



United Nations
JORDAN

United Nations Assistance Framework Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2015 – 2017)



**The UN Development, Resilience and
Refugee plan for Jordan**





Introduction and Overview

The United Nations Assistance Framework (UNAF) (2015 – 2017) for The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan supersedes the third UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) and comes at a time when Jordan is seeking to accelerate the pace of its development progress whilst mitigating the impact of the Syria crisis. The main benefit of the new UNAF over the previous UNDAF is that this updated document incorporates a section dedicated to the Syrian refugee response and additional new emphasis on resilience programming to reinforce Government institutions and services most affected by the crisis in line with recently emerging priorities.

The UNAF is a strategic rather than an operational document, necessarily with a focus on higher level results. It represents a common strategic framework that enables the UN system to provide a comprehensive, coherent and synergistic response to nationally identified needs and priorities. The UNAF will continue to champion the cause of full Millennium Development Goal (MDG) attainment, especially in light of the 2015 deadline. At the same time, it provides a flexible framework through which emerging priorities within the post-2015 global development agenda and Government of Jordan's new Economic and Social Blueprint might be addressed.

The UNAF is also offered in response to successive UN General Assembly (GA) resolutions and reports of the Secretary General (SG) calling for improved coherence of the UN system. These resolutions and policies challenge the UN System to collaborate more effectively at the country level in support of national results. Foremost among them is the Resolution adopted by the GA on 21 December

2012 in regard to the 'Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review of operational activities for the development of the United Nations system'¹ and the SG initiative 'Development Co-operation with Middle-Income Countries'². The overall policy direction for all UN operations is towards 'Delivering as One' (DaO).

Concerning national policy priorities, the UNAF is fully aligned with the National Agenda (2006 – 2015) and Executive Programme (2011 – 2013). During 2014 the UNCT engaged Government counterparts and key stakeholders in an exercise which achieved closer alignment of the Results Framework with the Government's National Resilience Plan (NRP) (2014 – 2016). Further adjustments to the UNAF can be made through the annual UNAF reviews and upon completion of the Government's new Social and Economic Blueprint (2015 – 2025) as well as the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) (2015).

This document recognizes the increasing challenges in the country in terms of gender equality and women's empowerment. The recent Global Gender Gap Report 2014³ ranked Jordan 134th out of 142 countries with Jordan systematically losing positions since 2006. As such, the UNAF is fully receptive of the United Nations System-Wide Policy on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (2006). The forthcoming CEDAW report and concluding comments on Jordan expected in early 2015 will provide further elements, which the UNAF will accommodate fully in its implementation phase.

1. <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/about/qcpr.shtml>

2. http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/policy/publications/general_assembly/a_64_253.pdf

3. <http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-gender-gap>

Jordan and the Regional Context

Jordan is an upper Middle Income Country (MIC) with a GDP per capita of US\$ 5156.7⁴. It has a relatively young, largely urban population of 6.187 million⁵. The Human Development Index for Jordan is in the medium category, having sustained progress from 0.545 in 1980 to 0.745 in 2013, ranking it 77 out of 187 countries⁶. Similarly, Jordan has progressed well on the path to achieving its MDGs, most of which are broadly 'on track'⁷.

Challenges however remain in terms of fiscal and economic stress, vulnerability and poverty, high unemployment, especially among young people, and women - with women's unemployment standing at double that of men⁸, and environmental sustainability. Jordan has a relatively limited resource base from which to generate domestic revenues and is susceptible to the cost of imported energy and water scarcity⁹. There is limited fiscal space through which the Government is able to significantly increase its current levels of investment in core social services due to high and increasing levels of public debt - an issue with which the Government is currently grappling. Under the leadership of His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Government has been pursuing a gradual programme of political and administrative reform, with an increasing focus on decentralization.

Over the decades, Jordan has enjoyed relative peace and calm and has proved to be remarkably resilient within a wider region that is subject to chronic instability. Recent crises within neighbouring countries that have impacted Jordan include the 1991 and 2003 wars in Iraq, and the present deepening effects of the protracted Syria crisis. For long periods Jordan has maintained an open border policy for Syrians fleeing the conflict and is currently hosting over 600,000 refugees¹⁰ registered by UNHCR, 80% of whom are women and children with 35% of the women classified by UNHCR as being at 'high-risk' of vulnerability upon registration. Of these, 95,000 are presently accommodated in camps¹¹ and over half a million are residing within Jordanian 'host' communities, mostly in the northern Governorates.

