package. In September 2019, mobilizations were led by the Teachers' Union, and after tough negotiations, the Government improved the salaries and working conditions of teachers.

1.2. Situation of Spanish Cooperation

The legal framework for Spanish Cooperation (SC) with Jordan is the **1993 Framework Agreement on Cultural, Educational, Scientific and Technical Cooperation and the Fourth Meeting of the Jordanian-Spanish Joint Commission, held in 2006**. The Technical Cooperation Office (TCO) of the Embassy of Spain in Jordan was established in 2008 and also covers Lebanon and Syria. Following the **Syrian crisis, Spanish Cooperation** began to channel humanitarian aid into the region **in 2011**. Since 2015, the TCO has been strengthened, the presence of Spanish NGOs has increased and, finally, Jordan has been included in Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan (2018-2021) as an "advanced cooperation country".

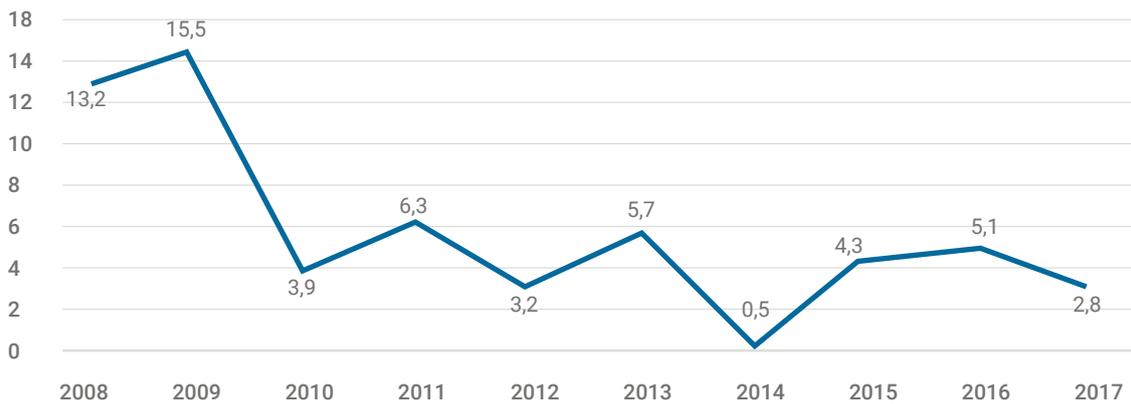
17. <https://www.transparency.org/country/JOR>

18. <https://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/Home/Reports>

The current context has led the State Secretariat for International Cooperation to decide to implement a Country Partnership Framework (CPF). Unlike other middle-income countries, where the total ODA received does not

represent a significant contribution, in the case of Jordan dependence on ODA is considerable. During the period 2016-2017, net ODA received accounted for about 7.2% of GDP¹⁹.

Evolution of Spain's Gross ODA Official Development Aid to Jordan



There are two main factors in Jordan that explain the increase in official development aid received in recent years: the arrival of Syrian refugees and Jordan's status as an exemplary country, because of its commitment to undertaking institutional reforms while maintaining stability. In this context, AECID established a stable presence in Jordan and, thanks to the Office for Humanitarian Action and the Masar Programme, a bilateral cooperation programme was agreed, aimed mainly at strengthening democracy and the rule of law, supporting structural reforms in the spheres of democratic participation, gender equality, decentralization and justice, as well as contributing to the response to the refugee crisis. The additional workload to the bilateral programme in Jordan, which involves monitoring projects in Lebanon and Syria (Regional Office responsible for the Syrian crisis) should also be highlighted. The allocation of Spanish ODA funds to Jordan in recent years has been determined by the opening of the TCO (2008), the response to the Syrian crisis (2011), and the decision, in 2015, to keep the TCO open. The current actions, the implementation period for which coincides with the timeframe of the CPF, are analysed in this context. Outstanding loan principals from FONPRO-

DE's microfinancing operations, approved in 2011, have been excluded from the analysis of non-reimbursable cooperation.

It is noted that the resources, at the analysis date, amount to €17,197,759 currently being implemented, contributed largely by the EU (8 million), as well as by several Spanish institutions of a public nature: AECID, ACCD, JCCLM, as well as several city councils. As regards decentralized cooperation, of particular note is the MoU signed between the city councils of Amman and Barcelona, in 2018, concerning institutional development, modernization of administration and improvement of the management of basic services, with special attention to the well-being of people with disabilities.

As regards other SC actors, there are 6 Spanish NGOs with projects in operation in Jordan. Of these, 4 have a permanent presence in the country (APS, MPDL, NOVACT, and Terre des Hommes Spain). These NGOs' actions are included within the latest calls for project proposals, whose priority lines of action were to end poverty; gender equality; peace, justice and strong institutions.

19. <http://www.oecd.org/countries/jordan/aid-at-a-glance.htm>

Spanish NGOs channel public funds (20% of Spanish Cooperation's resources) through 11 projects with Jordanian civil society organizations. In 2018, Jordan once again became a priority country in the calls for proposals for NGO projects and remains a priority to date.

There are 3 multilateral aid contributions to UN agencies (UN Women, UNRWA), and 3 outstanding FONPRODE operations, two aimed at the microfinance sector and one associated with a venture capital fund. In addition, in December 2018 the Council of Ministers approved a concessional loan of 30 million to the Government of Jordan, for the Red Sea-Dead Sea drinking water desalination plant. However, at present and due to the geopolitical context of this intervention, its implementation is not expected, due to blockades imposed by Israel, with which it would be shared.

There are 18 national partners; public sector involvement is especially notable, with 3 Ministries and 6 city councils. Of the 20 interventions underway that are expected to be implemented during the CPF period, 6 have as their main beneficiary institutions of the State, of which 3 are direct grants from AECID, and another 3 correspond to programmes co-financed by the EU. As regards instruments, the EU's delegated cooperation in support of governance represents 71.8% of the funds committed for the period.

Regarding alignment with the 2030 Agenda, the interventions underway and resources committed have a direct impact on 6 SDGs and 10 main Targets, with the SDG 5 and SDG 16 projects covering the highest number of Targets. SDG 16, Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, accounts for 24.5% of the total. In this regard, the joint programmes between the EU Delegation and AECID are of particular note. In addition, in the framework of the MADAD trust fund for the Syrian crisis, and the area of SDG 3, on health, a project to support primary healthcare, focusing on noncommunicable diseases and the improvement of the decentralized public management system, has been formulated with the support of the Foundation for International Cooperation and Health of Spain's Health Ministry. SDG 5, on Gender Equality, represents only 4% of the budget; however, 9 of the 20 interventions are in this area, including programmes with UN Women. Special mention should be made of the Masar Regional Pro-

gramme ("path" in Arabic) that supports democratic governance processes in the Arab world. This Programme was established in 2012 to respond to the challenges of the Arab Spring. Within this programme, several projects for institutional strengthening and defence of human rights have been financed.

In addition, AECID's ACERCA Programme, for development in the field of culture, aimed at the training of human capital in the field of culture, has implemented several initiatives in Jordan in recent years, promoting a culture of peace, tolerance and social cohesion through comics and workshops in performing arts.

The Humanitarian Aid provided by Spanish Cooperation in Jordan has been particularly significant in recent years. The Humanitarian Strategy for Syria and Iraq was the framework for AECID's humanitarian action in 2018 and 2019, for a more effective response to the main needs identified. Focused on two areas of intervention (protection and health), in addition to the multisectoral dimension, the Syrian crisis has been the humanitarian priority for AECID in recent years; the Office for Humanitarian Action allocated 20% of its annual budget to this priority until 2018. Between 2017 and 2019, €21 million were disbursed through United Nations agencies²⁰, the International Committee of the Red Cross and humanitarian NGOs, allocating approximately 60% to Syria, 18% to Lebanon, 11% in Jordan and 11% in Iraq. Currently, the Jordanian Government's strategy clearly incorporates a vulnerability-based response, prioritizing interventions that strengthen the responsiveness of the State and its institutions. For this reason, since 2019, AECID has stopped funding humanitarian aid interventions in Jordan, concentrating support through available development tools, giving interventions **a humanitarian-development nexus approach**.

In this regard, and seeking maximum policy coherence, mention should be made of the **resettlement programme** for refugees from Syria, which the State Secretariat for Migration directs, with a commitment to continue the process from Jordan, in collaboration with the UNHCR and IOM. Efforts could be made to strengthen the complementarity of development projects carried out for social cohesion, taking advantage of Spanish Cooperation's knowledge of the refugee population in the country.

20. This figure does not include the activations of the emergency agreements funded by the NGO department, which amounted to €134,184 for the Syrian crisis for 2017-2019.

A Debt Conversion Agreement for Public Investments

remains active in the bilateral relations between Jordan and Spain. The programme was signed in January 2001 in an amount of \$10,276,813 (Jordan contributed 50% to the programme's counterpart fund). The latest Binational Committee meetings took place in 2018 and 2020, respectively, in Madrid and Amman. A photovoltaic solar plant, worth \$4.9 million, has been built with the programme funds, and a second plant is in the process of being awarded.

Furthermore, in Amman there is a headquarters of **Instituto Cervantes**, which functions as a cultural centre. The purpose of Instituto Cervantes in Amman is to provide a space for intercultural dialogue and to serve as a fundamental point of reference in the dissemination of the Spanish language and of Spanish and Latin American culture in Jordan. It promotes activities that encourage cooperation and exchange with the local culture and that have positive consequences for Jordanian society. It facilitates contacts with creators and professionals of Jordanian culture. And it participates in as many major festivals, fairs and cultural events as are necessary for this purpose. To do this, it seeks maximum cooperation with local institutions and with Jordan's main cultural promoters in order to achieve greater integration into the country's cultural fabric. It also seeks collaboration with AECID in activities that promote cultural cooperation with the cultural agents of Jordanian society, taking its needs into account.

Spanish Cooperation is perceived by its counterparts and other international actors as easy to work with, due to its use of dialogue to identify needs and its flexibility in the implementation of funds. This approach favours the creation of partnerships. The trust generated by Spain is in itself a **comparative advantage** that facilitates work in areas such as governance and civil society, where other donors do not achieve this level of dialogue with government institutions. Moreover, according to its partners, SC's interventions are highly relevant, while the support provided during the implementation of initiatives is also valued. Jordanian civil society representatives highlight Spanish Cooperation's neutrality, which allows it to work in strategic and sensitive sectors of the country's democratic governance, where other international actors have more difficulties.

While it is true that the number of Spanish actors working in Jordan, as well as the size of the budget, is not significant compared to other donors, Spanish Cooperation finds that the spaces for concertation and dialogue it creates are well received, especially as regards subjects such as the strengthening of the rule of law and democracy, with intense emphasis on working with Jordanian civil society, with Spanish Cooperation's various instruments: both in collaboration with Spanish NGOs (which contribute to civil society capacity strengthening) and with bilateral projects and direct financing. Some actors highlight the approach of certain Spanish Cooperation programmes, such as the regional scope of the Masar Programme, which has helped to move cooperation programmes forward, regardless of political changes and political ups and downs.

Among the concepts that actors mention most frequently when talking about the comparative advantage of Spanish Cooperation are:

- Delegated Cooperation, as an instrument of harmonization among European donors, and alignment with the Jordanian Government, which allows the capacity for intervention to be increased with fewer resources.
- Dialogue with Jordanian civil society to respond to the needs of citizens in all sectors of intervention.
- The commitment to feminism and gender equality made by Spanish Cooperation in recent years brings great value in a context such as Jordan's.
- The major challenges faced by the country include institutional strengthening and consolidation, areas in which Spanish Cooperation has an outstanding track record, especially as regards addressing inequalities at the territorial level and supporting structural reforms to strengthen public policies. Local development and the experience of Spanish decentralization is an obvious added value to strengthen participatory democracy.
- Spain's cooperation in the field of culture and development is valued due to their shared history and actions in the restoration of heritage. The perception of historical cultural connections makes the work in the field much easier.

