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Item 4 (a) of the provisional agenda*

Country programme document

Jordan

Summary

The country programme document (CPD) for Jordan is presented to the Executive Board for discussion and approval at the present session, on a no-objection basis. The CPD includes a proposed aggregate indicative budget of \$4,855,000 from regular resources, subject to the availability of funds, and \$203,611,000 in other resources, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions, for the period January 2023 to December 2027.

* E/ICEF/2022/22.



Programme rationale

1. Endowed with one of the youngest populations in the region, of whom 39 per cent are under the age of 18 years, Jordan is at a crossroads of tremendous opportunity.¹ Jordan is arguably one of the most hospitable nations in the world, with the second highest presence per capita of refugees.² Having successfully transitioned to upper-middle-income status in 2011 and seeking to capitalize on a potential demographic dividend from its youthful population, Jordan strives to build a vibrant, knowledge-based economy.³ Past economic growth has enabled significant development results for children.

2. The country faces some important challenges, with an overall unemployment rate of 23.3 per cent at the end of 2021⁴ and an absolute poverty rate of 15.7 per cent in 2017/18.⁵ The rate of female labour force participation is among the lowest in the world, at just 14 per cent in 2021, compared to around 54 per cent for men.⁶ Young people and women have limited participation in political processes, face obstacles to enter the labour market and experience higher rates of unemployment.

3. Jordan is highly dependent on foreign aid, receiving an estimated \$3 billion in official development assistance (ODA) annually.⁷ The country has initiated and sustained a series of national development programmes to guide the effective use of international assistance. Current political and economic reforms are aimed at addressing concerns about reliance on external resources for social protection systems and improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the use of resources.

4. The impact of hosting an estimated 3 million refugees will continue to be a development challenge and an opportunity. Some 2.2 million registered Palestinians have been living in Jordan for generations, with about 18 per cent still in camps.⁸ Over 674,268 Syrian refugees are registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Jordan, with the majority living outside the camps. Sixty-four per cent of urban refugees live on three Jordanian dinars or less per day (the international poverty line for middle-income countries), and 20 per cent of Syrian children are both monetarily and multidimensionally poor.⁹

5. Over the past decade, Jordan has made significant progress in human development by providing insurance for family health care and unemployment. An ongoing challenge is the capacity of national institutions to deliver social services while being stretched by a significant refugee population.

6. The overall health and nutrition situation of children has improved, as demonstrated by decreases in the infant mortality rate. However, immunization coverage fell below 80 per cent in 2020 for all antigens.¹⁰ Among school-age children, 31 per cent are overweight and predisposed to diseases in adult life and 47.6 per cent of preschool children are iron-deficient.¹¹ Mental health issues, especially for children and youth,

¹ United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, *World Population Prospects*, 2019.

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Jordan Fact Sheet, April 2021.

³ Government of Jordan, Jordan's National Employment Strategy 2011-2020, 2012.

⁴ Department of Statistics, Jordan, http://dosweb.dos.gov.jo/unemp_q4_2021/.

⁵ Government of Jordan, Household Income and Expenditure Survey, 2018.

⁶ International Labour Organization, *Gender equality and decent work in Jordan*, 2021, p. 3.

⁷ Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Jordan aid at a glance chart.

⁸ United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, 2020.

⁹ UNHCR, Vulnerability Assessment Framework for Refugees in Jordan, March 2022.

¹⁰ Data available at <https://data.unicef.org/resources/immunization-coverage-estimates-data-visualization/>.

¹¹ Jordan National Micronutrient and Nutrition Survey 2019, Jordan Ministry of Health, 2021.

have been exacerbated by the impact of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic.¹²

7. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, school attendance and learning outcomes in Jordan were improving. Still, in 2017/18, only 74 per cent of those who reached Grade 7 completed 10 years of schooling.¹³ Dropout rates are higher for boys than girls, and highest for Syrian refugee girls and boys from poor families.¹⁴ In 2018, girls outperformed boys, by nearly two years, in secondary reading, mathematics and sciences.¹⁵ There is little demand for technical and vocational education and training, with only 3.5 per cent of secondary students enrolled in this education stream.¹⁶ Only 67 per cent of children currently attend pre-primary education.

