



Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Executive Development Program 2011-2013



HIS MAJESTY KING ABDULLAH II IBN AL HUSSEIN

You are well aware of our economic programmes to provide citizens with the best livelihoods by increasing the productivity of the national economy, ensuring its growth, raising its competitiveness and maximising its ability to attract investment and create jobs. You must continue with economic reforms through programmes and plans that yield the best possible national economic performance, build genuine partnership between the private and public sectors, ensure fair distribution of development gains, expand the middle class and protect the poor.

*His Majesty King Abdullah II's letter of designation to Marouf Bakhit 1
February 2011*

The process of reform and modernisation started several years ago, and we are determined to continue the process in order to build on the plans, programmes and objectives of the National Agenda and that can achieve the prosperity and progress for our country.

Achieving these objectives requires that the formation of your cabinet is inspired by a seamless work plan that identifies specific objectives in every sector and defines timelines for the implementation and achievement of these objectives. This is necessary so that performance can be evaluated, decisions accordingly made and responsibilities appropriately assigned.

government's economic plan must also include measures to achieve a balance between financial capabilities and demands for public spending; to preserve fiscal and monetary stability; to strengthen our reliance on our own resources; to develop our own economic legislation; and to achieve the best possible balance in terms of development among the governorates so as to achieve better living standards for citizens and fight poverty and unemployment. Work must also focus on protecting the poor and underprivileged and on strengthening institutional work to care for those in need.

The government's economic policy should focus on achieving food and water security and on responding to the Kingdom's need for energy resources through long-term planning and pursuing mega projects that are capable of responding to our growing needs

His Majesty King Abdullah II's letter of designation to Samir Rifai

At the top of national priorities, there stands, in the medium-range, economic reform and the completion of a strong national economy that reflects positively on Jordanians' standard of living. Our vision here is based on the government's commitment to providing basic services of highest quality to citizens, to fulfil citizens' needs and respond to their priorities, to doing what is necessary to harmonise the level of health, educational and infrastructure services in the capital, the countryside, Badia and refugee camps, and to ensure a just geographic distribution of development returns

*Speech from the Throne opening the Second Ordinary Session of the 15th
Parliament*

But we now need a majority to agree on an action plan that will guide everyone - government, parliament, the private sector and civil society organisations - towards a renaissance in Jordan, making the future we aspire to and facing internal and external challenges which you are all aware of.

*Speech of His Majesty King Abdullah II At the Preliminary Meeting of the
We Are All Jordan Forum 12 July 2006*

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Introduction

The initiative of His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein, the National Agenda has been received with acclaim nationwide by all segments of the Jordanian society, and have shaped the milestones of development for a ten-year period 2006-2015. The Royal initiatives meant to inform the government when drawing up short and medium term development plans, boosting Jordan's transition from dependence on central planning to collaborative decentralized planning involving the various players in society, including ministries, government agencies, the private sector and civil society organisations.

Along those lines, the Executive Development Program (2011-2013) has been launched to complement the previous development programs and to serve as an action plan for the government for the next stage. This program was prepared in collaboration with all stakeholders, building on the recommendations outlined in Kulluna Al Urdun (We Are All Jordan) initiative, the National Agenda, the letter of designation, the Royal initiatives, the sectoral strategies and those proposed by Jordan's House of Representatives on financial and economic reform programs. The program, in addition, incorporated some elements on general policies and strategies related to the Millennium Development Goals and indicators, population opportunity policies, poverty reduction strategies through local development, integrated funding strategy for combating desertification, the national strategy for persons with disability, the priorities of comprehensive plan outputs for the Kingdom's governorates and gender equality.

The preparation of the program was vested in a steering committee formed of ministries' secretaries general under the chairmanship of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and with the membership of line ministries and agencies. . In addition, fourteen working groups were formed with the involvement of some hundred agencies in the preparation of the pillars of the program. These groups comprised Secretary general and directors of line ministries and agencies.

The Executive Development Program for 2011-2013 incorporated the Royal directives and the Agenda's goals, namely; accelerating economic growth, improving citizens' standards of living, reducing poverty, decreasing unemployment rates, maintaining the utmost possible developmental balance between the country's regions, increasing national investments and exports, lowering inflation rates, reducing the budget deficit and public debt, developing water resources and alternative energy resources, and promoting human development. The program is made of seven pillars covering all economic and social spheres, and include projects and activities tied by implementation timeframes. It also shows financial costs and provides for more than 600 performance measurement indicators.

MoPIC, in cooperation with all executive parties, identified and arranged the developmental priorities for the next period, with special attention given to interdependence of policies and goals of programs and the projects to be implemented throughout the course of the program, in such a manner that preserves the integration of national goals. The volume of spending on programs and projects has also been taken into consideration for optimal use of available financial resources and for ensuring their conformity with sectoral objectives and policies.

The sectoral working groups and committees conducted a comprehensive review of the national economy in light of the new conditions and challenges facing Jordan. Consequently, a set of challenges facing the Kingdom in the next phase has been identified at the micro and macro levels, especially those associated with the global financial crisis, most importantly:

- 1) Economic recession and expected decrease in economic growth rates.

- 2) Control of public budget deficit and adaptation to the changes witnessed by the world economy and their reflections on the Jordanian economy, as well as the need to control indebtedness within the limits set forth in the Public Debt Law.
- 3) Lowering current account deficit to acceptable levels, and maintaining the stability of general prices levels.
- 4) Maintaining the growth rates of national exports, which requires exerting more efforts to retain traditional markets of national exports and opening new markets where Jordanian exports have a competitive advantage.
- 5) Ensuring the flow of investments and capitals into Jordan and overcoming the obstacles to investment promotion.
- 6) Reducing poverty and any developmental disparity between governorates and districts.
- 7) Addressing structural imbalances in labor market and high unemployment rate.
- 8) Achieving water, food and energy supply security.

To address such challenges, the program seeks to realize a set of objectives in the next three years by building on the previous achievements of the Executive Program (2007-2009). These objectives are as follows: (1) strengthen the independence and integrity of judicial authorities and develop the legislative framework (2) maintain financial and monetary stability and increasing self-reliance (3) reform the public sector as well as human resources and increase their productivity (4) enhance the knowledge-based economy and harmonize education outputs with labor market requirements (5) create an appropriate environment for business and investment and promote the national economy's competitiveness (6) increase local exports and open up new markets to support Jordanian producers (7) promote tourism products and preserve Jordanian cultural heritage (8) enhance the agricultural sector's competitiveness and raise its quantitative and qualitative productivity (9) promote local development to achieve a high level of developmental balance between governorates, protect the middle class, reduce poverty and reduce unemployment (10) expand the base of social services, provide infrastructure including appropriate housing and focus on poverty pockets (11) develop water resources and upgrade their management efficiency (12) secure energy supplies and diversify energy sources (13) raise the competitiveness of information technology and knowledge transfer (14) Encourage the private sector to enter into partnerships to undertake major development projects in economic sectors, particularly energy, water, transportation and industrial zones.

The Executive Development Program is composed of seven essential pillars covering all economic and social sectors and introducing a quantitative macroeconomic framework. These pillars are: (1) legislation and justice (2) improvement and development of business environment (3) administrative, financial and monetary reforms (4) support of occupational and technical training and employment (5) social welfare (6) general education, higher education, scientific research and innovation (7) modernization of infrastructure.

A sectoral analysis of the various program pillars has been conducted, including transitional sectoral objectives, policies, projects and procedures identified with action plans, financial costs and implementation schedules in addition to performance measurement indicators at the level of sectoral objectives and policies.

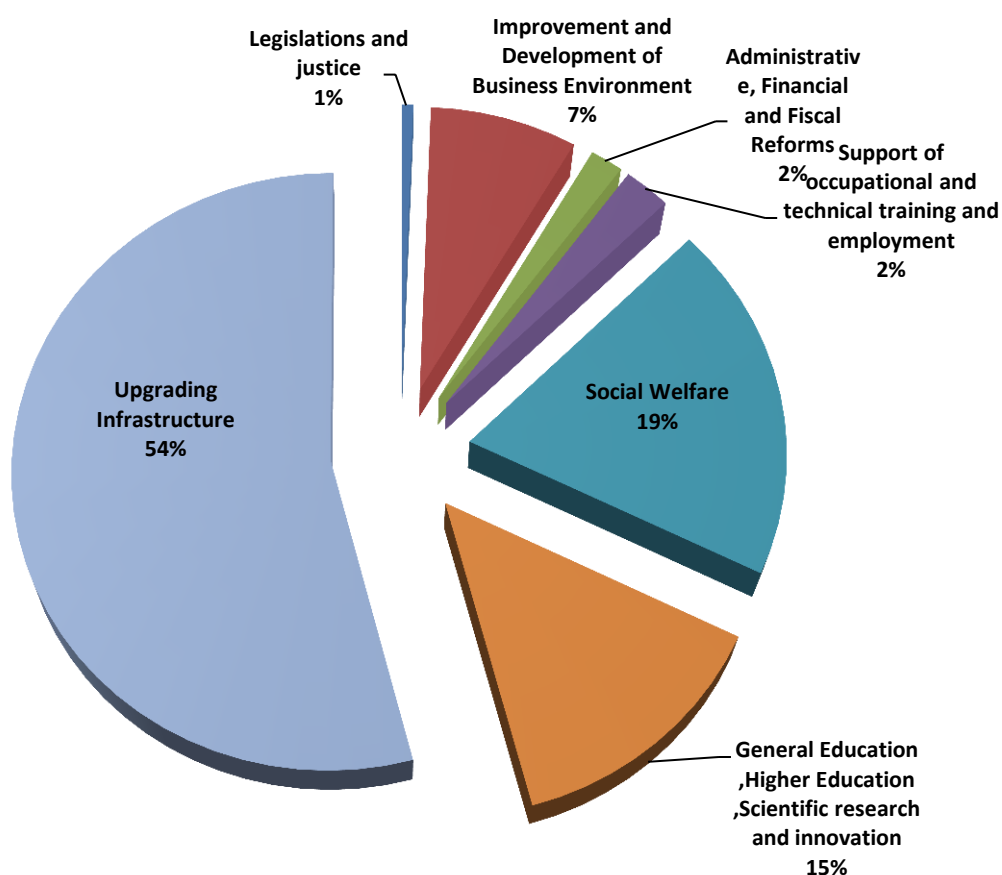
The program's projects and activities were selected on the basis of priorities decided according to those that have the most potential to stimulate economic growth, employ Jordanian workers, stimulate local and foreign investment, use local inputs with high added values, give the incentive to export sectors, and distribute benefits equally among all regions of the country.

The cost of the three-year program 2011-2013 amounted to JD 5.5 billion, distributed on program's pillars and sectors set out in the following tables:

**Summary of the Expected Expenditure of the Executive Development Program,
2011-2013 by Pillar**

(1000 JD)

Pillar	Expected Expenditures			Total
	2011	2012	2013	
Legislation and Justice	20,544	9,860	11,512	41,916
Improvement and Development of the Business Environment	143,622	91,394	158,866	393,882
Administrative, Financial and Monetary Reforms	40,936	24,969	27,164	93,069
Employment Support and Vocational and Technical Training	43,689	37,905	39,435	121,029
Social Welfare	412,317	272,113	357,872	1,042,302
Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation	208,561	179,099	408,069	795,729
Infrastructure Upgrade	841,244	889,110	1,293,047	3,023,401
Total	1,710,913	1,504,450	2,295,965	5,511,328



**Summary of the Expected Expenditure of the Executive Development Program,
2011-2013 by Sector**

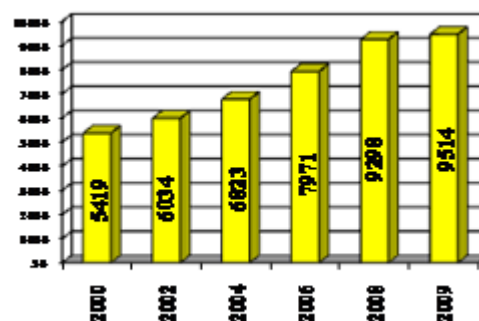
(1000 JD)

Pillar	Sectors	Expected Expenditure			Total
		2011	2012	2013	
Legislation and Justice	Legislation	20,489	9,809	11,357	41,655
	Judiciary	55	51	155	261
Improvement and Development of the Business Environment	Investment, industry and trade sector	73,957	38,084	62,412	174,453
	Agriculture	28,494	14,631	49,736	92,861
	Tourism	41,171	38,679	46,718	126,568
Administrative, Financial and Monetary Reforms	Public sector development	4,484	2,251	7,514	14,249
	Public finance	16,352	12,153	11,810	40,315
	Monetary and financial services	20,100	10,565	7,840	38,505
Employment Support and Vocational and Technical Training	Support of vocational & technical training	43,689	37,905	39,435	121,029
Social Welfare	Health care	180,347	132,265	132,559	445,171
	Poverty alleviation and social development	116,793	20,859	123,870	261,522
	Local development	115,177	118,989	101,443	335,609
Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation	Public education	106,590	82,995	115,506	305,091
	Higher education and scientific research	85,754	79,128	271,340	436,222
	Culture	8,493	4,867	9,050	22,410
	Youth and sports	7,724	12,109	12,173	32,006
Infrastructures Upgrade	Transportation	107,825	197,141	287,487	592,453
	Public works	107,172	89,848	173,450	370,470
	Government buildings	22,701	23,930	31,000	77,631
	Housing	7,405	6,870	38,720	52,995
	Water and sanitation	325,670	367,517	506,941	1,200,128
	Energy and mineral resources	227,825	152,416	200,364	580,605
	Communications and information technology	14,440	12,208	48,060	74,708
	Environment	28,206	39,180	45,075	112,461

Quantitative Macroeconomic Framework

Summary of the Economic Status

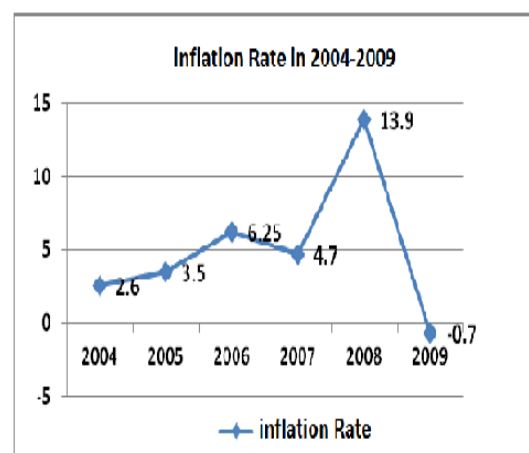
GDP at constant market prices grew by 2.3% in 2009 compared to 7.6% in 2008. Per capita income at current prices rose from JD 1235 or US\$ 1744.3 in 2001 to JD 2979 or US\$ 4,208 in 2009; an average increase of 10.5%. At constant prices, per capita income rose from JD 1116 in 2000 to JD 1591 in 2009; an average increase of 4%.



GDP at Constant Prices, JD million

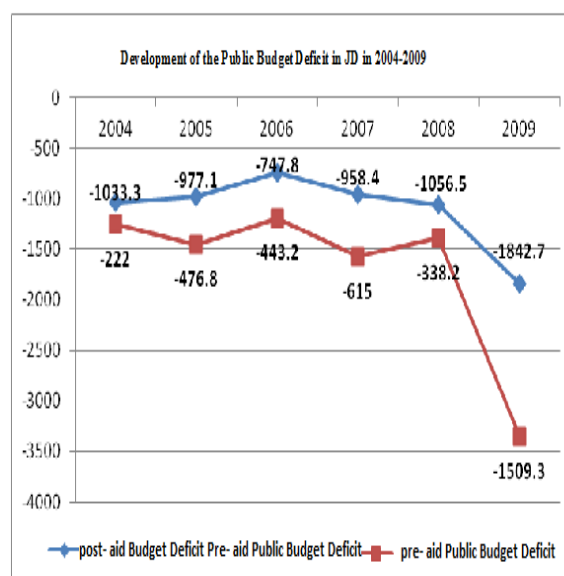
At the social level, the adopted government measures and programs in 2009 contributed to reducing the impact of the global financial and economic crisis on poverty and unemployment rates. Despite the continued economic slowdown, Unemployment rate maintained its level in 2008 standing at 12.9% in 2009 compared to 12.7% and 13.1% in 2008 and 2007 respectively. It is worth mentioning that in the second quarter of 2010, the unemployment rate dropped slightly to 12.7%. Based on the Household Expenditure and Income Survey, poverty figures rose slightly to 13.3% in 2008 compared with 13.1% in 2006.

In 2009, the Inflation rate measured by the percentage change in consumer price index (CPI) contracted to stand at -0.7% compared to 13.9% in 2008 representing the lowest record since 1987 when the inflation rate stood at -0.2%. Such development was mainly due to the drop in prices of crude oil and basic commodities in international markets and the slowdown in domestic economic activities in addition to the slowdown or recession of the major trading partners economies. According to statistics, the inflation rate in 2009 was an outcome of the growth in prices of "Food Items" which increased by 1.7% compared to 18.6% in 2008 and the growth in prices of "Clothing & Footwear" which were up by 5.8% in 2009 in comparison with 7.3% in 2008, on one hand, and the drop in prices of "Housing" and "Other Goods & Services" by 1.7% and 4.0% against a growth at 13.4% and 9.8%, respectively, in the preceding year.



With regard to fiscal developments, public finance data shows that the budget deficit, including grants, surged to JD 1509.3 million or 8.5% of GDP in 2009 compared to JD 338.2 million or 2.1 % of GDP in 2008. When foreign grants are excluded, the deficit

risers to JD 1842.7 million in 2009 against JD 1056.5 million in 2008.



This deficit was a result of the increase in public expenditures by 11% accompanied by an 11.2% decrease in public revenues in 2009. The total public revenues fell to JD 4521.2 million in 2009 compared with JD 5093.7 million in 2008 driven by the drop in domestic revenues by 4.3% , and adrop in foreign grants by 53.6%. Total expenditures rose by 11% reaching JD 6030.5 million in 2009 against JD 5432 million in 2008 due to the increase in current and capital expenditures.

Net public debt amounted to JD 9660 million at the end of 2009, reflecting an increase of 1109 million or 13% compared with 2008. The ratio of the net public debt to GDP rose from 53% at the end of 2008 to 54% at the end of 2009.

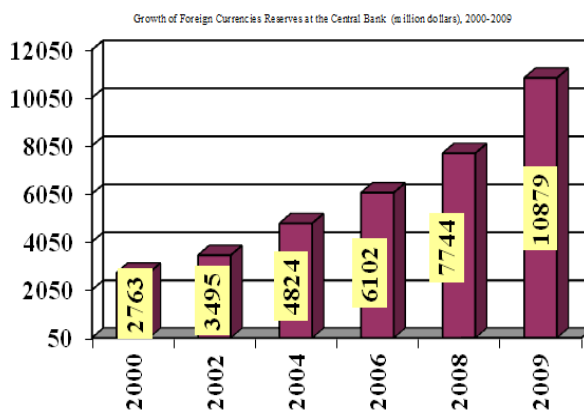
This higher net public debt was an outcome of higher domestic public debt which reached JD 5791 million or 32.5% of GDP in 2009 and the increase in outstanding balance of external public debt which stood at JD 3869 million or 21.7% of GDP. Such increase was mainly due to the implementation of a set of government plans and programs which aimed to stimulate the national economy after it was affected by the global financial crisis. Moreover, these programs have stabilized poverty and unemployment levels compared to pre-crisis levels.

At the monetary and banking sector level, the Central Bank has adopted a set of measures to optimize liquidity in order to enhance economic growth and to stimulate the banking system so as to continue to provide credit facilities to various activities and economic sectors. In this regard, the Central Bank cut interest rates on its monetary policy instruments three times during 2009 by 50 basis points each time as well as suspending certificates of deposit in 2009 and reducing the required reserve ratio in two stages from 9.0% to 7.0% in 2009. Such a policy has contributed to checking domestic liquidity slowdown (money supply in its broad concept M2), which rose in 2009 by JD 1.7 billion or 9.3%, compared to 17.3% in 2008, to reach about JD 20 billion. The rise was due to the increase in net foreign assets at the banking system by JD 1.8 billion, , and the decrease in net domestic assets at the banking system by JD 0.1 billion.

In addition, the outstanding balance of credit facilities extended by licensed banks rose by 2.1% by the end of 2009 to JD 13317. 2 million, compared with the level recorded at the end of 2008. At the level of the distribution of credit facilities balance by economic activities, the facilities balance provided to the construction sector increased by JD 289,4 million (12.6%), general trade sector by JD 297,9 million (10.3%), transportation sector by 82.6 million (22.3%) and tourism, hotels and restaurants increased by JD 82,6 million (22.3%) and JD 61.3 million (16.7%), compared with their level at the end of 2008. However, the credit facilities classified under "others", mostly

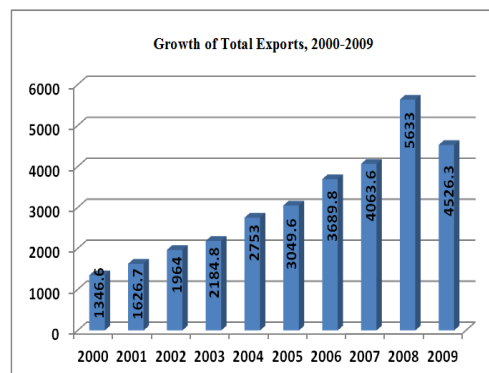
representing facilities extended to individuals, recorded a decrease of JD 560.6 million (14.2%). Deposits at licensed banks at the end of 2009 reached about JD 20298.5 million, an increase of JD 2195.9million or 12.1% compared with the end of 2008. This was due to the rise of deposits in domestic currency by JD 2516.7 million, on the one hand, and the decrease of deposits in foreign currencies by about JD 320.8 million, on the other hand.

Official foreign reserves at the Central Bank rose to US\$ 10.9 billion at the end of 2009, a growth of 40.5% compared with their level at the end of 2008. It is worth stating in this respect that such a comfortable level of foreign currencies reserves is enough to cover more than seven months of imports of goods and services

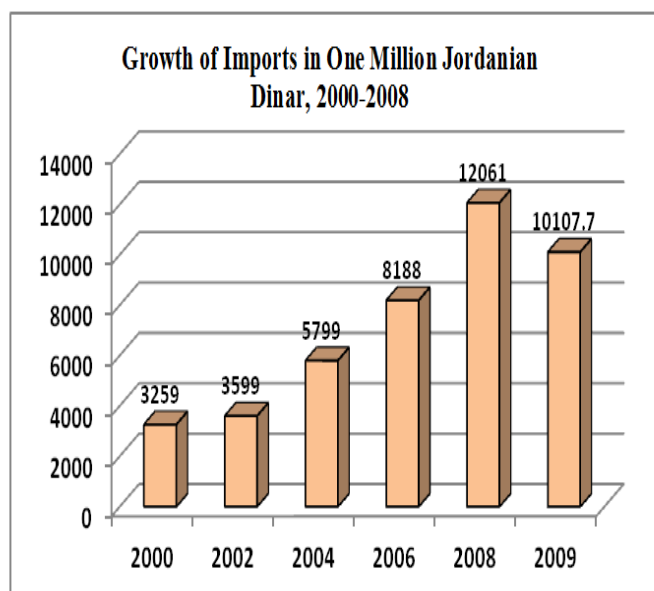


The indicators of Amman Stock Exchange witnessed a sharp decline in thier performance during the last third of 2008 and the whole year of 2009 under the pressure of the consequences of the global economic and financial crisis, represented by the slowdown or contraction of most economic activities, tightening of granting credit facilities by banks to most economic activities, especially financing stock purchases as a result of the continued conditions of uncertainty, which have prevailed to the present. Amman Stock Exchange, like the majority of stock exchanges in the world, was one of the most affected activities by the global financial crisis. The share prices index weighted by free float shares dropped by about 225 points or 8.2% during 2009 following the sharp retreat of the share prices index in 2008, when it fell by 916.6 points or 24.9%. The above developments led to the decrease of the shares' market value by JD 2.9 billion at the end of 2009. The trading volume dropped by about 52.4% in 2009 to stand at JD 9.7 billion compared to JD 20.3 billion in 2008. The net investments by non-Jordanians at the Amman Stock Exchange witnessed a net outflow of JD 3.8 million in 2009 compared to net inflow of JD 309.8 million in 2008.