1.3. Analysis of Jordan's national development strategy based on the 5 Ps, to leave no one behind

The Government of Jordan adopted its first Poverty Alleviation Strategy in 2002. In 2015, the Government designed Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy²¹, also called Jordan 2025, which aspires to respond to social and economic problems, beyond the region's crisis. This national strategy essentially promotes the rule of law, equal opportunities, stronger institutions and fiscal sustainability. Among its priorities is a necessary reform of the administration for transparency and meritocracy, in addition to citizen participation in decision-making and management of public funds and infrastructure. It is based on 20 development results derived from four pillars representing the key actors in the plan:

1. Highly motivated citizens to participate in the development process;
2. Safe and stable society;
3. Dynamic private sector that can compete internationally;
4. Effective government sector.

Executive Development Programmes (EDPs) translate Jordan 2025 into operational and measurable development programmes across three- or four-year cycles, integrating sectoral plans and strategies. However, the Syrian conflict is driving new government plans to deal with the crisis. In September 2014, following the arrival of refugees in Jordan, the Government launched the Jordan Response Platform for the Syrian Crisis (JRPSC). The re-

levant ministries, with the assistance of United Nations agencies, formed 11 sectoral working groups, as a platform for planning and coordinating the Jordan Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis (JRP). In 2015, the Platform and the Working Groups carried out a comprehensive evaluation and prepared JRP 2016-2018 and later developed new extensions of the Plan through annual revisions, maintaining the initial logic of two pillars: Refugees and Resilience. The collective response over the past 7 years has made it possible to take advantage of resources in a more coordinated and comprehensive manner, consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees, of which Jordan is a signatory. Over the past few years, the JRP has been increasingly tilting towards the resilience pillar, and the Government has used it as a mechanism to leverage funds that will strengthen Jordanian institutions to lead poverty-fighting and development processes. Local Development Programmes have been developed for each of Jordan's 12 regions and the country's 100 municipalities, translating national priorities at the subnational level and taking into account their own priorities and challenges, in line with the comparative advantages found within each municipality and governorate. In the framework of economic growth plans, mention should be made of the Five-year Reform Matrix developed in 2018 with the World Bank and other development partners to lay the foundations for more sustainable and inclusive growth that can meet agendas involving jobs, youth and gender. Development strategies and plans in Jordan have different degrees of alignment with the 2030 Agenda in terms of Goals, Targets and Indicators. In the case of Jordan 2025, a higher proportion of Targets and Lines of Action is observed in SDGs 8, 9 and 16, which correspond to economic growth, infrastructure, and institutional strengthening.

21. <http://jordanembassyus.org/sites/default/files/jo2025part1.pdf>

Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy				
	Pillar 1: Active citizens with a sense of belonging	Pillar 2: Safe and stable society	Pillar 3: Dynamic and Globally Competitive Private Sector	Pillar 4: An Efficient and Effective Government
SDGs	SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries SDG 12: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns			All 17 SDGs
		SDG5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls SDG8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels		

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) is responsible for coordinating the integration of the SDGs into the national strategy, seeking to ensure better alignment through existing frameworks and mechanisms, with a Senior Steering Committee, headed by the Prime Minister, including relevant ministers, the private sector and civil society organizations. In 2017, Jordan conducted its first **voluntary review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda**²² with conclusions aimed primarily at laying the groundwork for its funding, implementation and monitoring. The 2030 Agenda coincided with other historic agreements reached and signed by Jordan, such as that of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Paris (also called the **Paris Agreement**)²³. In its various strategies, Jordan explicitly identifies and promotes the generation of synergies between public and

private development actions. The national Public-Private Partnership (PPP) Programme aims to boost economic growth and employment through shared enterprises in the sectors of infrastructure and public services. The **health, social and economic plan** that has been developed to respond to the crisis caused by the **Covid-19 pandemic** will affect development in Jordan in the coming years.

It should be noted that the number of national plans and strategies makes it somewhat difficult to align the plans of the different donors with those of the Jordanian Government, as well as to coordinate with each other for good harmonization. To improve this situation, work has been carried out to consolidate plans and strategies, in order to achieve greater clarity for planning and monitoring processes.

22. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/memberstates/jordan>

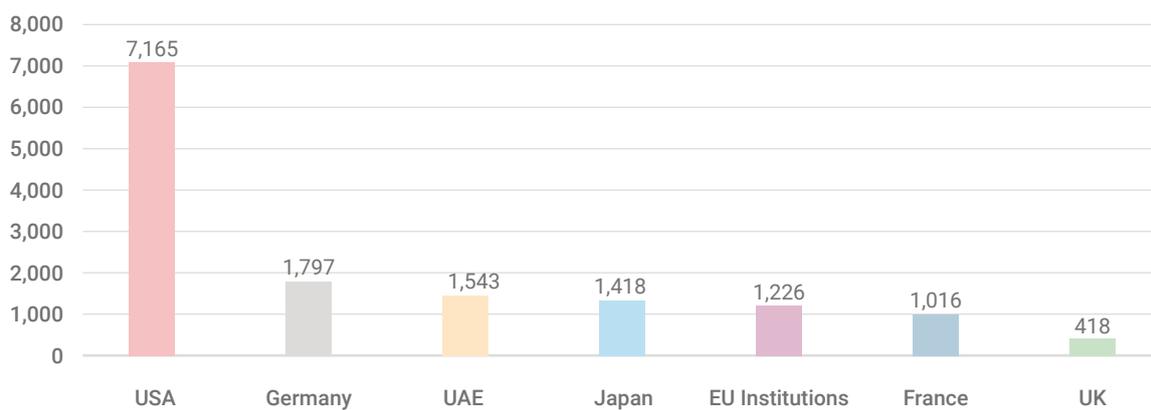
23. COP21 refers to the 21st session of the Conference of the Parties (COP) held since the UN Climate Change Convention signed at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992. CMP11 refers to the 11th session of the Meeting of the Parties (CMP), which has been held since the signing in 1997 of the Kyoto Protocol on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Spanish Cooperation will support the Government in meeting the ambitious 2030 Agenda and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals, with their core principle of leaving no one behind. Moreover, within this principle, due to their crucial importance, Spanish Cooperation will focus its efforts on tackling inequalities and discrimination. To this end, **Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan** establishes differentiated strategies for supporting partner countries, taking into account the particular relationship with and circumstances of each one. The aim is to support the partner country in identifying and meeting its needs through relevant cooperation instruments, encouraging mutual policy learning for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the construction of global and regional public goods. **Policy dialogue** between Jordan and Spain is carried out through the Multiannual Joint Commissions, a mechanism provided for in Spanish Cooperation's legal framework with Jordan. As for the Jordanian Government, general coordination with international cooperation rests with the **Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC)**. Because of Jordan's specific conditions and the development of its administration, Spanish Cooperation is absolutely aligned with the **use of national procedures**, offering project leadership to partner institutions and applying national legislation to management.

With regard to international actors, the **international conferences on the Syrian crisis**, which began in Kuwait in

2013, continued in London **in 2016** and have continued annually in **Brussels** (the fourth edition is on 30 June 2020, in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, which has added difficulties to the situation), have been the main setting for policy dialogue between the Government of Jordan and the international community for the humanitarian response, but also for alignment with national priorities, such as the sectors of education, health and social protection. These meetings have given rise to a unique international cooperation agreement between the Government of Jordan and the international community, the **Jordan Compact**. Moreover, in February 2019, the international conference "Jordan: Growth and Opportunity" was held in London, organized by the British and Jordanian Governments in collaboration with the main G7 countries and other donor countries, as well as representatives of civil society and the business community. This meeting gave rise to the start-up of a five-year programme that aims to unlock economic growth, investment and jobs in Jordan. Moreover, the United Nations agencies have developed the **UN Sustainable Development Framework in Jordan (2018-2022)**, indicating a more sustainable path to development, prosperity, peace and security, focused especially on benefiting young people, women and the most vulnerable groups (people living in poverty, refugees and people living in remote or disadvantaged areas, including urban poverty pockets).

Total ODS 2012-2018 (Millions of USD)



According to data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), **Jordan received \$14.58 billion in ODA from the main donors during the Syrian crisis (2012-2018)**. It can be seen that the United States of America is the main donor, followed by Germany, the United Arab Emirates, Japan, the European Commission, France and the United Kingdom. If all EU contributions are added together, the amount donated for the crisis period totals approximately \$5 billion.

The European Commission is a major player in the Jordanian context and a key partner of Spanish Cooperation. In December 2016, the EU and Jordan adopted the EU-Jordan Compact which sets out the framework for EU political participation and greater cooperation with Jordan. For the period 2017-2020, the EU's bilateral assistance to Jordan under the European Neighbourhood Instrument, with an indicative allocation of between €335.1- 410.1 million, focused on the following three areas: (i) macroeconomic stability and sustainable and knowledge-based growth; (ii) strengthening democratic governance, the rule of law and human rights; and (iii) regional stability and security, including the fight against terrorism. In addition, in 2015 the Commission and several EU Member States (including Spain) set up a trust fund for the Syrian crisis, called MADAD, which supports Syria's neighbouring countries in dealing with the consequences of the war, and which has made an important financial and technical contribution to Jordan's development through major resilience programmes and the humanitarian nexus.

Mention should also be made of the innovative Team Europe approach, presented in the wake of the Covid-19 crisis, with a vision of balance between rapid response and medium and long-term actions, with the reorientation of ongoing projects and reallocation of MFF funds. This is a joint approach to the multidimensionality of the crisis that prioritizes the health sector, but also responds to the economic crisis, taking into account the most vulnerable populations and addressing inequality and imbalances.

This approach also presents special opportunities in the case of Jordan given that, although there is still no Joint Programming framework with EU Member States, progress is being made as regards the strengthening of coordination in some strategic sectors such as water and sanitation, on the one hand, led by France, and decentralization/local governance, on the other hand, promoted by Spain. In the new EU Multiannual Financial Framework, with the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument (NDICI) as a single instrument, currently under negotiation, the European Commission's DG DEVCO is initiating its programming of international cooperation funds for 2021–2025.

Spanish Cooperation plays an active sectoral leadership role in the planning meetings for Joint Programming in Jordan, especially with regard to local governance, civil society and social protection.

Mapping of EU Coordination and Complementarity in Jordan

Country ↓/ Sector or Thematic Area →	Good Governance			Human Development			Syria Crisis			Economic Reforms				Infrastructure			Cross-cutting themes																			
	Democracy*	Rule of Law/Justice	Human rights	Public Administration Reform	Security	Media	Culture	Education	TVET	Social Protection	Health	Education	Livelihood	Infrastructure/Wash/SWM	Health	Other	Macroeconomic Stability	Public Finance Management	Private Sector Development	Microfinance/Access to Finance	Employment/Labour Market	Trade	Agriculture	Tourism	Research & Innovation	Wash/Water	Energy	Solid Waste Management	Transport	Climate Change	Green Economy	Gender	Civil Society	Migration	Disability	Youth/Children Rights
Austria																																				
Belgium												▲	▲	▲		▲																	■		■	
Bulgaria																																				
Cyprus																																				
Czech Republic			▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲								△	△	△	△							■	■	■	■	
Denmark	△	△	△	△	▲			△	△	△	▲	▲	▲	▲					△	▲					△						□	■	■	□	□	■
European Union	△	▲	△	△	△	△	△	△	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	□	■	□	□	□	■
Finland													▲	▲																					□	□
France	△	▲	△	△	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	□	■	■	□	□	■
Germany	△	△	△	△	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	□	□	■	□	□	■	□
Greece																																				
Italy	▲	△					▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	■	■
Netherlands	△	▲		△			▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	□	■	■	□	□	■	■
Poland																																				
Romania	▲	△	△	△	▲	▲	▲				△	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲			□	■	■	□	□
Spain	▲	△	△	△				△	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	□	□
Sweden	▲	▲		△							▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	▲	■	■	■	■	□	□	□

*Good Governance/Democracy: Includes support to democratic institutions, political parties and decentralization. It excludes support to civil society, which is captured under mainstreaming.

