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ANNEX

*Multi-Annual Indicative Programme
European Union – Jordan
2021-2027*

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country

1.1. Basis for programming

The priorities for cooperation through financial assistance, as proposed in this Multiannual Indicative Programme (MIP), are in line with the broader regional political context of our relations with the partners in the Southern Neighbourhood, in particular the “Joint Communication on a Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood – a New Agenda for the Mediterranean¹” with the attached Economic and Investment Plan (EIP) and the related Council Conclusions², the work undertaken for the preparation of post-2020 bilateral Joint Documents (Partnership Priorities), the EU-Jordan Association Agreement, and the Commission priorities. The MIP priorities also aim to provide a long-term response to the impact of COVID-19.

In addition to bilateral cooperation a dedicated programming document will cover issues of regional cooperation. The regional MIP will propose measures to mitigate the long-term impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and tap into opportunities for regional cooperation and integration. Regional cooperation also allows to address overarching themes where there is a comparative advantage to tackle them through a cross-border perspective (e.g. environmental issues and climate change); working in sensitive areas where regional cooperation constitutes the only possible or most efficient action (e.g. support to civil society and human rights); and testing innovative approaches prior to implementation at the country level.

A separate programming document for a multi-country Migration Programme for the Southern Neighbourhood covers relevant bilateral and regional cooperation actions, namely 1) Providing protection to forcibly displaced persons, including asylum seekers, refugees, Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), and other persons in need, including migrants in vulnerable situations; 2) Strengthening, asylum and migration governance and management, as well as preventing irregular migration; 3) Fostering return, readmission and sustainable reintegration, as well as 4) Supporting a comprehensive approach to legal migration and mobility.

The Syrian crisis will continue to have a major impact on Jordan. Measures to support Jordan in hosting Syrian refugees will continue to be funded as part of the overall EU response to the Syrian crisis.

The EU and Jordan have a strong partnership across a wide range of sectors and have been linked through an Association Agreement³ since 2002. In line with the revised European Neighbourhood Policy⁴, the EU and Jordan adopted the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities and the EU-Jordan Compact in 2016⁵. The partnership priorities are being renewed, in light of the Joint Communication on one hand, and the Jordanian Government’s Indicative Executive

¹ *Joint Communication ‘A Renewed Partnership with the Southern Neighbourhood - a New Agenda for the Mediterranean’ – JOIN(2021)2 final of 09/02/2021*

² *Council Conclusions 7931/21, approved via a written procedure on 16/04/2021*

³ *Euro-Mediterranean Agreement establishing an Association between the European Communities and their Member States and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Official Journal of the European Communities of 15/05/2002, L 129/3*

⁴ *JOIN (2015) 50 final*

⁵ *Annex to the Joint Proposal for a COUNCIL decision on the Union position within the Association Council with regard to the adoption of EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities and annexed Compact. JOIN(2016) 41 final ANNEX of 20/09/2016*

Programme 2021-2024, which integrates the Government response to the COVID-19 crisis on the other. The strategic directions for the Executive Programme are themselves derived from the King's Opening Speech to the Non-Ordinary Session of the 19th Parliament; Jordan's 2025 Vision; sector strategies; Jordan's Reform Matrix 2018-2024 to enhance macroeconomic stability, stimulate economic growth and enhance the competitiveness and efficiency of the business and investment environment; Jordan's International Monetary Fund (IMF) Programme 2020-2024 to achieve fiscal stability and boost growth and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Jordan's commitment to integrating it into national development plans. Furthermore, the bilateral programming will be implemented taking into consideration current EU and Jordan commitments and initiatives, including the Interreg NEXT MED programme 2021-2027⁶, the Union for Mediterranean (UfM) Ministerial declaration on sustainable blue economy (February 2021) and research and innovation roadmaps, as well as joint priorities identified in the area of research and innovation⁷.

Jordan has, so far, managed to maintain internal stability in the heart of a region plagued by instability, not least thanks to generous donor funding. However, the COVID-19 pandemic has both exacerbated and brought to light underlying social, economic and political problems, creating tensions between the population and the state/elite, which the authorities need to address. In accordance with Article 12 of Regulation (EU) 2021/947, this MIP includes a conflict analysis to integrate a conflict-sensitive and gender-sensitive approach.

All actions taken under this programming exercise shall comply with EU legislation, in particular EU restrictive measures (sanctions) adopted pursuant to Article 215 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union.

1.2. Status of joint programming

The EU has worked with Member States on joint analysis documents in seven sectors. The most advanced are the working groups on green nexus and private sector development. The joint analysis documents for the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) sector and the education sector have progressed equally well. Discussions held in the water and green economy nexus joint programming working groups have directly fed into the analysis supporting the proposal of a Team Europe Initiative (TEI) in the water sector. The working group in the water sector has agreed that the TEI work will take precedence in the coming months over the EU's and EU Member States' joint work. The civil society, gender and social protection groups have not been as active as expected. However, on gender, the finalisation of the gender analysis is an important impetus and the Country Level Implementation Plan 2021-2025⁸, based on the EU Gender Action Plan III⁹, has been consolidated with EU Member States' input and is fully consistent with the orientations of the MIP. For civil society, the *Roadmap on*

⁶ *The Interreg NEXT MED programme 2021-2027 will provide a transnational dimension for cooperation by enhancing partnerships, promoting collective responses to challenges of global concern and fostering fair, equitable and sustainable development across the Mediterranean Sea Basin*

⁷ *Strategic priority areas in research and innovation including water scarcity and sustainable agriculture production resulting from adverse climate change impacts were identified at the 5th EU-Jordan Joint S&T Cooperation Committee in December 2020.*

⁸ *GAPIII – 2021-2025: Country Level Implementation Plan – Jordan*

⁹ *Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council: EU Gender Action Plan (GAP) III – An ambitious agenda for gender equality and women's empowerment in EU external action. JOIN (2020) 17 Final of 25.11.2020*

*Engagement with Civil Society in Jordan*¹⁰ can be seen as a joint analysis. For local governance, the *Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo* (AECID) has taken the lead and is engaging with other EU Member States. Finally, the EU Delegation and the EU Member States active in the rule of law sector will start with a joint analysis.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's cooperation with the partner country

In line with the priorities outlined in these documents, the MIP will contribute to **enhancing good governance, creating growth and jobs, including through support to green growth, and investing in human development**. It will also contribute to a number of “flagship” initiatives formulated under the Economic and Investment Plan (EIP) annexed to the Joint Communication on a Renewed Partnership in the Southern Neighbourhood¹¹.

The choice of these three priority areas is fully in line with the orientations of the Joint Communication on the Renewed Partnership in the Southern Neighbourhood and with the Government’s Indicative Executive Plan for 2021-2024 with which the Joint Communication reflects a number of convergences. This plan seeks to implement necessary structural and economic reforms for achieving macroeconomic stability, advancing the political environment and rule of law, moving towards a digital and green economy, stimulating sustainable investments and productive sectors, developing infrastructure services and improving social services.

These priorities are broad in scope and designed to work in synergy with one another. They aim at supporting the implementation of critical reforms, necessary to strengthen public and private investment, job creation, at fostering an export and production driven business environment that can increase investor confidence, at promoting digital transformation, research and innovation, and at creating stronger partnerships with the private sector as a means to achieving growth and development. The priorities will help accompany Jordan in its transition to a low - emission and circular economy, with an emphasis on adaptation and sustainable growth. They will also contribute to improvements in the way social services are delivered and will address existing vulnerabilities exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, in particular as regards segments of the population currently under the poverty line, as well as people with disabilities. They will aim at supporting the development of more inclusive and legitimate democratic institutions in Jordan, capable of responding to citizens’ demands and needs, at times where transparency and accountability of the way scarce public resources are spent is crucial. They will also ensure that youth play an active role in their communities, both economically and socially, as responsible citizens.