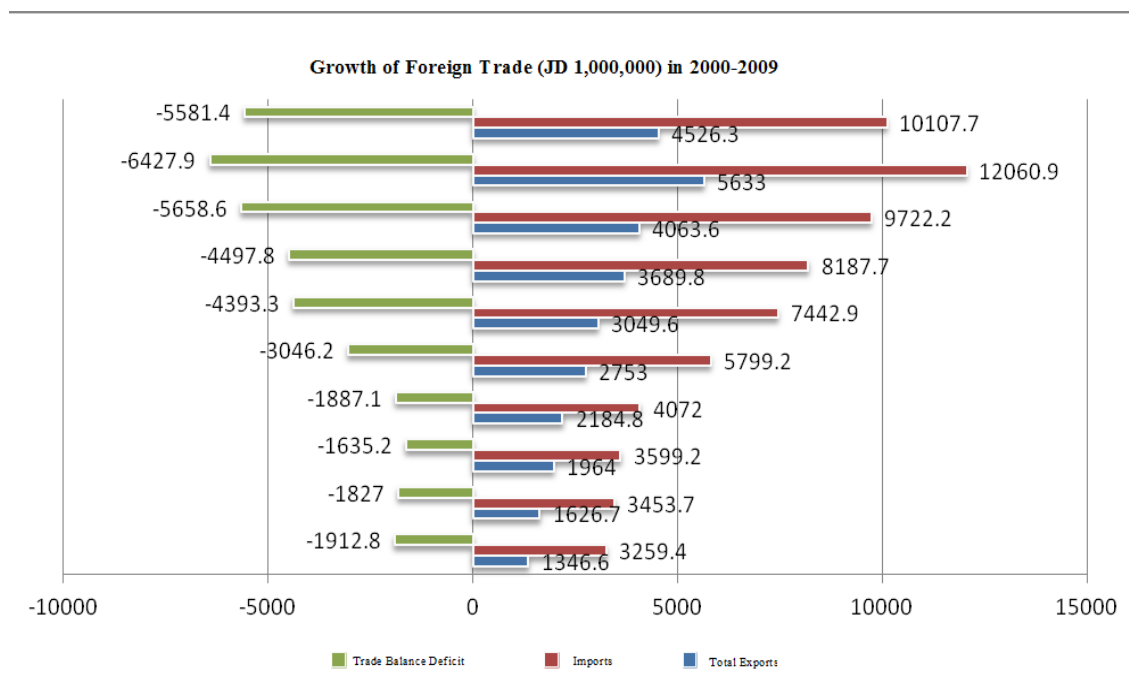
In the external sector total exports value decreased by 19.6% in 2009 amounting JD 4526.3 million compared with JD 5633.0 million in 2008. This drop was the result of the continued consequences of the global economic and financial crisis, which noticeable led to the decline in exports value covering clothes and accessories, pharmaceuticals, crude potassium, fertilizers, vegetables and crude phosphate.



On the other hand, the value of imports in 2009 fell by 16.2% to JD 10107 million against JD 12061 million in 2008. The ratio of imports to GDP in current market prices was 56.7% in 2009.



According to the afore-mentioned developments, the trade balance deficit for 2009 fell to JD 5581.4 million. It is worth stating that the deficit in the current account of the balance of payments was about JD 797.2 million in 2009 or 4.4% of GDP compared with JD 1445.2 million in 2008 or 8.7% of GDP.



Challenges Encountered by the Jordanian Economy

The Jordanian economy suffers from some structural imbalances most, notably in its production sector, the low contribution of goods sector compared to the service sector within the context of the current demographic changes and limited resources have increased pressure on infrastructure. the national economy is highly dependent on foreign aid, Its openness to the global economy has had positive effects in terms of ease to access the global markets. however has made rendered the national economy more vulnerable to external shocks , Such a situation contributed to the following challenges:

- **High budget deficit**

Such a chronic budget deficit is due to higher increase in public spending rates countered by lower growth pace of public revenues. Public spending is driven by the increase in current expenditure which is overloaded by wages, subsidies interest payments and retirements expenses especially in the absence of foreign assistance. In 2009,the budget deficit after grants grew by (346.4)% representing (8.5%) of GDP compared to (2.1%) of GDP in 2008.

- **High current account deficit**

The 2009 figures declared a decrease in current account deficit by (42.5%) to reach JD (889.1) million compared to a deficit of JD(1546) million, Despite this achievement, (CAB) deficit still high and vulnerable to the international trade terms and worker remittances which is relies on the host countries' economies

- **High Public debt**

Public debt increased by JD 679.9 million during first seven months of 2010 to reach an amount of JD 10339.9 million compared to JD 9660 million at the end of 2009 representing (53.3%) of 2010 re-estimated GDP.

- **High Unemployment rate**

The Unemployment rate stood at 12.9% in 2009 compared to 12.7% in 2008.

- **The Inflation rates are not stable and is assuming an increasing trend**

In 2009,The inflation rate measured by the percentage change in consumer price index (CPI) contracted to stand at -0.7% compared to 13.9% in 2008.

- **High poverty rates**

The Poverty rate rose slightly to 13.3% in 2008 compared with 13.1% in 2006.

- **Instable economic growth**

GDP at constant market prices grow by 2.3% in 2009 compared to 7.6% in 2008

- **Foreign investments fluctuations**

Foreign investment decreased by 14.4% during 2009 in comparison with 2008 to reach an amount of JD 2426.6 million compared to JD 2832.9 million.

- **Lower saving rates.**

Despite the decrease in the saving gap from JD -880.1 million in 2007 to JD -72 million in 2008, saving figures are still negative.

- **Trade balance deficit**

The Jordanian trade balance is witnessing a continuous deficit due to the limited natural resources and lower contribution of industrial and agricultural sector. In addition to the increase in international oil and food prices. Despite the decrease in trade balance deficit in 2009 by 14.8% to reach an amount of JD 5465 million compared to JD 6414 million in 2008, the trade balance is still below aspirations.

- **Worker remittances fluctuation**

Worker remittances represent a major support to the Jordanian balance of payments. These remittances are highly correlated with employment absorbing economies. Worker remittances decreased by 1.3% to reach an amount of JD 2214 million in 2009 compared to JD 2242 million in 2010.

- **Sensitivity of the Jordanian economy to external shocks especially oil and food prices.**

The oil bill represents more than 15% of the Kingdom's imports. This percentage is changeable according to international oil prices.

- **Structural imbalances in the production sector.**

The Jordanian economy is considered a service economy, the contribution of agricultural and industrial sector is low compared to service sector which represents more than 70% of the economy.

Macro Economic Outlook, 2011-2013

First: Methodology of Working Out the Macro Economic Framework

The targeted indicators within the macro economic framework of the macro economy for the years 2011-2013 have been estimated according to the following principles:

- 1) Guidance by the Government and IMF in August 2010 of the main economic indicators such as economic growth rate, inflation rate, balance of payments and monetary indicators.
- 2) Guidance by the results of the Jordanian economy's macro model, especially the public fiscal sector, on the basis of the time series of the variables used in the model and their future performance based on several assumptions.
- 3) Linking the realization of the targeted economic indicators within the macro framework to projects, policies and measures at the macro and sectoral levels.
- 4) Guidance by the medium-term fiscal framework 2011-2013.

Second: Assumptions

The assumptions which have been adopted in preparation of the macro economic framework for the national economy through the implementation of the Executive development Program 2011-2013 were based on the desired objectives, namely the resumption of economic growth, public finance sustainability, monetary stability, reduction of trade balance deficit and investment flow sustainability. The following assumptions were suggested:

1. Beginning of recovery from the global financial crisis in 2010.
2. Inflation rate is stable at acceptable levels.
3. The increase of public revenues due to the expected increase of tax revenue.
4. Exports growth in 2011-2013.
5. Imports growth in 2011-2013 due to the expected improvement of demand, both consumption and investment.
6. Decline of budget deficit as percentage of GDP.

7. Maintaining a fixed exchange rate for the Jordanian dinar against the US dollar and maintaining comfortable levels of official foreign currency reserves so that they are sufficient to cover Jordan's imports of goods and services and remaining it within safe levels.
8. The growth of tourism income in acceptable levels.
9. Maintaining a stable levels of Central Bank foreign reserves.
10. Enhancing a remittances levels in 2010 and resumption of their growth in 2011-2013.
11. Decline of current account deficit as a percentage of GDP.

Third: Indicators

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013
First: Real Sector				
GDP at current prices (JD m)	18762.0	14946.9	21908.1	23852.0
GDP growth at fixed prices (%)	2.3	2.6	2.9	3.45
Per capita income of GDP in current prices (JD)	3069.2	3290	3424.7	3644.9
Consumer price index (CPI)	5.00	4.52	5.60	5.34
General Price Index (GDP Deflator Change)	8.40	6.41	5.59	5.34
Second: Public Finance Sector				
Public revenues (million JD)	4662.8	5178.7	5667.6	6205.3
Domestic revenues (million JD)	4261.1	4888.7	5377.6	5915.3
Tax revenues (million JD)	2986	3487.3	3895.7	4297.8
Public expenditures (million JD)	5708	6238.7	6592.1	6961.4
Current expenditures (million JD)	4746.6	5034.1	5246.9	5460.2
Deficit after aid as a percentage of GDP	(5.6)	(5.0)	(4.0)	(3.0)
Deficit before aid as a percentage of GDP	(7.7)	(6.4)	(5.3)	(4.2)
Net public debt as a percentage of GDP	61.1	55.9	54.8	53.3
Third: Monetary Sector				
Money supply (million JD)	22306.7	24931	27989	31292
Money supply growth rate (%)	11.5	13.3	12.3	11.8
Net foreign assets (million JD)	10078.5	9314	9891	10468
Change rate of money supply (M2) (%)	6.0	2.6	2.3	2.1
Net domestic assets (million JD)	12228.2	15617	18098	20824
Change rate of money supply balance (M2) (%)	5.5	10.7	10.0	9.7

Indicator	2010	2011	2012	2013
Net private sector debts	13612.7	14736	16063	17508
Growth rate of private sector debts (%)	7.2	5.0	5.3	5.2
Fourth: Foreign Sector				
Current account (million JD)	(930.8)	(1669)	(1707)	(1729)
Trade balance (million JD)	(4721.8)	(4974)	(5303)	(5690)
Exports (FOB) (million JD)	4990.1	5030	5398	5825
Exports growth rate (%)	10.24	7.3	7.3	7.9
Imports (FOB) (million JD)	9711.9	10004	10701	11515
Imports growth rate (%)	8.21	5.3	7.0	7.6
Service balance (net) (million JD)	632.3	555	602	672
Travel receipts (million JD)	2423.2	2429	2599	2781
Travel receipts growth rate (%)	17.24	4.0	7.0	7.0
Income account and current transfers (million JD)	3158.7	2750	2994	3288
Net workers' remittances	1937.5	2111	2167	2223
Workers' remittances growth rate (10%)	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
Current account ratio to GDP (%)	(4.96)	(7.4)	(6.9)	(6.9)

Macro Economic Policies

The stability of economic policies, either monetary , fiscal or sectoral is a mainstay in enhancing economic performance which will be reflected in reducing both poverty and unemployment, in addition to improving the nation welfare.

To consolidate economic stability , the Executive Development Program (2011-2013) has been developed in t a comprehensive way that takes into consideration the global changes, the initiatives that has been implemented in the former Executive Program (2007-2009) and the 2010 Government's Action Plan. The adopted policies in terms of sectors were as follow.

Public Finance

The role of fiscal policy is not only in lowering the budget deficit and public debt but framing and stabilizing the economic performance and consolidation , the impact of the fiscal policy can be monitored by the performance of macro indicators such as GDP growth, inflation, investment, foreign reserves and others, in addition to its impact on both poverty and unemployment rates as well as national welfare, In order to manage public finance development, the following actions will be adopted:

Public expenditures

Improving public expenditure management for both current and capital expenditures by rationalizing and linking these expenditures with its economic objectives, In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary to develop appropriate indicators to measure the value for money by adopting best international practices and taking into account the following;

- Improving the accuracy of public expenditures estimations, where issuing budget supplements disrupts the fiscal performance and reflects negatively on the budget deficit especially as it increase the deviation between the actual fiscal performance and the estimated one.
- Prioritize public expenditure and organizing it according to its impact, in order to identify the areas and items that should be rationalized and to ensure the sustainability of economic growth without affecting social justice
- Arrange ,prioritize public expenditures in a manner that enhance economic growth and social justice.
- Setting up priorities of ministries and government agencies and other entities including the budgets of independent institutions as to ensure integration in achieving the sectoral goals as well as achieving the objectives of government institutions.
- Avoid issuing independent institutions budgets which contains fiscal deficit in order to ensure that institutions to match their incomes with their expenditures .
- Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of capital expenditures by cutting down the unnecessary spending, In order to achieve this goal, a comprehensive database for ongoing programs and projects will be established to identify the extent of consistency between these projects and programs according to thier objectives and sectoral strategies.
- Funding sectoral programs and projects that meet the strategic objective, The outcomes of these projects and programs should be integrated with other programs and projects in order to enhance economic growth.

Public revenue

- Increase the effectiveness and efficiency of tax collection and reduce tax evasion.
- Restructuring tax system to ensure flexibility in order to achieve the economic and social welfare goals in terms of better Wealth distribution and removal of social inequalities removal .
- Enhance the capacity of the Ministry of Finance on public revenues and expenditures projections in addition to updating these forecasts regularly and periodically (quarterly).
- Improving the monitoring process of the general budget by following up regularly an fiscal developments (annual and semiannual) in order to provide full information about state budget performance, such procedure will allow policy makers to implement right actions.
- Achieve full coverage of current expenditure from domestic revenues.

Debt

- To maintain secure public debt levels as stated in the public debt law by applying better debt management in terms of the trade off between domestic and external debt.
- Continue efforts to swap debts with investments
- Impose restrictions on borrowing to finance the current expenditure
- Monitoring external markets especially the exchange and interest rates in order to take the appropriate hedging methods which reduces the cost of this fluctuation.
- Reduce the cost of borrowing by developing the yield curve.
- Diversify the sources of borrowing between domestic and foreign bonds, short-term and long-term financing in order to ensure the reduction of borrowing cost, moreover it is necessary to benefit from low interest rates before they increase and to pay back debt obligations on time.

Monetary Policy

The stability of monetary policy and its integration with the fiscal policy within clear visions is one of the decision makers priorities and reflects directly on economic stability.

Monetary policy priorities are to maintain stable exchange rate, contain inflationary pressures and maintain the soundness of the Banking system. In order to achieve these goals, the Central Bank has adopted a flexible monetary policy as to keep up of local and international economic developments. This flexibility will stimulate the economic growth and ensure fiscal and monetary stability. From this prospective the central bank continued using the monetary policy instruments in order to achieve the above mentioned goals, and to promote confidence in JD as a saving currency

In order to achieve the desired goals within the Executive Development Program , the monetary policy will seek to:

- Maintain an acceptable levels of money supply in order to stimulate economic activities
- Monitoring inflation rate and ensuring its stability.
- Adopting the appropriate quantitative and qualitative policies which will stimulate the economy by using interest rates or sector oriented policies.
- Monitoring the banking sector performance.
- Maintain stable levels of Central Bank foreign reserves.
- Keeping up with the developments in international exchange rates and interest rates and to ensure a flexible and appropriate interest rate structure which will ensure adaption to the economic challenges.
- Supervise the movements of bank credits to serve the economic stability.
- Adopting monetary policies that ensure a favorable business environment which attract foreign direct investments
- Support domestic exports

Investment Promotion

Jordan has made great strides in investment promotion through consolidation of market mechanisms, the activation of the private sector's role in economic life, the deepening of the economic freedom climate and the provision of a suitable regulatory investment environment, especially in development zones.

To increase domestic savings, attract more domestic and foreign investments needed for maintaining economic growth, it is necessary to activate the application of a set of investment legislations based on the evolution of a clear and transparent investment vision to enhance investors' confidence. Emphasis should focus on investment promotion programs with a view to introducing investment opportunities as well as promising sectors and industries to the private sector, through continued efforts to simplify legal requirements and administrative procedures demanded from both domestic and foreign investors. Here, it is necessary to underline the importance of achieving stability in the legislative environment, Furthermore, it is also necessary to improve the investment structure and promote its productivity through focusing on investment in the industrial sector through tax incentives and preparation of the environment for long-term finance.

Since strengthening the capital market is a major requirement to attract savings and stimulate domestic and foreign investments, it is necessary to continue securitizing the public debt, place its instruments through international auctions and start to issue long-term securities contributing to the establishment of a reference indicator for interest rates for long-term credit. Moreover, implementing more privatization processes as well as promotion of joint investment funds and setting up modern financial instruments such as derivatives and options would contribute to deepening the capital market.

Trade Liberalization

Jordan has made long strides in the trade liberalization field and promotion of its economic and trade relations with numerous countries through joining the World Trade Organization and accession to the Partnership Agreement with the European Union, Pan Arab Free Trade Zone Agreement, Free Trade Agreement with the USA and Qualifying Industrial Zones Agreement (QIZs), to expanding export prospects as well as attracting investments and making them a driving engine for economic growth.

To diversify exported goods and services, access new markets and enhance the ability to compete, efforts should be exerted to develop trade policies and strategies to reach external markets through cooperation between the public and private sectors by identifying trade development opportunities and targeted markets, monitoring economic and trade developments in other countries' markets related to the formulation of the Jordanian trade policy, promotion of Jordan's entry into the multilateral trade system through joining new regional and international trade arrangements in addition to the development and modification of customs tariffs structures in conformity with international agreements.

Enhancing National Economy Competitiveness

Efforts should be implemented to maximize the utilization of human resources and raise their productivity through focusing on the quality of primary education, higher education and vocational training for the purpose of moving from reliance on the resources-based economy to the knowledge-based economy as well as the expansion of the private sector's role and leadership through changing the state's role from the basic participant in production to the role of organizer, supervisor and monitor, the state will encourage competition, prohibiting monopolistic practices, improvement of competitive potentials of goods and services through upgrading their quality, raising productivity and reducing costs.

Consolidation of the national economy productivity and its competitiveness requires the improvement of the public sector efficiency and productivity through improving government services, supporting creative and innovative ideas, building an institutional and legislative environment to promote capital venture activities, increasing spending on research and development as well as establishing suitable mechanisms to link research institutions and centers.

Labor Market

Matching the outputs of the vocational and technical training system with labor market needs, locally and internationally, requires the direction of additional government investments to change vocational and technical training from a model of supply-based training to the model of demand-based training driven by market needs, provision of competitive skills, employment and development of technology through focusing on the improvement of the coordination level and cooperation between vocational training programs, development of excellent training programs, modernizing training programs to become more responsive to labor market needs, raising trainers' competence, promoting the private sector's participation in training programs to meet their needs for human resources, in addition to supporting specialized vocational training centers which respond to local labor market needs in various fields. It is necessary design a national comprehensive strategy to develop the capacities of youth's in cooperation with the private sector and non-governmental organizations.

The alleviation of poverty and unemployment problems requires the implementation of restructuring education and training systems to become capable of meeting innovations in the knowledge-based economy, meeting labor market needs for qualified employees, expanding appropriate training opportunities for the unemployed and low-income individuals with a view to equipping them with the skills required better in the labor market. Moreover, it is necessary to expand the creation of funding sources for income-generating projects and job opportunities, especially small and medium projects, support and promotion of people with pioneering ideas which can be turned into production projects as well as the importance of re-structuring the institutions involved in poverty mitigation and unemployment reduction, the creation of a comprehensive database for all such institutions to ensure avoiding duplication, increasing coordination among them to raise their efficiency in reaching targeted groups, and overcoming the problem of wasting resources and loss of efforts exerted in this respect. The creation of a comprehensive database for the labor market contributes to the identification of workforce characteristics with a view to enabling decision-makers to formulate policies in this domain. In addition, it is necessary to conduct a comprehensive re-organization and reform of the labor market, especially on immigrant labor, mechanism for the issue of work permits, its management and collection of its fees as well as the importance of levying fees on immigrant' work permits to use them in national workforce' training and employment programs.

Reform of the educational sector is important for providing the labor market with skilled and qualified young people. Consequently, it is necessary to speed up the implementation of the educational reform programme for knowledge-based economy with a view to enhancing the concept of continuous (lifelong) education, re-directing educational and strategic objectives through governance and administrative development, developing educational programs and practices to obtain learning outcomes related to the knowledge economy, upgrading the learning assessment and curricula as well as supporting the material learning environments quality and early childhood development, takes into consideration the need to promote the Ministry of Education and provide it with qualified and specialized employees who are capable of carrying out desired educational reforms, completing plans of action and schedules to implement programs and follow up the related progress of work, building institutional capacities at the directorates of education in Jordanian governorates and districts with a view to enabling them to exercise financial and administrative powers to identify the priorities of the districts within their powers covering the implementation, monitoring and assessment of educational projects as well as developing a national plan for pre-school education to address the quantitative and qualitative aspects connected with this important founding educational phase.

1- Legislation and Justice

Legislation and Justice

The realization of Justice requires the existence of up-to-date legislations comprising the basis for organizing social, economic and political life of the society. It also requires continuous revision of the legislation to introduce new rules to address emerging conditions which existing legislations are unable to deal with. These legislations should be governed by the considerations of justice, liberty and equality. The existence of a judiciary authority that is independent, with integrity and that is efficient and effective is imperative to implement legislations with the support of executive bodies which assume responsibility for enforcing decisions and rulings.

It is worthy to note that the judiciary system consists of formal courts, shari'a courts, and special courts. Judges are independent and there is no authority over their conduct of their judiciary functions except that of the law.

The executive authority, represented by the Legislation and Opinion Bureau at the Prime Ministry, handles the preparation, drafting and approval of laws, and their submission to the legislature for consideration, discussion and adoption. Once adopted, these laws are submitted to His Majesty the King for final endorsement, and then the executive authority announces and publishes them. Furthermore, the Legislation and Opinion Bureau undertakes the task of reviewing active legislations and presenting proposals for amendments whenever the need arises.