8. Jordan has made significant commitments to reduce violence against children. In the 2021 World Justice Project Rule of Law Index, Jordan ranked fifty-fifth out of 139 countries and second in the region. During their lifetime, 81 per cent of children have experienced at least one form of physical violence and 21 per cent of women aged 15–49 years have experienced physical or sexual violence.¹⁷ The Committee on the Rights of the Child called for increased support for unmarried mothers to accelerate the transition to family-based care for children.¹⁸ In its third universal periodic review (2018), the Government supported recommendations to accelerate efforts to end and discourage child labour, particularly among girls working as domestic workers. Jordan wants to ensure that legal action is taken and raise awareness through public campaigns to combat child labour and human trafficking¹⁹ as well as child marriage.

9. Water and energy resources are increasingly scarce. Jordan has annual renewable resources of just 100m³ per capita, 20 per cent of the internationally agreed threshold for severe water scarcity.²⁰ Withdrawal of water is already above renewable limits and demand is expected to exceed supply by 30 per cent over the next decade. Despite elevated levels of coverage for water supply and sanitation systems, access to reliable and safe water services are affected by scarce water resources and their inadequate management, leading to 60 per cent of people living under high water stress.²¹ Only one third of schools have access to appropriate sanitation facilities.²²

10. The increased climate variability, including increased temperatures, lower precipitation levels and more erratic rainfall, will lead to an increase in disaster risk and an acute impact on people in Jordan, and children are the most vulnerable. Girls and boys, adolescents and youth have limited awareness of, or opportunities to engage in dialogue on climate change mitigation and environmental degradation policy and the impact these issues will have on their lives, including access to basic and protective services such as water and food.

11. An evaluation of the previous country programme, 2018–2022, found that UNICEF efficiently delivered coherent and complementary support to the Government

¹² Global Burden of Disease, available at: <https://vizhub.healthdata.org/gbd-compare/>.

¹³ UNICEF, *Jordan Country Report on Out-of-School Children*, December 2020.

¹⁴ Assaad, R., Krafft, C., and Sieverding, M., *Youth Transitions to Adulthood in Jordan: High Aspirations, Challenging Realities*. UNICEF, 2021.

¹⁵ OECD, *PISA 2018 Results (Volume I): What Students Know and Can Do*, PISA, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2019.

¹⁶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, *TVET Country Profile: Jordan*, 2019.

¹⁷ USAID, *Jordan Demographic and Health Survey*, 2018.

¹⁸ Committee on the Rights of the Child, *CRC/C/JOR/CO/4-5*, paras 39, 40, 2014.

¹⁹ See A/HRC/40/10, *Universal Periodic Review recommendation 137.68*.

²⁰ Jordan Ministry of Water and Irrigation, *Jordan Water Sector Facts and Figures 2017*.

²¹ *Ibid.*

²² UNICEF and WHO, *Progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene in schools*, 2020.

and other stakeholders' strategies, particularly in reaching children in vulnerable communities across the country, including in refugee camps.

12. Three key lessons learned from the evaluation have influenced the direction of this new country programme: (a) enhance information-sharing and planning across different sections of the country office; (b) meet the service needs of refugees and the local community; and (c) focus on achieving long-term outcomes that measure sustainable change within Jordanian society. By focusing on societal-level outcomes, the new country programme will ensure that lessons learned from UNICEF interventions are rigorously evaluated so they can be taken to scale by the Government.

Programme priorities and partnerships

13. The UNICEF vision for the country is based on priorities identified in consultation with Government and civil society partners. The country programme's theory of change is as follows:

(a) If all mothers, children and adolescents have equitable access to, and adequate utilization of, quality health and nutrition services and adopt appropriate health and nutrition practices and behaviours;

(b) If all girls and boys have equitable access to, and complete, quality early childhood and basic education;

(c) If adolescents and youth, especially young girls, are increasingly empowered and equipped with knowledge, skills and opportunities to become socially and economically resilient;

(d) If the most vulnerable children and adolescents at risk of, or survivors of, violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and harmful practices benefit from quality preventive and responsive protection services;