The **spaces for coordination** between the most relevant international cooperation actors in Jordan are the Group of Humanitarian and Development Cooperation Agencies, led by the Office of the United Nations Resident Coordinator and USAID, and in the field of humanitarian aid the main coordination mechanism has been the Humanitarian Partners Forum, led by UNHCR and the Resident Humanitarian Coordinator, which focuses on the response to the management of the refugee crisis. These two groups lead the joint response to the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. At EU level, Development Cooperation meetings are held regularly, with the EU Heads of Cooperation coordinating group being the most relevant in terms of decision-making. However, mention should also be made of the EU Gender Action Plan and the EU Civil Society Road Map, in which Spanish Cooperation has a leading role, due to the nature of its interventions. In addition, there are several **sectoral groups** that meet as and when required (Gender, Rule of Law, Health, Water, Civil Society, Education, Social Protection, etc.).

1.4 Conclusions

Jordan's political, demographic, economic and social situation over the past decade poses a major challenge to its achievement of the SDGs. It has faced a financial crisis due to a lack of energy resources of its own, oil

prices, the geopolitical instability of the region and its effects on investment, trade and tourism, and, especially, the tremendous impact of the war in Syria, including the refugee crisis and its demographic impact, which has affected overall development progress in Jordan, and sustainable resource management. Despite this context, Jordan remains committed to safeguarding development achievements, while seeking to ensure a resilient, prosperous and inclusive economy. The country has embarked on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, led by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC).

Spanish Cooperation is valued by local partners and by international cooperation actors, which highlight how easy it is to work with, its flexibility, high quality dialogue and credibility. Aspects considered to provide obvious value are: work for local development and with civil society, with an approach based on institutional strengthening and participatory and inclusive democracy, contributing to gender justice. Moreover, dialogue with Spanish actors has shown that the work concentrated around SDGs 1, 5 and 16 is of the utmost priority. The importance of continuity is also underscored, given how well received the interventions have been, and due to the value attributed to the experience accumulated in recent years, especially in the areas of strengthening civil society, justice, local development, gender and support for refugees.

2. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT RESULTS

2.1. Contribution to the national 2030 Agenda

Spanish Cooperation has prepared this Country Partnership Framework in alignment with the Jordan 2025 national strategy, as well as with its Executive Development Programme (EDP). The Economic Growth Plan (2018-2022), as a medium-term tool, and the national strategies for Social Protection (2019-2025) and Gender (2020-2025) have also been taken into account. Moreover, this CPF is in keeping with Jordan's Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis (JRP) 2020-2022, as a plan that brings together humanitarian and resilience efforts in a national framework for the benefit of refugees and host communities.

Both Jordan 2025, as well as its sectoral strategies, are in harmony with the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda, and have adopted a set of strategic objectives for the country that takes into account the social, economic and environmental dimensions of sustainable development, with the aim of achieving a prosperous, resilient and inclusive economy.

The 2030 Agenda and its SDGs have largely been incorporated into Jordan's development strategy; a large percentage of the SDG indicators are among the 600 indicators monitoring the progress of the national plan, as explained in the **Voluntary Report on the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda, presented by Jordan in 2017**.

The Jordan 2025 national strategy is based on four pillars for a resilient and prosperous Jordan: Citizens, Society, Business and Government. Its key elements are maintaining security and stability, safeguarding development achievements, addressing growing pressure on resources and services across the country, and working systematically to reduce all forms of disparities, including geographical and gender disparities.

The Jordanian Government focuses one of its development pillars on **People**, with a commitment to providing its citizens with basic services to enjoy a full and healthy life. Thus, the priorities in this pillar are: combating stereotypes to achieve gender equality and reducing geographical disparities; reducing poverty and ensuring equal access to social services. Jordan's approach to

combating poverty is based on a comprehensive concept of social protection with limited direct interventions to support those most in need, especially people with disabilities, pursuant to SDG 1 of the 2030 Agenda and other related SDGs.

Spanish Cooperation, taking the human rights-based approach, will contribute to the achievement of the Targets linked to this area through interventions aimed at reducing poverty by supporting social safety nets, promoting universal health coverage, and boosting gender equality, with special attention to the most vulnerable groups, including the refugee population, and people with disabilities.

As regards the second area, the national priority aims to: raise awareness of environmental issues, promote renewable energy and address water scarcity. The Government, through various initiatives embodied in its sectoral plans, is determined to contribute to the protection of the **Planet**, through sustainable consumption and production, the management and sustainable use of its natural resources and the adoption of urgent measures on climate change. In addition, Spanish Cooperation will contribute to sustainable social and economic development by improving water management.

For the Jordanian Government, the importance of the **Prosperity** dimension is set out in the priority of its Jordan 2025 national strategy that underscores the importance of inclusive economic growth and decent work as key actions for the achievement of all SDGs. Its objectives are: strengthen the link between education and the labour market, and support entrepreneurship. At the same time, in its economic growth strategy, it commits to a) regaining fiscal stability; b) enhancing decentralized and sustainable public and private investment; c) promoting competitiveness and job creation. Aligned with these priorities, Spanish Cooperation will invest its efforts in promoting decent, quality employment, with a focus on gender through training aimed at the social and solidary economy; promoting sustainable tourism by sharing experiences with Spain; and supporting territorial balance, promoting social cohesion and economic integration of vulnerable people, including refugees.

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development highlights the important links between sustainable development and **Peace**, within inclusive societies based on respect for human rights. Jordan, being surrounded by regional instability in recent years, which threatens peace and security not only at the regional level, but around the world, has, as a priority, the achievement of Peace through an effective, citizen-centred government that coexists peacefully with neighbouring countries. Jordan 2025 formalizes its commitment to justice, equality and democracy, with the common objective of guaranteeing the fundamental rights and freedoms of its citizens and promoting their participation in collective decision-making processes. Its priorities are: improving accountability, respecting human rights and contributing to regional stability. Spanish Cooperation's actions will strengthen the work carried out in support of public sector reforms, in order to help ensure the role of administrations as guarantors of collective rights and to strengthen systems for the participation of civil society in building public policies, strengthening their advocacy work capacities. The pursuit of social cohesion will also continue to guide Spanish Cooperation's work, through the promotion of peace, access to justice, integration of refugees into host communities and prevention of violent extremism.

Jordan remains committed to increasing and strengthening domestic funding and has linked budgets to the national strategy, thus ensuring priority funds dedicated to the implementation of the Agenda. However, a growing and steady flow of commitments, and additional medium- and long-term support from the international community, is crucial to achieving the SDGs. To remain resilient in the face of ongoing regional challenges and to meet significant investment needs, Jordan will continue to implement innovative internal and external funding approaches, paying particular attention to public-private partnerships and other concessional loan funding tools based on previous experience.

Humanitarian-development nexus: Following the guidelines of Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan and AECID's Humanitarian Action Strategy, focused on improving the effectiveness of Spanish Cooperation's participation in humanitarian action interventions, especially for refugees, Spanish Cooperation in Jordan has aligned itself with the JRP for the Syrian crisis in recent years. The latest World Humanitarian Summit stressed the need to promote work between humanitarian and development actors in order to strengthen the ties between them, just as the 2030 Agenda emphasizes the need for ever-more comprehensive work by combining the various instruments.

Under these commitments, since 2019, AECID's Office for Humanitarian Action has not considered Jordan

among its humanitarian funding priorities in the context of the crisis in Syria, because the risk rates in Jordan are lower and the authorities have shown a willingness to host and even integrate the Syrian refugee population. For this reason, AECID's support for resilience building and protection in the host communities will have a development focus, thus including, within the priorities set out in this strategy, Intermediate Results that target social cohesion, the guarantee of basic rights and the social protection of the most vulnerable groups (including refugees and host communities). These results are in line with both the different national sectoral strategies and the resilience and institutional-strengthening pillars of the Jordan Response Plan for the Syrian Crisis, as well as the new vulnerability-based approach—replacing the status-based approach—adopted in Jordan's response to the Syrian crisis. An example of this is what was proposed in relation to SDGs 1 and 3, among others. Emphasis should be placed on the complementarity of development work during the life of this CPF, which gives continuity to the humanitarian funding previously supported. Intense efforts will be made to realize the humanitarian-development nexus, in collaboration with public institutions, humanitarian actors and other donors, paying special attention to work undertaken with the EU. These interventions may be coordinated with the refugee resettlement programme in Spain, which is highly valued by UNHCR and the Government of Jordan.

Based on the **Jordan 2025** national development strategy and the priority Lines of Action embodied in Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan, once the comparative advantage of Spanish Cooperation has been analysed, and taking the 2030 Agenda as a starting point, the proposed prioritization of interventions focuses this CPF on 3 of the pillars and on 6 objectives:

"Pillar 1: Active citizens with a sense of belonging" includes an objective to achieve a "high-level health system". Therefore, when analysing the content of this objective, and based on the provisions of the National Health Strategy, it is considered that reference is being made to SDG Target 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage.

"Pillar 2: A safe and stable society" establishes a number of objectives that are consistent with SDGs 1, 5 and 16. Firstly, mention is made of protecting and empowering those in need, and of providing a decent life, correlating automatically with Target 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all. A further objective, complementing the above, is that of creating an effective society based on active citizen participation, contributing to Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities, as developed in Jordan's Gender Strategy. Similarly, the objective "Trust in the law and compliance with it" is

linked to Target 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence, as regards the Violent Extremism Prevention Strategy; and Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all.

“Pillar 4: Efficient and effective government” includes an objective regarding “efficient, ethical and citizen-centred government services”, thus contributing to the achievement of Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions, stipulating the promotion of citizen participation in public policies, the reinforcement of democracy and civil society.

Pillar 4 also includes the objective of promoting long-term sustainable management of food, energy and water resources, which is related to SDG Target 6.1. Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all, within the framework of Jordan’s Water Management Strategy.

Following these pillars and objectives of Jordan’s development strategy, Spanish Cooperation will contribute, through the different instruments and modalities available to it, to the different Targets and Lines of Action of the SDGs in Jordan, to support its structural reforms, within the framework of the five dimensions of the 2030 Agenda: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership.

2.2. Territorial scope

As for the territorial scope of the CPF, Spanish Cooperation has a tradition of working in the north, near the border with Syria, because of the high concentration of refugee population. This focus will be maintained, especially so as not to lose the vision of social cohesion between host communities and refugees. However, because the country’s analysis reflects the existence of significant inequalities and vulnerable people across the country, interventions with implications and activities throughout the country are envisaged. This way, the work on the different prioritized lines of action will encompass the whole territory, adapting, however, to the specificities of each area.