The complexity of life and the interrelationships amongst social and economic interests, as well as the growing strength of civic society requires the revision of many legislations to modernize them and ensure that they stay abreast with the needs for communication between citizens and cooperation with states. This calls observing the modern guidelines for developing legislation and reconsidering the mechanisms for preparing them as well as the need to provide qualified and distinguished competencies to handle the various stages of the legislative process; including the preparation, development and study stages.

This also calls for restructuring the judiciary apparatus and the provision of qualified and specialized skills, in addition to the development of the shari'a judiciary apparatus and the development of laws pertaining to the litigation proceedings thus leading to the fulfillment of the key mission of government; namely ensuring justice amongst all people leading a dignified life, protecting the public and private rights of citizens in line with the ethical and moral standards and values whilst preserving the basic constitutional principles of the Kingdom.

The Legislation and Justice Pillar comprised two sectors: the first relates to the Judiciary (Regular and Religious) and the second addresses the legislation, particularly the Legislation and Opinion Bureau. This pillar aims at: strengthening the state of law and institutions, and key mission of government; namely ensuring Justice amongst all people. It also targets improving the services of courts and the Legislation and Opinion Bureau in pursuit of excellence and elevating the basis, tools and approaches for preparing, and drafting legislations to insure they are responsive to emerging conditions, comprehensive and fulfill the needs of Jordanian society as well as their harmony with the international conventions. This will be accomplished through: the adoption of policies pertaining to the development of legislations to meet developments and emerging conditions, improving the investment climate, enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy, and further develop the penal sanctions justice to be in line with the modern penal sanctions policy and the international human rights standards, as well as strengthening the family reconciliatory and advisory services and raising the efficiency and effectiveness of the judiciary apparatus.

The anticipated financial situation for the years 2011-2013 is listed hereinafter.

Summary of the Theme's Financial Status for 2011-2013 (1,000 dinars)

Sector	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	Total
Judiciary	76,957	20,489	9,908	11,357	41,655
Legislation	470	55	51	155	261
Total	77,427	20,544	9,860	11,512	41,916

The 2007-2009 National Executive Program achieved noteworthy quantitative and qualitative development in the area of legislation and justice, the most considerable were:

Firstly: The Judiciary

The Formal Judiciary

1. Upgrading the infrastructure of the courts by constricting *Palaces of Justice* and model buildings in Irbid, Balqa, Karak and Jerash Governorates, and launching the execution of the second phase in Zarqa, Ma'adaba and Ajloun Governorates and Russeifah District.
2. Employing the *Information Technology* where computerized systems have been operated in all courts and linked to one network as well as building a central database.
3. Setting up units for civil claims in all first degree courts and judiciary mediation units in 6 first degree courts.
4. Enhancing citizens' access to justice by establishing new magistrate courts in most of the Kingdom's districts.
5. Further development of law education in universities and raising the minimum grade average for admission in law schools to 70%.
6. Institutionalization of the mechanisms of the "Judges of the Future" programme to attract and support competencies and excelling General Secondary Exam's graduates from all the kingdom's governorates and law schools who will be subjected to special preparation as a step to appoint them in the judiciary. The number of enrolled persons in the programme totaled (177) students out of which (101) were females.
7. Training and qualifying (513) judges on various legal issues in 2007, and (338) and (444) judges in 2008 and 2009 respectively.
8. Issuance of laws amending the "Law on the Formation of Regular Courts" and the "law on the Formation of Magistrate Courts".
9. Increasing the number of Judges to (760) judges in 2009 bringing the national average to 13 judges/100,000 persons as compared to the international average of 6.75 judges/100,000 persons.

10. A tangible improvement in the indicator on the period of litigation as it dropped from (191) days for the Magistrate Court cases in 2006 to (147) days in 2009. As for the First Degree Court cases it dropped from (382) days in 2006 to (310) in 2009.
11. An increase in the number of female judges to (46) in 2009
12. In the area of strengthening the independence of the judiciary, the indicator on the confidence of citizens, parties involved in litigation, lawyers and judges in the seriousness of the state's efforts to foster the independence of the judiciary increased from (78%) in 2005 to (83%) in 2008. The indicator on the perception of the advanced segments on the success of the state in realizing the independence of the judiciary increased from (70.8%) in 2005 to (78.8%) in 2008.

Shari'a Judiciary

1. Endorsement of the draft bylaw on Family Rehabilitation and Reconciliation
2. Finalizing numerous amendments to the legislations which will enhance the performance of the shari'a judiciary such as "The Civil Affairs Law", "The law on the Formation of Shari'a Courts", "The Execution Law", "The Inherited Estates Bylaw", and the instructions on regulating the revenues/proceeds from inherited estates profits and execution of rulings.
3. Computerization of numerous aspects pertaining to the shari'a judiciary such as the financial and administrative systems, the typing in of the sessions proceedings/ minutes, an electronic system for the inherited estates, an electronic system for the shari'a-based inheritances, a system for execution of based rulings and documentation and the archiving and computerization of marriage contracts and other shari'a-based contracts.
4. Appointment of 12 judges in 2008 bringing the total of shari'a judges to 163.

Secondly: The Legislator

1. Studying numerous draft laws proposals submitted to the Legislation and Opinion Bureau from the cabinet and auditing it to insure that they do not violate the constitutional and legal stipulations in force, as well as provide an expert opinion on them.
2. Issuing (111) laws and (238) bylaws and publishing them in the Official Gazette as well as providing (271) legal opinions.
3. Updating the electronic website of the bureau and launching a second website for the drafts of legislations to receive the remarks and comments of citizens and specialized persons.
4. Sending (13) legal researchers to get their doctoral and master's university degrees in the various specializations.

The legislation and justice were granted utmost importance in Jordan based on the criteria of "Good Judiciary" that is concerned with the independence and integrity of the judiciary

as well as its high efficiency and effectiveness which ultimately led to the present status being as follows:

1. The availability of a package of modern legislations that keep abreast with economic, social and political developments. These legislations are effective and transparent, protect the intellectual property rights and help attract more investments.
2. The establishment of the “Anti-Corruption Commission”, the “Jordanian Ombudsman Bureau”, the “Financial Disclosure Department” and the “Money Laundry Control Unit”.
3. The availability of infrastructure and the geographic coverage of all the Kingdom’s governorates and districts, in addition to promoting computerization and simplification of procedures in the courts and the execution departments.
4. Institutionalization of the mechanisms for the attraction, recruitment and specialization of the judges and their aids/support staff.
5. The availability of alternative methods for the settlement of civil and commercial disputes outside the courts’ framework.
6. The interaction of the civic society organizations and the citizens with the laws and bylaws before their endorsement.

Challenges

In spite of the recognized achievements in the judiciary and legislation area, the following challenges still have to be faced:

a. Challenges Facing The Judiciary Sector(Formal and Shari’a):

- Deficiency in the numbers of specialized judges in the formal and shari’a courts and the judges of the public prosecution. This reflects negatively on the quality of the judiciary rulings
- The increase in the number of cases, the enormosity of the disputes and increasing loads for the judiciary work as a result of the complexity of social and economic relations as well as population growth as compared to the limited number of specialized judges.
- Most of the infrastructure of the courts does not meet the requirements of the judiciary work according to international best practices (the majority of court buildings are rented premises that do not suit the nature of the judiciary work; the Judiciary Institute is included here too)
- The outdated penal justice system which is not capable to deal with the social changes in the past five decades.
- The overlap between the courts, the public prosecution apparatus and the Public Civil Attorney Department.

b. Challenges Facing the Legislation Sector:

- Deficiencies in the numbers of qualified personnel in preparing and drafting legislation
- Absence of a specialized institute to train on preparing, reviewing and drafting legislations
- Weak prior coordination for legislations introduced particularly as a response to the requirements of the international conventions.
- Absence of, and weak prior agreement amongst the many institutions concerned with a particular legislation. This leads to failure to arrive at a clear legislative text that meets the needs of all concerned parties.

Long term objective

1. Strengthen the state of law and institutions and achieve the State's mission of establishing justice among people.
2. Improve the services of the courts and the Legislation and Opinion Bureau and more towards excellence.
3. Improve the basis, means and methodologies of legislation preparation and drafting to ensure their responsiveness to new developments in all areas, as well as their comprehensiveness and ability to meet of the needs of the Jordanian and conformity with the international conventions.

Short term objectives

a) Justice Sector (civil and shari'a judiciary):

1. Promote the independence and integrity of the judiciary
2. Improve Jordan's position with respect to international indicators in the judiciary field.
3. Develop human resources employed in the judiciary system and increase the number of specialized judges.
4. Improve the courts' infrastructure.

b) Legislation Sector:

1. Develop the basis of preparing legislations referred to the Legislation and Opinion Bureau and to accelerate their processing.
2. Build the capabilities of the personnel of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau and those working in legislations preparation and drafting.

Performance indicators on the intermediate objectives level were developed in order to measure the performance of the Legislation and Justice Pillar. These include:

Firstly: The judiciary (Formal and Shari'a judiciary)

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Enhancing independence and integrity of the judiciary										
No. of special courts	7	7	7	7	7	2	2	2	Ministry of Justice	Judiciary Council
No. of judges representing the government in legal cases	22	22	22	22	22	0	0	0	Ministry of Justice	
Percentage of citizens, litigants, lawyers and judges who are confident in the State's success in achieving judicial independence	70.8%	70.8%	78.8%	78.8%	82%	82%	85%	85%	Ministry of Justice	
Improvement of Jordan's rank in international indicators related to judiciary										
Jordan's rank in the criteria of rule of law according to World Bank statistics	0.45/2.5	0.45/2.5	0.50/2.5	0.51/2.5	0.65/2.50	0.65/2.5	0.70/2.5	0.75/2.5	Ministry of Justice	
Jordan's rank in the World Competitiveness Report in terms of effectiveness and independence	43	38/128	41/134	41/133	39	38	37	36	Ministry of Justice	
Jordan's rank in the conducting of business report in the field of contracts Implementation	-	128/181	127/181	124/181	118	100	98	95	Ministry of Justice	
Human resources development in the Judicial System and increasing specialized judges										
specialized judges ratio to all judges	3%	5%	14%	35%	40%	45%	50%	55%	Ministry of Justice	Judicial Council
Total number of applicants accepted in the Future Judges Program	0	0	177	257	347	397	447	497	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Finance Civil Service bureau
Strengthening courts infrastructures										

Number of justice palaces and model courts	6	6	7	10	11	15	15	15	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Finance, Government Buildings Department
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Secondly: Legislation

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Development in the basis for preparing legislation referred to the legislation and Opinion Bureau and accelerating the processing time										
Percentage of processed legislations to total referred to the Bureau	94%	73%	62%	75%	90%	100%	100%	100%	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	
Percentage of processed consultations to total referred to the Bureau	99%	85%	77%	92%	95%	100%	100%	100%	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	
Build the capabilities of the personnel of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau and those working in legislations preparation and drafting.										
Percentage of specialists in the field of preparing and drafting legislation	40%	40%	40%	47%	50%	50%	55%	60%	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	

Policies

Firstly: The Judiciary (civil and sharia judiciary):

1. Developing legislations to keep abreast with various developments and emerging conditions, improving investment environment and promoting the competitiveness of the national economy.
2. Developing penal justice to keep abreast with the modern criminal policy and the international human rights standards.
3. Strengthening family reform and guidance.
4. Raising the efficiency of judiciary system and increasing its effectiveness

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Developing legislations to keep abreast with various developments and emerging conditions, improving investment environment and promoting the competitiveness of the national economy										
Percentage of reviewed and amended litigation	10%	20%	35%	50%	70%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Justice	Legislation and Opinion

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
legislations										Bureau and Parliament
Developing penal justice to keep abreast with the modern criminal policy and the International Human Rights Standards										
Number of substitutes for freedom-depriving punishments	2	2	2	2	2	3	4	5	Ministry of Justice	Legislation and Opinion Bureau and Parliament
Number of legal aid cases	10	20	26	40	50	100	150	200	Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Finance and the Judicial Council
Strengthening familial reform and guidance										
Percentage of cases settled through familial reconciliation offices at Sharia courts to total cases	-	-	-	-	-	25%	40%	40%	Supreme Judge Department	
Upgrading the judicial system's competence and effectiveness										
Average litigation period in first degree courts cases (days)	382	341	331	310	257	247	227	217	Judiciary Council	
Average litigation period in magistrate courts cases (days)	191	161	155	147	112	107	102	100	Judiciary Council	
Average annual rulings of Sharia cases	65%	-	69%	71%	77%	80%	85%	90%	Supreme Judge Department	
Average time needed to process cases at Sharia courts (inheritance, Transfers of ownerships)	10	-	5	4	2	1	1	1	Supreme Judge Department	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
rights, statutory agencies, custody, guardianships, endowment, etc) (days)										

Secondly: The Legislative Sector:

Upgrade the efficiency of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Upgrading the Legislation and Opinion Bureau Competency										
Percentage of draft legislations posted on the website to the total legislations received by the Department	-	20%	62%	80%	80%	85%	87%	90%	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	
Percentage of completed consultations to the total consultations received by the Department	99%	85%	77%	92%	95%	100%	100%	100%	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	
Percentage of completed legislations to the total received by the Department	94%	73%	62%	75%	90%	100%	100%	100%	Legislation and Opinion Bureau	

Projects and Activities

First: The Judiciary

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total (2011 – 2013)	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Upgrading legislations to keep pace with developments, improve investment environment and promote economy's competitiveness							
On-going projects							
Review and development of legislations pertaining to Sharia judiciary	General Budget	60	20	5	20	45	Ministry of Justice
Review and development of litigation legislations	General Budget	60	0	0	20	20	Supreme Judge Department
Total of Ongoing Projects		120	20	5	40	65	
New projects							
Establish a center for communication in the ministry of justice	General Budget	500	0	0	150	150	Ministry of Justice
Total of new projects		500	0	0	150	150	
Total for the policy		620	20	5	190	215	
Upgrading penal justice to keep abreast with modern criminal justice and international human rights standards							
New projects							
Introduction of the punishment execution judge system	Grant	500	300	200	0	500	Ministry of Justice
rehabilitation centers with technically equipped rooms to conduct remote trials for dangerous defendants	Grant	500	250	250	0	500	Ministry of Justice
Institutionalization of a legal aid system for defendants accused of committing crimes	Grant	1,000	500	500	0	1,000	Ministry of Justice
Developing programs to protect vulnerable witnesses and crime victims	Grant	500	250	250	0	500	Ministry of Justice
Introduction of substitutes for freedom-depriving punishments	General Budget	50	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Justice
Preparation and development of the legal framework of the Public Prosecution's structure and institutionalization of its specialization	Grant	250	125	125	0	250	Ministry of Justice
establishment of 9 juvenile courts and family sections at 12 first instance courts	Grant	500	250	250	0	500	Ministry of Justice
Total of new project		3,300	1,675	1,575	0	3,250	
Total for the policy		3,300	1,675	1,575	0	3,250	
Upgrading Familial Reform and Guidance							
New projects							
Establishment of 9 familial reform offices	General Budget	4,000	500	140	1,000	1,640	Supreme Judge Department

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total (2011 – 2013)	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of new project		4,000	500	140	1,000	1,640	
Total for the policy		4,000	500	140	1,000	1,640	
Upgrading judicial system's efficiency and effectiveness							
On-going projects							
Development of judicial system human resources – judges and administrators	General Budget	3,360	50	0	350	400	Ministry of Justice
Application of a computerized system for courts' works and litigation procedures	General Budget	1,000	400	400	200	1,000	Supreme Judge Department
Construction and furnishing the Supreme Judge Department building, Judicial Institute and Conference Center	General Budget	12,400	4,453	1,870	1,332	7,655	Supreme Judge Department
Institutional capacity building for the Supreme Judge Department – including training and delegation	General Budget	500	75	30	160	265	Supreme Judge Department
Improvement of courts infrastructure, establishment of justice palaces in Ma'daba, Ajloun and Zarqa. Criminal Court building and Rusaifa Peace Court building	General Budget	37,500	7,910	4,765	600	13,275	Ministry of Justice
Creation of judicial mediation departments at 8 courts of first instance	General Budget	180	0	15	75	90	Ministry of Justice
Upgrading the Ministry of Justice institutional capacity	General Budget	1,200	3,320	0	4000	7,320	Ministry of Justice
Future Judges Program	General Budget	5,277	1,000	900	1,800	3,700	Ministry of Justice
Computerized systems for execution departments, notaries departments, and notifications department, and archiving case pleas at all courts	General Budget	4,000	750	0	1000	1,750	Ministry of Justice
Total of new project		65,417	17,958	7,980	9,517	35,455	
New projects							
Assistant Judges system Project	General Budget	45	10	9	10	29	Supreme Judge Department
Establishment of Sharia execution, computer, inheritance, inspection, human resources, and technical office Department, and creation of information bank and database	General Budget	400	66	0	120	186	Supreme Judge Department
Replacement of customs and tax courts by chambers at first instance, appeal and	General Budget	50	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Justice

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total (2011 – 2013)	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
formal courts							
Creation of the Sharia Public Prosecution	General Budget	160	30	25	50	105	Supreme Judge Department
Sharia Court of Cassation Project	General Budget	40	15	0	10	25	Supreme Judge Department
Rehabilitation of Jerusalem Appeal Court and Jerusalem Sharia Court buildings	General Budget	800	100	60	200	360	Supreme Judge Department
Creation of department of state solicitors	General Budget	555	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Justice
Activation of the Court of Cassation Technical Office	General Budget	1,110	85	15	85	185	Ministry of Justice
Total of Ongoing Projects		3,620	336	109	650	1,095	
Total for the policy		69,037	18,294	8,089	10,167	36,550	
Total to the sector		76,957	20,489	9,809	11,357	41,655	

Second: Legislation

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total (2011 – 2013)	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Upgrading judicial system's efficiency and effectiveness							
On-going Projects							
Institutional capacity project for the Legislation and Opinion Bureau entities	General Budget	210	45	51	55	151	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Update the legislation information system and automate the department's work	General Budget	150	10	0	50	60	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Total of Ongoing Projects		360	55	51	105	211	
New Projects							
Establishment of well- equipped training hall for employee's training and qualification	General Budget	40	0	0	25	25	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Creation of Legislation Translation Unit	General Budget	70	0	0	25	25	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Total of new projects		110	0	0	50	50	
Total for the policy		470	55	51	155	261	
Total to the sector		470	55	51	155	261	

2- Improvement and Development of the Business Environment

Improvement and Development of the Business Environment

Jordan made important strides in the development of economic sectors with high development potentials. Jordan took several steps to improve and develop the business environment, especially in connection with promoting the national economy's competitiveness; attracting investments; and supporting industrial and service sectors as well as identifying appropriate mechanisms to raise their competitiveness, promote their growth and increase their revenues. However, such steps still encounter a set of challenges such as the weakness of the institutional framework of the business environment and empowerment of investments, the weakness the position of Jordanian products' in world markets and the weakness of basic infrastructure that attracts investments .

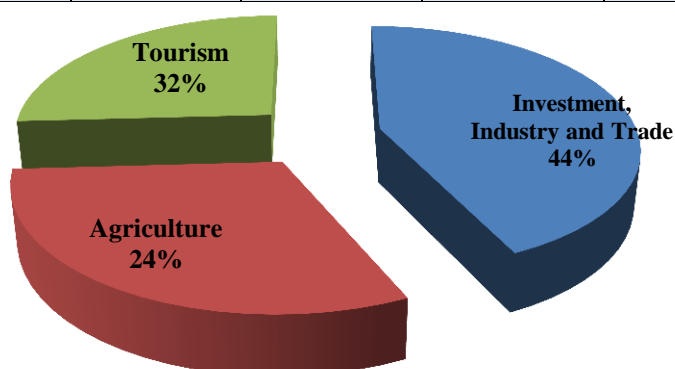
This pillars aims at improving and developing the business environment, enhancing the national economy's competitiveness locally and internationally, reducing the unemployment rate, providing job opportunities for citizens through the attraction of foreign and local investments in the industrial sector, labor-intensive export sectors, and services sector, in addition to developing and providing basic infrastructure which support industrial, touristic and agricultural investments.

This will be accomplished through a set of policies, programs and projects; most importantly through setting up an institutional framework for the business environment to ensure coordination between various investment and economic entities and policies; development of industrial cities and free zones; establishment of new development zones to serve the investment environment; and enhancement of partnership between the public and private sectors. This also includes attracting and empowering investments; supporting the industrial sector through the promotion of local industries; supporting new and small enterprises; developing targeted industrial sectors (pharmaceuticals, garments, food industries, stone and marble); preserving the Kingdom's cultural heritage through marketing Jordanian touristic products in world markets and enhancing their competitiveness regionally and globally; promoting investment in the agricultural sector; expanding the utilization of steep and rocky lands; developing agricultural and animal products; protecting plant wealth; raising the efficiency of agricultural production and quality improvement. Following is a summary of the theme's financial status for 2011-2013:

Summary of the Financial Status for 2011-2013

(1,000 JD)

Sector	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	Total
Investment, Industry and Trade	323,961	73,957	38,084	62,412	174,453
Tourism	224,416	41,171	38,679	46,718	126,568
Agriculture	358,711	28,494	14,631	49,736	92,861
Total	907,088	143,622	91,394	158,866	393,882



Investment Development sectors Expected Expenditures' Percentage

First Sector: Investment, Trade and Industry

Jordan places special interest in the investment field and in improving its investment climate, as it is considered a basic foundation to achieve development goals, and a supporting element to the Government's efforts to improve living standards and decreasing unemployment rates. A number of policies and initiatives have been placed which aim at making Jordan one of the top countries that provide an advanced investment environment, through institutionalizing the decision making process related to investments, trade and promoting projects in Jordan, in order to draw more foreign direct investments and promote local investment, which in return leads to decreasing unemployment rates and develop the national economy. Moreover, the Government has defined its priorities in respect to its support to the service and industry sectors and defined the proper mechanisms to increase their competitiveness, promote their growth and increase their revenue.

In light of the reforms pursued by Jordan to improve the business environment, the current situation could be outlined as follows:

Jordan witnessed a qualitative leap in respect to the contribution of the private sector in achieving economic growth, through the provision of legislation that govern the investment environment, provision of advanced infrastructure, and particularly the establishment of special development zones and industrial and free zones, in addition to signing several bilateral and multilateral trade agreements. Moreover, Jordan launched the Public-Private Partnership Program (PPP) in 2008. This Program is the main axis of the economic development strategy that the government adopted and reflected in all economic initiatives, when stressed on the need to improve and increase services provided by the government to attract investments and expertise from the private sector. The value of total investments benefiting from the Investment Promotion Law amounted to approximately 1,859 million Jordanian Dinars in 2009, while the value of total investments benefiting from the Investment Promotion Law during the years 2007 and 2008 amounted to 2,268 million Jordanian Dinars and 2,221 million Jordanian Dinars, respectively.