4. Government of Jordan, Department of Statistics (2013 figures)

5. Gov't of Jordan DoS estimates place Jordan's population at 6.7 million: http://www.dos.gov.jo/dos_home_e/main/index.htm

6. Human development report, 2014

7. 2012 MDG Report

8. The unemployment rate for women was 22.2 per cent and 10.6 per cent for men in 2013 (Gov't of Jordan - DoS).

9. Jordan faces significant energy and water scarcity challenges in many global observatories of risk. Jordan is the fourth most water scarce country on the planet and the fifth most energy reliant in terms of imports.

10. The total number of Syrian's residing in Jordan is estimated by the Government of Jordan to be 1.3 million, comprising economic migrants and unregistered refugees unable to return to Syria due to the conflict.

11. 2014 Syria Response Plan (Jordan Chapter), Mid-Year Update.

Jordanian institutions, services and communities are under tremendous strain to cope with the sudden increase in population that has placed significant additional demands upon them.



Comparative Advantages of the UN in Jordan

The following areas of comparative advantage of the UN system will be drawn upon to assist the Government confront these multi-faceted challenges:

- Advocating and promoting global norms and standards as expressed in conventions, inclusive and participatory development, human rights instruments, the Millennium Declaration, the MDGs and the post-2015 global development agenda¹². The UN can speak confidently on universal concerns and actively promote related policies and legislation to complement the work of other development and humanitarian partners. In this context, the normative work of the UN agencies in Jordan is of great relevance;
- Ability to leverage global expertise and provide impartial policy advice. The UN offers a broad range of expertise in development and humanitarian assistance and has access to regional and global resources, including South-South and triangular cooperation. The UN can offer best practices and share lessons learned from other countries for tried-and tested evidence-based advice;
- Neutrality, impartiality, broad-based partnerships across sectors, and the ability to convene diverse stakeholders. The UN is able to build consensus towards shared development and humanitarian goals, promoting learning and appropriate policies and strategies. It often plays a defining role in facilitating dialogue on sensitive issues;
- Ability to leverage resources beyond regular donors. The UN in Jordan has a track record in mobilising resources, not only from Jordan's regular donors, but also from other sources at critical moments.

12. For example: The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) - Ratified by Jordan: 1 July 1992. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) - Ratified by Jordan: 24 May 1991. Various Multilateral Environmental & Climate Change Agreements. The Anti-Personal Mine Ban Convention (Ottawa Convention). The Hyogo Framework for Action for Disaster Risk Management. ILO Conventions, which include Elimination of Forced Labour, Trafficking and Child Labour, UNESCO Conventions concerning Cultural and Natural Heritage and Education, in particular 1972 Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage.

Strategies and Approaches of the UN in Jordan

The UN is striving to advance a highly effective and coherent strategy in support of the Government's priorities. Two significant steps have been taken by the UN in this regard. Firstly, the mid-2014 exercise conducted in close co-operation with the Government witnessed the integration of resilience planning into longer term development programmes. Secondly, there will be increased linkages and cooperation with the refugee response, led by UNHCR, with the aim to ensure consistency and further synergies between UN programmes.

To fulfill the aim of a strategic and versatile UNAF, the UN will seek to support the Government's long, medium and short term goals simultaneously:

- Maintaining a deliberate focus on substantive programmes of reform and institutional capacity development in support of the Government's longer-term governance and development vision for Jordan.
- Supporting the delivery of the high priority resilience-based development objectives set out in the NRP and JRP targeting those communities and front line services most heavily impacted by the Syrian crisis.
- Supplementing the Government to provide assistance and durable solutions to the Syrian refugee population in Jordan.

In pursuit of these goals the UNAF has six well-defined areas of work each with a dedicated outcome. The first five outcomes are exactly those agreed with the Government in the previous UNDAF since these still constitute the overall priorities within the country context, addressing the development shortfall at the national level and the improved targeting of services to those in greatest need at the local level. The original five outcome areas concern the fulfillment of the Government's reform agenda, tackling vulnerability and poverty, ensuring social equity, investing in young people and preserving the environment. Outcome six reflects areas under the refugee response. The refugee response has an established refugee coordination structure, led by the UNHCR through the refugee Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF). To ensure consistency with the overall UN approach, UNHCR will report on aggregated indicators to the UNAF structure and pursue broader policy discussions on programming with the UNCT.