(e) If all children and adolescents live in an improved physical environment that is resilient to the impacts of climate change, with access to improved water, sanitation and hygiene services, while adopting appropriate hygiene behaviours and care practices;

(f) If vulnerable children and young people have increased access to evidence-driven, inclusive, integrated and enhanced social protection services and socioeconomic opportunities to fulfil their potential;

(g) Then all girls and boys in Jordan, including the most vulnerable, will progressively realize their human rights and participate in building an equitable, green and resilient society and economy, contributing to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

14. The programmatic strategy will focus on strengthening systems and supporting evidence-based policy change. Social and gender norms, harmful practices and behaviours will be addressed through cross-sectoral programming. A key shift will be to engage communities, with a focus on adolescent girls, to identify and address socioeconomic constraints to self-reliant development. Climate change, disaster risk reduction, early childhood development and attention to disability dimensions will be mainstreamed across all components.

Health and nutrition

15. The planned outcome is that the most vulnerable girls and boys in Jordan have equitable opportunities to use quality health and nutrition services for improved survival, cognitive development and physical and mental well-being. This programme is aligned with outcome 2 of the new Jordan United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2023–2027 and Goal Area 1 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, which contributes to the realization of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 3. It is also in line with the UNICEF Strategy for Health 2016–2030 and the UNICEF Nutrition Strategy 2020–2030.

16. Working with and through the Ministry of Health and other partners, the programme will focus on improving access to quality primary health care that encompasses full immunization coverage for children, early childhood care and nurturing practices, addressing mental health (demand and uptake), and improving adolescent health-care services. The programme will focus on improving the nutritional status of children under 2 years of age, school-age children and adolescents (with a particular focus on infant and young child feeding practices and anaemia control programmes) and encouraging improved health-seeking behaviour through social behaviour communication change and community engagement strategies.

17. Gender-transformative strategies will focus on specific aspects of health, nutrition and the well-being of adolescent girls. Special emphasis will be placed on policy and advocacy to improve early recognition and appropriate referral of girls and boys with disabilities and ensuring nurturing care as part of early childhood development.

18. The programme will adopt an integrated approach that strengthens the national health system and its capacity to deliver improved health and nutrition outcomes for girls and boys, adolescents, pregnant women and other vulnerable groups. The programme will generate evidence-based data to influence government policies and build the knowledge and skills of government health personnel in select areas of health and nutrition.

Education

19. The planned outcome will contribute to the Government's ambition that all girls, boys and adolescents in Jordan complete their basic education, including early childhood education, and achieve their full learning potential.

20. The programme will contribute to outcome 2 of the UNSDCF and aligns with Goal Area 2 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025, which contributes to the realization of Sustainable Development Goal 4. The focus will be on preventing dropouts and recovering and accelerating children's learning post pandemic. Safe school environments will be promoted to protect girls and boys from harmful practices.

21. The programme will enhance the Government's ability to fulfil its commitment to inclusive and quality education for all girls, boys and adolescents, including refugees and other vulnerable groups. Efforts will be aimed at expanding access for vulnerable children to quality education, including early childhood education and alternative education pathways. This includes systemic efforts to accelerate and recover children's learning at scale during and after the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as improving the relevance of education for later life and work, from early grades to secondary education, including the vocational stream. With the Ministry of Education, the programme will design and implement a national prevention strategy to retain and re-engage girls and boys at risk of dropping out.

22. UNICEF will work with and through the Ministry of Education to improve the resilience of the national education system for all children, irrespective of nationality. Efforts will focus on building the capacity of school leadership teams. Professional

development for learning and inclusion will include how to assess and improve the attendance, well-being and learning outcomes of vulnerable children, including through public/private initiatives. UNICEF will contribute to gender-equitable and inclusive outcomes by embedding human rights, gender, climate change and sustainability in teaching and learning. Social and behavioural change activities will engage parents and communities to increase the demand for education.

Child protection

23. This component seeks to ensure that the most vulnerable children at risk of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and harmful practices benefit from quality preventive and responsive services. The programme will capitalize on the Government's endorsement of the importance of reducing violence against children.