There have been many achievements in improving the business environment between 2007 and 2009, which reflected positively on the process of economic growth and employment, and on the increase in the volume of exports, notably:

1. Increase in the volume of investments in industrial cities to about 1.514 billion Jordanian Dinars in 2009.
2. The establishment of 7 specialized business incubators in partnership with various authorities in order to create incentives for beginners in the business field.
3. Laboratory accreditation and access to the Laboratories Institute for Standards and Metrology to examine chemical products and foods based on international accreditation.
4. The launch of the National Competitiveness Observatory and the establishment of the National Council for Competitiveness.
5. The establishment of three economic development zones (Irbid, Maan, Al-Mafraq).
6. Initiating the establishment of new industrial zones (Madaba, Zarqa, Aqaba, Al-Tufailiah) and the expansion of existing ones (Al-Muqar).
7. Development and expansion of free zones in various regions, including Al-Karama and Zarqa.
8. Completion of the draft national strategy for investment, which outlines a clear investment map for the Kingdom over the next ten years, to measure and evaluate the performance, results and objectives of the investment process.
9. Opening of representative offices for the Jordan Investment Board in Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and the People's Republic of China, and soon in Qatar.
10. Efforts are underway to increase exports through marketing and export promotion, and the implementation of 70 Exhibitions and business missions to include Arab countries, Europe, America and Central Asia.

11. Promoting Jordanian companies through international exhibitions, implementation of trade missions and participation in conferences and international meetings. The number of companies benefiting from the promotion of services and technical support amount to 630 companies. Moreover 57 memorandums of understanding were signed, in addition to many commercial contracts, through the promotion of services program.
12. Establishing 2 export houses) and providing support to the union of Dead Sea traders and exporters and the consortium of olive oil.
13. Establishing a specialized center for clothing concerned with developing design methods and training.
14. Signing and negotiating free trade agreements (Canada, Pakistan, MERCOSUR, etc...).
15. Completing the tax exemption program for industrial production requirements and inputs, and overcoming obstacles and non-tariff barriers with Jordan's trading partners, which led to an increase in exports.

Challenges

Despite the achievements, Jordan's business environment continues to face the following challenges:

- Weak institutional framework for investments and a weak business environment
- The global financial crisis.
- Reluctance of the Jordanian youth to work in sectors that require physical effort or that are inconsistent with the community's culture.
- Lack of funding and shortage in qualified and trained staff.
- Lack of a central database of sectoral companies and small and medium enterprises.
- Jordan's weakness as a production site in relation to global markets and local communities.
- Higher input prices and production costs.
- Lack of marketing and limited resources related to implementation.

Therefore, concerted efforts between the public and private sectors are required to work on increasing investments with high added value and directed towards priority sectors, in order to create more job opportunities. Additionally important of attracting foreign investments, as part of the Government's efforts to address the economic and social challenges, represented in the current trade balance deficit and the general budget deficit, as well as poverty and unemployment.

Long term objective

Provide an appropriate environment for business and investment, and to enhance the competitiveness of the national economy at the local and international levels.

Short term objectives

1. Improve and develop the business environment and promote its competitiveness.
2. Increase foreign and local investments
3. Empower small and medium enterprises and build their capabilities
4. Provide new job opportunities for Jordanians.
5. Increase the private sector's participation in the implementation of major economic projects in partnership with the public sector.
6. Develop the industrial sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Improve and develop the business environment and promote its competitiveness										
Jordan's rank in the Business Environment Index	-	78/175	80/178	181/107	111/183	-	-	96	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Ministry Planning and International Cooperation, Companies Control Department, Ministry of Justice
Jordan's rank in the Economic Freedom Index	57/157	57/157	58/158	51/179	38	50	50	49	National Council for Competitiveness	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice
Increase foreign and local investments										
Total value of investments for projects benefiting from the Investment Promotion Law (billion JD)	1.854	2.268	2.30	1.86	2	2.1	2.15	2.20	Jordan Investment Board	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Development Zones Commission, Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation, Free Zones Corporation
Jordan's rank in the Foreign Investments Attraction Index	8/141	6/141	-	-	6	6	6	6	Jordan Investment Board	Companies Control Department
Empower small and medium enterprises and build their capabilities										
Number of innovative ideas that are supported(annual)	15	15	15	30	18	22	35	35	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Number of private companies connected with universities each year	30	25	30	15	20	35	45	45	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Develop the industrial sector										
Industrial sector's growth in fixed prices	7.2%	8%	7.8%	3.7%	9.2%	10%	10%	10%	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Industrial	150.8	153.9	158.3	155.	160	164	165	165	Ministry of	Jordan

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
production record index				7					Industry and Trade	Enterprise Development Corporation

Policies

1. Building an institutional framework for the business environment which ensures coordination among stakeholders and various investment and economic policies.
2. Developing industrial cities and free zones and establishing new development zones in service of the investment environment in Jordan.
3. Enhancing partnership between the public and private sectors.
4. Attracting and empowering investments
5. Strengthening the Jordanian product's position in international markets and entering new markets
6. Promoting the competitiveness of industries and various economic sectors (industry, trade and services).
7. Supporting small and medium companies and stimulating new companies.
8. Supporting the industrial policy.
9. Promoting local industries
10. Developing targeted industrial sectors (pharmaceuticals, garments, food industries, stone and marble).

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Building an institutional framework for business environment ensuring coordination between various investment and economic entities and policies										
Jordan's rank in the World Competitiveness Index	46/125	49/131	48/134	50/133	65/139	44	44	42	National Council For Competitiveness	Concerned sectoral ministries
Development of industrial cities and free zones as well as the establishment of new development zones with a view to serving the investment environment in Jordan.										
Volume of cumulative investments in industrial cities (billion JD)	1.13	1.45	1.514	1.514	1.514	1.6	1.83	1.8	Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation	Ministry of Industry and Trade, , Jordan Investment Board
Volume of cumulative investments in free zones (billion JD)	1.2	1.2	-	-	1.51	166	1.8	2	Free Zones Corporation	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan Investment Board
Number of cumulative development zones in Jordan	0	3	4	4	5	10	10	10	Development Zones	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Jordan

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
									Commission	Investment Board
Enhancing partnership between the public sector and private sectors										
Number of medium-size projects implemented (up to JD 50 million)	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	2	Executive Privatization Commission	Development Zones Commission, , Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation,
Attracting and empowering investments										
Volume of new investments (local and foreign) benefiting from the Investment Promotion Law (million JD)	1.854	2.268	2.3	1.859	2	2.1	2.15	2.2	Jordan Investment Board	Development Zones Commission, , Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation, Free Zones Corporation
Volume of investments resulting from the expansion of existing investments (local and foreign). within the Investment Promotion Law (million JD)	136	591	591	295	300	310	320	330	Jordan Investment Board	Development Zones Commission, , Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation, Free Zones Corporation
Rate of investors' satisfaction with services provided by Jordan Investment Board	93%	96.8%	98%	98%	97%	97%	98%	98%	Jordan Investment Board	-
Time spent to register and license a new company through Jordan Investment Board) (day)	14	14	14	14	14	10	6	6	Jordan Investment Board	-
Time spent to license a new company through the Development Zones Commission(da y)	7	7	-	-	-	3	3	3	Development Zones Commission	
Strengthening the Jordanian product's position in international markets and entering new markets										
Number of targeted markets	18	18	18	18	20	22	25	30		Ministry of Industry and

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
annually										Trade
Growth in Total exports (annual)	21%	10.1%	38.1%	19.8%	3.7%	7.3%	7.3%	7.9%	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Promoting the competitiveness of industries and various economic sectors (industry, trade and services)										
National exports through trade and industrial agreements (billionJD)	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	3	3.2	3.5	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Index of Anti-monopoly Combating Index	40/125	38/134	38/134	38/134	33/155	30/155	29/155	28/155	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Supporting small and medium companies and stimulating new companies										
Ratio of workforce in small and medium companies to the total workforce	70%	70%	70%	70%	72%	75%	75%	76%	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Rate of small and medium companies participation in GDP	27%	30%	30%	30%	33%	35%	38%	40%	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Ratio of new companies' participation in employment	–	–	-	-	2%	3%	3%	4%	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Supporting the industrial policy										
Ratio of the industrial sector's contribution in GDP	24.8%	25.1%	25.1%	24.1%	25%	25.5%	26%	26.5%	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Number of direct labor in the industrial sector (1,000 workers)	190	192	200	200	210	215	225	230	Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Labour	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Promoting local industries										
Number of media campaigns	–	–	-	-	–	3	6	6	Ministry of Industry and Trade and Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation	Private sector
Developing targeted industrial sectors (pharmaceuticals, garments, food industries, stone and marble)										
Value of Jordanian	210.1	381.9	444	500	500	600	700	800		Jordan Enterprise

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
exports of pharmaceuticals (million JD)									Ministry of Industry and Trade	Development Corporation
Value of Jordanian exports of garments (million JD)	892.9	737	790	600	900	1,000	1,200	1,200	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Value of Jordanian exports of food stuffs (million JD)	456.4	444.5	525	600	650	719	800	850	Ministry of Industry and Trade	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Building an institutional environment for the business environment ensuring coordination between various investment and economic entities and policies							
Ongoing projects							
Adoption of the New Corporate Law	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Implementation of general statistical surveys	General budget	14,778	2,863	1,758	6,000	10,621	Department of Statistics
Program to Improve Jordanian Economic Opportunities (SABEQ)	Grant	50,000	0,000	0	0	10,000	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Use of technology in files' retrieval and information filing	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Updating the database to serve all economic activities and various sectors	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Adoption of the Corporate Insolvency Law	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Placing mechanisms to enhance financial and legal control on companies and assisting companies to avoid problems	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Raising training efficiency to build up comprehensive qualified employee	General budget	20	6	10	0	16	Companies Control Department
Restructuring and simplifying procedures	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Documentation of the commercial register status	General budget	190	40	60	50	150	Ministry of Industry and

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
							Trade
Opening more offices in all governorates and in Amman as needed and per development requirements	General budget	50	15	25	0	40	Companies Control Department
Total of Ongoing projects		65,038	12,924	1,853	6,050	20,827	
New projects							
Kiosk: Provision of self-services for citizens and investors to use computers	General budget	100	50	0	0	50	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Restructuring Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation	Governmental units	300	0	0	100	100	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Preparation the Department website to provide e- payment and signature services to keep pace with electronic and legislative developments	General budget	30	10	0	0	10	Companies Control Department
Document Workflow Management (application of programs to monitor documents in preparation for turning into a paperless department)	General budget	500	0	0	200	200	Companies Control Department
Preparation of necessary laws and regulations for the Companies and Insolvency laws after their passage and enforcement	General budget	50	25	25	0	50	Companies Control Department
Issuance of a comprehensive guide outlining pre and post corporate registration requirements that serves customers and investors	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Companies Control Department
Protection of national production and anti-dumping	General budget	560	0	75	110	185	Ministry of Industry and Trade
National Strategy for Electronic Trade	General budget	1,877	223	75	147	445	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Creation of a comprehensive database on production sectors in Jordan	General budget	30	10	0	0	10	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Integration of the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation and the Development Zones Commission and the Free Zones Corporation	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Follow up system for transactions in the ministry	General budget	300	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Creation of consumer protection directorate	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Review of economic legislation/ legal advice	General budget	20	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Awareness of the importance of protecting industrial property rights	General budget	90	0	20	30	50	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Creation of trade observatory	Grant	100	60	0	35	95	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total of New projects		3,957	378	195	622	1,195	
Total for policy		68,995	13,302	2,048	6,672	22,022	
Developing industrial cities and free zones and establishing new development zones in service of the investment environment in Jordan							
Ongoing projects							
Infrastructure works at the Yamaniya highlands area-Aqaba	Governmental units	4,430	550	70	1,900	2,500	Aqaba Development Corporation
Re-structuring the manifest and storage system	Governmental units	250	250	0	0	250	Free Zones Corporation
Development and installation of public safety systems in general warehouses	Governmental units	200	0	0	100	100	Free Zones Corporation
Documentation of the programmed systems	Governmental units	0	0	0	0	0	Free Zones Corporation
Installation of monitoring systems in free zones in Al-Zarqa, Sahab, Airport, Alkarak and Al-Karama	Governmental units	1,400	0	0	0	0	Free Zones Corporation
Development of the Dead Sea eastern coast	Governmental units	20,500	6,900	3,000	6,190	16,090	Development Zones Commission
Infrastructure for Ajloun's Mountain development project	Governmental units	5,850	1,170	1,550	1,500	4,220	Development Zones Commission
E-government project	General budget	720	180	85	100	365	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Infrastructure works at the industrial southern zone-Aqaba	Governmental units	13,300	3,050	200	5,200	8,450	Aqaba Development Corporation
Infrastructure for Almafraq and Irbid economic development Area	General budget	15,000	3,600	2,550	5,000	11,150	Al mafraq Development Corporation
Infrastructure for Ma'an Economic Development Area	General budget	13,000	4,230	2,550	3,300	10,080	Ma'an Development Corporation
Projects to stimulate Almafraq Economic Development Zone	General budget	600	180	150	200	530	Al mafraq Development Corporation
Intelligent buildings – Irbid Economic Development Zone	General budget	5,600	1,200	850	1,000	3,050	North Development Corporation
Construction of the housing township in Ma'an	General budget	5,000	3,150	850	500	4,500	Ma'an Development Corporation
Infrastructure of al yamania area- Al aqaba	Governmental units	4,430	550	70	1,900	2,520	Al aqaba Development Corporation
Electronic link with the institution and departments related to organization work through	Governmental units	40	180	0	0	180	Development Zones Commission

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
government safety network							
Total for ongoing projects		85,890	24,640	11,855	24,990	61,485	
New projects							
Development of Ajloun's mountain development zone	Governmental units	4,850	1,850	830	1,500	4,180	Development Zones Commission
Optimal utilization of the concept of the single place service and its full application	Governmental units + grant	615	320	0	0	320	Development Zones Commission
Computerization and automation of all procedures of the Commission's work	Governmental units	809	160	0	0	160	Development Zones Commission
Preparation of comprehensive field studies and surveys to choose investment sites serving the establishment of development zones	Governmental units	170	20	50	100	170	Development Zones Commission
First stage of Al-Zarqaa Industrial City in partnership with the private sector	Self funding	22,000	0	0	12,000	12,000	Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation
Project to develop and update infrastructure in Al- Zarqa and Al-Karama Free Zones	Governmental units	3,435	800	600	0	1,400	Free Zones Corporation
Installation of an automated system to enter the free zones	Governmental units	300	0	0	0	0	Free Zones Corporation
Evacuation the military base and TV towers in Agloun area	Governmental units	480	0	0	240	240	Development zones commission
Support the assessment of earthquakes- Aqaba	Grant	1,696	1,450	0	0	1,450	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Expansion of Rum area	Governmental units	49	40	0	0	40	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Establish a joint geographic information system for the infrastructure GIS	Governmental units	35	81	0	0	81	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Aerial photography and satellite images	Governmental units	58	70	50	0	120	Aqaba special economic zone authority
National and international accreditation for testing water and food	Governmental units	45	48	0	0	48	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Aqaba transmission station of Jordan Radio and Television	Governmental units	2,100	1,470	0	0	1,470	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Macca Almokrama road	Governmental units	18,000	4,600	3,500	8,600	16,700	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Preparation of studies and surveys and implement development program	Governmental units	900	220	0	400	620	Aqaba special economic zone authority
Total of new projects		55,542	11,129	4,980	22,840	38,949	
Total for policy		141,432	35,769	16,835	47,830	100,434	

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Enhancing partnership between the public and private sectors							
Ongoing projects							
Preparation of primary economic and technical feasibility studies for nearly15 projects that can be implemented via the Partnership Program	Self funding	1,452	0	0	0	0	Executive Privatization Commission
Creating the appropriate legislative environment to increase the implemented operations within the Partnership Program Framework	Self funding	130	0	0	0	0	Executive Privatization Commission
Total of ongoing projects		1,582	0	0	0	0	
New projects							
Qualifying , training and capacity building of the Executive Privatization Commission employees	Self funding	675	288	288	0	576	Executive Privatization Commission
Support to the partnership program	Grant	3,780	2,268	1,512	0	3,780	Executive Privatization Commission
Total of new projects		4,455	2,556	1,800	0	4,356	
Total for policy		6,037	2,556	1,800	0	4,356	
Attracting and empowering investments							
Ongoing projects							
Investments window	Governme ntal units	500	45	68	90	203	Jordan Investment Board
Targeted exploratory promotion	Governme ntal units	1,100	450	420	300	1,170	Jordan Investment Board
Jordanian governorates' investment map	Governme ntal units	480	0	0	240	240	Jordan Investment Board
Updating Jordan's investment map	Governme ntal units	75	50	60	0	110	Jordan Investment Board
External bureaus' activities and their expansion	Governme ntal units	650	340	400	0	740	Jordan Investment Board
Implementation of the institution's internal strategy	Governme ntal units	120	0	0	30	30	Jordan Investment Board
Investors relations' management	Governme ntal units	103	30	0	0	30	Jordan Investment Board
Total of ongoing projects		3,028	885	948	660	2,493	
New projects							
Establish monitoring and investors services directorate	Governme ntal units	800	0	0	300	300	Jordan investment board
Establish special projects units	Governme ntal units	500	0	0	100	100	Jordan investment board

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Establish the directorate of communication and public relations	Governme ntal units	300	0	0	70	70	Jordan investment board
Establish support investment policies units	Governme ntal units	500	0	0	100	100	Jordan investment board
Establish evaluation and strategic planning units	Governme ntal units	500	0	0	100	100	Jordan investment board
Total of new projects		2,600	0	0	670	670	
Total for policy		5,628	885	948	1,330	3,163	
Strengthening the Jordanian product's position in international markets and entering new markets							
Ongoing projects							
Program on conformity with international agreements and practices	Governme ntal units	900	155	150	165	470	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
Use of a computerized system to enter data on market surveys and information exchange on the results of products' conformity with technical rules and their safety	Governme ntal units	45	15	0	15	30	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
Support of Jordanian companies' participation in international exhibitions	Governme ntal units + grant	3,000	535	683	949	2,167	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Establishment of metrological verification laboratories	Governme ntal units	2,190	873	375	0	1,248	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
Total of ongoing projects		6,135	1,578	1,208	1,129	3,915	
New projects							
Establishment of a center to grant accreditation to conformity assessment bodies in accordance with the requirements of mutual acceptance between Jordan and the European Union	Governme ntal units	700	0	0	200	200	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
Working out a roadmap to meet the requirements of the Mutual Acceptance of Industrial Products between Jordan and the European Union (ACCA)	Governme ntal units + grants	1,260	625	500	110	1,235	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
Holding training courses and launching an awareness-raising campaign and guidance for the private sector on making use of international agreements and free trade agreements	General budget	35	35	0	0	35	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Study of foreign markets and markets with export opportunities and promising markets	Governme ntal units	1,000	0	0	0	0	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Preparation of studies to assess the economic impact of various Jordanian trade agreements	General budget	205	35	0	50	85	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total of new projects		3,200	695	500	360	1,555	
Total for policy		9,335	2,273	1,708	1,489	5,470	
Promoting the competitiveness of industries and various economic sectors (industry, trade and services)							
Ongoing projects							
Program on Strengthening the Pioneering Culture	Governmental units	125	10	0	15	25	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Establishment of an advanced information center on world markets and their requirements to serve Jordanian exporters	Grant	900	100	100	115	315	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Preparation of a national strategy for exports development	Grant	130	30	50	50	130	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Completion of the comprehensive program to exempt industrial production's inputs and requirements	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Dissemination of the competition culture and awareness-raising of legal provisions and competition policy	General budget	520	70	100	140	310	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total of ongoing projects		1,675	210	250	320	780	
New projects							
Restructuring of tariffs and investment law	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Setting up an early warning system for rising imports to Jordan	General budget	11	1	25	15	41	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Creation of a database on the status of competition in various sectors	General budget	150	30	0	60	90	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Study for determining problems which will face the private sector tax procedures	General budget	35	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total of new projects		196	31	25	75	131	
Total for policy		911	395	275	241	1,871	
Supporting small and medium companies and stimulating new companies							
Ongoing projects							
Network of innovation centers and the technical and administrative capacity building program	Governmental units	360	160	100	100	360	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Production capacity building and develop the production ways in small and medium projects	Governmental units	12,500	3,600	4,400	0	8,000	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Design of a national strategy to develop small and medium projects	Grants	80	30	30	0	60	Jordan Enterprise Development

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
							Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		12,940	3,790	4,530	100	8,420	
Total for policy		12,940	3,790	4,530	100	8,42	
Support the industrial policy							
Ongoing projects							
Support to sectoral and export corporations	Governme ntal units	120	10	25	35	70	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Support and finance of companies	Governme ntal units	1,000	250	250	264	764	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Support and develop the industrial sectors' companies	Governme ntal units	12,000	6,237	4,388	0	10,628	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Center for designing clothes and training services	Governme ntal units + grant	5,600	1,350	0	0	1,350	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Establishment of external marketing centers	Governme ntal units	290	30	50	100	180	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Establishment of export units and exporters' window	Governme ntal units	70	10	20	20	50	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Committee on awareness-raising, guidance and control of the industrial sector	General budget	240	40	0	0	40	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Industrial Dangers' Protection Committee	General budget	80	20	0	20	40	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Agricultural promotion and marketing	Governme ntal units	70	20	25	15	60	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Support and develop the service sector	Governme ntal units + grant	16,000	1,588	1,442	0	3,030	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		35,470	9,555	6,200	454	16,209	
New projects							
support the small and medium companies by the export development	Grant	3,500	1,500	1,500	500	3,500	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
National Strategy to Develop Control Systems on Works	Grant	2000	500	0	750	1,250	Ministry of Industry and Trade

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
implementation of the industrial policy document-industry support program	General budget	32,835	2,835	1,445	2,099	6,379	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Increasing and activating the participation of Jordanians working in the industrial sector in international, regional and national technical committees that lay out specifications and support them	Governmental units	29	8	0	8	16	Jordanian Institution for Standards and Metrology
Implementation of an integrated program to survey markets in order to ensure products' safety and their compliance with the Jordanian technical rules	Governmental units	625	100	0	200	300	Jordanian Institution for Standards and Metrology
Development of the Jordanian specifications database to include national technical rules that are not issued by the Jordanian Institution for Standards and Metrology	Governmental units	20	10	0	0	10	Jordanian Institution for Standards and Metrology
Total of new projects		39,009	4,953	2,945	3,557	11,455	
Total for policy		74,479	14,508	9,145	4,011	27,664	
Developing targeted industrial sectors (pharmaceuticals, garments, food industries, stone and marble)							
New projects							
Computerization of the Food Monitoring System (FIMS)	Grant	500	100	200	200	500	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Granting/awarding certificates for biological agricultural products	Grant	25	10	10	5	25	Jordanian Institution for Standards and Metrology
Design and implementation of training programs to increase employees' competency on studying and assessing the medicines files submitted for registration in Jordan	Grant	90	0	30	0	30	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Accreditation and development of international medical laboratories	Governmental units + grant	520	150	150	0	300	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Sing MoUs with partners concerned with food monitoring	Governmental units	360	0	0	150	150	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
International accreditation for food laboratories in ShafaBadran	Governmental units + grant	979	235	385	100	720	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Qualifying and classifying food inspectors per the criteria in the inspection guide	Governmental units	105	15	15	30	60	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Application of the self-monitoring program at food institutions	Governmental units	0	0	0	0	0	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Train food handlers at public restaurants and kitchens on the safe practices guide to handle food	Governmental units	45	0	5	15	20	Jordan Food and Drug Administration

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Classification of food institutions by the degree of health risks	Governme ntal units	0	0	0	0	0	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Monitoring pollutants in food	Governme ntal units	90	13	0	20	33	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Standardization of legislations which regulate food monitoring	Governme ntal units	0	0	0	0	0	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Establish a system for management crises and food safety in effective and efficient manner	Governme ntal units	30	0	0	15	15	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Opening branches for Jordan Food and Drug Administration in Zarqa and Irbid and expansion of direct powers	Governme ntal units	500	110	0	50	160	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Total of new projects		3,244	633	795	585	2,013	
Total for policy		3,244	633	795	585	2,013	
Total for sector		323,961	73,957	38,084	62,412	174,453	

Second: Tourism

Tourism is considered one of the development industries due to the role it plays in economic development, as it is a major driving force to other economic sectors. .It is not possible to isolate the tourism sector from other service sectors such as trade, banking, transport, the media, information technology, insurance and other services connected with tourists' movement.