In each of the six outcome areas the UN will work closely with Government agencies and local partners. The thrust of UN operational activity will be provided to strengthen capacities, provide policy and technical advisory services, and innovate new approaches and partnerships. Investments will be made in institutions and communities to achieve the desired results in the most efficient, effective and sustainable manner. The UN will maintain the concentration of its activities on Government identified priorities and will pay particular attention to populations that are in greatest need, in particular women, facing the gravest hardships and challenged by the most severe vulnerabilities.

To operationalize its work, for outcomes 1-5, the UN will engage in an exercise of annual work planning to devise detailed implementation plans. For outcome 6, the refugee IATF will work to ensure that its existing strategies are complementary with the other outcomes and will seek opportunities to link refugee programming with the broader UNAF strategy. In this regard, the UN will outline key areas of strategic collaboration in the quest for increasingly innovative, synergistic, durable and holistic solutions that have transformative impact on households, communities and institutions in support of the Government programmes and priorities. All practical interventions undertaken by the UN as a whole, or through its agencies, funds and programmes will be based on the five core programming principles of the United Nation's Development Group (UNDG): human rights-based approach, capacity development, gender equality, results-based management and environmental sustainability.

Outcome 1: Enhancing Systemic Reform

“Jordan has undertaken political and institutional reform at national and sub-national levels in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner”.

The UN's neutrality makes it a trusted partner for the government in enacting some of the necessary reforms which can be politically and socially sensitive.

The UN will support the three components of reform in regard to the media (self-regulation, amendments to media regulations and professionalism) and for the development of the required media framework, legislation and guidelines. Support will also be provided for strengthening the Press Freedom Coalition.

The UN will support the development of the Government's capacity to design and implement evidence-based policies and plans for national and local reforms. A plan will be prepared to restructure the Housing and Urban Development Corporation with a view to enhancing its capacity to provide affordable housing solutions in light of additional demands, with a focus on addressing housing solutions through a protection lens – thereby also seeking to address issues related to domestic violence and sexual and other forms of gender based-based violence (SGBV).

The UN will continue to support parliamentary functioning where requested, in particular the performance of parliamentarians which is essential in ensuring that expectations of citizens are being responded to in an effective and timely manner. Technical support will be given to strengthen parliamentarian's representation, legislation and oversight functions.

The Government aims to continue its decentralization and municipal strengthening agenda. The UN will provide assistance to these important initiatives, whilst at the same time seek to address sub-national disparities by strengthening local governance and participatory planning approaches. The northern Governorates, overwhelmed by the recent demands placed on their services and systems, will be those that initially benefit from specific capacity reinforcements with a focus on local economic development, health and education, as well as on the multi-sectoral decision making and budgeting support platform of the Government. In doing this the UN will seek to develop and strengthen dialogue mechanisms between communities and local decision makers.



Photo: ©UNDP Jordan



Photo: ©UNWomen Jordan

The UN will provide assistance to the electoral cycle and the Independent Electoral Commission. Greater involvement of political parties in the elections process will help the development of stronger internal democratic governance. Support will also be provided to the establishment of mechanisms that promote greater involvement of civil society and media in elections.

The evidence base for policy analysis, options appraisal and development will be improved, in order to sustain development indicators to meet the demographic opportunity in 2035. In various government institutions monitoring and evaluation systems will be strengthened so that implementation of the Executive Development Programme and new Economic & Social Blueprint can be pursued more rigorously.

The UN will work with and support the National bodies such as the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW) and the National Commission for Human Rights (NCHR) to strengthen its capacity to report to parliament and international treaty bodies, including the Universal Periodic Review, CEDAW¹³, Child Rights and International Labour Standards. For monitoring and reporting on the situation of children, an observatory for child rights will be established. At the community level, cultural interaction between minorities will be promoted. The UN will also support the Higher Population Council (HPC) in their work on population dynamics to develop appropriate policies and strategies and promote these among concerned ministries.

13. CEDAW - The Convention to Eliminate all forms of Discrimination Against Women.

The work of the Anti-Corruption Commission (ACC) has been gaining in importance. The UN will continue to support the many components of the ACC's mandate, including sector risk assessments, which should lead to specific action plans for sector reform, including the preparation of periodic reports for UNCAC, which will also be subject to peer review.

