

Annex 1 The United Nations' Cooperation Framework in Jordan 2023-27

Results framework at outcome level and outcome descriptions

Priority 1: Inclusive Green Growth and Decent Work

We [want] to ensure that Jordan's growth is green, that it benefits all, and that everyone has access to skills and opportunities to contribute to such growth.

OUTCOME 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

Priority 2: Social Protection and Quality Basic Services

We [want] all people living in vulnerable situations in Jordan to be supported based on their needs and human rights and to empower them to become self-reliant.

OUTCOME 2: Enhanced access to quality social services, protection, and self-reliance opportunities for all people living in vulnerable situations in the country.

Priority 3: Sustainable Management and Access to water, Food, and Energy

We [want] all people in Jordan to have equitable, affordable, sufficient, safe, sustainable and reliable access to water, food, and energy.

OUTCOME 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

Priority 4: Accountability, Transparency and Participation

We [want] Jordanian institutions, and partners, to listen to people, be responsive and transparent, ensure meaningful participation and follow-up on their commitments.

OUTCOME 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

The United Nations' Cooperation Framework articulates the United Nations' contribution to Jordan's national development and its trajectory towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals.

It presents the priority areas where the United Nations will, collectively invest its technical and financial resources.

What are these areas? On the basis of a comprehensive assessment and analysis undertaken by the United Nations and extensive consultations with partners on where the United Nations should focus its efforts, the United Nations has identified four priority areas

1) Enhanced opportunities for inclusive, green economic growth in Jordan: restoring and economic growth is an essential condition for Jordan's sustained development. Other institutions play a leading role in assisting the Government in designing the most appropriate economic growth strategies. The United Nation's contribution in this area will be to advise, based on robust evidence, how national, local and/or sector level policies and strategies, and the funding that underpins them, can be designed and implemented in a manner that ensures decent work, reduces exclusion and promotes environmental sustainability. And the United Nations will continue its support to Jordan's population, and its youth in particular, to participate productively in the country's economic development and entrepreneurship; this means in particular ensuring education, life-long learning, and market-relevant skills that equip them with the means to be at the forefront of this inclusive, green growth effort and access decent work opportunities, with a focus on 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: the United Nations will continue to provide vital relief to those most in need, with partners and under the government's leadership. This work seeks to ensure access to basic services, progressively realizing the rights to health, education, food, water and sanitation for people living in vulnerable situations, irrespective of their status. The United Nations will also support more durable and/or sustainable solutions are needed, with a focus on increased empowerment, self-reliance and resilience. The presence of persistent multidimensional vulnerabilities hampers economic growth, as it undermines the ability of people living in vulnerable situations to contribute economically and invest in social services, thereby affecting the overall productive potential of the country. Therefore, the United Nations will intensify efforts to identify and provide opportunities for increased self-reliance. In other words, it will work with the Government to help people living in vulnerable situations to transition to greater socio-economic autonomy, through training, professional development and livelihood tools (e.g. microfinance, business development).

3) **Enhanced national capacity to address responsible, equitable access to and consumption of water, food, and energy;** the country's precarious water, food and energy situation is an existential threat to its development prospects. The United Nations will assist Government, municipalities and communities in designing and implementing new models to secure and use these resources in a sustainable, environmentally sound way. This will combine policy level work with community level programming based on a sound evidence-base and drawing on regional and global practices, and it will include a strong emphasis on communication to raise awareness and change habits towards more responsible production and consumption and to enhance climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

4) **Strengthened accountability, transparency and participation:** in this area, which is essentially about restoring trust and strengthening Jordan's social contract, the United Nations will provide support to enhancing Jordan's global development indices, particularly those related to transparency and accountability between the population, the government and development partners. The United Nations will assist to make Jordan's political, economic and social institutions more open and accessible to the populations they are serving. This means greater inclusion of diverse (and younger) perspectives and greater accountability for work done and results achieved. In parallel, the United Nations will work with civil society and marginalized groups, to enable them to meaningfully engage with their institutions. The United Nations will also provide increased support to the Government in data collection and management.

The Cooperation Framework is not a comprehensive list of agency mandates. Rather, it presents how these mandates will come together and be implemented in support of Jordan's development, within these priority areas. Neither is it a list of activities. These will be articulated in annual work plans, and adjusted on an annual basis, to ensure that they remain relevant and appropriate for achieving the longer-term goals.

The Cooperation Framework is not just about what the United Nations will do. It also presents the common principles, lenses and approaches that will guide how the United Nations implements its support. This means that regardless of mandate, whether the United Nations intervention is from one entity or offered collectively, and across all sectors where the United Nations works, the following features will be recognizable:

- **Leave No One Behind:** the emphasis is on making sure that the intervention (e.g. the development of a new policy, a community project, a communication initiative) addresses the needs and aspirations of those who are or are at risk of being marginalized. In Jordan, this includes in particular many women, many youth, persons with disabilities, migrants and refugees. Their interests and their human rights will always be at the forefront of United Nations assistance and advice.

- Climate: in Jordan's context, few, if not none of the areas in which the United Nations intervenes can afford to ignore how it is impacted by climate change, and how, in turn, it can make a positive contribution to effective climate change responses.
- Prevention: Jordan, in its efforts to recover from a number of shocks through a series of difficult choices, should avoid further exacerbating grievances, and anticipate tensions; to this end, the United Nations will apply a rigorous prevention lens to its support: Who could be hurt? What could go wrong? How can these choices reduce vulnerabilities, increase stability?