Women’s empowerment will be mainstreamed in the three priorities of the MIP, based on the guidance provided by the National Strategy for Jordanian Women 2020-2025 and experience gained through recent EU gender specific programmes. On the particular challenging issue of women’s economic empowerment, support will build on varied tools like the adoption of a National Framework for Gender Sensitive Public Transports to institutionalise gender-responsive transportation policies, a white paper on tax incentives for the use of child care services, an analysis of the way financial products (loans, insurance, credit cards, investment opportunities, and financial management) best match women’s needs, or on gender-sensitised audits and guidelines for human resources’ manuals and services in the private sector.

¹⁰<https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/public-governance-civilsociety/documents/jordan-roadmap-eu-engagement-civil-society>

¹¹ *JOIN (2021) 2 final and SWD (2021) 23 final*

Recommendations on all the aforementioned points will have to go hand in hand with advocating for the adoption of policy frameworks and measures to ensure an enabling environment for women's rights and participation in the labour market, addressing also the unpaid care work burden and highlighting labour rights violations and constraints women face to secure their financial independence.

Finally, young people – who, in accordance with the National Strategy for Youth¹² (12–30-years old), account for 35.78% of Jordanian society - will be at the forefront of the MIP. In times of “high rates of unemployment, crises of religious and national identity and related phenomena (such as the spreading of rumours, and feelings of frustration, disappointment, anxiety and uncertainty that have become noticeable features in social media and in the relationship between governments and citizens)”, this strategy is based “on the recognition of the opportunities associated with having a young population”. The acknowledgement that young people can be a force for creativity, innovation and achievement in the legislative, political, institutional and social fabric in which their futures are invested will be taken into account in this MIP.

1.4. Justification and context

While Jordan has a strong record on promoting human development, ranking in the ‘high’ category on the Human Development Index, it faces a complex set of developmental challenges, further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, which undermines progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Jordan's economy has suffered from a long series of shocks, beginning with the 2009 global financial crisis, leading to growth stagnation. The cumulative impact of the Syrian crisis – ranging from a disruption of regional trade and cooperation, to the influx of refugees – is estimated at equivalent to 18% of Jordan's GDP.¹³ As a small, service-based economy, dominated by the public sector, Jordan has failed to create quality jobs in the private sector at the scale required for a growing population. Based on national statistics, Jordan's GDP contracted by 1.6% in 2020, which led to the contraction of the per capita income by 2.5 %.

Unemployment has risen sharply, from 13% in 2015 to 19% in 2019. In the last quarter of 2020, unemployment has affected 24.7% of the population, among which 50% of the Jordanian youth and it disproportionately affects women (32.8% in Q4 of 2020 compared to 22.6% for men – in 2019, 23% of women were unemployed, compared to 13% of men). Female labour force participation is among the lowest in the world, at just 14.4% in 2019 compared to 63.7% for men. One third of all young people belong to the NEET group (neither employed, nor in education or in training) including a large proportion holding tertiary education and 75% being women¹⁴. While the public sector is the biggest employer of the country with 94.7% of youth having an employee status, jobs generated by the private sector are in too short supply to absorb the large number of unemployed. The gap between educational outcomes and the needs of the labour market (known as the ‘skills mismatch’) is a primary driver of high unemployment. There is an oversupply of university graduates and an undersupply of skilled technicians and vocational training graduates. This mismatch is further aggravated by the relatively high

¹² https://moy.gov.jo/sites/default/files/jordan_national_youth_strategy_2019-2025_english_compressed_1.pdf

¹³ UNICEF, *Geographic Multidimensional Vulnerability Analysis – Jordan, February 2020*

¹⁴ ETF: *unlocking the potential of Youth in the southern and eastern Mediterranean published in spring 2021*
https://www.etf.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2021-03/youth_in_semed.pdf

expectations of college-educated youth who seek return on time and costs of their higher education.

In line with the Partnership Priorities between the EU and Jordan, the previous cooperation portfolio displayed a mixed engagement between support to political, economic and social priorities. EU support to the private sector contributed to major policy changes and to a number of success stories in terms of support to start-ups or innovation policy. This remains necessary in a context where a small, service-based economy has failed to create quality jobs at the scale required for a young and growing population. The low labour force participation of women brings to the surface a strong need for a gender-focus on private sector development and economic growth. Investing in a greener, fairer and more inclusive post-COVID19 recovery can help tackle the unemployment crisis resulting from the pandemic and pre-existing economic fragility. The implementation of the European Green Deal agenda¹⁵, in a water-scarce country that is deeply affected by climate change, and of the digitalisation agenda, both in the Gender Action Plan (GAP) and beyond, will contribute to creating new types of jobs for women, men and refugees that would be highly beneficial to the country.

On the social development side, the education system has successfully managed to enrol most of the school-aged Jordanian pupils. However, it continues to suffer from poor quality, now compounded by the longstanding closure of schools due to the COVID-19 crisis, and requires further support, particularly on inclusion of children with disabilities and neurocognitive disorders. Support to social protection has gained importance and visibility in the EU portfolio, at a time when inequalities are on the rise. EU expertise is required to efficiently address weaknesses of the systems that are the first line of response due to the shock response generated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The EU added value lies within the response to the demand of the population at large for greater and longer-term protection. Focus on groups which are at particular risk of marginalisation (women and girls, refugees and Syrian refugees in particular, migrant workers, informal sector workers, unemployed youth, persons with a disability) will have to be ensured, based on the assessment of vulnerability criteria rather than on nationality or status. While TVET was previously a specific sector of intervention under this pillar, the EU considers that it is rather the employability of the population at large that should now be more broadly addressed. The matching of skills between offer and demand should be complemented by support to policies facilitating creation and access to decent job opportunities.

The pillar that requires substantial revision compared to the previous Single Support Framework (SSF) is good governance. Support to democratisation has not contributed to the expected reforms, including with a decline in the number of women and of the representation of political parties in the House of Representatives elected in 2020. A greater impact on democratic reforms could be expected by targeting the grassroots level and the participation of youth and women in public and political life, while legislative reforms - including on the functioning of political parties and of the electoral law following the recommendations of the Royal Committee to Modernise the Political System - might also provide scope for engagement in support of national structures. Efforts invested so far in the justice and rule of law sector are promising in terms of access to justice and efficiency of the justice sector at large, but need to be continued, enlarged in scope and support policies and legislation contributing to an improvement of the rule of law and human rights situation in the country. Finally, efforts recently invested in the enhancement of integrity and accountability will only deliver results if pursued on a long-term basis, while continued support needs to be provided to civil society

¹⁵ *Communication from the Commission The European Green Deal, COM/2019/640 final of 11.12.2019*

organisations, which suffer from limited internal governance and efficiency in a legal and shrinking operational context that is not permissive of the freedom of association.

While Jordan is particularly keen on conceiving new policy strategies, implementation of these policies is very often lagging behind. Budget support has provided a clear incentive to the Government to stay on track with policy commitments and remains and can, in this context, be a very relevant tool. Frequent changes of Government, weak implementation capacity, fluctuating degrees in commitment to gender equality and weaknesses in policymaking, however, present a constant challenge. In order to expand its policy-making support, the EU Delegation has concentrated its efforts on consolidating the cooperation with fewer but bigger programmes in sectors where our added value has been demonstrated. Complementary support has proven necessary to increase the capacity of line Ministries' staff and will have to be maintained. In this context, Jordan has recently developed a stronger interest in the expertise that institutional twinnings can provide. The EU Macro-Financial Assistance has provided additional incentives for reforms. Given the limited fiscal space, the Government has sought grant financing also from the Neighbourhood Investment Platform (NIP) investment grants and the NIP portfolio has grown rapidly, notably in the energy and water sectors. Looking ahead, highly concessional finance will be required, as also urged by the IMF in the debt sustainability analysis. Finally, the potential offered by the European Fund for Sustainable Development (EFSD)+ instrument will have to be fully exploited in order to support investments prioritised by the Government in its Indicative Executive Programme.