As a strategy for the implementation of the CPF, work will be enhanced in partnerships between actors and with other international cooperation donors present in the country, preferably with the EU. Of particular interest is the work being carried out in the **Mafraq region**, within the framework of the result dedicated to supporting decentralization and municipalization, to improve municipal services and local democracy. This region may become a testing ground for the convergence of the different

instruments and modalities of Spanish Cooperation in a specific territory, so as to reinforce the effectiveness of aid and the complementarity of actors.

In addition, all the cross-cutting principles of Spanish Cooperation will be considered in this localized intervention. The adoption of the human rights and fundamental freedoms approach, the promotion of gender equality, respect for cultural diversity and environmental sustainability will be considered in their interventions.

2.3. Results Framework

The challenge faced by Spanish Cooperation in Jordan is to contribute effectively and efficiently to the achievement of the objectives identified in the Jordan 2025 strategy, through a permanent dialogue with its partners, improving its capacity for coordination and harmonization, and clearly identifying intermediate results within the implementation deadline of the CPF and the strategies for achieving them together with specific actors.

The strategic decision-making for the development of the CPF was based on a participatory process in which various lines of dialogue were established, mainly with the Jordanian Government (MoPIC, which consulted with the corresponding sectoral ministries), but also with Jordanian civil society entities (technical working group with NGOs representing local coordination platforms) and with Spanish cooperation actors (ministries and NGOs represented in the Stable Cooperation Group in Jordan and, in Spain, in the Expanded Country Team: AECID, the regional government of Catalonia, the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation, Barcelona City Council, Ministry of Justice) and international cooperation actors (the EU and the United Nations).

As a result of the dialogues held and the reflections stemming from the analysis phase, it has been considered that Spanish Cooperation should focus its efforts on achieving the **9 Intermediate Results identified** in the framework of this CPF, which relate to **5 prioritized SDGs**. These objectives and results coincide with the needs pre-identified as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic, as reflected in Jordan’s prioritization and request, aimed at strengthening its resilience to address this type of crisis.

SDG 1: NO POVERTY

Jordan is a middle-income country; however, more than 14% of the population, including a high proportion of children, lives below the poverty line. The refugee crisis has exposed shortcomings in the fight against inequalities, revealing problems concerning social cohesion in the ab-

sence of a consolidated national social protection system. The persistence of the refugee crisis calls for a new approach to social care in the country, with a shift from a status-based priority system, to one focused on vulnerability. The current Covid-19 crisis has accentuated this vulnerability.

In this CPF, Spanish Cooperation will contribute through the following Target:

Target 1.3 Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures

- **Line of Action 1.3.A** Strengthen contingency networks to reduce insecurity in the face of crises and avoid the risks of relapse into poverty.

IR. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Strategy for Social Protection.

Spanish Cooperation establishes this Intermediate Result by focusing its action for the coming years on collaborating with the Ministry of Social Development and the Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in the framework of the new National Strategy for Social Protection, which aims to organize a new system for addressing social inequalities, offering opportunities for the most vulnerable people to overcome poverty, in addition to taking into account the rapid response plan for the consequences of measures against Covid-19. It is also expected that Spanish Cooperation's work will complement that of (Jordanian and Spanish) civil society actors.

Thus, this Line of Action will encompass measures focused on social cohesion and protection, paying special attention to vulnerable people (including refugees), as a way of enabling the proper transition between humanitarian action, focused on refugees, and public development policies..

SDG3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

According to the health indicators included in the SDGs, Jordan has achieved a substantial proportion of the core Targets established for this area. Life expectancy at birth in Jordan was estimated at 74 years in 2014, following a progressive increase since 1995, but in recent years it has stagnated. Due to the economic crisis, public spending on health has shrunk, representing around 5.5% of GDP in the last decade. With fewer resources for growing demand, access to care and the quality of health services could be affected.

Jordanian demographics, both with migration and the reception of refugees, as well as the trend towards a progressively ageing population, show a clear epidemiological transition to noncommunicable diseases (NCDs), creating new challenges for the health system. According to WHO's statistical profile in 2018, noncommunicable diseases were the leading cause of death (76%). Moreover, universal health coverage is not guaranteed to the entire population since only 68% are insured among the population with Jordanian nationality.

In this CPF, Spanish Cooperation will contribute through the following Target and Line of Action of its Fifth Master Plan:

Target 3.8: Achieve universal health coverage.

- **Line of Action 3.8.A.** Improve the quality of National Health Services.

IR. The national public health system improves the management and quality of primary care in the field of noncommunicable diseases.

Within the framework of the National Health Strategy, and responding to the request of the Government of Jordan at the Third Brussels Conference to deal with the consequences of the Syrian crisis, the EU trust fund for the Syrian crisis, MADAD, decided to formulate a primary healthcare programme together with Spanish Cooperation. Thus, a project to strengthen primary healthcare, focusing on noncommunicable diseases and the improvement of the decentralized public management system, has been formulated with the support of the Foundation for International Cooperation and Health of Spain's Health Ministry. Funding from the EU trust fund of €22 million has been pledged, supplemented by a bilateral grant from AECID of €0.5 million. The programme takes into account new needs arising from Covid-19, within the framework of primary healthcare and pillar 9 of the pandemic response plan, which prioritizes the continuity of other health services.

SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY

With an education system that ensures equal access to young men and women, Jordan has an educated female population with the potential to advance the country's economic, social and political development. However, there is a considerable gap for women between constitutional rights and socially acceptable norms, with cultural constraints continuing to limit their progress across the board. With less than a fifth of women engaged in the workforce, Jordan has one of the lowest rates in the world of women's economic participation.

Despite the existence of a quota system to ensure the presence of women in the national Parliament and regional, municipal and local councils, women's political participation remains limited, with only about one-sixth of the seats in Parliament. Moreover, violence against women in all its forms persists, both privately and publicly, and is rarely reported due to social and family pressures.

Jordan has shown a strong commitment to gender equality by establishing a National Strategy for Women and several institutional mechanisms to ensure gender equality in all public policies. These efforts are reflected in the Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) adopted in 2018 to advance the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, with Jordan being one of the first Arab countries to have a national plan in line with UN Security Council Resolution 1325. The general objectives of the Agenda, and SDG 5 and its Targets, in particular, represent an opportunity to ensure equal opportunities and women's empowerment. The focus is on women's participation in conflict prevention and protection processes, as well as peace building and maintaining stability. Emphasis is also placed on the importance of cooperation with civil society and the role of women as key partners in preventing and combating violent extremism.

In this context, Spanish Cooperation's actions have been focused on the promotion of formal and real equality, highlighting the advocacy actions of civil society aimed at legal reform for the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, political participation, improved access to justice and interventions for the protection and promotion of rights.

In the period 2020-2024, Spanish Cooperation will contribute to SDG 5 through work on the following Targets and lines of action:

Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities

- **Line of Action 5.5.B.** Promote actions aimed at women reinforcing their leadership and participation in decision-making spaces in public life.

IR Women, especially young women, increase their participation in decision-making spaces in public life.

Spanish Cooperation actors will contribute to this result by strengthening women's capacities to participate actively in public life, promoting their role as advocates for the promotion of their rights. This will strengthen the capacities of women's associations, develop community advocacy and action plans to promote transformative gender relations and implement awareness-raising actions aimed at

promoting the presence and participation of women in the public sphere and decision-making spaces.

This result will be achieved through Spanish Cooperation's bilateral work with Jordanian institutions, support for the country's civil society, and through calls for NGDO project proposals, as well as through programmes developed by UN Women in Jordan, allowing for political dialogue on international commitments and good practices with national authorities structured and coordinated with various donors.

- **5.5.C. Line of Action** Enhancing women's access to economic resources.

IR Women have access to resources for decent and safe work aimed at the social economy.

Spanish Cooperation will support small social economy businesses and cooperatives managed by women. Work will be carried out on their employment in profit-making sectors through adapted training processes, supporting the diversification of training into non-traditional areas for women, including both Jordanian women and women refugees and supporting the elimination of all discrimination based on sex in the workplace.

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Jordan is the third most water-stressed country in the world and is in the group of the ten most arid countries. The average availability of water per capita per day is estimated at 127 litres, slightly below its neighbouring countries. According to national authorities, the main challenge faced by the country is the widening gap between water supply and demand. The National Water Strategy for 2016-2025 identifies desalination, and the drilling and rehabilitation of wells, as priorities for the management of its supply of water resources, for which there are associated strategic infrastructure projects.

Spanish Cooperation aims to contribute to improving this situation through the following Line of Action:

Target 6.1 Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water

- **Line of Action 6.1.A.** Expand the coverage of the drinking water supply.

IR Water supply coverage has been expanded through sustainable infrastructure.

Within the framework of the Masar Water Programme and taking into account the availability of FONPRODE

funding for this sector, priority will be given to support through reimbursable cooperation funds for infrastructure projects that contribute to the national water management strategy.

This infrastructure Line of Action is subject to a financial commitment by FONPRODE that may be realized during the four-year validity period of this CPF.

SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

The circumstances of the past few years due to the Syrian crisis have caused wear and tear to a public administration with pre-existing structural problems, increasing citizens' levels of frustration, in a State that maintains strong control over the exercise of public freedoms. It is important to note that the demands for the strengthening of democracy and the full exercise of citizens' rights, which were heard during the Arab Spring protests, were answered by the authorities with a process of reforms of public institutions and the fundamental pillars of the rule of law, with a clear intention to modernize. These include the reform of the justice system, including the creation of an independent judiciary management body to ensure the separation of powers; decentralization, with the adoption of a specific law in 2015, in addition to a new municipalities law; reform of the electoral law in 2016, which seeks to increase the degree of representation of political parties and promotes greater representation of women in Parliament. However, civil society demands for greater public policy participation and dialogue continue to be valid, in a situation marked by national security priorities.

In accordance with this context and previous experience, Spanish Cooperation will contribute through the following Targets and Lines of Action for this SDG:

Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence

- **Line of Action 16.1.B** Prevent radicalization and violence.

IR The youth most at risk of violent extremism have access to social, cultural and work-related spaces to favour social cohesion.

In collaboration with the Violent Extremism Prevention Unit of the Office of the Prime Minister and Jordanian and Spanish civil society, the intention is to contribute to the Jordanian strategy for social cohesion, with particular focus on the social participation of young people. Collaboration between Spanish and Jordanian NGOs provides added value through experience and knowledge of the problem, which can help facilitate the implementation of violence prevention actions through public and

private efforts. Work will also continue through multilateral mechanisms, which allow for structured and coordinated dialogue with national authorities based on international consensus and standards. In addition, Spanish decentralized cooperation has a strong presence in this area, contributing the global citizenship approach.

Target 16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all

- **Line of Action 16.3.A** Support strong and independent judicial systems for the comprehensive protection of human rights.

IR The population has access to an effective public legal assistance system.

The promotion of peace through the protection of the rights of the population, facilitating and improving access to justice and the defence of human rights, will continue to be a mainstay of Spanish Cooperation.

The work initiated in 2018 on the Access to Justice programme will be continued within the framework of EU funds allocated to support the rule of law in Jordan, in which AECID participates. The project is structured around two main objectives: developed legal assistance, and greater awareness of the law among citizens. The planned intervention actions are aimed at five objectives. The first two relate to the improvement of the national legal assistance system; the third seeks to train public officials, lawyers and civil society organization staff involved in the provision of legal assistance.

Work will be done to consolidate the universalization of free legal assistance for citizens, to meet the needs for access to justice for the most vulnerable, including refugees.

Moreover, an integrity and accountability programme for the Jordanian administration, is in the process of being formulated together with the EU. AECID would manage and co-finance the civil society aspect of this programme.

- **Line of Action 16.3.B** Work to ensure that citizens know their legal rights and how to exercise them.