To strengthen Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation's (MOPIC) capacity in strategic co-ordination the UN will support the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crises (JRPSC), the NRP, the JRP and links to the regional appeal, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) as the core plans to respond to the challenges posed by the Syria crisis. Additional technical support will be provided to improve aid co-ordination, data management, monitoring and evaluation, and advocacy and communication.

Outcome 2: Ensuring Social Equity

"Jordan has institutionalized improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people at national and sub-national levels".

The MDG target of the proportion of people below the extreme poverty line has been met, but continued efforts to maintain this level are critical since the combined impact of the global recession, regional instability and more directly the Syria crisis could push a considerable percentage of households back below the poverty line.

The UN will continue to support the Government to sharpen the targeting mechanisms of its social protection schemes in light of the subsidy reforms that are currently being advanced. The UN is supporting implementation and monitoring of an inter-ministerial Poverty Reduction Strategy and its associated Action Plan as well as a Livelihood & Food Security Strategy – both of which provide urban and rural livelihoods approaches focused on the most vulnerable population segments affected by the Syria crisis. Empowerment of the most-affected communities, in particular women and young people, will be promoted with highly targeted micro-credit and skills training to improve resilience at the household level.

Adequate social protection for all will require a comprehensive approach based on a national social protection floor which provides access to health care, income security for the elderly and persons with disabilities, child benefits and income security including public employment guarantee schemes for the unemployed and working poor. Many elements are already in place in Jordan, but there is ample scope for increasing access, improving coherence among the different social protection providers and strengthening coordination. The UN will support the Social Security Corporation and the Government with the development of a national framework for the establishment of a social protection floor. The budgeting process will be made more transparent and child and gender disaggregated data will increasingly guide budgetary allocations. The Zakat Fund provides a safety net for poor and vulnerable groups and in close coordination with the World Bank, the UN will work to improve its targeting in those areas most affected by the Syria crisis.

The UN will support work to bring the Childhood Act fully into line with international standards. The UN will partner with NGOs to develop community diversion programmes so that families and abusers can be rehabilitated and institutionalisation avoided. Monitoring systems will be strengthened to allow tracking of cases of violence, including actions to prevent physical and verbal abuse in schools. Legislation to protect the victims of violence and the capacity of service providers who can help them will both be strengthened. A similar approach will be taken to reduce child labour.

The UN will markedly increase its work with a range of private sector partners to stimulate greater quality employment generation opportunities, in particular in those areas most affected by the Syria crisis. Finding innovative ways of addressing women's employment will be a focus, with the aim of supporting Jordan to bridge the gap between women and men's employment rates. Institutional capacity support will be provided to business

advisory services both to start-ups and existing small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) with a view to improving access to credit, micro-credit, competitiveness, marketing and quality assurance. Aspiring young entrepreneurs and women entrepreneurs will receive special attention. Decent work, incentives and training will be offered to local cultural and creative industries. Mechanisms to support local economic development will ensure their gender-sensitivity and effectiveness. Support will be provided in improving labour market governance to advocate for labour standards in accordance with labour laws.

Outcome 3: **Equitable Quality Social Services**

“Jordan is providing equitable delivery of quality social services for all men, women, boys and girls”

The Government will upgrade existing standards, diversify policy options and improve the monitoring of childcare services, and private nurseries, including home care as a solution on a par with day care centres in respect of the child's development. A kindergarten expansion plan for universal access will be developed.



Educational achievements will be further improved to facilitate young people's participation in the knowledge economy. Many teachers are not sufficiently prepared to meet the specific requirement of children with disabilities and children with special needs. The UN will support teacher training institutions to adapt current curricula and make available pedagogical resources and toolkits about best practices across the world. A strategic review will be carried out to improve all aspects of teacher training.

With the attainment of almost universal coverage in social services, the quality of these services and the needs of specific vulnerable groups have become increasingly highlighted. The UN will support a national survey on persons with all types of disabilities, including the reproductive health needs of women with disabilities, to help the Government enhance its policies and practices. A system of Community Based Rehabilitation is being put in place at the governorate and community level. The Higher Council for Affairs of Persons with Disabilities will be supported with the development of a policy and diagnostic measures, including standards and guidelines of practice.