24. The programme is aligned with UNICEF Child Protection Strategy 2021, the regional priority to end violence against children, UNSDCF outcomes 2 and 4, and Sustainable Development Goals 5 and 16.2. The programme will build cross-sectoral links by supporting a safe and nurturing school environment and improving support service referrals and community platforms for advocacy on violence against children. The programme will be mindful of the impact of climate change on child marriage, children on the move and child labour and the need for community awareness to mitigate these risks.

25. The programme will support the issuance and implementation of government child protection standards and policies, in line with international standards. The goal will be to improve prevention of violence against girls, boys, women and children with disabilities and improve access to quality response services for children and women who are survivors of violence, abuse and neglect. Another aim will be to enhance the knowledge base and capacities of the national protection services and increase the use of social and behaviour change strategies for gender-responsive parental engagement at the community level, including through public/private initiatives. Because harmful practices are still of concern within several communities, the programme will implement specific targeted actions.

26. A social-ecological model will be used to build upon the inherent capacities of young people, their families and communities to prevent all forms of violence against children while strengthening the national child protection system. Gender-disaggregated data will be used to drive systemic change and embed gender-transformative mindsets.

Adolescents and youth

27. The planned outcome will contribute to vulnerable adolescents and youth becoming active agents of change by equipping them with knowledge, skills and opportunities to become socially, civically and economically resilient.

28. The programme will contribute to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 13 and 17 and all four outcomes of the UNSDCF and is aligned with the outcomes of the UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025. The programme contributes to the UNICEF regional priorities on improving skills, learning and employability.

29. Jordan faces many economic and social challenges, especially regarding the participation of youth and women in the labour market. Key to addressing these challenges will be an integrated approach focusing on behaviour change; cross-sectoral support to the Government to facilitate civic engagement; the transition from learning to earning; the involvement of adolescents and youth in the green economy; and girl-centred programmes focusing on life and job-specific skills, leadership and social entrepreneurship to enable adolescent girls to transition into the labour market.

30. Equipping adolescents and youth in host and refugee communities with leadership skills will enhance their empowerment as future agents of change. The programme will develop and strengthen the national capacity to use evidence for policy advocacy, design, implementation and financing, including through public/private initiatives. All initiatives will adopt an inclusive, gender-transformative approach based on well-tested social and behavioural change strategies, with the explicit aim of expanding opportunities for young women and girls and young people with disabilities, and redressing gender inequalities by removing structural barriers, addressing gender norms and stereotypes and promoting positive masculinities. This programme will partner with entities that have developed systems and tools for effective and appropriate adolescent and youth engagement in public and private spheres.

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

31. This component will enhance the potential for vulnerable children to live in an improved physical environment that is safe and resilient to the impacts of climate change, to have sustainable access to improved WASH services, and to adopt appropriate hygiene behaviour and care practices. The programme will support the Government in conducting a vulnerability analysis and improving water supply and sanitation services. The programme is aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 6, outcome 3 of the UNSDCF, Goal Area 4 of the UNICEF Strategic Plan and the regional priority on water scarcity.

32. Integrated interventions will support WASH-related policy, strategy and system strengthening. The programme will support intersectoral coordination, improved service delivery for the most vulnerable populations and social and behaviour change communication, especially targeting girls, women and children with disabilities. A strategic shift will be to move from a humanitarian response to the humanitarian/development nexus. This includes increased evidence generation on the impacts of climate change that influence children's health, development and well-being, while also supporting social and behavioural practices that improve the use of WASH services, including menstrual hygiene management and climate-appropriate practices. The programme will help the Government to identify the specific needs of the most vulnerable communities at the household and institutional levels, in collaboration with other sectoral interventions. A new focus will be to support public utilities to strengthen operational efficiencies and engage with the private sector to incorporate a climate lens that will improve resilience.

33. UNICEF will continue to work with the international community to fulfil its humanitarian obligations by managing WASH services for over 125,000 refugees living in camps. This will include increased involvement of beneficiaries, and outreach to surrounding communities and supporting the overall WASH sector in coordinating humanitarian action.