IR Civil society organizations promote citizen participation in the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.

Spanish Cooperation will continue to work to promote social and political participation through interventions focused on citizen participation and empowerment of the most vulnerable sectors. Special emphasis will be pla-

ced on promoting the participation of women and young people and their role in social cohesion and community resilience.

During this period, work will continue in the framework of the joint programmes between the EU Delegation and AECID. Within the EU-funded programme 'EU Support to Jordanian Democratic Institutions and Development, EU-JDID', since 2017 AECID has implemented Qararuna ("our decision" in Arabic), the component supporting civil society organizations. The programme aims to support Jordan's process of reform towards the consolidation of democracy by promoting decision-making processes that include women and young people. The programme consists of four components, three of them (parliamentary support, electoral assistance and support for the political party system) implemented by the consortium led by the European Center for Electoral Support (ECES). The component managed by AECID has a budget of €4 million, including €2 million from AECID itself. Work will continue through bilateral cooperation to Jordanian institutions and civil society organizations.

Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions

- **Line of Action 16.6.A** Strengthen public sector management systems.

IR Local, regional and national public resources respond to citizens' needs and are managed efficiently and transparently.

Spanish Cooperation will continue to support the strengthening of public institutions, covering both the central administration and governorates and municipalities. This will contribute to a more impartial, efficient and effective public administration, within the framework of transparent, participatory, and stable government, responding to the needs of citizens. It also expects to contribute towards increasing the management capacity of the new contingency plans arising from the Covid-19 pandemic.

The actions of the Qudra ("strength or resilience" in Arabic) programme for territorial strengthening will follow similar lines. This programme, implemented through the MADAD regional fund together with German cooperation, seeks to strengthen the resilience of Syrian refugees, internally displaced persons and host communities. Since 2016, 4 European cooperation agencies have been implementing the programme together. AECID began the second phase at the end of 2019, increasing the number of intervention municipalities from 3 to 6, with an amount of €5 million (€1 million contributed by AECID) for 3 years.

Spanish Cooperation will also continue working with civil society organizations, with the potential launch of a new governance and transparency project currently being formulated together with the EU.

Spanish Cooperation may contribute to the achievement of Targets and Lines of Action other than those mentioned above as being priorities in the CPF, within the framework of the dialogue between Spain and Jordan, in alignment with the Jordan 2025 national strategy and in harmony with the 2030 Agenda.

The Results Framework (Annex I) reflects Spanish Cooperation's contributions, described above, to Jordan's national development strategy within the framework of the 2030 Agenda. It constitutes the common working framework between Spanish Cooperation and the Government of Jordan and will enable the monitoring of the defined results.

3. STRATEGY PARTNERSHIPS

3.1. Network of Partnerships

Spanish Cooperation will promote the construction and strengthening of partnerships or alliances with the different actors committed to contributing to the achievement of the SDGs in Jordan. Of the SDGs described, the last of these, SDG 17, calls for the establishment of a framework of global partnerships, with the mobilization of resources, technical capacity, technology and know-how. The Partnership Framework will be the frame of reference for promoting horizontal relations between counterpart agencies in Spain and Jordan, as well as for establishing partnerships at different levels. This partnership between different Spanish Cooperation actors with public institutions and civil society bodies is an ongoing process, reinforcing democracy by strengthening the different institutions.

To this end, Spanish Cooperation, given its ability to connect public bodies, private bodies and civil society organizations for a common objective, will promote partnerships in order to place sustainable development as a guiding principle for all actions. It will also seek harmonization of intervention criteria and the measurement of contributions, considering the different capacities of each actor.

The partnerships for each Intermediate Result were formulated following analysis of the areas in which actions are to be carried out. These partnerships may be expanded or modified during the course of the CPF. The Spanish Cooperation actors identified for participation in an IR partnership will communicate their level of commitment to measuring indicators for monitoring (Annex II. Partnership Matrix).

The actors involved in the different partnerships of this Partnership Framework include the following:

Spanish Cooperation and the General State Administration and other entities comprising the State institutional public sector

The General State Administration is represented by the Embassy of Spain in Jordan, the Economic and Trade Office attached to the Embassy, Instituto Cervantes in Amman and the Technical Cooperation Office of AECID, as the Overseas Cooperation Unit of the Ministry

of Foreign Affairs, the European Union and Cooperation (MAUC).

MAUC, through the State Secretariat for International Cooperation, is the body responsible for planning, directing, implementing and evaluating international cooperation policy for development. Attached to this State Secretariat, the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) is responsible for the promotion, management and implementation of this policy through different modalities and instruments.

Other Ministries and public entities will contribute to the development of the Partnership Framework. Thus, the Ministry of Health will be able to contribute its experience, knowledge and good practices to the development of the primary health sector. The Ministry of Justice and the Ministry of Equality may also contribute their experience to the promotion of gender equality, the rule of law and access to justice.

Spanish Cooperation and the Autonomous Communities and Local Entities

In the Spanish Development Cooperation system, the Autonomous Communities and local entities contribute much of Spanish ODA to partner countries. Of particular relevance to Jordan are the contributions from the regional government of Catalonia, the regional government of Castilla la Mancha, and various local entities such as Barcelona City Council—primarily channelled through grants awarded to NGOs in public calls for proposals—supporting local governance plans, especially those regarding accessibility for people with disabilities.

Spanish Cooperation and Non-Governmental Development Organizations

Six Spanish NGOs have been registered in Jordan with projects in place. Of these, four have a permanent presence in the country: APS (Alliance for Solidarity), Movement for Peace (MPDL), International Institute for Non-Violent Action (NOVACT), and Terre des Hommes Spain.

Spanish NGOs are working on eleven projects that currently total €3.4 million. Following this trend and shifting to a more development and medium-term approach, their capacity for impact in the country could be increased.

European Union: In line with the main guidelines set out in the European Council on Development and the Agenda for Change (2011), the European partners have implemented development policies in a spirit of complementarity and in alignment with national needs and priorities. Policy dialogue between Member States takes place within the framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy. The EU has laid the procedural foundations for a new form of coordination and joint work among European donors, through what is called Joint Programming.

The first Joint Programming for Jordan is currently being developed, to make it coincide with the new EU Multiannual Financial Framework, in which international cooperation funds for 2021–2025 will be programmed. Spanish Cooperation is playing an active role in the planning meetings for this EU Joint Programming which, in the case of Jordan, represents a unique opportunity to complete programming efforts and align itself within the common framework of EU Development Cooperation. Spanish Cooperation presents clear sectoral leadership among European partners in the areas of support for decentralization, civil society and gender. Cooperation is also being sought on cross-cutting issues such as the economic, social and political inclusion of vulnerable groups, including young people and women. Priorities are also based on the national strategies of the Government of Jordan, particularly in Jordan 2025.

Other Countries: As noted in the partnerships described, of particular significance are the collaborations with the development agencies of the USA (USAID), France (AFD), the United Kingdom (DFID), as well as the joint work framework in support of decentralization and municipalities, with France, Canada and Italy, with a well-defined territorial partnership in the Mafraq region.

International Agencies: In recent years, collaboration has been focused on supporting humanitarian efforts relating to the crisis in Syria, as well as traditional support for the cause of Palestinian refugees, through UNRWA. However, new strategic collaborations such as that established with UN Women are being initiated; these could pave the way to more strategic partnerships with those agencies that support the country's structural reforms (ILO and UNDP, for example). In addition, the Covid-19 pandemic reinforces the need to establish stable technical collaboration with WHO, as a benchmark institution in the response to this crisis.

3.2 Modalities and instruments

As regards channels, Spanish Cooperation plans to use direct bilateral aid, both through Jordanian public bodies and local non-governmental organizations, and indirect bilateral aid through Spanish NGOs, academic institutions and specialized institutions, as well as international organizations. Intensive work will be carried out through EU Delegated Cooperation. Finally, the option of using Triangular Cooperation with countries in the region has been left open in this CPF, with a view to a possible common programme with Palestine under the Masar Water Programme or other future cooperation programmes with Syria.

Spanish Cooperation prioritizes the use of programmatic aid as a form of cooperation, in its sectoral approach and harmonization with other donors and alignment with national development plans. The added value of programmatic aid lies in strengthening the leadership of partner countries and helping to improve the coordination and effectiveness of aid. The Jordanian Government, in repeated appeals to the international community, has made clear its preference for the widespread use of direct contributions to the national budget or to specific sectoral support budget lines of its national strategies, in line with national management and audit systems.

During the period of implementation of this CPF, sectoral support, channelled through grants, will be extended to public bodies, including local authorities, that offer the necessary management guarantees and technical and economic substantiation.

Regarding **instruments**, use of the following is envisaged:

- **Projects and programmes:** Many of Spanish Cooperation's actions in Jordan will be implemented through cooperation projects and programmes in a given geographical area and with identified direct beneficiaries.

As regards regional programmes, Jordan is included in AECID's Masar (Masar Water and Masar Gender) and ACERCA programmes, in which, in the context of this CPF, actions will be implemented to strengthen institutions, as well as development capacities in the sphere of culture.

With respect to Joint Programming and Delegated Cooperation (EU): the EU Delegation in Jordan encompasses several noteworthy joint programmes with a sectoral approach managed by diffe-

rent Member States. One such programme, launched by AECID in 2016, is the Qudra programme, which supports the resilience of municipalities in north Jordan. In addition, since 2017, AECID has also been engaged in the Qararuna project, a component of the EU-JDID programme: 'EU Support to Jordanian Democratic institutions and Development' that provides support to civil society organizations. Lastly, in 2018 AECID began its participation in the Access to Justice programme in the framework of EU-funded actions to support the rule of law in Jordan.

AECID funds have also been included in a common fund with aid from the USA (USAID), the United Kingdom (DFID) and Switzerland to support the National Strategy for Social Protection using a sectoral approach. In addition, a programme for the integrity and accountability of the Jordanian Administration, in which AECID would manage and co-fund the part corresponding to civil society, is currently being formulated together with the EU.

- **Technical Cooperation:** This shall entail the transfer of know-how for the strengthening of institutional capacities, and, in particular, training actions for public employees under the aforementioned Masar programme.

The bilateral Technological Cooperation programme between the Centre for Industrial Technological Development (CDTI) and Jordan's Higher Council for Science and Technology (HCST) must also be taken into account, as too must the technical cooperation included in the framework of the Masar Water Programme of the MoU signed between the relevant ministries.

- **Contributions to International Organizations:** This instrument will be used to implement both the multilateral and multi-bilateral cooperation modalities. During the implementation period of this CPF, the following international bodies, among others, will be partners of Spanish Cooperation:
 - UNRWA: Funding to the General Fund and possible extraordinary appeals will be continued in order to provide aid to more than 2 million Palestinian refugees living in Jordan.
 - ILO: A programme to combat child labour and establish dignified working conditions for refugees and host communities has been identified. This intervention is clearly situated on the humanitarian nexus.

- UN Women: Work will continue with the United Nations Agency for Women on the National Agenda for Women, Peace and Security, as well as in the framework of actions aimed at proper and appropriate gender mainstreaming in public policies and institutions.
- OECD: Work is being done on possible collaboration on youth and justice (gender), with a potential regional approach with Palestine.

- **Financial Cooperation:** There are 3 outstanding operations of FONPRODE, 2 aimed at the micro-finance sector and one associated with a venture capital fund (Badia Fund). However, it is proposed to redirect this Concessional Reimbursable Loan Fund towards programmatic support, focusing on the infrastructure sector to improve access to safe drinking water.