Photo: ©UNRWA Jordan

Jordan should safeguard achievements and investments in the health system as a whole and in the health-related MDGs while also reflecting new health priorities in the post-2015 agenda. MDG 4¹⁴ and 5¹⁵ effort should be strengthened to achieve their goals. The aim to achieve universal health coverage should not only focus on health financing, but also on disease burden, equally addressing the communicable and non-communicable diseases as well as health service delivery. Progress on all of these priorities will only happen if important cross-cutting issues are also addressed at the same time such as tackling the social determinants of health and equity to ensure achievement of gains in healthy life expectancy.

Under MDG 6, even though the HIV epidemic has low prevalence in Jordan, initiatives will be developed on the basis of the National AIDS Strategy (2012-2016) for prevention, treatment, care and support, human rights, civil society involvement, gender, workplace programmes, stigma and discrimination. The capacity of NGOs to work with most at risk populations will be strengthened.

For communicable and non-communicable diseases (NCDs) a number of policy development initiatives will be supported. NCDs constitute a major burden and the leading causes of death and disability in Jordan with considerable socio-economic impact. Inter-sectoral action and effective partnerships, emphasized by the UN Political Declaration for NCDs (2011), are crucial to reduce NCDs risk factors, such as tobacco use, harmful use of alcohol, unhealthy diet and physical inactivity.

Monitoring and evaluation of disease surveillance have to be conducted systematically in light of new emerging communicable diseases and outbreak response, such as the 2013 polio outbreak in Syria that required regional response.

Continued expansion of the comprehensive and integrated health system would assure that all people living in most remote areas are able to access to the primary health care services. Comprehensive support will be provided to the health sector, especially in light of the additional strains placed on the whole health system as a result of the Syrian crisis. These will include: improved services for persons with disabilities, tailored support for the elderly, expansion of the national mental health system, adolescent reproductive health, maternal and neonatal surveillance systems and basic services packages (with a particular focus on the reduction of neonatal and maternal deaths), as well as a neonatal and women's health basic services package. The right to health is essential. However, it

14. MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

15. MDG 5: Reduce maternal mortality

is equally essential that people, aware of their rights, also develop own health-seeking behaviors as risk behaviors at young age may lead to permanent health problems during adulthood. In this regard, information and public education is needed to raise awareness and promote changing behavior towards risk factors. Community participation plays a crucial role in this.

Key goals of this outcome will also seek to ensure that Syrians have access to territory and to seek asylum and to protect the rights and well-being of refugee men, women, girls and boys; including providing access to water and sanitation, education, health, shelter, basic household items, and food. These goals will be implemented in a manner that recognizes and takes into account the different needs and capacity to access assistance for refugee men, women, girls and boys, with specific attention on ensuring the inclusion of elderly persons and the disabled.

Outcome 4: Investing in Young People

“Jordan has policies and mechanisms for effective and inclusive participation of young men and women in social, cultural, economic and political life”

The UN will support the Government to realize a comprehensive Strategy on Youth to address youth as drivers of the development wheel, once the National Youth Survey has been completed.

The UN will continue to support initiatives that promote school councils, and more broadly, civic engagement and volunteerism, including the establishment of a national coordination mechanism for the latter. A policy governing civic engagement and volunteerism is to be drafted.

The UN will promote the development of skills in young adult men and women for work, life-skills and healthy lifestyles. The capacity of youth centers and Community Based Organizations across the country will be strengthened to promote empowerment and leadership. The focus will be on vulnerable adolescents living in pockets of poverty. Adolescent girls will be given the opportunity to acquire negotiation and leadership skills in their communities. The network of peer educators will be reinforced. Parents in selected low-income communities will be sensitized to the needs of adolescents and how to respond appropriately.

Decent work is central to the productive future of youth. The UN will support the new strategy for Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), and, similarly, entrepreneurship education programmes will be included in a number of university faculties for science, technology and innovation. The UN will also support a number of active labour market policies to improve employment and apprenticeship opportunities for young people. Efforts will be made to target interventions towards the Northern Governorates particularly affected by the Syria crisis, as prioritized in the NRP.



Photo: ©UNFPA Jordan



Photo: ©UNHabitat Jordan

Outcome 5: Preserving the Environment

“Government and national institutions have operationalized mechanisms to develop and implement strategies and plans targeting key cultural, environmental and Disaster Risk Reduction issues (including a transition to a Green Economy) at national and sub-national levels”.