Social protection and policy

34. This component will improve inclusive and integrated social policy and social protection services to reduce the economic and social vulnerabilities of children and families in Jordan. The outcome aligns with the UNICEF Global Social Protection Programme Framework and the regional priority on social protection, and contributes to several national frameworks, including the Jordan National Social Protection Strategy, 2019–2025.

35. The programme will contribute to the realization of children's rights by generating new evidence and enhancing national systems for data collection and management, supporting the best possible use of public budgets to expand social services to the most vulnerable. It will prioritize non-discriminatory access for all vulnerable children to a harmonized package of social protection services to address child poverty, including

integrated cash assistance for the most vulnerable children. The programme will collaborate with all stakeholders to institutionalize Makani ('My Space'), an intersectoral community-based support programme.

36. A central component of the programme will be capacity-building and system strengthening, including enhancing the preparedness of the national social protection system to better respond to shocks. All outputs will utilize a vulnerability-based approach with a particular focus on girls and women, adolescents and youth, children with disabilities, marginalized minorities and groups living in informal tented settlements, regardless of nationality,

Programme effectiveness

37. The country office management will ensure that evidence and quality assurance guide the country programme coordination and execution, programme planning, budgeting and implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will be key areas of focus. There will be an emphasis on cross-sectoral and intersectoral synergies, shifting wherever possible from direct implementation to government and community-based approaches. Increasing convergence of programming in vulnerable communities, taking into consideration human rights, equity, inclusion and gender, will be a priority. The localization agenda will continue.

38. The humanitarian focus will extend beyond the refugee camps with a nationwide, risk-informed and gender-responsive approach to programming, while addressing the risks faced by girls and women of harmful practices within the humanitarian setting. Approaches to social and behavioural change and community engagement will be embedded in all aspects of the programming. Expanding on opportunities to work with the private sector, components relating to partnerships and resources will be critical to the programme's effectiveness.

Summary budget table^a

<i>Programme component</i>	<i>(In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
	<i>Regular resources</i>	<i>Other resources</i>	<i>Total</i>
Health and nutrition	350	6 108	6 458
Education	255	30 542	30 797
Child protection	1 500	18 325	19 825
Adolescents and youth	375	40 722	41 097
Water, sanitation and hygiene	500	24 430	24 930
Social protection and policy	375	71 264	71 639
Programme effectiveness	1 500	12 220	13 720
Total	4 855	203 611	208 466

^a Emergency funding is not included in the table and is expected to be US\$250 million.

Programme and risk management

39. The UNSDCF, 2023–2027 deepened the principle of 'delivering as one' as the main modality for implementation. The process was led by inter-agency results groups with oversight from the Government-United Nations Steering Committee. Government

ministries chair sectoral task forces that serve as planning and coordination platforms. UNICEF plays an active role in the coordination efforts and continues to seek opportunities for joint programming. The Business Operations Strategy is being implemented in collaboration with other United Nations agencies to ensure harmonization for cost reductions and increased effectiveness.

40. While the situation in Jordan has remained stable, the protracted subregional crisis will continue to strain the delivery of basic social services. Donor funding to UNICEF remains stable, yet external variables are expected to influence the availability of financial resources, especially humanitarian funding. Efforts to diversify the current donor base will continue.

41. Risks and emergency preparedness are reviewed and updated annually and more frequently when the situation requires. UNICEF is a member of the United Nations Humanitarian and Security Management Teams.

42. The country programme is risk-informed, with internal controls, governance and mitigation measures that cover both operational and programmatic risks. UNICEF has invested in system strengthening and capacity development of key partners. Key operational risk-mitigation measures associated with localization efforts focus on improving the quality of local partners through rigorous selection processes, new contractual arrangements and enhanced understanding of financial reporting requirements. The risks related to the prevention of sexual exploitation, abuse and child safeguarding are being mitigated by implementing prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse plans for staff and partners.

43. This country programme document outlines UNICEF contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at the country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels with respect to country programmes are prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures.