3.3. Resources

In the period 2015-2018, the average annual Spanish ODA was €4.1 million, of which 63% came from the General State Administration (mainly through the State Secretariat for International Cooperation) and the remaining 37% came from Decentralized Cooperation.

The Spain-Jordan CPF for 2020-2024 has an initial estimated budget of €50 million, of which €25 million shall be non-reimbursable financial cooperation, and up to €25 million shall correspond to reimbursable financial cooperation, channelled through FONPRODE concessional loan operations.

This estimated budget includes AECID's bilateral cooperation, projects with NGOs, with a new call for NGO Agreements during the period, and forecasts for projects already underway. Moreover, the planned investment includes annual calls for innovation projects and actions. The estimates also take into account the amount allocated to the Culture Desk of the Embassy by AECID's Directorate for Cultural and Scientific Relations (DRCC). They also consider cooperation interventions by other State administrations, Autonomous Communities, local entities and universities. The estimated budget does not take into account **EU delegated cooperation**, which will amount to **a minimum of €28 million**.

The Spanish Cooperation actors involved in this CPF will endeavour to ensure that the budgets they allocate to this country are in line with the objectives agreed together

with the country and to focus on the Intermediate Results agreed therein.

The resources cited are estimates, are not legally binding, and their allocation will be subject to budgetary availability. Reimbursable cooperation funds are also subject to availability and to agreements with the local partner. These indicative estimates will be agreed annually with counterparts, considering annual implementation levels, and will be subject to budgetary availability and funded through regular appropriations from the various actors involved.

3.4. Risks

The general risks related to the implementation of this CPF are detailed below. The Risk Matrix (Annex IV) lists the specific risks associated with each of the Intermediate Results of the Results Matrix, classified by type of risk (economic, political, social, institutional and security), together with an assessment of its impact, its probability and the proposed mitigation measures.

The economic risks include those associated with the Covid-19 crisis, which may affect several of the proposed IRs due to changes in Jordanian government budget allocations. This would add to the pre-existing risk due to the protracted regional crisis. Nonetheless, Jordan has shown its resilience and responsiveness to such a global pandemic, demonstrating its capacity to cope with the global and regional risks it faces.

Regarding institutional aspects, of particular relevance are the risk of lack of coordination between the public actors involved, as well as ministerial reorganizations affecting the continuity of policies and scope of commitments made. Another risk worth mentioning is that there will be a reduction in forums for civil society dialogue, especially for women and young people.

Finally, in the political and security sphere, regional instability remains a risk associated with most of the expected results, together with possible social and economic deterioration.

As a specific mitigation measure, sufficient institutional support is included in all programmes, so that Jordanian public entities reinforce their capacities, both in the coordination of international support, and in the mechanisms

to collect basic information by which to assess and monitor citizens' needs. Public registries and vulnerability databases will be a very relevant component in several interventions, and emphasis will be placed on digitalization and accessibility for citizens.

With regard to respect for human rights and civil society participation in public policies, Spanish Cooperation will rely on the diplomatic strategy of promoting freedoms and promoting Spanish development, supporting Jordan in meeting its international commitments to fight discrimination and inequalities.

Jordan is highly dependent on international aid, which represents a risk given the need to maintain good diplomatic relations and honour agreements. A large proportion of the projects, in addition to receiving government funding, are backed by a multilateral or foreign organization. Therefore, Spanish Cooperation will establish complementary and sectoral strategies coordinated with the other actors of the international community, with intervention sustainability and exit strategies.

The general risks of the country, categorized by origin, include:

Natural hazards. Climate change is increasing the frequency and intensity of other existing risks, such as flash floods, landslides and droughts. Jordan is the fourth most water-scarce country in the world and the greatest risk is associated with the lack of this resource. According to the 2020 Inform Risk Index, Jordan gets 4.6, as an average risk value²⁴. In the Middle East, the compounded negative impacts of natural disasters, rapid urbanization, water scarcity and climate change pose an increasing risk. The foreseen short- and medium-term impacts will have direct effects on the health and livelihoods of the population, as well as indirect effects on the economy and production.

Socio-political risks. In this area, distinctions can be made between the risks associated with the geographical environment of the country, and those that are most directly linked to domestic policy. Regarding the former, mention should be made of the political tensions in the region stemming from the proximity of Iraq, Syria, Palestine and Israel. While one of Jordan's comparative advantages is that it maintains stability in the region, developments in the area pose a short- and medium-term risk. Israel's West Bank annexation plan, presented by the President of the United States as an alleged peace

24. <https://drmkc.jrc.ec.europa.eu/inform-index/Portals/0/InfoRM/Publications/01%20Inform%202020%20ONLINE.pdf>

plan, entails a breakdown of stability with Jordan, by attacking Palestine's interests, consolidating a status quo contrary to United Nations resolutions (the two-state solution process is at a sensitive point, with the risks that this entails). Regarding Syria, there is the concern that Islamic State might resurface, as the crisis has not yet been overcome. Regarding Iraq, since the war, foreign occupations and the establishment of Islamic State, the country's future has been based on a very fragile peace. Jordan's pro-Western and pro-Gulf stance will continue to be the cornerstone of foreign policy for security and, increasingly, economic reasons.

On the internal front, the large influx of Syrian and Iraqi refugees in recent years, coupled with the sizeable number of Palestinian refugees in the country, is a risk factor for social cohesion. The protracted, recurring sub-regional crisis will continue to put pressure on social protection and social services systems, where demand for education, housing, food, energy and water may be unsustainable. The Jordanian population has expressed unease due to the high unemployment rate, forums for civil society dialogue have decreased, and access to information and freedom of expression are limited. The risk is greater among young people, who may be marginalized politically, socially and economically.

As for women, the persistence of social norms and behaviours that discriminate against them could hinder the elimination and measurement of all forms of discrimination and violence against women. Moreover, it is harder for women to compete for economic and/or leadership opportunities. Different governments and the opposition have failed to reach consensus on political reform and human rights, and the weakness of political parties has not allowed many of the reforms to move from theory to action.

Corruption remains a persistent reality in socioeconomic and political life. The most recent Arab Transformations Project Survey²⁵ found that 71.3% of its Jordanian respondents believed that corruption was a serious obstacle to individual and social progress.

The frequent changes in priorities due to ministerial reshuffles and the high turnover of government staff must also be taken into account. Such changes, coupled with the lack of availability of up-to-date records and data—including the lack of gender markers—within some institutions, generate a lack of public trust and commitment to political processes.

Economic risks. In the macroeconomic environment, global financial conditions and regional instability remain a challenge to Jordan's economic growth. GDP growth was expected to remain moderate, despite the shaky confidence of private sector agents in the face of regional instability. Banking and insurance activities (21% of GDP in 2018) were also expected to be growth drivers, as were exports (around 19% of GDP in 2018), subject to the materialization of the official support demonstrated at the London Initiative. It was also considered that the reopening of the Iraqi and Syrian borders (despite security risks) and related trade and investment agreements, lower import costs (oil and food) and a commitment undertaken by domestic companies with the EU simplifying export rules would help to stabilize the trade balance.

However, the crisis caused by the **Covid-19 pandemic** has completely changed the situation, in a framework of global economic recession. The social and economic consequences of the measures implemented to contain the Covid-19 pandemic have destabilized previous forecasts, both globally, and in Jordan in particular. In March 2020, Jordan reacted with a series of measures to alleviate these consequences. These include the deferral of sales tax collection in all domestic sectors, and on health-related imports, and the supply of medicines; (ii.) the allocation of 50% of maternity insurance income (JD 16 million) to providing material assistance to the sick and the elderly; (iii.) the introduction of price caps on essential products; (iv.) the deferral of 70% of the value of customs duties for selected companies, and the reduction of social security contributions. In addition, the Central Bank of Jordan announced a package of measures to contain the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the economy, including asking banks to allow those individual clients and companies most affected to defer loan repayments. The Central Bank of Jordan has also pumped additional liquidity of JD 550 million into the banks by reducing the compulsory reserve ratio.

The social consequences of the Covid-19 pandemic are of particular concern given that, according to official estimates, 50% of the country's national workforce is engaged in the informal economy. The implementation of social protection and economic recovery mechanisms is, therefore, a priority in order to avoid a breakdown of social cohesion.

25. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/311617381_The_Arab_Transformations_Report_on_Political_Economic_and_Social_Attitudes_2014_Jordan

4. MONITORING, EVALUATION, MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

4.1 Monitoring

The monitoring system envisioned for observing and measuring the degree of compliance with the CPF will comprise, on the one hand, the monitoring mechanisms of the Jordanian Government and, on the other, the programme monitoring systems of the different SC actors.

All the partners involved in the construction and implementation of the CPF must assume responsibility for providing information and actively collaborating in monitoring and evaluation. All SC actors, together with their counterparts, must measure the priority indicators set out in the Results Framework, in order to assess the progress made towards achieving the Intermediate Results. In addition, the most significant difficulties encountered during the implementation of the CPF can be identified and the necessary modifications proposed for redirecting the implementation of actions, if necessary. Monitoring will be carried out in two areas:

Technical monitoring, which will be reflected in the **Annual Monitoring Report** on the CPF, prepared by the TCO of the Embassy. Results will be measured through the annual update of the progress of operational level indicators and of the contribution to the Targets and Results prioritized in the CPF. In addition to this measurement, relevant interventions will be selected to be monitored more closely, according to three criteria: their impact, financial amount and political or other importance.

To prepare this report, the TCO will centralize the gathering of operational level information submitted by national counterparts and civil society and the monitoring report prepared by MoPIC, as well as other documents of interest, to be discussed at an annual **Technical Committee** meeting to be held between AECID and MoPIC.

The Annual Monitoring Report on the CPF will contain:

- background information
- a description of participants and their input, as well as the structure of the monitoring
- assessment of progress made as regards SC's results
- assessment of issues concerning effectiveness and quality, milestones and relevant difficulties, and corrective measures to be taken
- assessment of cross-cutting approaches
- valuation on internal management

As well as their corresponding annexes.

The SCG will meet twice a year to prepare, review and discuss the Annual Monitoring Report, and will also formulate proposals for necessary adjustments to interventions to guide the efforts of the different SC instruments towards the objectives defined in the CPF.

Existing bilateral spaces will continue to be used for the operational monitoring of each instrument and intervention, as will the information provided to SC sector roundtables and the European group's spaces.

Strategic monitoring, which will consist in a medium-term review to be carried out in the second year of implementation in coordination with the Strategic Committee, in order to assess whether the approach of this CPF remains suited to Jordan's needs at that time and to be able to adapt it, as required, to the national and international context. It will include an overview of Spanish Cooperation's contribution to the country's development in the corresponding period, an assessment of the CPF's progress, identification of any problems in the CPF and establishment of corrective measures, and a review of development results.

The preparation of the report will be led by the TCO, with the participation of the SCG, which will validate it before it is forwarded to the Directorate-General for Sustainable Development Policy (DGPOLDES) and AECID.

Following the entry into force of the CPF, the TCO, in dialogue and consensus with the SCG and partner institutions and organizations, will define the monitoring work plan, which will include the preparation of a fact sheet per indicator included in the Results Framework, and the setting of deadlines for drafting and validating the Annual Monitoring Reports.

The members of the Strategic and Technical Committees, as representatives of both parties to the agreement (Spain and Jordan), are responsible for gathering information for monitoring purposes from the entities implementing the actions carried out within the framework of this CPF. Having prepared the Annual Monitoring Report, which on the Spanish side will be carried out pursuant to the Handbook for the Establishment, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of CPFs, the TCO will submit it to the Expanded Country Team (ECT). The information obtained will serve as input for accountability and for the evaluation of the CPF.