Serious shortages of water for all purposes make an integrated approach to water resource management among the highest priorities for Jordan – an issue particularly stressed in the NRP and subsequent JRP, as well as in longer term strategies for Jordan’s development. New standards for water resource management will include water quality and its impact on health, use and reuse. Communities and businesses will be sensitized to sustainable approaches to water management. UN support for the sustainable management of water resources, with particular emphasis on addressing chronic issues of the system will be continued.

UN support to the improved management of Jordan’s ecosystem, rangelands, bio-diversity and cultural heritage will continue to support national institutions in strengthening their technical capacity. This includes working closely with the communities living in and around them, so that income generating opportunities will be based on the resources of the reserves while at the same time contributing to their preservation. In response to the Montreal Protocol and the Stockholm and Basel Conventions, selected SMEs will receive technical support to minimize hazardous materials.

The UN will support the development of the National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA) to fully take into account gender mainstreaming in environmental preservation and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA). The scope for integrating CCA and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) into

national development plans will also be pursued, including with Global Environmental Facility’s (GEF) assistance. The UN will provide technical support for the transition to a Green Economy alongside the priority innovative and energy efficiency measures outlined in the energy chapter of the NRP.

Regarding municipal services and capacities, the UN will also provide significant support to Northern Governorates and municipalities most affected by the Syrian crisis, in Municipal Solid Waste Management (MSWM). This will include capacity development to targeted municipalities and Joint Services Councils to strengthen local administrative functions, technical capacity, co-ordination, communications and delivery standards in critically affected services. Further support for sustainable land use and integrated eco-city planning is also envisioned. This will include the institutionalization of inclusive and participatory local development planning and coordination, and supported by urban information management systems provided to municipalities and communities in most affected by the Syrian crisis. Subsequent inputs targeting recovering will capitalize on, improve or initiate new community and city-level profile plans that are responsive to the needs of the population and the development challenges imposed by the Syrian refugee influx into municipalities. This will include inclusive and participatory approaches with special attention paid to the promotion of social cohesion and the reduction of social tensions, in close cooperation with youth and women.

Working in close collaboration with the Government during the formulation of the NRP throughout 2014, the UN has been an active partner in the renewable and sustainable energy sector, based on solar systems and energy conservation. This partnership can be expected to deepen further with several important innovations that will seek to provide further policy advice to tap solar energy to greater effect and scale, as well as the nation-wide marketing of energy saving devices.



Photo: ©UNHCR Jordan/J Kohler

Outcome 6: Refugee Response

“The UN will make a significant contribution in respect of refugee protection and humanitarian assistance as well as working with refugee host communities to mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis”.

As expressed within UN outcome areas one to five above, the UN will support all efforts which address the development and resilience needs of impacted and vulnerable communities, and, in parallel, strengthen the capacities of national and sub-national service delivery systems; strengthen the capacity of the government response to the crisis; and provide the strategic, technical and policy support to advance municipal, governorate and national responses. The UN will support initiatives to improve social cohesion by increasing the number and scope of impact mitigation projects that benefit both Jordanians as well as Syrians in areas with high concentrations of refugees, along with greater investment in shared services such as livelihoods, employment, education, health and water and sanitation with the aim of reducing tensions and maintaining protection space in Jordan.

Protection includes the whole range of activities that aim to realize the full enjoyment of refugee rights, from advocacy and legal interventions, registration and documentation, the provision of assistance and support to services, to the pursuit of durable solutions. Coordinated by UNHCR through the IATF and refugee coordination structures, the UN will provide a range of protection activities and services. This will entail support to national systems and legislative frameworks, engaging and empowering communities, and tailored support to the individual needs and capacities of refugee men, women, boys and girls. While some interventions will be in favour of all refugees, targeting on the basis of vulnerability will be a common operational modality to ensure efficiency of the response, applying the inter-agency Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) across the sectors. Linkages between the VAF and existing national vulnerability frameworks will be pursued.