This bilateral programming document will work in full synergy with the programmes to be implemented under the EU response to the Syrian crisis, which will in particular aim at ensuring the national system's strengthening in a number of sectors particularly affected by the impact of this crisis (i.e. education, social protection, health, water and sanitation, solid waste management and livelihoods). It will be complemented by regional programmes, which have put in place in the past innovative pilot projects (on green growth, in particular), which are now integrated and scaled up in our bilateral actions. Given the volatility of the region and its impact on Jordan, a conflict-preventative approach will be adopted. Among the NDICI global programmes, the ones supporting civil society organisations will continue playing a crucial role, supporting civil society's right of initiative while bilateral actions will rather aim at supporting tripartite dialogue and activities with public and private entities. Finally, coordination with other donors will be enhanced in order to fully exploit the leveraging potential of joint efforts in each priorities' area of intervention.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The MIP will have a duration of seven years (2021-2027). It will be subject to a mid-term review and possibly ad-hoc reviews, as needed.

The EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities set the jointly defined priorities between the EU and Jordan. The existing EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities have been extended on 26 November 2021¹⁶ and frame the Multiannual Indicative Programme for Jordan pursuant to Articles 19(1) and 14(3)(c) of the Regulation (EU) 2021/947. Once revised Partnership Priorities are adopted by the Association Council, the Multiannual Indicative Programme will be reviewed and amended as necessary in accordance with Article 16(3) of the Regulation (EU) 2021/947.

¹⁶ *Decision of the Association Council UE-RHJ 3303/21*

A mid-term review in 2024 would coincide with the end of the Government's Indicative Executive Programme. Alignment will also be ensured with the regular assessment and the review of the Agenda for the Mediterranean and a possible mid-term review of the Partnership Priorities.

2. EU support per priority area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. PRIORITY 1: Good governance (SDG 5, 10, 16) (DAC code 150)

In line with the Economic and Investment Plan's Flagship 2 "Human rights, the rule of law, and modern, effective administrations, governance and accountability", this priority aims at supporting well-functioning, fair, transparent and accountable civil and judicial institutions in Jordan.

2.1.1 Democratic Reforms (SDG 16)

The lessons drawn from the EU flagship programme in support of democracy, the EU support to Jordanian Democratic Institutions and Development (EU-JDID), as well as the current situation in Jordan, indicate persisting difficulties for the democratic institutions to conduct, and be accountable for, policies that address the challenges Jordan faces. This has generated a growing distance and distrust of citizens towards politics, many of which are underrepresented in political institutions. The democratic transformation process is thus faced with serious challenges and will require the full commitment of the Jordanian regime and continuous internal stability. EU support aims at responding to these challenges in a threefold approach:

(1) continuing to target core democratic institutions at central level, by strengthening their capacities. The House of Representatives will be further supported, particularly on the gradual long-term results of affirmative actions that enhance the participation of women in the legislature, and in translating the acquired skills into concrete practices to support its operations and tasks connected to its responsibilities. Support to a democratic culture of political participation and representation of programmatic politics/interests will be provided in the context of the legislative and comprehensive electoral reforms that may be implemented, following the recommendations of the Royal Committee to Modernise the Political System in Jordan.

(2) addressing the need for reinforced linkages between central and sub-national/local levels to ensure an inclusive participation and representation of the stakeholders involved in democratic processes. At subnational level, the ability of deconcentrated/decentralised bodies to conduct an informed, transparent decision-making process - based on reliable, timely and comparable statistical data - to implement policies in full respect of checks and balances, of accountability mechanisms, will be reinforced. In addition, efforts should also aim at creating a more conducive environment to ensure a democratic local governance and a grassroots-based development through participatory, inclusive and equitable practices.

3) pursuing the support provided to civil society, and women civil society organisations in particular, in order to promote active participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in the political life. Civil society actors will be targeted through capacity reinforcement and dedicated tools to allow them to engage in and monitor decision-making processes, to actively contribute to making institutions accountable of their policies.

This approach will mainstream women's, young people's and underrepresented groups' contribution to public life, which remains undervalued. These groups need to be empowered through a reinforcement of their capacities, spaces and structures to express themselves freely.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

To promote a more participatory, inclusive and accountable democratic process, which will result in a more efficient and trustworthy policy-making responding to the needs of all the citizens.

Expected results per specific objective

- Key democratic institutions operate more effectively, transparently and with more inclusivity, with a specific focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities.
- Democratic local governance is reinforced and local administrations foster an inclusive and sustainable local development.
- Civil society is better empowered to participate in the democratic process.

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Number of processes contributing towards a more professional, accountable, inclusive and efficient functioning of the democratic institutions implemented with EU support (baseline 0, target 10).
- Number of EU Electoral Observation Mission's recommendations implemented.
- Number of democratic processes improved or adopted with EU Support (baseline 0, target 7).

2.1.2 Rule of law & Security

The EU will primarily aim to support reforms in the rule of law area, supporting independent and accountable judicial institutions, with an emphasis on legislation and human resource capacity, enhancing access to justice and services especially for the most vulnerable and for refugees, and with a positive impact on human rights, not least by providing support to legal safeguards.

Building on existing support, the EU intervention in the area of independence and accountability of the judiciary will aim at improving the governance of the judiciary, support the independence and impartiality of legal practitioners, training and specialisation of rule of law stakeholders; enhancing the representation of women judges, the quality of judgements, case management and efficiency of court proceedings. In terms of access to fair and qualitative judicial services, the EU will support actions to ensure the right to legal assistance at all stages of the criminal justice chain. Access to justice for all will also be a key element of the interventions. Actions aiming at further supporting digitalisation, digital rights (including data protection), e-services, e-learning and improved case management in the judiciary will also be funded. The contribution of the rule of law sector to human rights and fundamental freedoms (freedom of expression in all its forms, of association and assembly, as well as digital freedoms, privacy and data protection) will be particularly looked at. The EU will promote gender equality actions, to fight notably violence against women and girls, including conflict-related sexual and gender-based violence.

Activities on peace, security and migration will focus on supporting Jordan in strengthening its border management capacities, including through support to civil-military coordination. This will build on existing support and will strengthen the security-development nexus through boosting capacities in fighting organised transnational crime. Further activities in the area of migration, such as protection of vulnerable, legal pathways and support to migration management will be in line with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum.

Specific support will also be devoted to fighting cybercrime - including approximation to international standards in the sector - supporting anti-money laundering investigations, assets recovery, use of electronic evidence, countering terrorism and terrorism financing, exchanging information on foreign terrorist fighters, as well as preventing and countering violent extremism and radicalisation.

The EU will promote a rule of law culture through facilitating the close involvement of civil society in shaping and monitoring policies in these areas. Consultations on sector policy dialogue issues will be strengthened.

Specific Objective

- Improved right to a fair trial and access to justice for all, in particular for persons in vulnerable situations.
- Security institutions are effective, internally coherent and adequately staffed and equipped to perform their duties in full respect of human rights and fundamental freedoms; clear separation of military and civilian components of the security system is ensured

Expected results per specific objective

- Support provision of fair trial, including access to legal assistance.
- Improved human security and democratic governance of the security sector, paying special attention to countries in situation of fragility or affected by conflict (66, 68 of the RF)

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU
Baseline: 0, Target: +50%
- Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights - Baseline: 0, Target: 20

2.1.3 Accountability and effective administrations

Integrity and accountability, defined as compliance with regulations and procedures, and performance in terms of achieving relevant sector results are enshrined throughout the Jordanian Government's Indicative Executive Programme 2021-2024. In support of these government objectives, the EU will support the following dimensions, at national and local level: evidence-based policymaking by enhancing planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation (M&E), reliable and internationally comparable statistics, and regulatory impact assessments; open policy-making through consultations with citizens, civil society and stakeholders in the sectors addressed; improving compliance based on the strengthening of control agencies (and their impact on public entities) and monitoring of the policies by civil society.