Monitoring, learning and evaluation

44. UNICEF will continue to work closely with the Jordan Department of Statistics and the Ministry of Social Development to generate high-quality equity-focused data disaggregated by age, gender and disability. UNICEF recognizes the improved use of quantitative evidence as an important driver for achieving the vision of the country programme. The Jordan Geographic Multidimensional Vulnerability Analysis will continue to be institutionalized throughout all UNICEF programmes and those of its partners in Government, business and civil society. UNICEF works closely with EvalJordan, a non-profit national association of evaluators.

45. UNICEF employs two main references for evaluation. The costed evaluation plan focuses on periodic assessment of programmes where there are potential information gaps, or needs for learning or strengthening and evidence on programme effectiveness. The overarching integrated monitoring and evaluation plan provides the opportunity to undertake thematic studies and higher-level assessment. All monitoring systems will incorporate the capacity to collect and analyse gender-disaggregated data to ensure an appropriate focus on girls.

Annex

Results and resources framework

Jordan – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2023–2027

<p>Convention on the Rights of the Child: (relevant articles of the Convention) Articles 2–4, 6, 9, 12–13, 19–20, 22, 24, 26–29, 32, 34, 36–40.</p> <p>National priorities: (related Sustainable Development Goals, other internationally recognized goals and/or national goals) Sustainable Development Goals 1–6, 8–11, 13, 16; Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy; Government of Jordan Indicative Executive Programme, 2021–2024; Ministry of Health Strategic Plan, 2018–2022; National Water Strategy, 2016–2025; National Strategy for Human Resource Development, 2016–2025, National Social Protection Strategy 2019–2025.</p>
<p>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) outcomes involving UNICEF: Outcomes 1–4.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhanced inclusive, gender-responsive and green growth in Jordan that provides access to entrepreneurship and decent work opportunities, life-long learning, and market-relevant skills with a focus on LNOB [leaving no one behind]. 2. Enhanced access to quality social services, protection, and self-reliance opportunities for all people living in vulnerable situations in the country. 3. Enhanced national resource management models that ensure equitable access to water, food, and clean energy for all, address climate related and other risks, and empower local communities as agents of change for responsible production and consumption. 4. Enhanced accountability and responsiveness of Jordanian institutions and their partners, and especially women and youth are increasingly and meaningfully involved in policy choices and decisions that affect their lives.
<p>Related UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2022–2025 Goal Areas: 1–5</p>

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcome 2	The most vulnerable children and adolescents, especially girls and children with disabilities, have	Percentage of surviving infants who received a first dose of measles-containing vaccine	Ministry of Health (MOH)/UNICEF and World Health Organization	Government and partners have enhanced capacity to develop and implement evidence-	MOH, WHO, World Food Programme, Ministry of Education	350	6 108	6 458

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	equitable access to and utilization of quality health and nutrition services for improved survival, cognitive development, and physical and mental well-being.	B: 76% (2020 coverage) T: >90%	(WHO) coverage data	informed, gender- and disability-responsive policies, strategies and standards for maternal and child health, nutrition, and mental and environmental health services Health workers in the highest burden areas have adequate knowledge and skills to implement quality, integrated and comprehensive health, nutrition and mental health services for most vulnerable, especially girls Individuals, especially girls, families and communities, increasingly adopt critical health, nutrition and mental health behaviours, including timely care-seeking	(MOE), United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), national and international partners			
Percentage of boys and girls aged 6–59 months with iron deficiency anaemia B: Total 26.0% (2019) Male 29.4% Female 22.8% T: <15%		Surveys/ Demographic and Health Survey (DHS)						
Percentage of children and adolescents with symptoms of anxiety/depression identified and referred to appropriate mental health services B: 0% T: 5%		UNICEF programme data/MOH						
Outcomes 1 and 2	Vulnerable girls and boys, including adolescents, complete early childhood and basic education,	Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education B: Total 68% (2019/2020) Girls 67.4% Boys 68.6%	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	Improved evidence and data for national policy and plans to increase access to early childhood, basic	MOE, bilateral and United Nations agencies, national and international	255	30 542	30 797