The tourism sector is also an important source for attracting foreign currencies, with the effect this has on the Jordanian balance of payments. It also attracts investments as well as investment in infrastructure and qualification of the natural environment and cultural and historical antiquities. As a result, tourism contributes to the preservation of the county's architectural heritage. tourism also contributes to creating job opportunities directly and indirectly, as tourist activities lead to the creation of new jobs in the field of tourism or related fields through the rising demand on tourist products, which also inevitably leads to further investment in the tourism sector and its geographical distribution in various regions. In addition to the above, tourism is a human activity with social, cultural and intellectual effects facilitating the dialogue of cultures and civilizations as well as spreading understanding among peoples and development of noble human values based on peace and mutual respect.

Jordan's central geographical and strategic position, its nature, rich cultural heritage and abundant archaeological sites with prominent significance constitute pillars for the tourism sector. Indeed, Jordan is a large historical museum filled with religious, cultural, architectural, , and natural landmarks forming the major constituents of tourism in Jordan, thereby allowing for the following types of tourism in Jordan:

1. Cultural tourism related to antiquities and heritage.
2. Religious tourism.

3. Environmental tourism.
4. Ventures tourism.
5. Medical treatment tourism.
6. Conference tourism.
7. Familial tourism.

The number of tourists who visited Jordan in 2009 reached 7.084 million tourists compared with 7.10 million tourists in 2008, with a decrease of 0.2% due to the decrease in the number of one day tourists by 2.3%. Meanwhile, lodging tourists' number increased by 1.6%, who presented 53.3% of the total number of tourists, against 48.4% of one day tourists. This indicates Jordan's importance as a tourism destination, and a linking point for regional and international tourism.

Tourism revenues amounted to JD 2.67 billion in 2009, compared to 2.88 billion in 2008, with a decrease of 1.1%. Comparing the increase of income with the increase in the number of tourists, it appears that the growth in tourism income is higher than the increase in the number of visitors and Dead Sea tourists by three times. Moreover, the source of nearly 43.6% of tourism income in 2009 is from Arab tourists, 28% from foreign tourists, and 28.4% from Jordanian tourists residing out of the country. Accordingly, the importance of the Arab market as a source for tourism income relatively decreases in comparison with its importance as a source of tourists in terms of the number of tourists. In this context, the revenues from touristic and historical sites reached 16.053 million JDs in 2009, compared to 18.951 million JDs in 2008, i.e. with a decrease of nearly 15%. Direct employment opportunities in the tourism sector registered an increase of 6%, as employees in the sector reached 40 thousand, compared to 38 thousand employees in 2009.

The tourism sector scored numerous achievements in 2007-2009 the most important of which were the following:

First: Competitiveness and enhancement of Jordan's status on the global tourism map:

1. Selection of Petra as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World.
2. Working out an integrated electronic marketing plan for the tourism sector.
3. Implementation of external advertising campaigns in all countries and participation in specialized tourism exhibitions and fairs.
4. Launching a publicity campaign through various channels under the motto: "Jordan Welcomes You".
5. Working out a strategic plan for tourism marketing.
6. Completion of a national system for tourism information.
7. Holding the First Jordanian Travel Fair at King Hussein bin Talal Conference Center in the Dead Sea area.
8. Launching the website of the Jordan Tourism Board in six foreign languages and the website of Petra Archaeological Protected Site.

Second: Development of tourism products and infrastructures:

1. Starting to develop the third tourism project which is aimed at placing five Jordanian cities on the national tourism map at a cost of US\$ 71million.
2. Completion of the Tourism Sector Development Project (the Japanese Project) through which numerous facilities have been developed. Such facilities constitute an important addition to Jordanian tourism products in Amman, Salt, Ma'daba and the Dead Sea as well as the establishment of several specialized museums including Karak Fortress, Dead Sea

- Panorama and Salt Historical Museum in addition to the National Museum in Amman, which is due to be completed at the end of this year to form the gate to Jordanian tourism.
3. Completion of the Cultural Heritage Promotion Project, which has been developed at Um Alrisas, a World Heritage Site, and equipping it with all facilities which serve visitors as well as the completion of Allahoon Museum.
 4. Completion of Dar Alsaraya Museum in Irbid and Lot Museum, the lowest museum on earth in Ghor Alsafi.
 5. Launching the Tourist Tracks project, which is targeted towards the local market and is aimed at enhancing local communities' participation in the tourist process and integrating them into tourist activities and programs. Besides, the Salt Track and Rasoon Track have been placed on the Jordanian tourist map.
 6. Starting to implement the National Plan to Develop Jordanian Tourism Products.

Third: Provision of the legislative and institutional environment needed to develop the tourism sector's performance:

1. Issue of a new regulation for the Tourism Promotion Authority.
2. Issue of the regulation of the Petra Archaeological Reserve.
3. Launching the Strategy to Manage the Archaeological Heritage in Jordan.
4. Development of a geographical database of archaeological and tourist sites in Jordan.
5. Carrying out programs to qualify and train human resources and completion of the hotel institute project.

Challenges:

Despite the achievements, the tourism sector is facing many challenges, including

- Competition at regional and global level, taking into account the vulnerability of promotion and marketing allocations compared to those States.
- Provision of appropriate tourist facilities within the reach of local tourism.C
- Concentration of investments in tourism in specific areas (Amman, Aqaba and the Dead Sea) with the difficulty of attracting tourism investments in other tourist locations.
- The integration of local communities as an actor in the process and the lack of tourism awareness among the citizens of the importance of the national heritage of Jordan and the preservation of the environment.
- The large gap in the modern technical support (equipment) to be used to preserve the historical and cultural heritage.
- Lack of qualified personnel to promote the tourism sector as a promising sector.

Long term objective

1. To develop and provide tourism infrastructures and facilities.
2. To preserve the Kingdom's cultural heritage and market it globally.
3. To develop and improve the tourism investment climate.
4. To integrate local communities into the development and planning processes.

Short term objectives

1. To diversify touristic products to reflect the diversity and richness of tourism components and sites in Jordan.
2. To provide an operational and management framework to improve the performance of touristic sites and their basic services.
3. To access promising tourism markets.
4. To increase touristic investments

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Diversification of t tourist products to reflect the diversity and richness of tourism components and sites in Jordan										
Tourism revenues (billion JD)	1,46	1,63	2,095	2,067	2,432	2,5	2,7	3	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA)	Ministry of Culture (MoC) Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MoMA) Ministry of Environment (MoE) Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)
Provision of an operational and management framework to improve the performance of touristic sites and their basic services										
Revenues from touristic and archaeological sites (million JD)	7,1	11,6	19	16,6	21,8	21	23	25	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities MoTA	Jordan Tourism Board, Ministry of Municipal Affairs MoMA, Ministry of Public Works and Housing MoPWH, Ministry of Environment MoE, Aqaba Special Economy Authority ASEZA, , Department of Antiquities
Access to promising tourism markets										
Number of lodging tourists (million)	3,5	3,5	3,7	3,8	4,557	4,4	4,8	5,2	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Jordan Tourism Board	Private sector

Number of tourists that are part of tourist groups (thousand)	301	359	506	474	718.2	550	605	650	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Jordan Tourism Board	Private sector
Attracting touristic investments										
Number of tourism activities/events	2443	2980	3200	3341	3580	3350	3500	3600	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Ministry of Culture, private sector

Policies:

1. Diversification and development of touristic products and the geographical distribution of the development process.
2. Development of plans for marketing Jordanian touristic products in world markets.
3. Preservation of the cultural heritage and presenting it in sustainable modern manner in conformity with the best international standards.
4. Enhancement of the tourism sector's regional and global competitiveness.
5. Strengthening the participation of local communities in developing tourism.
6. Strengthening institutional capacities in the public and private sectors to educate, capacitate and train human resources to work in the tourism sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Diversification and development of touristic products and the geographic distribution of the development process										
Tourism income (billion JD)	1,46	1,63	2,098	2,067	2,423	2,5	2,7	3	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture
Development of marketing Jordanian tourism products in world markets										
Average stay of the tourists (night)	4	4,4	4,3	4,5	4,5	4,9	5,1	5,4	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Jordan Tourism Board	Private sector
Preservation of the cultural heritage and presenting it in sustainable modern manner in conformity with the best international standards.										
Number of sites registered at the World Heritage List	25	27	31	35	40	50	55	58	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Ministry of Environment	Ministry of Education
Number of qualified archaeological and tourist sites	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Ministry of

										Municipal Affairs Ministry of Environment. Ministry of Agriculture, Greater Amman Municipality, private sector
Enhancement of the tourism sector's regional and global competitiveness										
Jordan's ranking within the competitiveness indicators of the world tourism and travel	-	-	55	53	54	48	47	44	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, Jordan Tourism Board	Private sector
Strengthening institutional capacities in the public and private sectors to educate, capacitate and train human resources to work in the tourism sector										
Number of employees in the tourism sector (thousand)	31	34,4	39,64	40,1	42	50	55	60	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Related academic and training institutions, Ministry of Labor, private sector
Number of graduates of the Tourism College and School	400	470	530	620	720	1000	1200	1300	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Jordanian Company for Hotel and Tourism Education
Number of qualified tourism tracks	--	--	--	--	2	4	6	8	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities	Ministry of Municipal Affairs

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Tourist Products' Development and Diversification and Development processes' geographical distribution							
On-going projects							
Visitors' center	General Budget	1,650	300	200	330	830	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Studies, research and consultations	General Budget	231	40	0	77	117	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Tourism development third project	General Budget + loan	50,000	10,356	9,000	5,800	25,156	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Tourism sector development project	General Budget + loan	46,000	3,432	1,000	0,050	4,482	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Infrastructure rehabilitation at tourist sites project	General Budget	3,640	300	130	450	880	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Tourist sites services improvement and development project	General Budget	3,300	384	350	800	1,534	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of ongoing projects		104,821	14,812	10,680	7,507	32,999	
New projects							
Partnership for environmental and cultural tourism	Grant	1,419	236	236	300	772	The Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature
Tourism Development Project	Grant	19,880	3,313	3,313	3,500	10,126	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Tourism Sites and Services Management and Development Unit	General Budget	3,300	0	0	200	200	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Setting up vocational centers, Jordanian Association of Traditional Handicraft, Saraya Madaba	General Budget	90	0	0	30	30	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Tourist activities in the archaeological & major public spaces in amman, ajloun & karak	General Budget+ private sector	1,200	0	0	400	400	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Qal,a nights	General Budget + private sector	1,200	400	0	400	800	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of new projects		27,089	3,949	3,549	4,830	12,328	
Total for policy		131,910	18,761	14,229	12,337	45,327	
Development of plans for marketing Jordanian tourism products in global markets							
On-going projects							
Marketing and promotion of tourism in Petra region	Governmental units	2,600	500	700	1,100	2,300	Petra Region Authority
Expansion of the marketing base of Jordanian tourism products and opening new markets	Self funded	43,565	8,163	15,650	16,915	40,728	Jordan Tourism Board
Expansion of the marketing base of Jordanian tourism products and opening new markets	Self funded	5,000	2,275	3,000	3,500	8,775	Jordan Tourism Board
Increasing consumer-oriented media and advertising campaigns	General Budget + self funded	13,000	4,422	2,000	5,500	11,922	Jordan Tourism Board
Statistical studies and surveys, arrivals and departing tourists survey	General Budget	890	180	0	0	180	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of ongoing projects		65,055	15,540	21,350	27,015	63,905	
Total for policy		65,055	15,540	21,350	27,015	63,905	
Enhancement of the tourism sector's competitiveness regionally and internationally							
On-going projects							
Institutional work development studies	General Budget	165	50	0	65	115	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Public safety machines and equipment	General Budget	170	50	0	65	115	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Computers and their accessories	General Budget	955	75	110	150	335	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Modernization and repair of different buildings	General Budget	165	80	0	80	160	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of ongoing projects		1,455	255	110	360	725	
New projects							
Activation of monitoring and inspection role in Wadi Rum (Aldeesa) and undertaking search and rescue operations	General Budget	20	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Connecting monitoring cameras at tourist sites with the Tourism Police Operations' Theater	General Budget	100	0	0	5	5	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of new projects		120	0	0	5	5	
Total for policy		1,575	255	110	365	730	
Preservation of the cultural heritage and presenting it in sustainable modern manner in conformity with the best world standards							
On-going projects							
Al Deesa museum	Governmental units	350	150	100	100	350	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority
Maintain the monuments and the rehabilitation of tourist sites of Petra region	Governmental units	10,381	3,810	400	2,961	7,171	Petra Region Authority
Development of archaeological museums	General Budget	970	100	170	200	470	Public Antiquities Department
Madaba Institute for Arts, Mosaic and Restoration	Grant	660	180	200	200	580	Public Antiquities Department
Raising the number of archaeological sites registered listed on the World Heritage List	General Budget	600	0	0	200	200	Public Antiquities Department
Rehabilitation of investment Sites in Petra region	Governmental units	1,950	500	500	750	1,750	Petra Region Authority
Tourism sites development in Aqaba	Governmental units	205	100	280	50	430	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority
Arabian Oryx release project in the area of Wadi Rum	Governmental units + grant	800	500	470	150	1,120	Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority
Documentation, restoration and maintenance of selected archaeological sites to develop them as tourist attraction destinations	General Budget	3,685	790	770	1,000	2,560	Public Antiquities Department
Safety procedures project at tourist and archaeological sites	General Budget	1,500	30	0	40	70	Public Antiquities Department
Support of the Architectural Heritage Fund	General Budget	725	15	0	300	315	Ministry of Tourism and

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
							Antiquities
Total of ongoing projects		21,826	6,175	2,890	5,951	15,016	
New projects							
Unit to manage archaeological and heritage sites	General Budget	1,500	90	0	250	340	Public Antiquities Department
Cleaning Company for archaeological and tourist sites	General Budget	750	0	0	250	250	Public Antiquities Department
Total of new projects		2,250	90	0	500	590	
Total for policy		24,076	6,265	2,890	6,451	15,606	
Awareness-raising of the importance of tourism and promotion of involvement in the tourism sector							
On-going projects							
Tourism media and promotion	General Budget	1,500	300	0	450	750	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of ongoing projects		1,500	300	0	450	750	
New projects							
Qualification of tourism sector employees	Grant	300	50	100	100	250	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total of new projects		300	50	100	100	250	
Total for policy		1,800	350	100	550	1,000	
Total for sector		224,416	41,171	38,679	46,718	126,568	

Third: Agriculture

The agriculture sector in Jordan is characterized by the diversity of production methods and techniques. This sector contributes 3.3% of GDP at constant prices. The value of agricultural exports increased by 25% last year.

Moreover, 5.6% of the total labor force works in this sector

Agricultural development plays an important role in conserving biodiversity and vegetation, and in preventing the risk of desertification, and climate change, in addition to limiting their consequences on the environmental balance. Agriculture is also key to the Kingdom's food security, as Jordan is self-reliant on vegetables, fruits, white meat (chicken), eggs and olive oil.

His Majesty King Abdullah II announced 2009 the year of agriculture, given the economic, social and environmental importance of this sector and its close link with food and social security. Accordingly, the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with partners in the sector, prepared a paper on agriculture for the upcoming years that contributes in developing this sector.

Major Agricultural Indicators for 2009

Indicator	Value in 2009
Agricultural workforce (thousand)	120
Loans by the Agriculture Credit Corporation	27000
Area of land actually cultivated (thousand)	2730
Area of land cultivated with crops (thousand)	438
Area of land cultivated with vegetables (thousand)	471
Area of land cultivated with fruit trees (thousand)	526
Area of land cultivated with olives (thousand)	1295
Area of land with plastic green houses (thousand)	33
Total agricultural exports (million JD)	582
Total food exports (million JD)	513
Total exports (million JD)	3573
Total imports (million JD)	9993
Total agricultural imports (million JD)	1729
Total food imports (million JD)	1456
Percentage of agricultural exports	16%
Percentage of agricultural imports	17%
Agricultural deficit	1147.4
Agricultural imports quantitative record (1994=100)	190.4
Agricultural imports price record (1994=100)	188.2
Agricultural exports quantitative record (1994=100)	270.6
Agricultural exports price record (1994=100)	208.1
Number of registered agricultural companies	593
Capital of registered agricultural companies (million JD)	161.6

The agriculture sector accomplished many achievements over the period 2007-2009, most importantly:

First: legislations regulating the sector

Laws and Regulations

1. Regulation on regulating the use of lands/ Statute of Land Use Regulation.
2. Regulation on classifying protected wild birds and wild animals according to their degree of protection.
3. Animal welfare law.

4. Law of the Animal Wealth Support Fund.
5. Law of Risks Fund for Farmers.
6. Law on Veterinarians Union.
7. Amendment of regulations issued in accordance with the Law of Agriculture.
8. Amendment of the Law of Sales Tax to exempt 35 production inputs from sales tax.

Second: Agricultural resources for the year 2009

- Reclamation of 15,835 dunums of agricultural land, from which 2,767 farmers benefited. 4,767 dunums were planted with fruit trees.
- Digging water collection wells with a storage capacity of 84,226 m³, and maintaining and creating irrigation canals with a length of nearly 45km, and building one soil embankment whose storage capacity is nearly 500 m³, and building 3 soil depressions with a capacity of 750 thousand m³.
- Production of 279,312 fruitful plants and 16300 decorative plants and production of 4.319 million plants that were planted in forest and pasture land for both the public and private sectors.
- Protection of existing forest resources.
- Building agricultural roads with a length of 15 km.
- Continuation in implementing the Field Crops Subsidy Project.
- Provision of preventive services and implementation of campaigns to combat agricultural pestilences, **where about** 145 million sterile insects have been released within the project to combat the Mediterranean fly.

Third: household food security and fight against poverty:

- 965 families benefited from these projects: (hybrid goat, water harvesting, poultry) in various regions of the Kingdom.
- compensation of 576 frost-affected farms with a total cost of 418 thousand Dinars.

Fourth: Animal wealth

- Provision of veterinary services to owners of 6.65 million animals by providing necessary inoculations and treatment.
- Rehabilitation and expansion of veterinary clinics and animal health laboratories (total number of 13 in all governorates) and provision of 40 mobile veterinary clinics.
- Continued implementation of the National Numbering Project aimed to track the health status of livestock. Nearly 600 thousand sheep, goats, cows and camels have been numbered.

Challenges

Despite achievements, the agriculture sector still faces several challenges and difficulties, including:

- Unsuitable weather conditions, high agricultural risks, and consequent drought years.
- Continued decline in areas of agricultural land as a result of urbanization, fragmentation of land ownership, and low productivity due to high salinity levels.
- Widening of the food gap (between output and the actual needs).
- Low amount of water allocated to agriculture and the fluctuation of rainfall from year to year.

- Unwillingness to take up agriculture as a profession, and low capacities of agricultural workers (local and expatriate).
- High costs of agricultural production.
- Misuse of pastureland and encroachment on forest and agricultural lands.

Long -term Objectives

1. Achieving food security at the household level, poverty alleviation and addressing unemployment.
2. Creation of the right climate for investment in the agriculture sector.
3. Achievement of sustainable agricultural development.