Digital transformation of public administration will be supported, at times where the COVID-19 crisis shed light on the importance of digitizing public services to enable effective and efficient access by both citizens and businesses. Finally, in addition to digital transformation, the EU will support the Jordanian government plans in areas related to increasing the effectiveness of the public services, namely restructuring and human resources development. Indeed, synergies with the EU funded initiative Support for Improvement in Governance and Management (SIGMA) will be ensured. Interventions in the abovementioned areas will be built on the lessons learned from SIGMA's solid analysis and rich experience in Jordan.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

- Enhance the capacity of the Government of Jordan to perform evidence based policy making, M&E functions and to undertake institutional and decision-making arrangements supporting integrity and accountability measures.
- Build the capacities of civil servants in the Jordanian public administration and enhance efficiency measures in public operations and public service delivery, including via digitalisation.
- Build the capacity of key control bodies to better address risks of corruption and financial non-compliance in the state administration.

Expected results per specific objective

- Core Integrity and Accountability legislative framework and practices are revised, implemented and improved, integrity and accountability Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are integrated in National Sectoral Plans and Jordanian national and sectoral plans are monitored and evaluated.
- The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation along with the Centre of Government institutions are able to steer the design and evaluation of National Plans.
- The Civil Service Bureau is able to develop public policies catered towards human capital development and the Institute of Public Administration is able to deliver effective training packages for civil servants.
- The Jordanian government offers efficient, effective and equitable public services to citizens.
- The cost of doing business in Jordan is reduced.
- The Jordanian government has a clear strategy and action plan for digital transformation.

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Number of revised digital related policies with EU support – baseline (0), target (7)
- Number of new digital related policies with EU support – baseline (0), target (5)
- Corruption Perceptions Index 2020: Jordan ranks 60 out of 180 countries, target (50)

2.1.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Under this priority, the use of blending or guarantees under EFSD+ is not envisaged.

2.2. PRIORITY 2: Support to Green transition and to a resilient economy (SDGs 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14,15,16) (DAC codes 140, 210, 230, 310, 330, 430)

2.2.1 Green Economy and energy-water-food nexus

The EU will contribute to the development of a green, environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive post-COVID-19 economy through the enhanced implementation of Jordan's green growth strategy and action plan, and will work on its alignment with the European Green Deal in Jordan while supporting the implementation of Jordan's Green Growth Agenda.

The EU will support the implementation of Jordan's national strategies, notably on Green Growth, Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy. It will accompany the country in its transition towards a low-emissions, fair, resilient and resource-efficient economy. Work on enhancing and mainstreaming environmental and climate governance will complement efforts under Priority 1. The EU will step up innovative work on green economy, energy, water and agriculture (the nexus approach) through green technologies. The EU will also promote the transition to a diversified and greener economy through quality schemes (e.g. organic agriculture and geographical indications). With support drawn from the EU experience, as well as from the Partnership on Research and Innovation in the Mediterranean Area (PRIMA), the EU will help Jordan increase its competitiveness and security of supply, thereby also tapping into economic opportunities, such as new job opportunities for the youth.

The EU will contribute to further developing and applying the concept of Circular Economy to preserve natural resources and provide new business opportunities for green growth and a sustainable green economy in different sectors such as energy, transport, water, agriculture, industries, waste management, buildings and recycling. Particular attention will be paid to energy-intensive industries, with a view to supporting and accelerating their transition to production processes with low greenhouse gas emissions. Finally, the EU will further support climate actions and enhance mainstreaming of environment and climate action in line with the commitments taken by Jordan in the Paris Agreement and its Nationally Determined Contribution, including under the angle of a post-COVID-19 sustainable recovery. Small and Medium Size Enterprises (SMEs) will be supported to target green investments and progress on the low-emissions transition and Civil Society Organisations will be encouraged to invest in green innovation. The EU will work towards the alignment of the programmes aiming at responding to the Syrian crisis towards this objective, too. Support to green growth and green economy will therefore contribute to building greener, more equitable and sustainable economic models to foster inclusive growth and job creation.

In line with the 2021 Council Conclusions on climate and energy diplomacy¹⁷, the EU will strengthen and mainstream work on the climate, security and defence nexus, including through increased action on climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

Under this priority, several flagship initiatives featuring in the Economic and Investment Plan annexed to the Joint Communication will be addressed, such as the flagship initiatives 3 ("Resilient economies"), 4 ("Sustainable economies") and 9 ("Green growth and climate action"). Furthermore, the EU will particularly address specific initiatives identified in the Plan. Under Flagship 10 "Energy transition and energy security", the EU intends to support the implementation of the 2020-2030 energy sector strategy, as well as Jordan's high priority project in the water sector, i. e. the Aqaba-Amman Water Conveyor project, where desalination shall be combined with green energy and energy efficiency for water pumping. Under Flagship 11 "Resource efficiency, including water and waste management, and biodiversity", wastewater treatment and solid waste management projects will help promote resource efficiency. These

¹⁷ Council conclusions on Climate and Energy Diplomacy - Delivering on the external dimension of the European Green Deal, 5263/21 of 25.01.2021

actions will be reinforced by the Team Europe Initiative on the sustainable management of water resources (see paragraph 2.4).

In doing so, the EU will work both at the central and local level, creating or enhancing partnerships between private actors, research institutes and civil society.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

- To improve environmental and climate governance and mainstream environment and climate action in policies, national budget, fiscal measures and investments in key priority sectors;
- To enhance coordination and sustainable resource management in the energy, water and agriculture sectors (nexus);
- To apply sustainable and efficient production and consumption patterns in the industry sector, with particular attention to energy-intensive industries;
- To develop sustainable public and private transport;
- To promote circular economy and improve biodiversity and nature conservation in local development;
- To build adaptation capacities and reinforce resilience including by climate-proofing investments and by investing in preventive measures, as well as by strengthening cooperation on civil protection and disaster risk management.

Expected results per specific objective

- An enabling environment for Green Growth Economy development inducing public awareness, behavioural changes and mobilising public and private actors;
- A developed energy – water – agriculture nexus culture in public sector planning;
- A developed circular economy culture in private and municipal sector planning; with adopted best available technologies and achieved green innovation;
- Increased energy efficiency in Jordan’s industry sector; increased Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) participation in Jordan’s industry sector;
- Increased utilisation of sustainable transport solutions with focus on e-mobility;
- Improved protection and conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity;
- Green transition of SME businesses and green growth projects implemented by municipalities, NGOs, CSOs, research institutes and the private sector.
- Enhanced climate resilience and adaptation.

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- SDG 13 Green House Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO₂ eq) with EU support. Jordan’s Nationally Determined Contributions NDCs commitments. Baseline stands at 14%, target is to help Jordan reach 25% reduction of emissions by 2030 by targeting an extra 5% in 2027.
- SDG 8 Number of job supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs. Number of targeted workforce in businesses, institutions and facilities with green growth schemes. Baseline is 10.000 jobs, target is an extra 20.000 jobs in 2027.