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	learning to their full potential.	<p>T: Total 80% Girls 80% Boys 80%</p> <p>Percentage of gross enrolment – basic education (Grade 1–10)</p> <p>B: National 97.9% (2019/2020) Girls 97.9% Boys 97.8% Syrian refugees 73.4% Girls 73.2% Boys 73.7% Other nationalities 91.2% Girls 91.5% Boys 90.8% T: 100% Girls 100% Boys 100% Syrian 85% Other nationalities 95%</p> <p>Percentage of 15-year-olds enrolled in Grade 10</p> <p>B: 92.6% (2020/2021) Female 96.2% Male 89.4% Syrian: 40.6%</p>	EMIS	<p>and alternative education pathways</p> <p>Improved capacity of teachers and school leadership to boost inclusion and learning outcomes for all vulnerable children</p> <p>Improved parental and community engagement to increase demand for quality, inclusive and gender-transformative education</p>	non-governmental organizations			

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
		<p>Female 49.1% Male 34.2% T: 94% nationwide Female 97% Male 93% Syrian 70% Female: 75% Male: 65%</p> <p>Grade 8 Trends in Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) average science achievement</p> <p>B: 452 (2019) T: 482</p> <p>Grade 8 TIMSS average Mathematics achievement</p> <p>B: 420 (2019) T: 450</p> <p>Gender disaggregated Science 2019 target Girls 480 500 Boys 427 464 Total 452 482</p> <p>Mathematics 2019 target Girls 432 455 Boys 409 445 Total 420 450</p>	<p>EMIS/ Department of Statistics (DOS)</p> <p>TIMSS reports</p>					

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcomes 1, 2 and 4	The most vulnerable children and adolescents, especially girls and children with disabilities, at risk of or survivors of violence, abuse, exploitation, neglect and harmful practices, benefit from quality preventive and responsive services.	Percentage of children aged 1–17 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by caregivers in the past month (SDG 16.2.1) B: 81 % (2018) Girls 79.6% Boys 82.7 % T: 72% Girls 70% Boys 72%	DHS	Ministries with a role in child protection and civil society organizations have increased capacity to develop, amend and implement gender- and disability-responsive and evidence-informed policies, standards and guidelines related to violence against children, especially girls and children with disabilities	National Council for Family Affairs, Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), MOH, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Labor (MOL), national partners, UNFPA	1 500	18 325	19 825
		Percentage of primary caregivers who think physical punishment is an effective discipline method to raise/educate children B: 54.7 % (2020) Female 55.0% Male 52.8 % T: 45.7% (2027) Female 46.0% Male 43.8%	National Study on Violence Against Children in Jordan	Service-providers, including social workers, have improved capacity to implement integrated, quality child protection services for the most vulnerable boys, girls and women, including children with disabilities Children, caregivers and communities have increased skills, knowledge and capacity to prevent all forms of violence and discrimination, under all conditions				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
Outcomes 1, 2 and 4	Adolescent girls and youth, especially young girls and children with disabilities, are empowered and equipped with knowledge, skills and opportunities to become socially and economically resilient.	Effectively implement a national programme for adolescents' and young people's participation and civic engagement B: 4 programmes endorsed (2021) T: Actual implementation of existing strategies and policies	Key sectoral documents, policies and strategies	Improved public institutions' and civil society organizations' capacity to plan and implement youth-friendly policies and policies enhancing meaningful, equitable and gender- and disability-responsive opportunities for responsible citizenship	Ministry of Youth (MOY), MOL, Ministry of Digital Economy, National partners, United Nations agencies, Generation Unlimited, World Economic Forum, girls' and women's networks and community-based organizations, adolescents and young people, international non-governmental organizations	375	40 722	41 097
		Percentage of youth (aged 18–25 years) not in employment, education or training B: Total 45% (2021) Female 62% Male 28% T: Total 41% Female 58% Male 24%	DOS	Improved Government and national partners' capacity to provide adolescents and youth, especially girls and persons with disabilities in most vulnerable communities, with transferable life, digital and vocational skills, and opportunities to practice those skills				
		Percentage of adolescents (aged 10–18 years) and youth (aged 19–24 years) engaged in volunteering and/or civic engagement initiatives B: Total 14.5% (2021) Female 12% Male 17% T: 17.5% Female 15% Male 20%	UNICEF Bayanati Database and the National Youth Engagement and Movement (Nahno) portal	Adolescents, young people and communities have increased knowledge of how to adopt positive behaviors and practices to engage and support national Government on social behavior				