4.2 Evaluation

A final evaluation of the Spain-Jordan CPF will be carried out during the last year of implementation of the CPF, in accordance with the guidelines set out in the Handbook for the Establishment, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of CPFs.

It will be conducted externally, to guarantee the basic principles of evaluation, and will focus on assessing the degree of achievement of Spanish Cooperation's Intermediate Results. The methodological leadership will be the responsibility of the Evaluation Division of DGPOLDES and the leadership on the ground will be the responsibility of the TCO and will be carried out in coordination with the SCG and the corresponding institutions of the Jordanian Government. To this end, a Management Committee will be established, led by the Technical Committee, which will be responsible for the formal approval of the terms of reference of the evaluation, for the evaluation team's contract and for ensure that the evaluation is conducted according to the planned phases, coordinating and promoting the participation of the other actors.

The closing evaluation of the CPF should be understood as an overall valuation of the CPF and of the programmes of each SC actor. To this end, the analysis will focus on the achievement of SC's Intermediate Results, and on the internal and external aspects that facilitated or hindered the achievement of the CPF's forecasts. The evaluation will have to reflect elements of the cross-cutting priorities integrated

in each CPF, as included in Spanish Cooperation's Evaluation Policy document.

Following the evaluation, the TCO will be responsible for coordinating the development of the draft evaluation management response and improvement plan, which will subsequently be agreed and approved within the SCG. The management response will deliver an opinion on the content of the evaluation report and the improvement plan will set forth the matters resulting from the conclusions, lessons learned, and recommendations issued by the evaluation report that will be taken into account for the next planning cycle.

In addition, the SCG will encourage the dissemination of the results, conclusions and lessons learned from the evaluation exercises carried out by the different SC actors during the CPF period. The final evaluation report and an executive summary of it will also be published on the websites of Spanish Cooperation, MAUC and AECID.

4.3 Mutual accountability and transparency

Mutual accountability will be achieved through the reports prepared by MoPIC, complemented by those of SC and other donors, and by the independent and credible evaluation reports available.

Domestic accountability will focus on making information available to the institutions that make up the international development cooperation system in Spain, and to the public in general. It will include, on the one hand, internal dissemination, i.e. among Spanish actors and citizens, of CPF documents and data on interventions and the progress of SC's actions in Jordan, and, on the other hand, accountability to Parliament, with the Secretary of State for International Cooperation reporting to the International Cooperation Committees of the Congress and the Senate on the implementation process and results of the CPF.

Mutual accountability will be achieved by reporting to Jordanian public institutions, as well as to participating local organizations. It will be carried out through the CPF monitoring reports and the corresponding evaluations.

The Technical Committee is the space for dialogue on the technical aspects related to this agreement and will therefore share relevant information relating to the Results Framework, the Network of Partnerships, resources and other relevant aspects. The Strategic Committee may also be entrusted with promoting, validating and overseeing these tasks.

Transparency will be encouraged by making information available to the general public, both in Spain and Jordan, as well as to multilateral agencies, other donors and implementing cooperation agencies with a presence in the country.

The Strategic Committee with MoPIC, convened annually through the SCG, in addition to being the forum for the presentation of the Annual Monitoring Report, provides a framework for sharing and disseminating any data or information deemed relevant to government partners, in accordance with the results of consultations conducted during the preparation of the CPF and in terms of transparency and accountability.

In addition, the various mechanisms and coordination spaces in which Spain participates together with other countries and international organizations will also help facilitate accountability.

SC reports and evaluations will be shared with the different cooperation actors involved and will be made available on AECID's website in the interests of accountability and transparency.

AECID's Communication Strategy in Jordan represents another operational platform for accountability regarding the actions envisaged in the CPF, including those of AECID and, where applicable, those of other Spanish cooperation actors. Different practical tools such as AECID's annual report, the four-monthly bulletins, and the efficient use of Embassy and TCO channels on the main social networks will be made available for meeting this objective, which is aimed both at Jordanian citizens and at all the national and international actors with which Spanish Cooperation interacts in Jordan.

For its part, and in the interests of being duly accountable to Spanish Cooperation actors, the SCG will act as a conduit of all information regarding the implementation of the CPF on the ground. Spanish Cooperation, AECID and MAUC, will be responsible for publicizing, in Spain, the interventions and actions stemming from the CPF. This information shall be accompanied by links to the document and, as far as possible, audio-visual material. Those Spanish institutions that have participated in the CPF will also be invited to publicize the corresponding actions and interventions.

ANNEXES

RESULTS FRAMEWORK							
DEFINED BY PARTNER COUNTRY		2030 AGENDA	CORRELATION TO 5 TH MASTER PLAN	SC COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK			
Jordan 2025 National Strategy Pillar (GO)	Jordan 2025 National Strategy (DR Country)	SDG Target	Related SDG Targets	SC Lines of Action	SC Intermediate Results (Effects of MP)	Indicator	
Verification Source	Target	Base line	Target	Indicator	Base line	Target	
<p>Pillar 1: Active citizens with a sense of belonging</p>	<p>A high-level health system</p>	<p>Target 3.8. Achieve universal health coverage</p>	<p>Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions</p>	<p>L.A. 3.8.A. Improve the quality of National Health Services</p>	<p>The national public health system improves the management and quality of primary care in the field of noncommunicable diseases</p>	<p>* No. of PCCs with new medical equipment and / or furniture</p> <p>* No. of PCCs with a medical and / or computerized management system</p> <p>* No. of medical personnel (men and women) trained in the field of NCDs</p> <p>* No. of citizens participating in activities to raise awareness of NCD risk factors</p>	<p>Reports from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and MoH delivery lists</p> <p>Reports from the MoH, and MoH delivery lists</p> <p>MoH reports and training activities attendance lists</p> <p>Reports from implementing partners and awareness-raising activities attendance lists</p>
						<p>An estimated 140 PCCs in the Governorates of Tafilah, Mafrqa and Ajloun</p> <p>An estimated 100 PCCs in the Governorates of Tafilah, Mafrqa and Ajloun</p> <p>An estimated 2,000 professionals in the medical sector assigned by the MoH (mostly from the Governorates of Tafilah, Mafrqa and Ajloun)</p> <p>An estimated 30,000 citizens (students, teachers, sufferers of chronic illness, relatives, Jordanian population at risk, and Syrian refugees, mostly from the Governorates of Tafilah, Mafrqa and Ajloun)</p>	

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

SC COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK

CORRELATION TO 5TH MASTER PLAN

2030 AGENDA

DEFINED BY PARTNER COUNTRY

DEFINED BY PARTNER COUNTRY	2030 AGENDA	CORRELATION TO 5 TH MASTER PLAN	SC COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK						
Jordan 2025 National Strategy Pillar (GO)	Jordan 2025 National Strategy (DR Country)	SDG Target	Related SDG Targets	SC Lines of Action	SC Intermediate Results (Effects of MP)	Indicator	Base line	Target	Verification Source
Pillar 2: A safe and stable society	Protecting and empowering those in need, and providing a decent life	Target 1.3. Implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures	Target 5.2. Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls	L.A. 1.3.A. Strengthen contingency networks to reduce insecurity in the face of crises and avoid the risks of relapse into poverty	Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Strategy for Social Protection	* No. of vulnerable families receiving periodic transfers from the National Aid Fund (NAF)	1% of the vulnerable population (an estimated 15,000 families)	293,000 vulnerable families (2020)	NAF Programme Reports
						* No. of families participating in the NAF programme that have a member with a disability and / or a woman victim of gender violence	Not available	10% of families participate in the programme (2020)	NAF Programme Reports
						* No. of men and women with disabilities who receive support services to increase their autonomy in daily life	Not available	3600 people with functional diversity (4 years) of whom 50% are women	National Unified Registry (NUR) database with information broken down by gender, age, type of disability, nationality and type of services received at each location. Technical monitoring reports. Final evaluation survey
						* No. of young men and women with disabilities who participate in educational, vocational and/or vocational training programmes appropriate to their specific needs	Not available	1200 young people with functional diversity (4 years), of whom at least 600 are women	List of educational programs. Participant lists disaggregated by sex. Analysis of before and after evaluation questionnaires. Student monitoring records
						* No. of interventions (social, legal, psychological, and health service sessions) specifically protecting against gender-based violence	Not available	At least 5,000 quality sexual and reproductive health interventions and multisectoral services against gender-based violence meeting international standards for survivors of gender-based violence and people at risk	Aggregated reports from service delivery teams. Global data from the OCHA Information Management System.

RESULTS FRAMEWORK							
DEFINED BY PARTNER COUNTRY		2030 AGENDA	CORRELATION TO 5 TH MASTER PLAN	SC COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK			
Jordan 2025 National Strategy Pillar (GO)	Jordan 2025 National Strategy (DR Country)	SDG Target	Related SDG Targets	SC Lines of Action	SC Intermediate Results (Effects of MP)	Indicator	
Verification Source	Base line	Target	Verification Source	Target	Base line	Indicator	
Pillar 2: A safe and stable society	Protecting and empowering those in need, and providing a decent life	Target 5.5. Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities	Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions	L.A. 5.5.B. Promote actions aimed at women reinforcing their leadership and participation in decisionmaking spaces in public life	Women, especially young women, increase their participation in decisionmaking spaces in public life	* No. of women candidates in municipal / regional elections	Official data from MoPPA and the Independent Electoral Commission
			Target 8.9. Devise and implement policies to promote sustainable tourism which creates jobs, promotes local culture and products	L.A. 5.5.C. Enhance women's access to economic resources	Women have access to resources for decent and safe work aimed at the social economy	* No. of women with disabilities who have access to opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship, or development of cooperatives	Surveys of a representative sample of beneficiaries from the beginning to the end of the project. Case studies. Attendance lists. Certificates of incorporation of companies / cooperatives. Records monitoring income-generating activities
						* No. of local advocacy campaigns led by women	Campaign report, photographic dossier
						* No. of private sector actors incorporating internal policies against gender discrimination	Commitment letters signed by companies and / or other economic actors

RESULTS FRAMEWORK									
DEFINED BY PARTNER COUNTRY		2030 AGENDA		CORRELATION TO 5 TH MASTER PLAN		SC COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK			
Jordan 2025 National Strategy Pillar (GO)	Jordan 2025 National Strategy (DR Country)	SDG Target	Related SDG Targets	SC Lines of Action	SC Intermediate Results (Effects of MP)	Indicator	Base line	Target	Verification Source
Pillar 2: A safe and stable society	Protecting and empowering those in need, and providing a decent life	Target 16.1. Significantly reduce all forms of violence		L.A. 16.1.B. Prevent radicalization and violence	The youth most at risk of violent extremism have access to social, cultural and work-related spaces to favour social cohesion	* No. of young men and women participating in PVE programmes * No. of workshops, artistic and sports activities related to peace, offered in the municipalities	Not available Not available	200 young people (at least 50% women) participating in PVE programmes per year 25 workshops, artistic and sports activities related to peace per year	Dossier fotográfico, noticias publicadas en redes sociales o prensa escrita Workshop programmes and attendance, publicity of the activities, artistic pieces or results of the activities, photographic dossier, news published on social networks or written press
		Target 16.3. Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all		Meta 16.3.A Support strong and independent judicial systems for the comprehensive protection of human rights	The population has access to an effective public legal assistance system	* No. of PVE campaigns * No. of people (disaggregated by sex) benefiting from legal aid through the public legal aid fund * % increase in the number of requests for legal assistance through the public system	2 PVE campaigns in 2019, 993 cases, 97% men (963) and 3% women (30)	3 PVE campaigns per year Annual 5% increase	Graphic material campaigns for social networks, news published on social networks or in the written press Official data from the Ministry of Justice
									Official statistics from the Ministry of Justice and survey on the perception of and satisfaction with legal assistance