- SDG 16 Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefiting from (or reached by) EU support. Number of new green growth projects by municipalities, nature protection and environment NGOs, CSOs, industries, SMEs, academia and young entrepreneurs. Baseline is (0), target is 20.
- SDG 6 Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support. Contribution to desalinated water conveyor from Aqaba to Amman, to the Al-Ghabawi wastewater treatment facility, and Azraq Refugee camp wastewater treatment facility. Baseline is 0 facilities, target is 3 with 10 million people benefitting from the Desalination project, 4 million people benefitting from the Al-Ghabawi project, and 42000 people in the Azraq Refugee camp.
- SDG 15 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha). Annual afforestation level (1 donum=1000 square meters) : baseline is 804069 donums, target is an extra 3000 donums by 2027
- SDG 14 Marine areas a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (in km²). Progress in the implementation stage of Marine Park Research Centre: baseline is the nomination of the marine park in 2021 on 2.8 km² (3% of Jordan’s territorial waters), target is the Construction of the Marine Park Research Centre by 2027.

2.2.2 Private Sector Development

In line with the flagship initiatives 5 “Connected economies” and 7 “Digital transformation, research and innovation” of the Economic and Investment Plan, the EU will support trade and investment facilitation in Jordan and its neighbouring countries. The EU will support the improvement of Jordan’s business climate, access to finance and financial inclusion, including for women, and entrepreneurship – including social entrepreneurship - and will promote investments in sectors that have the greatest potential to support the green and digital transitions and generate decent work and sustainable employment, in an effort to help Jordan diversify its economy and attract Foreign Direct Investments (FDIs). In doing so, it will promote and incentivise research and innovation in its approach. Regulatory and financial incentives and measures will also be critical to harness investments and make the transition to low-emission circular economies in the region possible (including through the gradual replacement of fossil fuels). EU support will also include key investments to improve trade and regional connectivity, such as upgrades at the King Hussein bridge border crossing with the West Bank, where blending and/or guarantees will be considered for such an investment. To better protect the health and safety of consumers, and facilitate trade, the EU will support the development of effective product safety provisions inspired by EU rules and principles.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

- To enhance the productivity and competitiveness of the Jordanian private sector, in particular the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), with specific attention to opportunities offered by the green and digital transitions;
- To increase domestic and foreign sustainable investment and strengthened linkages between investment and the local economy;
- To strengthen and promote social and green economy as a vector for job creation and expansion of inclusive economic opportunities in Jordan.

Expected results per specific objective

- The regulatory framework of doing business is more transparent and predictable leading to a more enabling environment with reduced cost of compliance for businesses and increased sustainability standards;
- The policy dialogue on a business regulatory framework is enhanced through capacity building, innovation and promotion of social economy;
- Social enterprises support structures (social enterprises clusters/incubators/accelerators) are strengthened and partnerships with EU equivalent organisations are established;
- The number of firms and individuals with access to inclusive and innovative financial services is increased;
- Job opportunities in the Governorates are generated for Jordanians and non-Jordanians.

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Percentage of supported business environment reforms implemented by the government (baseline: 0% (2021); target: > 50% (2027));
- Percentage of new/supported government policies/regulations/legislations that involve consultations with private sector (baseline: 0% (2021); target: > 70% (2027));
- Number of supported trade related policies, regulations or legislations developed, improved, adopted and implemented (baseline: 0; target: 10);
- Number of companies registered and authorised to export under the EU's simplified Rules of origin scheme (Baseline (2020): 15 companies; Target (2027): 30 companies);
- Value of exports/ exports as % of GDP (baseline: 23.7% of GDP (2020); target: 35% of GDP (2027));
- World Bank's Overall Ease of Doing Business ranking or equivalent ranking.

2.2.3 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

These two sub-priority areas (i) Support to Green Transition (efficient use of resources in Water – Energy – Food/agriculture sectors in a nexus approach; Circular Economy Business models), and (ii) Support to Private Sector Development with a focus on MSMEs and trade related finance will require to be supported through blending and EFSD+ guarantees. Technical assistance will also be necessary to support the preparation of viable projects.

2.3. PRIORITY 3: Support to human development (SDG 3, 4, 5, 8, 10, 16) (DAC code 110, 160)

2.3.1 Education/Higher Education

With a comprehensive systems' strengthening approach, from early childhood to tertiary education with focus on primary and secondary education and in line with the Jordanian Education Strategic Plan (ESP) and its related policies, the EU will support a path of quality education in Jordan to improve learning outcomes, in particular after the COVID-19 pandemic. While doing so, the EU will pay special attention to the most vulnerable, including refugees and Syrian refugees in particular, as well as students with disabilities and will address structural barriers to prevent dropouts, thus promoting inclusiveness. As regards the education system management and governance, the Ministry of Education will be supported as necessary in planning, financing, information systems and M&E including data management, reliability and quality for adequate evidence based policy making.

The EU will focus on building 21st century skills and competences encompassing knowledge, values and attitudes throughout the education path, in order to boost employment opportunities for the young. The EU will aim at enhancing digital skills and competencies through eLearning. Education support will also foster environmental and climate change awareness, develop green relevant skills to take up livelihood options and reduce negative coping strategies. The EU will also support civic education in order to bolster the participation of youth in democratic and development processes.

Under Flagship 1 “Support to social sectors, education, skills and health” of the Economic and Investment Plan, the EU will continue to invest in the rehabilitation of primary, middle and high schools. Use of blending and/or guarantees will be considered.

Erasmus+ will remain a key programme for the EU in Jordan for capacity building and governance of the higher education system. The programme could further contribute to access and delivery of qualitative higher education and enable the EU to leverage its influence through policy, political dialogue and cultural exchanges while supporting higher education. It will further promote digital education and teachers’ training, notably through eTwinning. The programme will seek to reinforce the inclusion of the most vulnerable students (including refugees).. It may also form a means to promote the EU’s soft power, which will pave the way for a strong partnership in the future, reaching young students at large. CSOs active in the education sector (parents’ and teachers’ associations, education coalitions, Higher Council of Persons with Disabilities, alumni associations, women’s organisations, universities teachers’ trade union) will be involved, notably providing services in implementation (e.g. school support, extra-curricular activities, skills development) and in monitoring of quality education in the country.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

- To improve access and completion of inclusive and equitable primary and secondary education;
- To increase learning outcomes;
- To increase efficiency and effectiveness of the education system.

Specific results related to the priority area

- Improved access to education of vulnerable students, at all levels (e.g. students with disabilities);
- Improved learning outcomes (as per international benchmarking);
- Improved digital skills and competencies, at secondary level;
- Environmental awareness mainstreamed in curricula;
- Primary and secondary schools renovated;
- Education system and governance strengthened.

Specific indicators related to the priority area (including baseline and targets, per expected result)

- Education Strategic Plan (ESP), indicator n° 15: Total number of children with disabilities enrolled in schools. Baseline 2021: 2880, Target 2027: 3500;
- ESP indicator n° 26: % of schools evaluated as schools with acceptable or better performance in accordance with the standards of the Education and Accountability Unit. Baseline 2021: 30% Target 2027: 60%;

- Number of schools/classrooms rehabilitated/constructed with EU support that meet safety and wellbeing standards (disaggregated by geographical location – region, urban/rural and by level of education). Baseline: 0, Target 2027: 5.

2.3.2 Social protection

In line with flagship initiative 6 “Inclusive economies” of the Economic and Investment Plan, the EU will support the enhancement of contributory and non-contributory schemes. In this framework, it will notably enhance the achievement of universal health coverage. It will also ensure the economic and social inclusion of persons with disability. In order to link social protection schemes with the economic empowerment of vulnerable people, including refugees, the EU will leverage experience recently gained in social entrepreneurship and in employability in sectors such as, but not restricted to, digitalisation and tech services. Support will be provided to civil society operating in the sector as their experience proves particularly valuable, even if their capacities need to be strengthened.