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
				change policies and programmes				
Outcomes 2 and 3	Vulnerable children and adolescents, especially girls and children with disabilities, live in an improved physical environment that is safe and resilient to the impacts of climate change, and use improved water, sanitation and hygiene services while adopting appropriate hygiene behaviours and care practices.	Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services B: 84% (2021) T: 96%	Joint Monitoring Programme report	Water and sanitation systems are improved and well-maintained in the most vulnerable communities	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, private sector, subnational governments, government entities responsible for refugee assistance and camp management, local communities	500	24 430	24 930
		Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation B: 82% (2021) T: 95%	Joint Monitoring Programme report	Children and adolescents, especially girls, have increased knowledge of and demonstrate improved practices of hygiene, and environmental and climate-sensitive behaviours				
		Existence and implementation of child-sensitive national strategies and plans on climate mitigation, adaptation and resilience B: No (2021) T: Yes	Key sectoral documents, policies and strategies	Government, civil society and relevant stakeholders have capacity to develop and implement risk-informed, gender-sensitive, evidence-based, inclusive and child-sensitive climate and environment programmes and policies				
Outcome 2	Vulnerable children and young people in Jordan, especially girls and children with disabilities, are increasingly utilizing	Existence of nationally owned routine measurement of monetary and multidimensional child vulnerability	National Unified Registry (NUR) data, National Aid Fund (NAF) database, Zakat Fund, Ministry of	Routine, disaggregated, national child-relevant evidence is improved and used for developing policy	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Department of	375	71 264	71 639

UNSDCF outcomes	UNICEF outcomes	Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027	Means of verification	Indicative country programme outputs	Major partners, partnership frameworks	Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)		
						RR	OR	Total
	evidence-based, inclusive, integrated social policies, and enhanced social protection services and socioeconomic opportunities, to fulfil their potential.	B: No T: Yes Number of children and youth covered under the social assistance pillar of the National Social Protection Strategy B: 337,255 children and youth (2021) Female 175 373 Male 161 882 T: 438 432 Female 227 985 Male 210 447	Social Development, Social Security Corporation, UNICEF Bayanati Database and Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS)	and monitoring progress towards the realization of children's rights and Sustainable Development Goals Social protection system is strengthened to facilitate access to and utilization of integrated, inclusive and gender- and disability-responsive services for vulnerable groups	Statistics, MOSD, MOL, MOE, MOY, National Aid Fund, Zakat Fund, Social Security Corporation, General Budget Department			
		Number of households that graduated from social assistance programmes B: 0 (2021) T: 5%	NUR data, NAF database, UNICEF Bayanati database, RAIS	Capacity and evidence are improved at national level to advocate for better allocated and more efficient public spending on social policies including social protection, especially for women, girls, boys and children with disabilities				
		Percentage of GDP allocated in national budget to National Social Safety Net B: 0.5% of GDP (2019) T: 1.5% of GDP (2027)	Government of Jordan Budget Statement, Sector Annual Budget					
Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4	Jordan Country Programme is efficiently designed, coordinated, managed and monitored to meet quality programming standards in achieving	Percentage of performance scorecards that meet organization benchmarks B: 80% (2023)	Periodic reviews and evaluations		MOPIC	1 500	12 220	13 720

<i>UNSDCF outcomes</i>	<i>UNICEF outcomes</i>	<i>Key progress indicators, baselines (B) and targets (T) 2027</i>	<i>Means of verification</i>	<i>Indicative country programme outputs</i>	<i>Major partners, partnership frameworks</i>	<i>Indicative resources by country programme outcome: regular resources (RR), other resources (OR) (In thousands of United States dollars)</i>		
						<i>RR</i>	<i>OR</i>	<i>Total</i>
	results for children, especially girls and children with disabilities.	T: 100% (2027) Percentage of evaluations in the costed evaluation plan completed B: 0% (2023) T: 90% (2027)						
	Total resources					4 855	203 611	208 466