While there is a need to continue individual humanitarian assistance until other programming is viable, the UN will work with the Government to identify sustainable solutions, counteract the impact of the refugee influx and presence on the Jordan population dynamics, sustain development indicators and decrease dependency of the refugees on humanitarian assistance. Through the promotion of refugees’ access to resilience programming that builds on their existing capacities, the UN will engage in advocacy and support to the Government on providing public services to refugees, noting that support for such services is necessary to ensure refugee access to them. Furthermore, the UN will support initiatives to promote greater Government engagement in the management of the refugee camps, encouraging closer linkages with line ministries, governor’s offices and municipalities.

Partnerships & Co-ordination

The primary partner of the UN in Jordan is the Government, its ministries, commissions and agencies at the national and sub-national levels. The focal point for the UN in Jordan is MOPIC. The UN will seek to strengthen its relationships with the Arab States and the Member States of the Gulf Cooperation Council and with regionally-based institutions. Similarly, the UN will maintain high quality collaboration with bilateral and multi-lateral donors, International Financial Institutions (IFIs), the private sector and international and national NGOs – the latter being an especially important partner in the design and implementation of services to the Syrian refugee population.



Management & Implementation

The UN is responsible and accountable for the oversight, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the UNAF. The RC/HC chairs the UNCT with the aim of achieving the full coherence, co-ordination and operational effectiveness of all UN agencies based in Amman, including a number of non-resident UN organizations. On a day to day basis co-ordination is supported by the RC/HC Office. To ensure strong internal collaboration among UN agencies engaged within each of the six outcome areas of the UNAF a 'results group'¹⁶. Each results group is chaired by the lead UN agency to the sector to contribute to the Annual Work Plan of the UN, with a strong focus on internal innovation and collaboration in support of the Government's humanitarian, resilience and development priorities. The role of the UN will be to provide technical assistance, co-ordination support, policy advice and technical assistance for service delivery. An annual review of the work of the UNCT will be presented at the UNAF Steering Committee. The UNAF Steering Committee, co-chaired by MOPIC and the RC/HC, will provide oversight and strategic direction to the UNAF, and will host an annual stakeholder meeting to be attended by Ministry Representatives, UN Heads of Agency, Donors and NGO representatives.

The UNAF will pursue close alignment with the Government's National Social and Economic Blueprint, NRP and JRP, led by MOPIC on behalf of the Government of Jordan, in close consultation with the UN, NGOs and the international community. It will also support strong linkages and harmonization between national and regional planning frameworks, including the Jordan Chapter of the 3RP in order to follow a regionally coherent response to the multi-faceted consequences of the Syria crisis.

16. Formerly focus groups under the previous UNDAF

The UN and the Government of Jordan will jointly monitor progress of the UNAF as part of the ongoing commitment to aid effectiveness and accountability. To the extent possible, indicators and evidence of results will be drawn from national data sources. For inter-agency data on outcome 6, the existing refugee coordination, monitoring and reporting structures will be main source. In a number of instances separate surveys, studies or expert review panels may be required. Independent evaluations of the larger major programmes of the UN have been built into their design and are planned to be undertaken as an integral part of the original UNDAF M&E plan¹⁷ which remains current. Evaluations of Outcome 6 will be dealt with by UNHCR and the IATF, although in a manner compatible with other UNAF evaluations. An evaluation of the UNAF is also planned for the second half of 2016. Where possible and appropriate, the evaluation process will align with national review milestones.



Financing the UNAF

Successful implementation of the UNAF will require the mobilization of considerable resources from a wide diversity of sources. The UN, under the leadership of the RC/HC in Jordan, will collaborate closely in the formulation and articulation of a resource mobilization strategy in order to maximize partnership and financing opportunities. The RC/HC Office will be proactive in the prioritization and promotion of funding for UN agency collaboration, upon which the UN places special emphasis in the remaining years of the UNAF. For refugee and resilience programmes the UN will utilize and work closely with the 3RP regional planning and co-ordination mechanism in order to raise funds in support of the JRP. Establishment of a Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) in partnership with the Government will also serve the particular requirement of attracting additional financing in accordance with Government's priorities as contained in the JRP.

17. See M&E calendar <http://bit.ly/1z1lqpd>

Summary Strategic Results Framework 2015-2017

Enhancing Systemic Reform

Outcome 1:

Jordan has undertaken political and institutional reform at national and sub-national levels in a participatory, transparent and accountable manner.