In addition, and based on previous and on-going programmes, the EU will continue supporting the governance of the sector, the development of appropriate methodologies and tools with which to assess the social protection policies, programmes and capacities across the different ministries that are directly involved in the sector. It will enhance administrative and technical capacity of the most relevant stakeholders, alongside civil society, to support the development of affordable, sustainable and inclusive social protection systems. Finally, on “graduation from cash assistance and poverty”, the EU aspires to assist the Jordanian government in generating evidence-based knowledge on the effectiveness of social protection in reducing poverty and vulnerability, addressing inequality and promoting social cohesion.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

- Contribute to putting in place effective systems of governance to accelerate structural transformations in social protection;
- Support the achievement of universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality, and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for women, men and children with all forms of diseases;
- Support persons with disabilities to experience full social and economic inclusion on an equal basis with the rest of the population and to ensure a life free from discrimination;
- Support building secure, sustainable and resilient livelihoods that promote graduation from cash and food assistance as well as from institutionalisation.

Expected results per specific objective

- A strengthened health system in Jordan, which provides universal health insurance that is accessible to all, is realised.
- Internal capacity for supporting Jordan in implementing disability-inclusive socio-economic development programmes is built.
- A governance framework linking social protection schemes to sustainable livelihoods through graduation is operationalised.

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisations' participation through EU support (Baseline 0, Target 7);
- SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (using World Bank's methodology). Baseline: 0, target: + 25%;
- Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU. Baseline: 0, target: 8000;
- Number of people who have benefitted from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU, disaggregated by sex. Baseline: 0, target: 8000 (at least 40% of beneficiaries women).

2.3.3 Employability

In a post-COVID-19 context, technical and vocational education and training remain all the more crucial to support inclusion and sustainable growth. Efforts will build on previous EU support to the governance reform of the technical and vocational education and training (TVET) system in Jordan and an on-going support to vocational education reform. It will align with the new Erasmus+ programme, which will include capacity-building projects in the field of TVET. The EU will also give special attention to vocational education and training under Flagship 1 "Support to social sectors, education, skills and health" of the Economic and Investment Plan.

The EU will concentrate on skills development, upskilling and reskilling for recovery and transition. Sustained efforts are necessary to better align the TVET courses to the skills (basic-technical, entrepreneurial and cognitive) needed by the private sector. In addition, a lifelong learning perspective is critical, to support access to employment (including self-employment and entrepreneurship), notably through work-based learning, and with a focus on the most vulnerable. This will be achieved in close partnership with the Sectors Skills Councils, and will tackle most relevant educational levels. Digitalisation of the VET has already started and further opportunities that could accelerate local transitions to the future of work by embracing technological change, the green transition and circular economy, artificial intelligence and the data economy, will be prioritised.

The EU will contribute to optimize the economic potential of the sectors which emerge as growth sectors for job creation (e.g. artificial intelligence will boost digital skills across traditional sectors: agro-food, health, education, services, trade, tourism and industry), which can boost investment, which will in turn strengthen the economy and generate decent jobs. The EU will support seeking synergies between related programmes and the PRIMA initiative with regard to agro-food, health and water. In addition, the EU will leverage research and practical ideas to support sound labour market information systems and data-driven careers tools that can help institutions and civil society providing learning needs that match the labour market demand.

Stakeholders will include civil society organisations, social partners, private sector, research institutes and VET institutions, the European Training Foundation, intermediary organisations, business support and professional associations.

This sub-priority will highly synergise with the one related to private sector development, under which the EU will support the regulatory and institutional framework enabling a business environment for more entrepreneurship and self-employment, building capacity among Jordanians and refugees, Syrian refugees in particular, and supporting entrepreneurship financially.

Specific objectives related to the priority area

- To reduce the mismatch between the demand and supply of labour by strengthening the employability of Jordanians and non-Jordanians, especially women and vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities;
- To increase the capacity and the level of collaboration between private sector, academia and TVET providers around skills development;
- To prepare young job seekers to scale up soft and technical skills tailor-made to the evolving market (including green and digital).

Expected results per specific objective

- Enhanced employability of Jordanians and non-Jordanians;
- Improved collaboration among stakeholders to increase skills relevance to labour market;
- Specific skills of young job seekers improved, including green and digital;
- Number of NEET (Not in Employment, Education or Training) reduced.

Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

- Number of people who have benefitted from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU disaggregated for digital skills
Baseline: 0; Target: 5000 (at least 40% of beneficiaries women).

2.3.4 Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Investments in the education and social protection infrastructure (schools; including energy efficiency in buildings and rehabilitation of social care centres) carried out in the past, will be continued and may require blending.

2.4. Proposal of a country Team Europe Initiative

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

A Team Europe Initiative (TEI) on Sustainable Water Management will tackle a key sector for Green Transition and Resilient Economy under Priority 2. France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain as well as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

and the European Investment Bank (EIB), together with the European Union, are participating in the Initiative. Jordan is among the poorest countries in the world on fresh water supply per capita. The TEI aims to increase and diversify national water sources in Jordan within a resource-efficient sustainable approach, tackling the sector's technical, financial and structural reforms, and enhancing water-energy-food nexus models, using different available instruments such as policy dialogue, technical assistance, twinnings, grants, loans, guarantees, communication and awareness raising. Research and innovation activities conducted under the PRIMA initiative, of which Jordan is an active member, will complement possible EU support to this TEI. A preliminary mapping has identified potential support of nearly EUR 2 billion under this TEI.

The Jordanian 2016-2025 National Water Strategy forms a good basis for the TEI. The sector's longstanding challenges include:

- Overall performance of the sector remains low (high level of non-revenue water) despite efforts made. It requires changes in order to generate quick, substantial and sustainable results, including secured financing/subsidies for operation and maintenance of existing infrastructure. The new Government Indicative Executive Programme (2021-2024) reflects partially the challenges such as non-revenue water (NRW) loss reduction, but further concerted action is needed.
- CAPEX Investment programme should be accelerated and OPEX expenditures should be increased. Given the apparent deficits in Operations & Maintenance (O&M), OPEX must get clear priority over CAPEX. A particular effort should be made to elaborate a sound technical and financial basis for the implementation of the Government's priority project Aqaba-Amman National Water Conveyor to increase water supply.
- Comprehensive sector reforms (e.g. commercialisation of water utilities, mechanisms to increase accountability) require further efforts, also to enhance the governance structure of the sector.
- Water sector financial sustainability, especially because of the sector's high indebtedness and low water tariffs, needs quick improvement (in line with the Government's Five-Year Reform matrix), with the aim to reach O&M cost coverage.
- The Water-Energy nexus needs to be better integrated/implemented and tackled in the water sector.
- Continuous monitoring of groundwater resources is needed, especially the abstraction rates at public and private wells, building on the comprehensive assessment of all aquifers that was carried out from 2017 until 2019, and reduction of proliferation of illegal wells.

The Team Europe Initiative will focus on:

- Joint policy dialogue with a focus on necessary reforms such as achieving financial sustainability, commercialisation, the development of an efficient Water-Energy-Food nexus, and an inclusive governance approach oriented towards an efficient use of resources;
- Supporting key reforms in the water sector through financial and technical support (i.e. Development Policy Loans, Budget Support, Grants, Twinnings, capacity building);

- Promoting the energy - water - food nexus in line with the Green Growth strategy of Jordan through institutional support, capacity building and investments, including technology transfer, digitalisation, research and innovation;
- Supporting flagship projects like the Aqaba-Amman National Water Conveyor and Pumped Storage, through the mobilisation of a mix of instruments as appropriate (Equity, Loans, Blending Grants, Guarantees and Technical Assistance).