MARCO DE RESULTADOS											
DEFINED BY PARTNER COUNTRY			2030 AGENDA			CORRELATION TO 5 TH MASTER PLAN			SC COUNTRY PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK		
Jordan 2025 National Strategy Pillar (GO)	Jordan 2025 National Strategy (DR Country)	SDG Target	Related SDG Targets	SC Lines of Action	SC Intermediate Results (Effects of MP)	Indicator	Base line	Target	Verification Source		
Pillar 4: An efficient and effective government	Efficient, ethical and citizen-centered government services	Target 16.6. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions		L.A. 16.6.A. Strengthen public sector management systems.	Local, regional and national public resources respond to citizens' needs and are managed efficiently and transparently	* Civil society organization initiatives for the monitoring of public sector management * No. of public policies (plans / budgets) prepared with the participation of civil society	Not available 0	3 civil society organization networking initiatives 6 municipalities have participatory public policies	Incidence reports prepared by civil society organizations Reports of dialogue processes between local governments and civil society / Municipal Budgets / Municipal Policies		
	Long-term sustainable management of food, energy and water resources	Target 6.1. Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water		L.A. 6.1.A. Expand the coverage of the drinking water supply	Water supply coverage has been expanded through sustainable infrastructure	* Built / improved water supply and management systems * No. of municipalities with Local Development Units in operation	3 municipalities 4 Governorates in northern Jordan already have monitoring of SCADA water distribution.	6 municipalities 4 Governorates in southern Jordan implement an improved drinking water supply and management system (increasing the number of Governorates to 8), using SCADA methodology	Reports from each Governorate to monitor the efficiency of the water supply and loss management of the Ministry of Water.		

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PARTNERSHIPS TABLE							Instruments	Modalities	Multilateral Actors	Actors from other countries	Actors from the partner country	Contributors	SC Actors		Alcance territorial	SC Intermediate Results
Leader	Participants	Actors from the partner country	Contributors													
	AECID	Ministry of Health FOSAI (a Spanish State foundation for international cooperation in the sphere of health)		Ministry of Health Civil society organizations	USAID EU Delegation	WHO	Bilateral AECID Delegated Cooperation	Programme Technical support						Nacional	The national public health system improves the management and quality of primary care in the field of noncommunicable diseases	
	AECID	ONCE Foundation Autonomous Communities and Local Entities Barcelona City Council	NGDO	Ministry of Social Development Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Amman City Council	USAID EU Delegation DFID	UNICEF UN Women World Bank	Bilateral AECID Bilateral NGDO	Programme and Project Global Fund						Nacional	Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Strategy for Social Protection	
	AECID	Ministry of Equality NGOs specialized in gender and rights APS	NGDO	Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs Jordanian National Commission for Women Civil society organizations	EU Delegation	UN Women	Bilateral AECID Bilateral NGDO Multilateral Delegated Cooperation	Programme and Project Contribution of international organizations						Nacional	Women, especially young women, increase their participation in decisionmaking spaces in public life	
	AECID	Autonomous Communities and Local Entities NGOs specialized in gender and rights APS	NGDO	Ministry of Social Development Jordanian National Commission for Women Civil society organizations	EU Delegation	UN Women UNDP ILO	Bilateral AECID Bilateral NGDO	Programme and Project						Nacional	Women have access to resources for decent and safe work aimed at the social economy	
	AECID	Autonomous Communities and Local Entities NGOs specialized in human rights and peacebuilding NOVACT		Ministry of Youth Government unit for the prevention of violent extremism Civil society organizations	EU Delegation	UNDP	Direct Bilateral AECID Direct Bilateral NGDO	Programme and Project						Nacional	The youth most at risk of violent extremism have access to social, cultural and work-related spaces to favour social cohesion	

La columna "Alcance Territorial" que figura en el cuadro es español, no está en el pdf en inglés ¿es así?

PARTNERSHIPS TABLE									
SC Intermediate Results	Alcance territorial	SC Actors			Actors from the partner country	Actors from other countries	Multilateral Actors	Modalities	Instruments
		Leader	Participants	Contributors					
The population has access to an effective public legal assistance system	Nacional	AECID	Ministry of Justice General Council of Spanish Lawyers NGOs specialized in human rights and peacebuilding TERRE des HOMMES		Ministry of Justice Jordan Bar Association Judicial council Civil society organizations Universities	EU Delegation AFD	UNDP UNHCR OECD	Bilateral AECID Delegated Cooperation Multilateral	Programme and Project Technical Support Contribution of international organizations
Civil society organizations promote citizen participation in the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels	Nacional	AECID	CONGDE (Spanish NGDO Coordinator)		Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs Civil society organizations	EU Delegation	UNDP OECD	Bilateral AECID Bilateral NGDO Delegated Cooperation	Programme and Project
Local, regional and national public resources respond to citizens' needs and are managed efficiently and transparently	Nacional	AECID	Spanish Federation of Municipalities and Provinces		Ministry of Local Administration Governorates and Municipalities Civil society organizations	AFD EU Delegation Canada Italy	UNDP World Bank	Bilateral AECID Bilateral NGDO Delegated Cooperation	Programme and Project Technical support
Water supply coverage has been expanded through sustainable infrastructure	Por determinar	AECID	COFIDES TRAGSA		Ministry of Water and Irrigation	AFD	BEI	Bilateral AECID	FONPRODE

RESOURCE MATRIX

Defined for Spanish Cooperation in the country

Intermediate Result	Assigned Resources (Year 1)	Assigned Resources (Year 2)	Assigned Resources (Year 3)	Assigned Resources (Year 4)	TOTAL Assigned Resources CPF
The national public health system improves the management and quality of primary care in the field of noncommunicable diseases	4%	3%	2%	2%	11%
Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Strategy for Social Protection	4%	4%	4%	0%	12%
Women, especially young women, increase their participation in decision-making spaces in public life	3%	3%	3%	3%	12%
Women have access to resources for decent and safe work aimed at the social economy	2%	5%	5%	3%	15%
The youth most at risk of violent extremism have access to social, cultural and work-related spaces to favour social cohesion	2%	2%	2%	2%	8%
The population has access to an effective public legal assistance system	5%	3%	2%	5%	15%
Civil society organizations promote citizen participation in the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels	3%	3%	6%	3%	15%
Local, regional and national public resources respond to citizens' needs and are managed efficiently and transparently	3%	5%	2%	3%	13%
Water supply coverage has been expanded through sustainable infrastructure					

RISKS MATRIX (Defined for Spanish Cooperation in the country)						
Intermediate Result (taken from the Results Matrix)	Risks identified (linked to Intermediate Result)	Type of risk (political, institutional, social, economic, environmental, security, etc.)	Assessment IMPACT	Assessment PROBABILITY	PROPOSED ATTENUATION MEASURES	
The national public health system improves the management and quality of primary care in the field of noncommunicable diseases	The evolution of the Covid-19 crisis changes government priorities and budget allocations in the area of health	Economic	MEDIUM	LOW		
	Saturation and reorganization of health services, including primary level services, due to the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic	Institutional	MEDIUM	LOW		
Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Strategy for Social Protection	The protracted subregional crisis, worsened by the Covid-19 pandemic, will continue to increase pressure on social protection systems	Economic	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		
	Lack of coordination between the public actors involved reduces the scope for providing care to vulnerable families	Institutional	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Support for and strengthening of institutional capacities to improve the coordination of actors	
Women, especially young women, increase their participation in decision-making spaces in public life	The evolution of the Covid-19 crisis changes government priorities and budget allocations	Economic	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		
	Fewer spaces for civil society dialogue, especially in relation to promoting the participation of women in public life	Political	MEDIUM	LOW		
Women have access to resources for decent and safe work aimed at the social economy	Frequent ministerial reshuffles affect continuity in the political prioritization of gender equality in Jordan	Institutional	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Coordinated political advocacy by the entire community, coordinated in donor and technical forums	
	The evolution of the Covid-19 crisis changes government priorities and budget allocations	Economic	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		
	The economic crisis reduces employment opportunities and women's access to financing to create SMEs	Economic	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Collaboration with the ILO to adopt international standards	

RISKS MATRIX (Defined for Spanish Cooperation in the country)						
Intermediate Result (taken from the Results Matrix)	Risks identified (linked to Intermediate Result)	Type of risk (political, institutional, social, economic, environmental, security, etc.)	Assessment IMPACT	Assessment PROBABILITY	PROPOSED ATTENUATION MEASURES	
The youth most at risk of violent extremism have access to social, cultural and work-related spaces to favour social cohesion	The evolution of the Covid-19 crisis changes government priorities and budget allocations	Economic	MEDIUM	MEDIUM		
	Jordan's instability increases due to the effect of political problems in the region and socio-economic deterioration	Security	HIGH	MEDIUM	Intense coordination with the Heads of Mission of the international community for the respect for human rights as a priority for Spain	
The population has access to an effective public legal assistance system	The increase in population due to the arrival of new refugees puts added pressure on the labour market and public services	Security	MEDIUM	LOW		
	Fewer spaces for civil society dialogue, especially those for promoting peaceful coexistence for young people	Institutional	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Coordinated political advocacy by the entire community, coordinated in donor and technical forums, led by the OECD	
	Lack of coordination between the public actors involved	Institutional	MEDIUM	HIGH	Support for and strengthening of institutional capacities to improve the coordination of actors	
	The Government does not have adequate financial allocations to sustain the process of reforming the public legal assistance system	Institutional	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Coordination with EU budget support, as a complement to the technical support provided by Spanish Cooperation	
	Fewer spaces for dialogue and participation of civil society	Institutional	MEDIUM	LOW		
	Public actors involved in citizen participation and democratic strengthening processes do not prioritize the role of civil society in this area	Institutional	LOW	MEDIUM		
Civil society organizations promote citizen participation in the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels	Deterioration of the human rights situation reducing citizen participation (fear of repression, censorship or consequences in the workplace or social and family circle)	Social	MEDIUM	LOW		

RISKS MATRIX (Defined for Spanish Cooperation in the country)						
Intermediate Result (taken from the Results Matrix)	Risks Identified (linked to Intermediate Result)	Type of risk (political, institutional, social, economic, environmental, security, etc.)	Assessment IMPACT	Assessment PROBABILITY	PROPOSED ATTENUATION MEASURES	
Local, regional and national public resources respond to citizens' needs and are managed efficiently and transparently	The evolution of the Covid-19 crisis changes government priorities and budget allocations	Economic	LOW	MEDIUM		
	Disconnected and incomplete information and data collection systems	Institutional	LOW	HIGH	Public registries and vulnerability databases will be a very relevant component in several interventions, and emphasis will be placed on digitalization and accessibility for citizens	
Water supply coverage has been expanded through sustainable infrastructure	Government institutions related to decentralization do not have sufficient capacities to offer citizens public services according to their needs	Institutional	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Support to improve mechanisms to collect basic information for the evaluation and monitoring of citizens' needs.	
	Lack of coordination between the actors involved in the decentralization processes	Institutional	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	Support for and strengthening of institutional capacities to improve the coordination of actors, taking into account the different levels of local administration	
	Legislative changes unfavourable to the decentralization process	Institutional	LOW	MEDIUM		
	FONPRODE's financial mechanisms do not provide support	Institutional	HIGH	LOW	Search for political commitment that facilitates a financing agreement in a timely manner	