Short -term objectives

1. Preserving and developing agricultural resources.
2. Increasing self-reliance and improving the agricultural trade balance.
3. Increasing the efficiency of agricultural production and improving the quality.
4. Providing the right institutional environment for agricultural development.
5. Providing health protection for livestock.
6. Contributing to rural development.
7. Enhancing economic opportunities for agricultural producers and pursuing local and international business opportunities.
8. Contributing to the achievement of food security at the household level and reducing poverty and unemployment.
9. Appropriate agricultural technology transfer and diffusion to the farmers.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Protection and development of agricultural resources										
Reclaimed areas (thousand donums annually)	28	-	15	15.8	8	4,157	8	8	Ministry of Agriculture	-
Water harvest production capacity (thousand cubic meters)	-	-	910	1,334	3,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Raising self-dependence and improvement of the agricultural trade balance.										
Agricultural sector's contribution to GDP at current prices	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	Ministry of agriculture	Private sector
Value of national agricultural exports' (million JD)	451	-	613	582	676	700	720	750	Ministry of agriculture	Private sector
Raising agricultural production's efficiency and quality improvement										
Olive oil	1,908	-	2,200	1,504	358	2,700	2,800	2,900	Ministry of	Private

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
exports (ton)									agriculture	sector
Production of Vegetables and fruits (thousand ton)	2,178	-	2,185	2,362	2,138	2,420	2,430	2,440	Ministry of agriculture	Private sector
Transfer of suitable agricultural technology and its propagation among farmers										
Number of farmers adopting new technologies	13,000	13,525	14,543	15,675	18,157	19,000	20,000	20,000	National Center for Research and Agricultural Extension	Ministry of Agriculture
Number of scientific papers issued yearly	35	30	49	31	39	25	25	30		
Number of farmers benefiting from training courses	3,500	3,569	4,201	4,284	5,990	4,500	4,500	4,500		
Water quantity which can be saved annually using modern technologies (million cubic meters)	8	10	11	12	12	15	20	20		
Provision of suitable institutional environment for the realization of agricultural development										
Number of qualified (trained) employees	471	-	1,073	1,387	432	1,770	2,070	2,100	Ministry of Agriculture	National Training Institute
Number of small farmers benefiting from services provided by the Ministry of Agriculture	2,607	-	5,890	-	4,188	9,000	9,100	9,200	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Degree of satisfaction	70%	-	70%	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	Ministry of Agriculture	-
Provision of health protection for animal wealth										
Number of inoculated cattle (one million heads)	3	-	3	6.65	4.065	6.66	6.67	6.68	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Number of diseases covered by diagnosis	6	-	10	23	23	27	30	35	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Number of samples tested annually from diseases (one thousand)	64	-	70	497	55	55	60	65	Ministry of Agriculture	College of Veterinary Medicine, College of Technology

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
samples)										
Contribution to rural development										
Value of loans granted to small farmers yearly (million dinar)	12	13	13.4	13	14	5	5	5	Agriculturel Credit Corporation	Private sector
Ensuring food security at the familial level, poverty alleviate on and Unemployment Reduction										
Number of poor families annually benefiting from comprehensive rural and agricultural development programs	-	-	2,875	965	950	1,000	1,000	1,000	Ministry of Agriculture	

Policies

1. Promoting investment in the agricultural sector.
2. Expanding the utilization and reclamation of sloping and rocky lands.
3. Providing health protection for animal wealth and developing agricultural animal products.
4. Protecting plant resources/wealth, providing productive and improved seedlings and developing plant agricultural products.
5. Raising the efficiency of agricultural production and improving its quality.
6. Reducing the effects of risks and hazards facing agricultural producers .
7. Developing and promoting specialized and applied agricultural research and transferring results to the agricultural sector's employees.
8. Preserving forest wealth areas and plant cover.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Promoting investment in the agricultural sector										
Share of the agricultural sector's in GDP (in current prices)	3.5%	3.3%	3.1%	3.5%	3.7%	3.5%	3.5%	3.5%	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Expanding the utilization and reclamation of sloping and rocky lands										
Reclaimed land area annually (thousand donums)	28	-	15	15.8	4.157	8	8	8	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Water harvest	55	-	910	1,334	3,700	1,500	1,500	1,500	Ministry of Agriculture	Ministry of Water and

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
production capacity (thousand cubic meters)										Irrigation
Providing health protection for animal wealth and developing agricultural animal products										
White meat production (thousand tons)	144.8	-	135	135	178	180	180	180	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Red meat production (thousand tons)	14.2	-	37	42	29.8	46	46	46	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Egg production (million)	863	-	951	950	954	1,200	1,250	1,300	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Milk production (thousand tons)	269	-	310	320	345	400	400	400	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Protection of the plant wealth, provision of fruitful and improved seeds and development of plant agricultural products										
Olive oil exports (tons)	1,908	-	2,200	1,504	358	2,700	2,800	2,900	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Annual vegetable and fruits production (thousand tons)	2,178	-	2,185	2,362	2,138	2,420	2,430	2,440	Ministry of Agriculture	Private sector
Reducing the effects of risks and hazards facing agricultural producers										
Number of beneficiaries of the Risk Fund of the total numbers of farmers affiliated with the fund	3,000	-	0	123	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Agriculture	Farmers Union, Agricultural Credit Cooperation
Developing and promoting specialized and applied agricultural research and transferring results to the agricultural sector's employees										
Number of farmers who have adopted modern technologies	13,000	13,525	14,543	15,675	18,157	19,000	20,000	20,000	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension	Ministry of Agriculture
Number of research papers	35	30	49	31	39	25	25	30		
Number of farmers benefiting from training	3,500	3,569	4,201	4,284	5,990	4,500	4,500	4,500		

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
courses										
Water which can saved annually using modern technologies (million cubic meters)	8	10	11	12	12	15	20	20		
Preserving forest wealth areas and plant cover										
Forest area (thousand donums)	890	-	890	895	897	905	910	915	Ministry of Agriculture	Royal Society for Conservation of Nature

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Expanding the utilization and reclamation of sloping and rocky lands							
Ongoing project							
Land reclamation program	General budget	12,846	938	558	1,514	3,010	Ministry of Agriculture
Development of Al Sharah agricultural region	General budget	5,300	560	125	605	1,290	Ministry of Agriculture
Total of ongoing projects		18,146	1,498	683	2,119	4,300	
Total for policy		18,146	1,498	683	2,119	4,300	
Providing health protection for animal wealth and developing agricultural animal products							
Ongoing projects							
Sheep and goat breeding	General budget	135	45	38	45	128	Ministry of Agriculture
Development of sheep stations: Alwala, Msuhairfa and Alfijaij	General budget	260	165	195	200	560	Ministry of Agriculture
Livestock protection Fund	General budget	114,000	1,000	800	5,000	6,800	Ministry of Agriculture
Veterinary quarantines establishment and expansion	General budget	3,000	100	150	0	250	Ministry of Agriculture
Cattle numbering in Jordan	General budget	2,000	55	50	170	275	Ministry of Agriculture
Combating the Mediterranean fly	General budget	150	50	50	50	150	Ministry of Agriculture
Combating domestic flies in Ghor area	General budget	3,000	100	100	200	400	Ministry of Agriculture
Epidemic surveying of human-animal diseases	General budget	600	110	100	200	410	Ministry of Agriculture
Preparation for accreditation	General budget	300	50	50	70	170	Ministry of Agriculture
Sea resources management in the Red Sea	Grant	3,829	750	0	0	750	Ministry of Agriculture

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Regional Project for Integrated Pest Management in Middle East Countries.	General budget + grant	3,544	120	0	0	120	Ministry of Agriculture
Preparation of biosafety laboratory level 3	General budget	500	15	85	200	300	Ministry of Agriculture
Combating rabies	General budget	240	40	30	100	170	Ministry of Agriculture
Total of ongoing projects		131,558	2,600	1,648	6,235	10,483	
New projects							
Agriculture and Herd Breeding in Rural Areas Project	Grant	900	200	300	400	900	Ministry of Agriculture
Total of new projects		900	200	300	400	900	
Total of policy		132,458	2,800	1,948	6,635	11,383	
Protecting plant resources/wealth, providing productive and improved seedlings and developing plant							
Ongoing projects							
Agricultural production project through protecting agriculture	Grant	245	245	0	0	245	Ministry of Agriculture
Helping/attending clusters of fruit trees	General budget	6,330	845	0	900	1,745	Ministry of Agriculture
Total of ongoing projects		6,575	1,090	0	900	1,990	
New projects							
Protecting perennial Roomi olive trees	General budget	105	35	0	35	70	Ministry of Agriculture
Total of new projects		105	35	0	35	70	
Total for policy		6,680	1,125	0	935	2,060	
Raising the efficiency of agricultural production and improving its quality.							
Ongoing projects							
Climate change project	Grant	850	300	250	0	550	Ministry of Agriculture
Small farmers capacity support in Almudawra	Grant	213	56	0	0	56	Jordan River Foundation
Raising poor families' income – food security	General budget	10,000	250	482	1,000	1,732	Ministry of Agriculture
International laboratories accreditation	General budget	150	50	95	107	252	Ministry of Agriculture
Capacity building of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture	General budget	550	125	125	200	450	Ministry of Agriculture
Agricultural resources management – Karak & Al Tafailla-	General budget + grant	30,000	2,319	1,855	2,480	6,654	Ministry of Agriculture
Development of horticultural export project	General budget	114	38	0	40	78	Ministry of Agriculture
Development of automated services for farmers	General budget	5,600	1,300	0	0	1,300	Ministry of Agriculture
Capacity building of the staff of the Ministry of Agriculture concerning the standards required by the European Union on fresh products	Grant	1,000	600	400	0	1,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Food security project in Jordan	Grant	600	200	195	195	590	Ministry of Agriculture
Sustainable land management project	Grant	2,700	900	900	900	2,700	Ministry of Agriculture

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of ongoing projects		51,777	6,138	4,302	4,922	15,362	
New projects							
Modernization and expansion of Rusaifa silos	Governmental units	30,000	10,914	0	0	10,914	The Jordan Silos and Supply General Company
Olive oil geographical Indicators	Grant	1,000	400	300	300	1,000	Ministry of Agriculture
Small farmers' support project	Self funding	990	440	250	300	990	Agriculture Credit Corporation
Modernization and expansion of Ramtha silos	Governmental units	25,000	0	5,000	12,500	17,500	The Jordan Silos and Supply General Company
Modernization and expansion of Jweide silos	Governmental units	25,000	0	0	12,500	25,000	The Jordan Silos and Supply General Company
Total of new projects		81,990	11,754	5,550	25,600	42,904	
Total for policy		133,767	17,892	9,852	30,522	58,266	
Developing and promoting specialized and applied agricultural research and transferring results to the agricultural sector's employees.							
Ongoing projects							
Use of processed water to irrigate olive trees	Grant	160	29	24	0	53	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Application of advanced membrane technology in the treatment of waste water for sustainable agricultural purposes	Grant	1,420	800	0	0	800	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Spread of bee virus diseases in the Middle East and its relationship to bees' disappearance(CDD)	General budget	222	30	30	0	60	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Agricultural research	General budget	1,210	250	200	450	900	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Expansion of the main center's building	General budget	200	50	0	0	50	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Regional Project for the Middle East Region	General budget + grant	570	20	25	40	85	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Food industry training center for women in Badia region	General budget	60	17	17	20	54	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Equipping training laboratories	General budget	45	15	10	15	40	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Total of ongoing projects		3,887	1,211	306	525	2,042	
New projects							
Irrigation by fertilization	General budget	10,000	473	345	5,000	5,818	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Mobile guide	General budget	1,800	600	252	600	1,452	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Agricultural systems project in light of water scarcity – adaptation to Climate Change	Grant	1,655	100	200	0	300	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Establishment of the Center for Salinity and Dry Environment Studies for Agricultural Research and Extension	General Budget	1,023	50	100	200	350	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Establishment of deir alla regional building	General Budget	900	0	0	0	0	The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension
Total of new projects		15,378	1,223	897	5,800	7,920	
Total for policy		19,265	2,434	1,203	6,325	9,962	
Preserving forest wealth areas and plant cover							
Ongoing projects							
Introduction of water harvesting techniques in rangeland areas	General budget	19,000	1,700	0	1,500	3,200	Ministry of Agriculture
Barqash and Debeen reserves	General budget	150	50	60	60	170	Ministry of Agriculture
Green belt	General budget	16,000	150	130	255	535	Ministry of Agriculture
Protection of forestry	General budget	4,645	250	220	450	920	Ministry of Agriculture
Forestation of land surrounding dams in Jordan	General budget	5,400	150	120	255	525	Ministry of Agriculture
Rangeland development in Jordanian Badia	General budget	1,500	255	290	380	925	Ministry of Agriculture
Development of forest tree nurseries	General budget	1,700	190	125	300	615	Ministry of Agriculture
Total of ongoing projects		48,395	2,745	945	3,200	6,890	
Total for policy		48,395	2,745	945	3,200	6,890	
Total for sector		358,711	28,494	14,631	49,736	92,861	

3- Administrative, Financial and Monetary Reforms

Administrative, Financial and Monetary Reforms

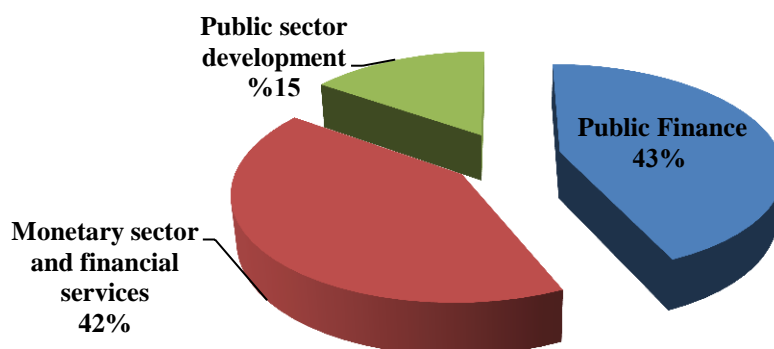
The realization of economic and social development is linked to the degree of development of administrative, financial and monetary services as well as supporting financial services. The development of this sector's institutions leads to the increase in savings and their efficient distribution over investments that yield the highest returns to the national economy.

The pillar of administrative, financial and monetary reforms faces numerous challenges. Key among these in terms of the public sector are the following: the inflation of the public sector and branching of government bodies, multiple institutional modes, the continued culture of the employment-based society and rising demand for public jobs. At the financial and monetary level, challenges include the impact of the global financial crisis on the national economy, in addition to the chronic deficit in the public budget, rising ratio of public expenditure as a ratio of total expenditure, rising internal and external public debt levels and their effects on the economy.

At the level of the public sector, this pillar aims at the development of an organizational structure for the public sector characterized by transparency, flexibility, efficiency, effectiveness, harmony and the direction of policies, programs and projects in line with national objectives and priorities. At the financial reform level, the objectives are the sustainability of financial stability, increased self-reliance, safeguarding the public money and enhancing control over it, establishing monetary and banking stability in the Kingdom, the development of financial services, as well as enhancing the level of technical and legislative infrastructure level in the capital market. This will be achieved through the ensuring financial stability, reducing the public debt, improving financial administration, promoting the customs administration and tax revenues, harmonizing the interest rates structure in the monetary market with economic activity, promoting the application of the rules of institutional governance to all banks while monitoring the assessment of compliance with them, protecting the insurance sector's stability and strengthening trust in it as well as ensuring continued efforts to deepen the capital market. The following is a summary of the financial status of the pillar during 2011-2013:

Summary of the Financial Status for 2011-2013 (1,000 dinars)

Sector	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	2011-2013
Public sector development	33,696	4,484	2,251	7,514	14,249
Public finance	85,020	16,352	12,153	11,810	40,315
Monetary sector and financial services	100,790	20,100	10,565	7,840	38,505
Total	224,164	40,936	24,969	27,164	93,069



Expected Expenditures' Percentage for sectors 2011-2013

First Sector: Public Sector's Development

The importance of developing the public sector lies in strengthening the ability of ministries and government departments to focus their attention on their basic responsibilities. This is in addition to preparing and implementing a policies and procedures system reflecting national priorities and the optimal use of financial resources while also emphasizing achievement of objectives. This can be achieved through the review and building of the public sector's organizational structure, the improvement of its its services and development of its human and financial resources and on the basis of standards of excellence and the mechanisms of accountability, transparency, decentralization, partnership with the private sector and civil society institutions, encouraging innovation and excellence, seeking government services' automation .this incentive that all the above lead to a government administration which is guided by results, geared towards the citizen and operating with efficiency, effectiveness and transparency and is subject to accountability.

The responsibility to develop the public sector lies primarily on all the Government public administrations in the Kingdom. Other national institutions outside the government's machinery, such parliament and private sector institutions, can also contribute to this objective. However, responsibilities vary according to the roles played by institutions in this respect. These roles are divided into two levels: the first level is concerned with developing policies and leading the efforts of developing the public sector in addition to the provision of technical support, creating an appropriate environment for as well as incentivizing the implementation of programs. The second level is concerned with the implementation of programs and ensuring their sustainability. The following table sets out the division of responsibilities by entities:

Entity	Responsibilities
The Ministry of Public Sector Development	Administration of the public sector's development programs and identifying the public sector's development policies
Civil Service Bureau	Participation in the formulation and implementation of human resources policies
National Institute for Training	Participation in the identification and implementation of institutional capacity building policies for government departments
Government Performance Monitoring Administration	Government performance assessment and monitoring
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Implementation of the electronic government's program and participation in the automation of services
King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein Center for Excellence/ King Abdullah II's Award for Government Performance's Excellence and Transparency	Promotion of a culture of excellence and incentivize government institutions to develop their performance and support the public sector's development initiatives and programs
Ministry of Finance and its departments	Enhancing the efficiency of expenditures , improving revenues sources, realization of financial stability and linking budgets to results
Ministries, government institutions and departments	Implementation and monitoring of all relevant public sector development programs

Human resources administration and development in the public sector is supervised by the Ministry of Public Sector Development, the Civil Service Board, the National Institute for Training and other competent entities. These various authorities coordinate for the purpose of supervising projects and programs which aim at developing the public sector and providing the technical support to governmental organs for the implementation of human resources methodologies application so that human resources in the civil service are organized and the needs for jobs are identified according to replacement programs and job circulation.

In order to keep apace the economic, social, political and housing needs and developments in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the jobs structure has developed and expanded during the past few years, as shown in the following table:

Growth of the number of jobs and employees in civil service and their rate to the population in Jordan

Year	Population	Jobs	Applicants	Leavers	Appointed persons	Employees	Applicants/ Population Rate	Appointed persons /applicants rate	Jobs/ Population Percentage
2007	5723000	177003	178059	8535	11062	149899	3.09%	6.21%	3.09%
2008	5850000	179975	191475	6672	10024	181382	3.08%	5.24%	3.08%
2009	5986618	192947	203476	7295	10666	191695	3.40%	5.24%	3.22%

The most prominent units accomplishments in the public sector in the period 2007-2009 include the following:

1. Establishment of policy units and development of the institutional performance to support decision-making mechanisms in 15 departments.
2. Establishment of ombudsman bureau in 2008.
3. Re-structuring of 50 government departments.
4. Enactment of the Civil Service Statute No, 30 for 2007.
5. Enactment and publishing of the Job Conduct Code and the ethics of the public job.
6. Preparation of the National Electronic Guide and Program to monitor and assess government performance.
7. Training more than 500 employees from various public sector institutions in all domains pertaining to the support of decision-making mechanisms. The training focused on the National Agendas and Jordan First documents as well as strategic planning methodologies, performance monitoring and evaluation, and the National Electronic Program to Monitor and Assess Government Performance.
8. Participation in reviewing and developing the strategies and programs of action of 40 institutions and ensuring their conformity with the Royal letters designating the Prime Minister, National Agendas and *Jordan First*.
9. Qualification of 20 government departments to apply for the King Abdullah II - Award for Government Performance, Excellence and Transparency through the National Institute for Training. The number of participants was 775.
10. Implementation of 1,105 training programs and workshops through the National Institute for Training in the fields of development of administrative skills, communications skills, typing using the computer, dealing with the public, orientation of new employees, preparation and qualification of administrative leaders, strategic planning as well as monitoring and evaluation. The number of trainees was 20,664.

11. 46 electronic services have been launched at a number of institutions such as the Income Tax and Sales, Jordanian Customs, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Land and Surveying Department and Government Tenders Department.
12. 112 government institutions have been connected to the electronic government's portal and 33 electronic services have been activated. There are now 1,800 information services at the portal in Arabic and 899 information services in English.
13. Information and work manuals have been issued, and among the important ones are: Instructions on Job Specification and Classification, Employment of Workers with Daily Wages, Human Resources Planning, the Granting of Additional Allowances, Recruitment and Appointment, Official Working Hours, Annual Leave and Leaving Permits and Forms, Dispatching Employees in Scholarships and Training Courses, Guide on Government Services Improvement, the Use of Qualifications Marketing , Job Codification, Dispatching, the Specialized Reference , the Use of the Employee's Card, Job Specification Card and Electronic Human Resources Planning Forms, and Placement of Third Category Employees.
14. Launch of the electronic information card for each civil service employee for the purpose of completing and correcting information on human resources.
15. Activation the individual performance assessment management process and development of the criteria and forms used.
16. Promotion and development of job description tools and review of job descriptions and automation of civil service jobs.
17. Completion of the first stage of the unified Human Resources Management Information System (HRMIS).
18. Activation of the National Communication Center in cooperation with the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology.
19. Provision of the infrastructure for the electronic testing system.
20. Establishment of the Electronic Archiving System and its activation for archiving all civil service employees' files, employment applications and job leavers and connecting all departments to this system.
21. Addressing dislocations in the employment process in the civil service.
22. Re-structuring salaries and allowances in the civil service.

Challenges:

Despite the above achievements, the public sector continues to encounter numerous challenges; most important of which are the following:

- Inflation and branching of government institutions and multiplicity of institutional modes.
- Institutional weaknesses and rapid succession of political leaderships for public sector development.
- The disconnection between legislation and changes made to the public sector
- The weakness of the legal umbrella regulating the work of the institutions concerned with developing the public sector and their limited mandate
- Weak administration and accountability relating to the commitment towards and completion of public sector development programs at all ministries and institutions.

- Weak monitoring and assessment mechanisms and limited ability to identify performance indicators in the public sector.
- Limited financial and administrative resources and the infrastructure needed for the process of developing the public sector.
- A weakness in institutionalizing coordination and the failure to apply the partnership approach by the entities concerned with the development of public sector institutions.
- Change-resisting culture in society, limited experience in technological applications and use of electronic government applications in a practical manner to serve the citizen.
- Weak commitment to the application of the documents on Policies for the Public Sector's Development document and the General Policies for Human Resources Management.
- The weakness in public sector productivity and efficiency and its negative consequences on Jordanian rankings in international reports of relevance.
- Weak human resources management and development units at government institutions, multiplicity of institutionalized organization of human resources management and development and limited interest and leadership response at ministries and departments to human resources programs and developments.
- Overlapping and duality of the functions and responsibilities of the entities involved in human resources development in the public sector.
- A lack of harmony between the training and qualification plan and the training needs of public sector institutions.
- Absence of clear bases for the establishment or removal of government institutions and the growing trends towards moving away from the umbrella of the civil service of government entities without there being any bases or criteria for such independence.
- Continued culture of the job-based society and increasing demand for government jobs.
- Weak competitive capacity and job benefits of the civil service machinery and the ease with which well-qualified employees move to institutions in the public and private institutions outside the civil service machinery.

Long term objectives

1. Development of an organizational structure for the public sector characterized by transparency, flexibility, efficiency, effectiveness and harmony.
2. Orientation of policies, programs and projects in conformity with national objectives and priorities.
3. Improvement of the quality of government services.
4. Recruitment of qualified and competent human resources.

Short term objectives

1. Development of the structure of government machinery at the institutional and sectoral levels.
2. Enhancement of the government machinery's performance efficiency and effectiveness and empowering it to use transparency and accountability tools.

3. Improvement of the performance and capacity building of government institutions and their human resources
4. Development of recruitment mechanisms and human resources' management, qualification and assessment.
5. Upgrading of the level of government services and the promotion of electronic government applications.
6. Institutionalization of monitoring, evaluation and decision-making mechanisms at all public sector institutions and the Council of Ministers.