Indicators & Targets:

- 1.1: 6 items of legislation drafted in a participatory and transparent manner
- 1.2: 5 national consultation processes engaging civil society and youth held
- 1.3: 9 political reform initiatives undertaken by government and parliament
- 1.4: 2 functional gender sensitive mechanisms to support accountability and decision making at national and governorate levels
- 1.5: 3 local participatory / community based governance mechanisms established
- 1.6: Availability of gender sensitive national-level governance indicators
- 1.7: 5 political parties represented in the parliament
- 1.8: 5 national institutions with functional accountability mechanisms
- 1.9: 3 methodologies being used to measure and assess poverty and vulnerability

Ensuring Social Equity

Outcome 2:

Jordan has institutionalised improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people at the national and sub-national levels

Indicators & Targets:

- 2.1: 3 policies/laws in line HR, CEDAW & CRC
- 2.2: Principles adopted for the protection from GBV & VAC
- 2.3: <20% of students having suffered verbal & physical violence in all government and UNRWA schools over the last month disaggregated by sex
- 2.4: 10% of targeted population (disaggregated by sex, age and localities) receiving social benefits as per the SPF
- 2.5: 2 governorates implementing and tracking gender sensitive sustainable & equitable Local Economic Development plans in a participatory and inclusive manner
- 2.6: 8.8% of food insecure Jordanian people (disaggregated by sex) in UN targeted districts
- 2.7: (tbd) National Capacity Index (to be updated January 2015)
- 2.8: Three gender responsive national sectoral plans and budgets

Equitable Quality Social Services

Outcome 3:

Jordan is providing equitable delivery of quality social services for all men, women, boys and girls

Indicators & Targets:

- 3.1: 70% National KG2 enrolment rates
- 3.2: Under 5 years Mortality Rate (U5MR) < 12 death x 1,000 live birth by 2015 (MDG4)
- 3.3: Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) < 21.5 death x 100,000 live birth by 2015 (MDG5)
- 3.4: <27% Rate of smoking among people aged 15+
- 3.5: <24% Prevalence of hypertension among population over 18 (disaggregated by sex)
- 3.6: >27% Contraceptive prevalence rates
- 3.7: 30% increase in the number of women and young people receiving services from 20 clinics providing high quality services
- 3.8: To maintain 99% Retention rate in UN assisted schools for boys and girls from 1st grade -6th Grade.
- 3.9: To maintain 1% Drop-out rate for boys and girls in UN assisted schools,
- 3.10: (tbd) National capacity index for school feeding. (to be updated January 2015)

Summary Strategic Results Framework 2015-2017

Investing in Young People

Outcome 4:

Jordan has policies and mechanisms for effective and inclusive participation of young men and women in social, cultural, economic and political life.

Indicators & Targets:

- 4.1: Implementation and adoption of the finalized young men and women strategy detailing specific social, cultural, economic and political programs
- 4.2: (tbd) % of economically active young women and men
- 4.3: (tbd)% of young women and men engaged in voluntary civic and youth-led/ political activities/initiatives (disaggregated by sex)
- 4.4: (tbd) % youth and youth female unemployment

Preserving the Environment

Outcome 5:

Government and national institutions have operationalised mechanisms to develop and implement strategies and plans targeting key cultural, environmental and Disaster Risk Reduction issues (including a transition to a Green Economy) at national and sub-national levels.

Indicators & Targets:

- 5.1: Implementation of environmental regulatory instruments (including regulations, laws and by-laws) with Multilateral Environmental Agreements under implementation by Ministries of Environment, Industry & Trade, Water & Irrigation, and Tourism & Antiquities
- 5.2: 3 Ministry endorsed strategic planning documents that integrate Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) measures.
- 5.3: Strategies and action plans in place for Strategic Environment Assessment and Disaster Risk Reduction and Management
- 5.4: 3 Green Economy projects implemented in each Governorate.
- 5.5: 3 new building codes implemented at the governorate level
- 5.6: 12% of all hazardous waste treated; 70% of waste disposed in accordance with the waste management hierarchy; 5% of aluminium and 20% of paper recycled
- 5.7: Energy & environment laws reviewed

Refugee Protection & Assistance

Outcome 6:

Syrian refugees and host communities have improved access to quality services (including protection and humanitarian assistance) to sustain the impact of the Syria crisis in a resilient manner.

Indicators & Targets:

- 6.1: # refugees assisted in camps and in non-camp setting (disaggregated by sex)
- 6.2: # host communities assisted with the aim to mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan



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