In particular, the TEI participants will:

- Coordinate their respective actions in order to maximise the impact of their efforts, while acknowledging the comparative advantages and added value of EU partners in their respective areas of commitments: policy dialogue, sector reforms, investment financing and technical assistance. Enhance visibility of the expected impact of this TEI and of the respective ongoing and planned programmes of the EU partners in the sector.
- Develop joint messages for policy dialogues, strengthen existing donor coordination fora and keep on supporting the implementation of sector reforms with the wide range of policy, financial and technical instruments that the EU stakeholders can mobilise.
- Provide financial resources for sector development notably to major projects (Aqaba-Amman National Water Conveyor and Pumped Storage projects), reinforcing sector “absorption” capacity to implement and then operate and maintain the projects.
- Provide Technical Assistance and Capacity Building to the sector partners while evaluating the efficiency of past and on-going efforts.
- Align the TEI to the nexus model to include food security and agriculture sector reform needs.
- Ensure inclusiveness of all vulnerable groups, in particular refugees, in access to water and sanitation, reflecting the principle of “Leaving no one behind” and tackling the human right of all to access water and sanitation.
- Ensure gender-responsive and gender-sensitive approaches (women’s access to the resources, services, and information).
- Enhance participation of local community/civil society in improving water consumption and management.
- Ensure safeguarding ecosystems’ health and biodiversity and strengthen the adaptation to climate change in the water sector, with linkages to Jordan’s National Plan to achieve its Nationally Determined Contribution to the Paris Agreement.

3. Support actions

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

With the absence of a sustained strategic approach to social and economic challenges, it is pertinent to involve civil society in the development of policies, their implementation as well as their monitoring and evaluation. In Jordan, women use civil society organisations, particularly at the community-based level, as platforms for their participation in public life. The EU will also therefore continue supporting them in strengthening their internal governance and their networking capacity with other CSOs, as well as their outreach capacity to public institutions and private sector organisations. On political reform, some national-level civil society organisations have become more professional and competent due to extensive capacity building programmes. However, more work is needed on capacity development and advocacy, as well as on gender mainstreaming, while keeping in mind that the monitoring, lobbying, and

policy analysis that these organisations conduct, as valuable as they are, lack broader impact on the policy-making and society, and that the issues on which these NGOs work currently have a low grassroots-mobilisation potential. Actions to strengthen local NGOs and possibly individuals supporting high potential projects that could express local interests and needs, will therefore be supported.

3.2. Cooperation facility

Efficient implementation and result delivery of multi-sectoral actions hinge crucially on public administration capacity. Due to its uniqueness in providing peer-to-peer exchange of knowledge and experience between public Administrations in the EU and Jordan, there has been an increasing demand for the EU's Institutions Building tools, notably twinning. Twinning will be considered as a key tool for maximising the return on the EU investment in reforms in Jordan. While the EU will consider the twinning modality as a complementary tool to support the implementation of bilateral programmes, the said twinning projects will also strengthen the capacities of other Jordanian institutions, which are key for implementing the EU-Jordan Partnership Priorities, but which are not directly targeted by the three priorities of the MIP.

Considering today's contested information environment (marked by disinformation) and the importance of building coalitions with citizens and non-state actors to advance EU policy priorities, developing trusted channels of engagement through Public Diplomacy has become an essential element of our foreign policy. Dedicated long-term Public Diplomacy initiatives allowing to engage durably with our target audiences and partners (beyond the life cycle of specific cooperation projects) are key to building trust, enhancing the understanding of the EU in-country, supporting the implementation of our policy priorities and, ultimately, facilitating future cooperation across policy areas (incl. sectoral diplomacies, such as economic diplomacy, climate diplomacy, cultural diplomacy, science diplomacy). In light of this, and building on the experience of the Partnership Instrument and other good practices outlined in the "Methodological Note on Public Diplomacy and Communication" attached to the Programming Guidelines, we wish to ensure that similar dedicated Public Diplomacy initiatives will be available in Jordan. These initiatives will allow the development of long term, strategic and coherent approaches to foster and mobilise networks of target audiences and potential partners (youth, academics, influencers, civil society and cultural actors).

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders.

<i>Priority area 1: Good governance</i>	<i>EUR 91 million</i>	<i>25%</i>
<i>Priority area 2: Green transition; resilient economy</i>	<i>EUR 127.4 million</i>	<i>35%</i>
<i>Priority area 3: Human development</i>	<i>EUR 109.2 million</i>	<i>30%</i>
<i>Support actions:</i>	<i>EUR 36.4 million</i>	<i>10%</i>
• <i>In favour of civil society</i>	<i>EUR 18.2 million</i>	<i>5%</i>
• <i>Cooperation facility</i>	<i>EUR 18.2 million</i>	<i>5%</i>
<i>TOTAL for initial period (2021-2024)¹⁸</i>	<i>EUR 364 million</i>	<i>100%</i>

Attachments

1. Intervention framework
2. Donor matrix

¹⁸ Indicative country allocation for the first 4 years.

Attachment 1. Template for intervention framework

Priority area 1: Good governance		
Specific objective 1:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To promote a more participatory, inclusive and accountable governance process which will result in a more efficient and trustworthy policy-making responding to the needs of all the citizens. 		
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets
<p>Key democratic institutions operate more effectively, transparently and with more inclusivity, with a specific focus on women, youth and persons with disabilities. Democratic local governance is reinforced and local administrations foster an inclusive and sustainable local development.</p> <p>Civil society is better empowered to participate in the democratic process</p>	<p>Number of processes contributing towards a more professional, accountable, inclusive and efficient functioning of the democratic institutions implemented with EU support.</p> <p>Number of democratic processes improved or adopted with EU support</p>	<p>Baseline 0, target: 10</p> <p>Baseline 0, target 7</p>
<p>Support provision of fair justice, including access to legal assistance</p> <p>Improved human security and democratic governance of the security sector, paying special attention to countries in situation of fragility or affected by conflict</p>	<p>Number of people directly benefiting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU</p> <p>Number of state institutions and non-state actors supported on security, border management, countering violent extremism, conflict prevention, protection of civilian population and human rights</p>	<p>Baseline: 0 Target: +50%</p> <p>Baseline: 0 Target: 20</p>
<p>Enhance the capacity of the Government of Jordan to perform evidence based policy making, M&E functions and to undertake institutional and decision-making arrangements supporting integrity and accountability measures.</p> <p>- Build the capacities of civil servants in the Jordanian public administration and enhance efficiency measures in public operations and public service delivery, including via digitalisation.</p>	<p>Corruption Perception's Index 2020</p> <p>Number of revised digital related policies with EU support</p> <p>Number of new digital related policies with EU support</p>	<p>Jordan ranks 60 out of 180 countries Target (50)</p> <p>Baseline (0), target (7)</p> <p>Baseline (0), target (5)</p>
Priority Area 2: Support to Green transition and to a resilient economy		
Specific objective 2: Enhance competitiveness and job creation in green sectors		