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
Development of the structure of government system at the institutional and sectoral levels										
Number of departments whose organizational structures have been reviewed and developed	-	10	25	15	12	12	12	12	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Targeted departments
Percentage of restructuring implementation program	-	-	-	-	-	30%	40%	30%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Ministries and institutions in the targeted sector
Degree of adherence to the Guide on the Pillars and Rationales of Structuring in the Public Sector	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development, Public Sector Development Committee, Council of Ministers	Targeted institutions
Prepare the study for the new structure of the government system-Phase one	-	-	-	-	-	100%	-	-	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Ministries and institutions in the targeted sector
Enhancement of the government's system's performance efficiency and effectiveness and empowering it to use transparency and accountability tools										
Rate of departments activating complaints and proposals boxes	-	-	-	-	25%	50%	75%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Departments, King Abdullah II Center for Excellence
Rate of complaints and proposals processed through the Central Unit for Complaints Management	-	-	-	-	Unit start up phase	50%	60%	80%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Civil Service Bureau , Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, Audit Bureau,

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
										Grievances Office, Corruption Combating Authority
Number of public service bureaus activated at government departments	-	-	-	3	10	15	15	20	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Targeted departments
Improvement of the performance and capacity building of government institutions and their human resources										
Number of departments whose human resources have been re-structured (annual)	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	Civil Service Bureau	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Public Works
Rate of departments whose human resources units have been reviewed and developed	-	-	-	-	-	5%	10%	20%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development, Civil Service Bureau	Targeted departments
Number of training programs for human resources units held for capacity building	15	15	15	15	18	18	18	18	Ministry of the Public Sector Development, National Institute for Training	Targeted departments
Number of training seminars held in the field of Information Technology	51	7	35	45	20	84	84	84	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology	Targeted departments
Rate of human resources management and development units at ministries and institutions with human resources development plans	-	-	-	-	10%	40%	70%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development, Civil Service Bureau	Civil Service Bureau, National Institute for Training, departments
Number of employees trained at programs to raise capacities and skills provided by the sector	5,400	7,780	6,476	6,417	6,500	5,940	5,985	6,030	National Institute for Training	Targeted departments
Rate of jobs which have been filled in a decentralized manner	-	-	-	-	-	50%	70%	100%	Civil Service Bureau	Targeted departments

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
Rate of departments which apply the approaches and mechanisms of the training process for human resources	-	-	-	-	Preparing methodologies	20%	100%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Civil Service Bureau, National Institute for Training
Development of recruitment mechanisms and human resources' management, qualification and assessment										
Rate of departments using the information system on training, qualification and dispatching	-	-	-	-	Building the system	Testing the system	10%	20%	Civil Service Bureau	Targeted departments
Rate of jobs filled according to a computerized testing system	-	-	-	-	5%	5%	10%	15%	Civil Service Bureau	Targeted departments
Number of departments with accredited regulations containing the bases and criteria for calculating the job description's work load	-	-	-	-	Prepare standards	40	74	101	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Civil Service Bureau, National Institute for Training, departments
Ratio of departments that utilize public sector employee's evaluation results in accordance with the natural distribution curve	-	-	-	-	-	10%	40%	70%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development, Civil Service Bureau	Departments concerned
Rate of independent institutions which apply recruitment, selection and appointment regulations	-	-	-	-	Prepare instructions	20%	100%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Independent institutions
Upgrading of the level of government services and the promotion of electronic government applications										
Number of activated electronic services at the national level	13	13	46	46	103	171	171	171	Ministry of Information and communications Technology	Targeted departments
Ratio of departments using systems supporting human resources management in the public sector	-	-	-	-	Testing system	20%	30%	40%	Civil Service Bureau	Targeted departments

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
Number of government services reviewed and improved (annually)	-	-	-	-	10	15	20	25	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Targeted departments
Institutionalization of monitoring, evaluation and decision-making mechanism at all public sector institutions and the Council of Ministers										
Ratio of departments with strategies conforming to national priorities	-	-	-	50%	75%	90%	100%	100%	Monitoring Government Performance Department	Targeted departments
Number of employees whose capacities have been built in the field of decision-making support	-	-	-	500	600	400	400	400	Monitoring Government Performance Department	Targeted departments
Rate of departments whose policy units have been activated and where institutional performance has been developed	-	-	-	15%	75%	100%	100%	100%	Monitoring Government Performance Department	Targeted departments
Rate of government departments whose performance is monitored through the National Electronic System for monitoring and assessing government performance and ensuring its sustainability	-	-	-	15%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Monitoring Government Performance Department	Targeted departments

Policies

1. Provision of legislations and technical instruments needed to develop the public sector.
2. Raise the level of government services and simplifying their procedures and their automation.
3. Retain qualified personnel in the civil service.
4. Enhance the sense of responsibility and commitment to employees' public job ethics.
5. Complement employment with actual needs and human resources development.
6. Commit to the application of government performance monitoring and assessment mechanisms.
7. Improve Jordan ranking in international indicators related to public sector development.
8. Promote initiative taking and creativity at public sector departments.

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
Provision of legislations and technical instruments needed to develop the public sector.										
The existence of comprehensive and legislation frame work to develop public sector	-	-	-	-				Monitoring and updating	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Ministry of the Public Sector Development, Public Sector Development Committee, Council of Ministers, Civil Services bureau
Approval of the draft of structure of salaries and allowances in the public sector						100%			Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Public Sector Development Committee, Civil Services bureau, Monitoring Government Performance Department
Raise the level of government services and simplifying their procedures and their automation										
Raising the satisfaction levels of service recipients	-	-	-	-	-	5%	5%	5%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Concerned Departments
Ratio of departments publishing at least one annual report on their services according to the Government Services Improvement Statute	-	-	-	-	25%	50%	75%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Concerned Departments
Retain qualified personnel in the civil service										
Ratio of permanent job leave in the the civil service (resignations, job loss)	-	-	31.30%	26.40%	22%	17%	15%	14%	Civil Service Bureau	Concerned Departments
Rate of increase in contract jobs to total jobs in the civil service	-	-	-	-	5%	10%	15%	15%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Concerned Departments
Enhance the sense of responsibility and commitment to employees' public job ethics										

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
Ratio of decrease in encroachments related to the public job for civil service employees. (annual)	-	-	-	-	5%	5%	5%	5%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development Civil Service Bureau	Concerned Departments
Percentage of departments that have done Code of Ethics						25%	50%	100%	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Concerned Departments
Complement employment with actual needs and human resources development										
Level of complementarity between job description and the job	-	-	-	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%	Civil Service Bureau	Targeted departments
Commit to the application of government performance monitoring and assessment mechanisms										
Ratio of departments that commit to submitting performance monitoring reports in accordance with the approved concept	-	-	-	-	100%	100%	100%	100%	Monitoring Government Performance Department	Targeted departments
Improve Jordan's status in international indicators related to public sector development										
Rate of departments that have prepared plans in response to improving Jordan's position in international indicators	-	-	-	-	25%	50%	75%	100%	Monitoring Government Performance Department, Ministry of the Public Sector Development	Ministry of Planning And International Cooperation, Departments concerned
Promotion of initiatives and creativity at public sector department										
Number of projects benefiting from the Creativity and Excellence Fund (annual)	-	-		7	8	10	12	14	Ministry of the Public Sector Development	
Number of departments participating in the Ideal Employee Award (annual)	-	-	38	45	42	50	55	64	Civil Service Bureau	All concerned departments
Number of	-	-	-	-	-	50	65	80	Ministry	Concerned

Indicator	Baseline value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting Entity
participants in the Administrative leadership Program									of the Public Sector Development	Departments

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Provision of legislations and technical instruments needed to develop the public sector							
Ongoing projects							
Restructuring a number of departments	General budget	180	139	41	33	213	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Total of ongoing projects		180	139	41	33	213	
New projects							
Restructuring salaries of public sector	General budget	225	0	76	0	76	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Electronic services at Ministry of Industry and Trade - Phase 2	General budget	199	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of new projects		424	0	76	0	76	
Total for policy		604	139	117	33	289	
Raise the level of government services and simplifying their procedures and their automation.							
Ongoing projects							
Amendment of the Improvement of Government Services Statute No. 64 of 2006	General budget	6	2	0	2	4	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Application of electronic services at the Residency and Borders Department	General budget	300	300	180	0	480	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Develop Electronic service of the Civil Service bureau	General budget	1,294	350	300	0	650	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Electronic issuance and renewal of vocational licenses	General budget	407	75	0	0	75	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Studies of the satisfaction levels of service recipients	General budget	150	25	0	45	70	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Public Services Desks at departments providing direct services to citizens	General budget	845	225	0	45	270	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Improvement of priority government services – first	General budget	1,295	231	0	0	231	Ministry of Public Sector

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
phase							Development
Preparation and launch of the the mechanism on citizen complaint management and activation of complaints boxes	General budget	335	20	0	45	65	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Amendment and publication of the Improvement of Government Services Manual	General budget	9	3	0	3	6	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Technical support for departments in the use of information systems	General budget	200	24	11	60	95	Civil Service Bureau
Total of ongoing projects		4,841	1,255	491	200	1,946	
New projects							
Development of the service, issuance and renewal of drivers and vehicles licenses electronically	Grant	300	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Call Center Management	General budget	600	150	150	225	525	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Short Messages Service / 3	General budget	540	150	100	120	370	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Electronic services at Land and Survey department	General budget	700	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Renewal and issuance of work permits electronically	General budget	800	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Completion of the Human Resources Management Information System – second phase	General budget	593	477	74	0	551	Civil Service Board
Automation and electronic services	General budget	398	112	97	100	309	Civil Service Board
Total of new projects		3,931	889	421	445	1,755	
Total for policy		8,772	2,144	912	645	3,701	
Retain qualified personnel in the civil service							
Ongoing projects							
Promotion of institutional and administrative capacities of human resources departments in the public sector	General budget	1,200	150	308	360	818	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Development and activation of the organizational structure of human resources department in the public sector	General budget	545	15	0	0	15	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Total of ongoing projects		1,745	165	308	360	833	
New projects							
Preparation of a study and implementation of a working program to reduce the burden of	General budget	2	2	0	0	2	Civil service bureau

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
wages on the public budget							
Creation of a special register for accredited training services providers for public sector institutions	General budget	64	13	0	16	29	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Establishment of saving funds for Civil Service Bureau employees	General budget	105	12	0	0	12	Civil service bureau
Total of new projects		171	27	0	16	43	
Total for policy		1,916	192	308	376	876	
Enhance the sense of responsibility and commitment to employees' public job ethics.							
Ongoing projects							
Activation of the employment ethics code and the morals of public employment	General budget	100	10	0	10	20	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Total of ongoing projects		100	10	0	10	20	
New projects							
Electronic archiving and publishing	General budget	130	22	0	40	62	Ministry of Public Sector Development
The program for change, communications and media management	General budget	200	35	30	50	115	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Total of new projects		330	57	30	90	177	
Total for policy		430	67	30	100	197	
Complement employment with actual needs and human resources development.							
Ongoing projects							
Human resources information system for institutions not subject to the Civil Service Statute	General budget	350	85	0	30	115	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Total of ongoing projects		350	85	0	30	115	
New projects							
Linking educational streams with employment conditions and the acquisition of required skills	General budget	30	3	2	10	15	Civil service bureau
Capacity building in the media field	General budget	2,400	0	0	800	800	Council of Ministers
Development of training and delegation policies and linking them to the employment track	General budget	39	4	2	15	21	Civil service bureau
Development of policies and mechanisms of recruitment, appointment and monitoring at civil service departments and government organs	General budget	105	32	4	35	71	Civil service bureau
Activation of the Development and Employment Fund window at the Civil Service Board	General budget	29	9	2	10	21	Civil service bureau
Development of the system and mechanism for employment marketing for the private sector in Jordan and abroad	General budget	45	15	8	15	38	Civil service bureau
Computerized employment	General	60	8	3	20	31	Civil service

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
planning system	budget						bureau
Implementation of the second and third phase of the study on human resources	General budget	180	20	6	50	76	Civil service bureau
A methodological study of the optimal use of of human resources by government machinery	General budget	30	0	15	15	30	Civil service bureau
Development of the infrastructure of the National Institute for Training / development of the Institute's machines, equipment and information technology	Governmental unit	200	0	0	50	50	National Institute for Training
Qualifying and empowering the National Institute for Training employees – capacity building of the Institute's employees	Governmental unit	200	0	0	50	50	National Institute for Training
Total of new projects		3,318	91	42	1,070	1,203	
Total for policy		3,668	176	42	1,100	1,318	
Commit to the application of government performance monitoring and assessment mechanisms							
Ongoing projects							
National electronic system to monitor and assess government performance and support of policies units and development of institutional performance	General budget	490	110	0	120	230	Government Performance Monitoring Department
Total of ongoing projects		490	110	0	120	230	
New projects							
Development of institutional capacities for departments in in developing sectoral policies	General budget	280	30	0	40	70	Ministry of Public Sector Development
A comprehensive training and qualification program for public sector employees in the field of decision making support	General budget	225	30	0	50	80	Government Performance Monitoring Department
Update the agenda and the adoption of performance measurement indicators at the macro level	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Government Performance Monitoring Department
Complete the review and establishment of institutional strategies and executive plans in line with national priorities and objectives	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Government Performance Monitoring Department
Disseminate the ideas of the national agenda	General budget	90	24	69	30	123	Government Performance Monitoring Department
Total of new projects		595	84	69	120	273	
Total for policy		1,085	194	69	240	503	
Improve Jordan's status in international indicators related to public sector development							
New projects							
Prepare and launch the comprehensive program to	General budget	15,200	1,239	400	5,000	6,639	Ministry of Public Sector

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
develop the public sector and results-directed government administration							Development
Total of new projects		15,200	1,239	400	5,000	6,639	
Total for policy		15,200	1,239	400	5,000	6,639	
Promote initiative taking and creativity at public sector departments.							
Ongoing projects							
Development of a system to assess employees in the civil service	General budget	100	13	3	0	16	Civil service bureau
Creativity and Excellence Fund	General budget	1,850	300	354	0	654	Ministry of Public Sector Development
Ideal Employee Award	General budget	71	20	16	20	56	Civil service bureau
Total of ongoing projects		2,021	333	373	20	726	
Total for policy		2,021	333	373	20	726	
Total for Sector		33,696	4,484	2,251	7,514	14,249	

Second: Public Finance Sector

During the years 2008 – 2009, the global economy encountered numerous challenges including rising global prices of oil and foodstuff, the beginnings of the global financial crisis which had adverse effects on both developed and developing countries. Jordan was equally affected given the openness of the Jordanian economy to the outside world and the diversity of economic relations with various countries in the world.

The 2009 public budget deficit was estimated at about 10% of GDP, before aid. However, a set of developments arising from the world financial crisis and the need to inject more funds through the public budget in order to maintain minimum positive economic growth rates led to an increase in the public budget deficit to about 10.3% of GDP. While the measures adopted allowed for an increase in the public budget deficit, they additionally contributed to strengthening the bases of monetary and fiscal stability in Jordan.

The public debt's ratio to GDP at the end of 2009 reached about 54%, of which a large proportion was local internal debt and due to rising rates of financing the public budget deficit during the current year.

With regards to the simplification of measures for citizens and investors, numerous services were developed during the past period. For instance, SMS services were introduced into the Lands and Surveying, the Jordanian Customs, Public Supplies Departments and the Unified Purchasing Department. In addition, the safe network was activated, the electronic website of the Public Requisitions Department and the filing system used in it have been connected, the customs service's system (*Automated System for Customs Data- Asycuda*) and the electronic monitoring service at a number of customs centers were implemented. Moreover, the second phase of the electronic payment system was initiated which will contribute to a facilitating the processes of revenues payment and provide citizens and investors with ample flexibility to carry out their work.

Moreover, the Government Procurement Department and the Public Supplies and Unified Purchases Department have started to apply the electronic transmission method to open tenders. These departments have also submitted the draft Government Purchases Statute to the Council of Ministers and applied the electronic archiving system as well as the unified purchasing document as a reference as best practices. The Public Supplies Department and the Unified Purchases Department have implemented several projects and programs which facilitate service provision to both citizens and investors equally through the activation of the electronic purchasing system, the warehouses management system, in addition to the adoption of a new organizational list for payment to suppliers and the completion of electronic connections with other departments.

Following are the main achievements in the public finance sector during the years 2007-2009:

First: Public Finance

1. Implementation of the Ninth and Tenth Agreement on Debt Swap with Germany for the implementation of development projects amounting to Euro 20.5 million and at with a 50% discount rate.
2. Commitment to issuing Quarterly External Debt Statistics (QEDS). Jordan is considered an advanced country in the field of debt statistics.
3. Completion of the main phase of the Unified Treasury Account project through the signature of an agreement with a commercial bank in Jordan to move the accounts of departments and financial centers in the governorates to one Unified Treasury Account.

4. Preparation of the public budget according to the concept of the medium-term financial framework and in a manner that reflects fiscal policy objectives and limits fiscal deficits on the short and medium terms.
5. The preparation of the public budget in accordance with the concept of a results-guided budget with a view to allocating financial resources efficiently through connecting the programs and projects of ministries and government departments with their strategic objectives.
6. Continue in the preparation of the budget according to results-oriented budget concept in order to allocate financial resources efficiently by linking programs and projects of each ministry and government department strategic
7. Adoption of an advanced chart of accounts for the items in the public budget and which conforms with the latest international standards and practices in relation to the classification of expenditures and in order to achieve the greatest degree of transparency and inclusiveness of the public financial data and improve the management level of public finances.
8. With a view towards enhancing the efficiency of public finances and providing a comprehensive database of all financial data for ministries and government departments, the implementation of the last stages of the Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS) have started

Second: Financial Reforms

1. Computerization and connection of financial centers in the governorates and districts with the centre in relation to pension, public finances as well as buildings and lands tax with a view to providing an integrated service to citizens in their places of residence.
2. Activation of a number of services at the Ministry of Finance to include SMS services, spoken service, pension services screens as well as the computerization and connection of several financial systems.
3. Starting to apply E-payment through the expansion of public revenues collection methods including payment using credit cards and through the internet.
4. Development of the work flow system through the automation of work procedures and doing away with paper transactions so as to reduce effort and time for the customer to include all directorates and centers of the department in various governorates and districts in Jordan.
5. Launching the project on the Management of Government Stock Department and the coding and classification of supplies.
6. Activation of the safe network and connecting the Department's electronic websitedepartment's and the archiving system used by the Public Supplies Department.
7. Computerization of processes at the Pensions and Compensations Department,
8. Application of a new mechanism to estimate value and enhance the efficiency of collection of charges at the Lands and Surveying Department.

Third: Financial Legislations

1. With a view to activate the role of monitoring units at the ministries, departments and other government institutions in safeguarding the public money, Regulations No. 6 of 2009 / Regulations Amending the Applied Regulations for Financial Affairs No. 1 of 1995 were issued.

2. With a view to complete the database of taxpayers and ensure access to all categories subject to the provisions of the income tax law, Regulations No. 5 of 2009 / Regulations Amending the Applied Regulations for Financial Affairs No. 1 of 1995 were issued.
3. For the purposes of tax reforms, legislations and taxes standardization and the application of an integrated tax legislation which achieves the highest degree of justice and transparency, fundamental amendments were introduced to the Income Tax Law and General Sales Tax Law in 2009 and were approved early in 2010.
4. Jordan entry into the final stages of the Government Purchases Agreement (GPA).
5. Signature of memorandums of understanding with a number of countries in the field of customs and facilitating a series of supplies and combating smuggling with a number of countries.
6. Activation of the role of customs in the field of intellectual property protection and combating smuggling and illegal activities.

Challenges

Despite the above achievements, the public finance sector continues to encounter numerous challenges most prominent of which are the following:

- Chronic deficit in the public budget.
- The impact of the global financial crisis
- High volume of the public debt (internal and external) and in absolute figures
- Distortions and imbalances in the public budget
- The advancing nature of smuggling methods at the world level and which make use of the advances in technology in addition to the increase in cases of customs evasion and commercial deception.
- High ratio of current expenditure as a ration of general expenditure.
- Multiplicity and diversity of financial statutes and legislations for entities subject to monitoring

Long term objectives

1. To contribute to the development of the Jordanian economy to become prosperous and open to regional and global markets
2. To contribute to the enhancement of the government administration to become financially stable as well as transparent and accountable at the central and local levels

Short term objectives

1. To preserve financial stability and increase self-dependence
2. To protect the public money and enhance monitoring over it

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
To preserve financial stability and increase self-dependence										
Public budget Deficit as a ratio	4%	4.90%	2.10%	8.50%	5.6 %	3.6 %	4.6 %	4 %	Ministry of Finance	Public Budget Department

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
of GDP (after grants)										
Public budget deficit as a ratio of GDP (before grants)	6.7%	7.6%	6.6%	10.30%	7.7%	9%	8.6%	7.5 %	Ministry of Finance	Public Budget Department
To protect public money and enhance monitoring over it										
Ratio of savings/ Total government expenditure	0.50 %	0.57 %	0.52 %	0.71 %	0.71 %	0.69 %	0.65 %	0.60 %	Audit Bureau	
Number of committee and previous auditing	171764			191787		115194	76796	38399	Audit Bureau	
Number of hours of post auditing	306,547	292,674	282,524	286,059	324,456	362,853	401,250	439,647	Audit Bureau	
Number of Monitoring Outputs	4,423	4,227	4,456	4,600	4,800	5,000	5,100	5,300	Audit Bureau	
Number of hours of sudden tests	17776			20080		31000	37000	43000	Audit Bureau	
Number of cases transferred to the commissions of inquiry	28			100		90	85	80	Audit Bureau	
Number of cases transferred to the courts	28			50		40	38	35	Audit Bureau	
Link the Jordanian dinar exchange rate to U.S. dollar										
Exchange rate of the Jordanian dinar against the U.S. dollar	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	1.41	Central Bank of Jordan	

Policies

1. Consolidation of financial stability
2. Reduction of the public debt
3. Enhancement of the transparency and disclosure level
4. Improvement of the financial administration level
5. Improvement of the quality of services provided to customers and citizens
6. Enhancement of customs management
7. Consolidation of tax revenues

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
Consolidation of financial stability										
The ratio of local revenues covering current expenditure	101.50%	96.90%	97.80%	91.30%	89.90%	89.20%	97.10%	102.80%	Ministry of Finance	Public Budget Department
Ratio of total public expenditure to GDP	35.30%	36.40%	33.70%	33.90%	29.20%	30.30%	28.60%	27.70%	Public Budget Department	
Ratio of tax revenue to local revenues	67.40%	68.10%	63.00%	68.80%	68.20%	68.20%	68.20%	68.10%	Public Budget Department	
Ratio of capital expenditures to total public expenditure	20.30%	18.40%	17.60%	24.10%	16.90%	16.10%	17.90%	19.20%	Public Budget Department	
Reduction of the public debt										
Net public debt as a ratio of GDP	68.80%	67.60%	54.80%	57.10%	61.10%	65.30%	64.70%	63%	Ministry of Finance	
Enhancement of the transparency and disclosure level										
Ratio of applying data publishing criteria	-	25%	60%	85%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Finance	
Number of published and translated studies	13	10	11	12	13	13	14	15	Audit Bureau	
Number of Analytical Reviews	5	8	15	20	30	35	45	50	Audit Bureau	
Number of clarifications and regulatory letters	1072	901	1134	1246	1260	1300	1330	1350	Audit Bureau	
Number of work teams	9	12	8	7	10	15	20	25	Audit Bureau	
Improvement of the financial administration level										
Deviation of actual local expenditures from estimated expenditures	6.70%	3.70%	2.30%	12.40%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	Ministry of Finance	Income Tax and Sales Department
Improvement of the quality of services provided to customers and citizens										
Ratio of satisfaction regarding services offered to customers and citizens	-	63%	75.50%	84.10%	85%	85.50%	85.50%	86%	Ministry of Finance	All entities
Enhancement of customs management										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
Number of trucks monitored electronically (one thousand)	-	-	Experimental	300	202	225	250	275	Customs Department	Customs Department
Number of customs centers where the gate-Control system is applied annually (electronic gates)	-	-	3	3	2	2	2	1	Customs Department	Customs Department
Number of computerized customs systems used at the department center and custom centers	-	-	5	-	8	10	5	5	Customs Department	Customs Department
Number of customs centers connected to the digital communications network	-	-	-	-	10	7	0	0	Customs Department	Customs Department
Consolidation of tax revenues										
Ratio of tax revenue to GDP	19.20%	20.30%	17.70%	17%	15.90%	16.40%	16.50%	16.80%	Ministry of Finance	Income Tax and Sales Department