Expected Results	Indicators	Baselines&targets
An enabling environment for Green Growth/Economy development inducing public awareness, behavioural changes and mobilising public and private actors;	SDG 13 Green Gas (GHG) emissions avoided (tonnes CO2 eq) with EU support. Jordan's Nationally Determined Contributions NDCs commitments.	Baseline stands at 14%, target is to help Jordan reach 25% reduction of emissions by 2030 by targeting an extra 5% in 2027.
A developed energy – water – agriculture nexus culture in public sector planning	SDG 8 Number of job supported/sustained by the EU, disaggregated for green jobs. Number of targeted workforce in businesses, institutions and facilities with green growth schemes.	Baseline is 10.000 jobs, target is an extra 20.000 jobs in 2027.
A developed circular economy culture in private and municipal sector planning; with adopted best available technologies and achieved green innovation.	SDG 16 Number of grassroots civil society organisations benefiting from (or reached by) EU support. Number of new green growth projects by municipalities, nature protection and environment NGOs, CSOs, industries, SMEs, academia and young entrepreneurs.	Baseline is (0), target is 20.
Increased energy efficiency in Jordan's industry sector; increased Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) participation in Jordan's industry sector;	SDG 6 Number of individuals with access to improved drinking water source and/or sanitation facility with EU support.	Baseline is (0) facilities, target is 10 Million people
Increased utilisation of sustainable transport solutions with focus on e-mobility;	SDG 15 Areas of terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems under a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (ha). Annual afforestation level (1 donum=1000 square meters) :	Baseline is 804069 donums, target is an extra 3000 donums by 2024
Improved protection and conservation of terrestrial and marine biodiversity in line with the GFCM 2030 Strategy and the respective GFCM recommendations;	SDG 14 Marine areas a) protection b) sustainable management with EU support (Km2) Progress in implementation stage of Marine Park Research Centre:	Baseline is the nomination of the marine park in 2021 on 2.8 Km2 (3% of Jordan's territorial waters), target is Construction of Marine Park Research Centre by 2027.
Green transition of SME businesses and green growth projects implemented by municipalities, NGOs, CSOs, research institutes and the private sector.		

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The regulatory framework of doing business is more transparent and predictable leading to a more enabling environment with reduced cost of compliance for businesses; • The policy dialogue on business regulatory framework is enhanced through capacity building, innovation and promotion of social economy; • Social enterprises support structures (social enterprises clusters/incubators/accelerators) are strengthened and partnerships with EU equivalent organizations are established; • The number of firms and individuals with access to inclusive and innovate financial services is increased; • Job opportunities in the Governorates are generated for Jordanians and non-Jordanians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of supported business environment reforms implemented by the government • Percentage of new/supported government policies/regulations/legislations that involve consultations with private sector • Number of supported trade related policies, regulations or legislations developed, improved, adopted and implemented • Number of companies registered and authorised to export under the EU's simplified Rules of origin scheme () • Value of exports/ Export as % of GDP • World Bank's Overall Ease of Doing Business ranking or equivalent 	<p>Baseline: 0% (2021); target: >50% (2027)</p> <p>Baseline: 0% (2021); target: >70% (2027)</p> <p>Baseline: 0; target: 10</p> <p>Baseline (2020): 15 companies; Target (2027): 30 companies</p> <p>Baseline: 23.7% of GDP (2020); target: 35% of GDP (2027)</p> <p>Baseline: ranking 75th (2021); target: 70th (2027)</p>
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Priority Area 3: Support to human development

Specific objective 3: Support social cohesion and welfare

Expected results	Indicators	Baselines and targets
Improved access to education of vulnerable students, at all levels (e.g. students with disabilities).	Education Strategic Plan (ESP), indicator n° 15: Total number of children with disabilities enrolled in schools.	Baseline 2021: 2880 Target 2027: 3500
Improved learning outcomes (as per international benchmarking).	ESP indicator n° 26: % of schools evaluated as schools with acceptable or better performance in accordance with the standards of the Education and Accountability Unit.	Baseline 2021: 30% Target 2027: 60% by 2027
Improved digital skills and competencies, at secondary level.		Baseline: 0 Target 2027: 5
Primary and secondary schools renovated.	Number of schools/classrooms rehabilitated/constructed with EU support that meet safety and wellbeing standards (disaggregated by geographical location – region, urban/rural and by level of education).	

<p>A strengthened health system in Jordan, which provides universal health insurance that is accessible to all, is realised.</p> <p>Internal capacity for supporting Jordan in implementing disability-inclusive socio-economic development programs is built.</p> <p>A governance framework linking social protection schemes to sustainable livelihoods through graduation is operationalised</p>	<p>Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support</p> <p>SDG 1.3.1. Coverage by social protection floors/systems -Proportion of population covered by social insurance programs (using WB methodology).</p> <p>Number of jobs supported/sustained by the EU.</p> <p>Number of people who have benefitted from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU.</p>	<p>Baseline 0, Target 7</p> <p>Baseline: 0, target: + 25%</p> <p>Baseline: 0, target: 8000</p> <p>Baseline: 0, target: 8000</p>
<p>Enhanced employability of Jordanians and non-Jordanians</p> <p>Improved collaboration among stakeholders to increase skills relevance to labour market</p> <p>Specific skills of young job seekers improved, including green and digital</p>	<p>Number of people who have benefitted from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU disaggregated for digital skills</p>	<p>Baseline: 0; Target: 5000</p>

2. Donor matrix

Recipient country
Jordan

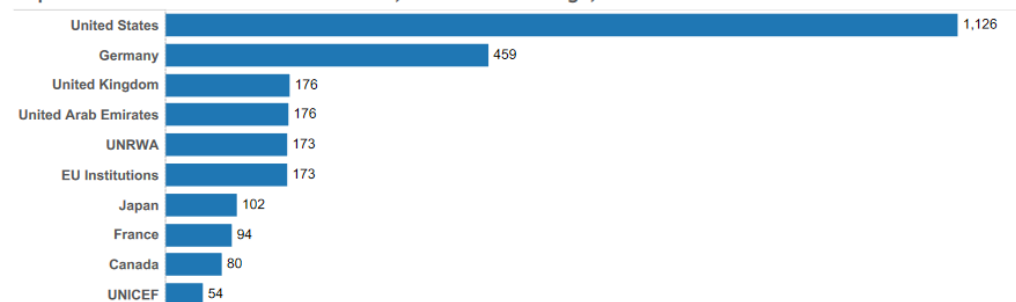
Receipts for Jordan

	2017	2018	2019
Net ODA (USD million)	2,979.7	2,526.0	2,797.2
Net ODA/GNI (%)	7.4	6.0	6.4
Gross ODA (USD million)	3,255.5	2,804.2	3,048.3
Bilateral share (gross ODA) (%)	83.9	85.5	83.0
Total net receipts (USD million)	3,597.5	3,172.3	3,941.7

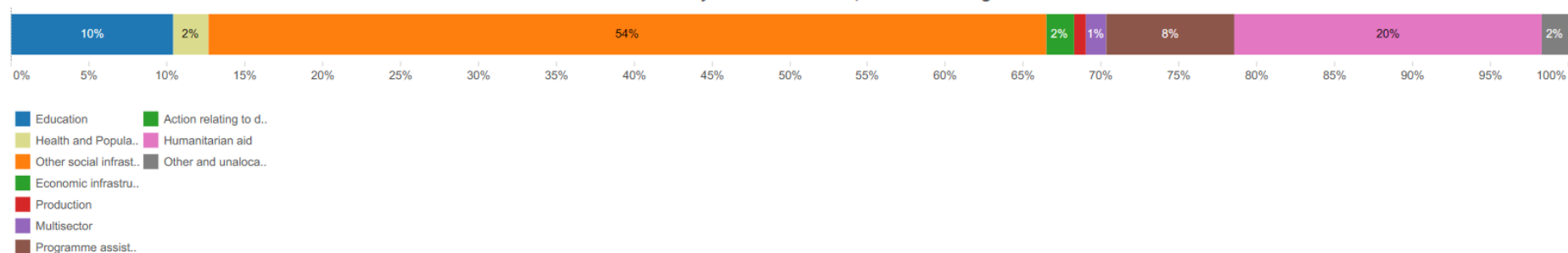
For reference

	2017	2018	2019
Population (million)	10	10	10
GNI per capita (Atlas USD)	4,020	4,200	4,300

Top Ten Donors of Gross ODA for Jordan, 2018-2019 average, USD million



Bilateral ODA by Sector for Jordan, 2018-19 average



Source: OECD - DAC: <http://www.oecd.org/dac/financing-sustainable-development/development-finance-data/aid-at-a-glance.htm>