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Consolidation of financial stability							
Ongoing projects							
Preparation of a study to review public expenditure	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Medium-term financial framework project	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Results-oriented budget project	General budget	281	8	20	15	43	Public Budget Department
Improvement of the efficiency of developing formation schedules project	General budget	193	25	25	20	70	Public Budget Department
Establishment of a comprehensive database for capital expenditure project	General budget	197	15	20	5	40	Public Budget Department
Total of ongoing projects		671	48	65	40	153	
New projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Provision of the needed infrastructure for developing financial policies project	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Preparation of the public budget policies and priorities document	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Public Budget Department
Total of new projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		671	48	65	40	153	
Reduction of the public debt							
New projects							
Establishing a strategy to manage the public debt project	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Total of new projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		0	0	0	0	0	
Enhancement of transparency and disclosure level							
Ongoing projects							
Development of corporate monitoring and financial analysis project	General budget	50	0	0	35	35	Audit Bureau
Full implementation of the requirements of joining the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) project	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Withdrawal from prior auditing – before payment project	General budget	50	0	0	10	10	Audit Bureau
Coordination and complementarily project for combating corruption	General budget	50	0	0	10	10	Audit Bureau
Strengthening the performance and environmental monitoring project	General budget	50	0	0	10	10	Audit Bureau
Amendment of the Audit Bureau Law	General budget	5	0	0	0	0	Audit Bureau
Total of ongoing projects		205	0	0	65	65	
Total for policy		205	0	0	65	65	
Improvement of the financial administration level							
Ongoing projects							
Correspondence and improvement of the data	General budget	2,000	76	60	320	456	Lands and Surveying Department
Jordan's accession to the Government Procurement Agreement (GPA)	General budget	110	25	14	40	79	Government Tenders Department
Operations mechanization	General budget	300	90	100	100	290	Ministry of Finance
Pensions processes development	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Government Financial Management Information System (GFMIS) project	General budget	20,000	2,700	2,000	0	4,700	Ministry of Finance
Electronic payment project	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Application of the unified budget account	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Prepare the monetary flow	General	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
plan	budget						Finance
Connection of financial centers and the Ministry of Finance to the computerized public funds system and government lawsuits project	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Computerized system to monitor all files of public money cases	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Survey of encroachments on state properties	General budget	800	34	33	215	282	Lands and Surveying Department
Computerization of the government procurement system/ Unified purchase and public supplies	General budget + Grant	1,200	191	474	140	805	Unified Procurements Dept.
Generic Integrated Management Information System (GIMIS)	General budget	2,000	0	140	0	140	Public Procurements Department .
Unified government procurement system and qualification of government procurement employees – government tenders	General budget	220	60	47	80	187	Government Tenders Department
Total of ongoing projects		26,630	3,176	2,868	895	6,939	
New projects							
Development of internal monitoring units in the public sector	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Program of preparing qualified accredited purchase employee	General budget	200	20	14	80	114	Unified Procurements Dept.
Training the government accountant project	Grant	330	110	110	110	330	Ministry of Finance
Improvement and development of the monitoring operations of the Audit Bureau	General budget	300	0	0	30	30	Audit Bureau
Total of new projects		830	130	124	220	474	
Total for policy		27,460	3,306	2,992	1,115	7,413	
Improvement of the quality of services provided to customers and citizens							
Ongoing projects							
Preparation of a plan and a specialized and accredited rehabilitation and training program for employees in supplies management in adopting specialized accredited jobs in the Warehouse and storage department	General budget	300	0	50	0	50	General Supplies Department
Computerization of the work at all finance departments	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Qualifying and training of Ministry of Finance employees	General budget	400	398	400	400	1,198	Ministry of Finance
Qualifying the employees in government procurement – Unified Procurement Dept. and	General budget	360	40	110	120	270	Unified Procurement Department

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
General Supplies							
Improvement of pensions services	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Preparation of the Unified Procurement Department for international procurement	General budget	36	10	10	10	30	Unified Procurement Department
Single Window Project – second phase	General budget	2,250	500	400	1,000	1,900	Customs Department
Re-habilitation and expansion of the Public Budget department Building	General budget	1,355	60	20	5	85	Public Budget Department
Institutional capacities building and development at the Public Budget department	General budget	1,060	320	360	350	1,030	Public Budget Department
Institutional and computerization capacities at the Lands and Surveying Department	General budget	3,640	155	170	850	1,175	Lands and Surveying Dept.
The Development of buildings and lands taxation project – Second phase	General budget + Grant	1,775	690	400	435	1,525	Ministry of Finance
Establishment of the Arab Monitoring Institute	General budget	3,000	726	966	1,000	2,692	Audit Bureau
Capacity building of the Audit Bureau / training plan	General budget	13,000	0	0	2,750	2,750	Audit Bureau
Total of ongoing projects		27,176	2,899	2,886	6,920	12,705	
New projects							
Computerization of financial statutes and electronic linking of financial centers in the governorates to enhance decentralization	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Finance
Surveying and settlement of tribal fronts	General budget	1,820	160	100	400	660	Lands and Surveying Dept.
Updating real estate maps and organizational schemes	General budget	1,000	50	0	260	310	Lands and Surveying Dept.
Real estate archiving	General budget	1,000	80	0	320	400	Lands and Surveying Dept.
Total of new projects		3,820	290	100	980	1,370	
Total for policy		30,996	3,189	2,986	7,900	14,075	
Enhancement of the Customs Department							
Ongoing projects							
Electronic connection with neighboring countries	General budget	90	19	10	20	49	Customs Department
The Golden list	General budget	45	0	0	0	0	Customs Department
Electronic connection between the public sector and private sector	General budget	76	0	0	10	10	Customs Department
Automated System for Customs Data (Asycuda) Project	General budget	1,440	0	400	670	1,070	Customs Department
Information bank and decision support systems project	General budget	835	0	0	130	130	Customs Department
Development of computerized	General	100	100	0	0	100	Customs

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
financial systems at the Customs department	budget						Department
Total of ongoing projects		2,586	119	410	830	1,359	
New projects							
Delegation of local clearance of goods to border centers – first phase	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Customs Department
Electronic connection of banking bonds with commercial banks	General budget	30	0	0	10	10	Customs Department
Development of the information network's infrastructure	General budget	40	40	0	40	80	Customs Department
Amman Customs Department development	Grant	2,800	2,800	0	250	3,050	Customs Department
Electronic Control System (Electronic Gateway) – second phase	General budget	1,330	800	400	0	1,200	Customs Department
Electronic monitoring – second phase	General budget	2,100	750	500	500	1,750	Customs Department
TV monitoring system	General budget	3,000	1,000	800	1,000	2,800	Customs Department
Monitoring and management system for communication network	General budget	50	50	0	0	50	Customs Department
Electronic connection of banking bonds with commercial banks	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Customs Department
Training and simulation system to analyze screening photos related to trucks and containers inspections and determination of the danger level of their contents	General budget	50	250	250	0	500	Customs Department
Equipping customs centers with screening inspection systems	General budget	8,000	4,000	3,700	0	7,700	Customs Department
Unify and simplify customs procedures at centers – second phase	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Customs Department
Updating various legislations and regulations	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Customs Department
Study on the time the period for releasing goods and import transactions costs	General budget	0	0	0	10	10	Customs Department
Electronic payment through internet	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Customs Department
Total of new projects		17,400	9,690	5,650	1,810	17,150	
Total for policy		19,986	9,809	6,060	2,640	18,509	
Consolidation of tax revenues							
Ongoing projects							
Development and computerization of The Income Tax and Sales Department	General budget	1,078	0	50	50	100	Income Tax and Sales Department
Taxation media program	General budget	4,000	0	0	0	0	Income Tax and Sales Department

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of ongoing projects		5,078	0	50	50	100	
New projects							
AUDIT TRACKING SYSTEM in all departments	General budget	400	0	0	0	0	Income Tax and Sales Department
STOPFILER SYSTEM	General budget	224	0	0	0	0	Income Tax and Sales Department
Total of new projects		624	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		5,702	0	50	50	100	
Total for sector		85,020	16,352	12,153	11,810	40,315	

Third Sector: Monetary Sector and Financial Services

The monetary and financial services sector has contributed to the process of economic development in Jordan through a number of accomplishments with direct and indirect impact on local economic growth. The Central Bank of Jordan has continued the application of its flexible monetary policy aimed at the maintenance of monetary stability and ensuring the safety and soundness of the banking system. This policy was characterized during the period 2007-2009 by flexibility and interaction with economic developments, especially rising oil and basic commodity prices and the repercussions of the global financial crisis. Regarding the banking policy, the Central Bank adopted further measures that aimed at raising the standards of banking institutions and enhancing their capabilities to manage risks in accordance with the best international standards.

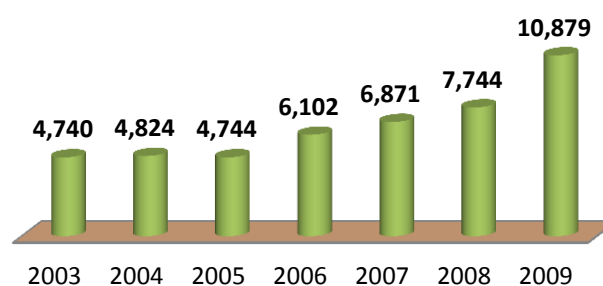
On the other hand, the Jordanian financial institutions contributed to the provision of financial services that enhance the Jordanian economy's capacity to grow, develop and keep abreast of the best international practices. Such institutions are mainly active in ensuring customers' deposits, loan assurance, exports credit and re-financing housing loans. Capital market institutions, represented by Amman Stock Exchange, the Securities Depository Center and the Securities Commission, regulate financial mediation operations between savers and investors and therefore incentivizing and promoting national investment.. On its part, since its inception, the Securities Commission has sought to issue legislations and undertake measures with a view to develop and regulate the market. In the insurance field, the Insurance Commission supervises a large number of insurance companies which practice various types of insurance. In addition, the Insurance Commission supervises supporting insurance service providers and seeks to organize and develop insurance services in the Kingdom with a view to maintain the insurance sector's stability and to protect the rights of the insured. Following are the entities involved in the monetary sector and financial services:

First: The Central Bank of Jordan and the Banking System

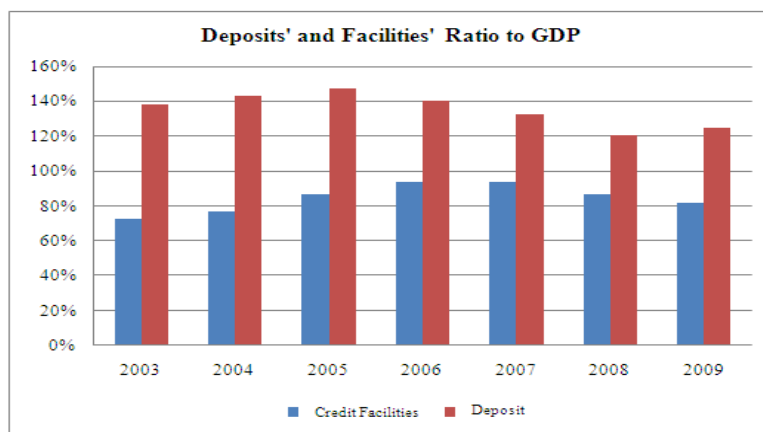
The Central Bank undertakes the protection of monetary stability represented by the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate, containing inflationary pressures and the provision of an interest rate structure that strikes a balance between containing inflationary pressures and stimulating economic development. To realize the stability of the exchange rate, the Central Bank has adopted the fixed exchange rate regime for the Jordanian dinar against the US dollar. This regime has proved to be the most suitable and optimal for the Jordanian economy through enhancing confidence in the Jordanian dinar as an attraction for local savings as well as enhancing the competitiveness of national exports and attracting local and foreign investments. This has led to foreign reserves reaching unprecedented levels of US\$10,9 billion at the end of 2009.

As for the banking sector, there are 23 banks operating in Jordan as of the end of 2009, including two Islamic banks and eight branches of non-Jordanian banks. All these banks perform their activities through 619 branches and 66 representative offices throughout the Kingdom. It is also worth stating that three foreign banks have been licensed. The ratio of total banks' assets at the end of 2009 was about 196.5% of GDP, while the ratios of deposits and facilities to GDP were 113.9% and 74.15% respectively.

Volume of Foreign Reserves at the Central Bank (one million dollar)

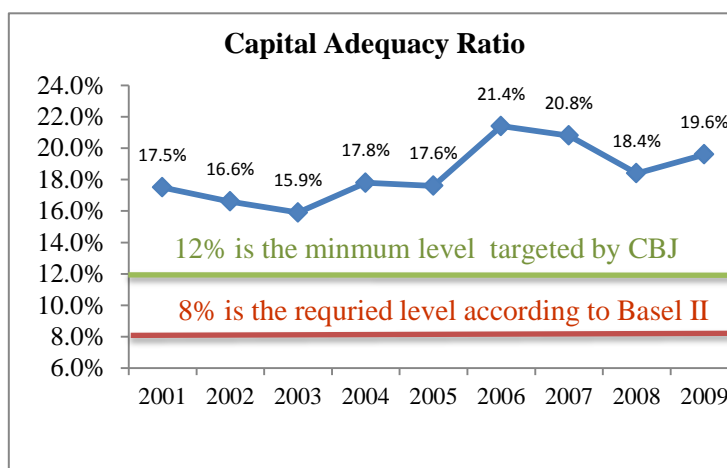


Banking activities have undergone remarkable expansion. The cumulative licensed banks' budget reached 32.0 billion Jordanian dinars at the end of 2009, an increase of 2.16 billion dinars, i.e a 7.3% of the level registered at the end of 2008. The existing balance of total facilities at the end of 2009 amounted to 13.3 billion Jordanian dinars, while the total deposits of licensed banks at the end of 2009 were 20.3 billion Jordanian dinars.



To address the repercussions of the global financial crisis on Jordan's economic growth prospects in 2009, the Central Bank adopted in November 2008 a set of gradual measures most important of which were the reduction of interest rates on various monetary policy instruments five times by 50 basis points each time, as well as the reduction of the compulsory monetary reserve rate on deposits to reach 7%. All such measures provide banks with further space to expand the granting of credit to various economic sectors and projects, which in turn supports economic growth. Furthermore, the Central Bank stopped issuing certificates of deposit from October 2008 so that their balance fell from 2.5 billion dinars at the end of September 2008 to 150 million Jordanian dinars at present, which has led to pumping more liquidity into the national economy.

The Central Bank's oversight of the banking sector complements latest international oversight standards. The control and regulatory frameworks reflected a commitment to international monitoring and accounting standards. Moreover, interest has increased in risk management, control and audit in addition to combating money laundering operations, as well as the application of institutional governance principles.



In this respect, the Central Bank targets a number of financial soundness indicators, including the capital adequacy ratio.

The Central Bank targets the capital adequacy ratio at a minimum level of 12% against 8% in accordance to Basel II Committee's Decisions.

Second: Non-banking Financial Institutions

Non-banking financial institutions include the Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation, and the Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company. These institutions aim at encouraging savings and strengthening confidence in the banking sector. The Jordan Deposit Insurance Corporation provides protection of deposits at the licensed banks in accordance with the corporation's provisions of law for the year 2000. Data indicates rising deposits' value subject to the provisions of the corporation's law to 12,823.6 million Jordanian dinars or 80.8 % of the total

deposits in Jordanian dinars of the banking sector at the end of December 2009 compared with 11,017.2 million Jordanian dinars or 82.5% of the total deposits in Jordanian dinars at the end of 2008; a growth rate of 16.4%. It is worth-stating that the fully-guaranteed deposits constituted 11.5% of the total deposits subject to the corporation's provisions of 2009, and that the guaranteed deposits belong to about 1,7 million depositors forming 92.6% of the number of guaranteed depositors.

The Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation provides the guarantees needed to improve the credit environment available for economic projects, national exports and the small and medium-size business community. Within In the Loan Guarantee Program , in 2009, the value of guaranteed amounts was 10.9 million Jordanian dinars so that the outstanding guaranteed portfolio reached 44.3 million Jordanian dinars at the end of the year. Within the Exports Guarantee Program, the value of guaranteed exports shipments in 2009 was about 45.9 million Jordanian dinars. The value of the existing shipments at the end of the year was about 8 million Jordanian dinars.

In order to develop and promote the housing finance market and meet the housing needs of low-income segments of society, the Jordan Mortgage Refinance Company gives loans to re-finance housing loans given by banks to citizens for the purpose of residency ownership. During 2008, the company signed 17 loan agreements with nine financial institutions.

The Capital Market: The main feature of the capital market is separation between the market's monitoring and legislative roles. The Securities Commission undertakes the monitoring and legislative role while the Amman Stock Exchange and the Securities Depository Centre undertake the executive role. These institutions operate as follows:

The Jordan Securities Commission: The Commission aims at protecting investments in stocks , development and monitoring the capital market. The Commission oversees the issuance of stocks while organizing and monitoring the activities of those institutions that fall within its oversight mandate, the Stock Exchange, the Securities Depository Centre and certified financial professions.

Amman Stock Exchange: On 11 March 1999, Amman Stock Exchange assumed operations as a non- profit administrative and financial institution and is licensed to operate as a for trading securities in the Kingdom.

Securities Depository Center: The Securities Depository Center was established as a public entity in accordance with the Securities Law No. 23 of 1997 to be the only entity in the Kingdom authorized by the Securities Law No. 76 of 2002 to register, save, transfer ownership, deposit, as well as conduct clearance and settlement of stocks.

The securities sector has undergone major developments in the past eleven years. Such developments have increasingly contributed to serving various sectors and activities of the national economy and enhancing Jordan's economic development. The market value of the companies listed in Amman Stock Exchange rose from 4.1 billion Jordan dinars in 1999 to 22.57 billion Jordanian dinars at the end of 2009, an increase of about five- times. During the same period, the volume of trade rose from 389.4 million Jordanian dinars to 9,67 billion Jordanian dinars, an increase of more than twenty three times. The daily average for trading was 38.8 million Jordanian dinars in 2009 compared with 1.6 million Jordanian dinars, a growth rate of more than 24 times. In 2009, the average turnover rate was 91.3% compared with 19.1% in 1999. The investment rate of non-Jordanians increased from 43.1% in 1999 to 48.9% in 2009. The market value as a ration of GDP reached 150% in 2009 in comparison to 72.3% in 1999. The number of companies listed in Amman Stock Exchange rose to 272 in 2009 compared with 151. The companies registered an increase by

over four times to reach 6.7 billion Jordanian dinar at the end of 2009 compared with 1.5 billion Jordanian dinars. The number of financial services companies increased to 93 companies in 2009 from 29 companies in 1999. Moreover, IPOs saw an increase from 128.6 million Jordanian dinars in 1999 to reach 4798 million Jordanian dinars in 2009, an increase of more than 37 folds.

Fourth: Insurance

The Insurance Commission seeks to organize the insurance sector and supervise it with a view to ensuring the climate conducive to promote it and enhance the insurance industry's role in the national economy. The Insurance Authority also aims to protect the rights of the insured and strike a balance between the parties of the insurance relationship.

The Insurance Commission supervises the insurance companies operating in the Kingdom whose number reached twenty eight at the end of 2009, all of which are Jordanian public shareholding companies, except one foreign company specialized in life insurance. Eleven Jordanian companies undertake general insurance only, while the remaining companies practice general insurance in addition to life insurance. The latest available data on insurance companies show that their capital reached 287.3 million Jordanian dinars at the end of 2009.

In addition, the Insurance Commission supervises the providers of supporting insurance services. The number of insurance services providers' licenses and renewed licenses in 2009 was 695 licenses, an increase of 11.7% compared with 2008 when 505 insurance agents, 82 insurance brokers, 9 re-insurance brokers, 46 loss settlers, 16 insurance consultants, 13 actuaries and 13 companies for the management of medical insurance expenses and services were licensed. Moreover, 11 banks were awarded the license to practice insurance operations.

The following set of accomplishments were realized during 2007-2009:

First: Monetary Policy

1. Maintenance of monetary stability represented by the exchange rate stability, general prices level stability and interest rates stability in the banking sector.
2. Strengthening of the Central Bank's independence through the signing of a memorandum of understanding between the Central Bank and the Ministry of Finance which stipulated the securitization of the overdrawn public budget account balance at the Central Bank.
3. Application of the interest rate corridor regime.

Second: Banking Sector

- Enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of banks in practicing banking operations, as the Central Bank undertook a number of measures which developed the performance of the banking sector and organized its work. Following are the main regulations and measures:
 - Issuance of amended regulations concerning the management and marketing of investment portfolios and funds in foreign currencies for customers' benefits.
 - Issuance of amended regulations concerning the control systems and internal monitoring with a view to activating the banks' internal monitoring.
 - Issuance of amended regulations concerning the domestic proliferation of licensed banks with a view to organizing this process and ensuring the provision

of a sound financial and administrative status at the banks which wish to establish branches inside Jordan.

- Issuance of amended regulations concerning legal liquidity. The inter-bank weighted average of deposits (with a maturity of one year or less) was raised to 100% against previous weights which ranged between 50% and 75%.
 - Issuance of regulations concerning Basel II and whereby the first pillar of Basel Accord II was completed.
 - Issuance of the Institutional Governance Manual (Institutional Governance) for banks in Jordan whereby banks are obliged to prepare the Institutional Governance Manual to contain the best international practices in this field.
 - Issuance of the regulations regarding capital efficiency according to the Basel II Standards.
 - Issuance of regulations concerning Islamic banks' legal liquidity.
 - Issuance of regulations concerning combating money laundering and financing terrorist operations.
 - Issuance of amended regulations concerning the classification of credit facilities and calculation of the backslide allowance and banking risks reserve.
 - Issuance of regulations regarding stress testing according to Basle II Standard.
 - Renewal by the Government of the full assurance of deposits in Jordanian dinars and foreign currencies between banks in full and to the end of 2010, with a view to enhancing confidence in the banking sector in light of the consequences of the global financial crisis.
- Provision of the guarantees needed to improve the available credit environment for economic projects, national exports and the small and medium enterprises by the Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation. Since the corporation was set up in 1994, guarantee was given to nearly 9405 loans amounting to 143 million Jordanian dinars in addition to guaranteeing export shipments in the value of 260 million Jordanian dinars within the exports credit assurance program at the Jordanian Company for Loans Assurance.

Third: Capita Market

1. Amman Stock Exchange continued to be affected by the global financial crisis, especially by the decrease in the level of liquidity directed towards investment in the market. This is attributed to several reasons; including the shrinking of shareholders' wealth as a result of the fall in the market value of the stocks owned by them as well as the decrease in the extension of banking loans for the purpose of investment in stocks and the demand to consolidate past loans' assurances. Investment in stocks receded as a result of developments in the regional and international stock exchanges markets and given the lack of evidence indicating the end of the crisis and a success in addressing it at the international level. This had also lead to a decrease in performance indicators at the Amman Stock Exchange following the start of the September 2008 crisis. The market value of listed companies at the Amman Stock Exchange fell from 37.5 billion Jordanian dinars at the end of August 2008 to 25.4 billion Jordanian dollars at the end of December 2008, a 32% decrease. The anticipated record of market value of free shares saw a decrease by 37% in the same period. It is expected that Amman Stock Exchange indicators will be affected by the developments of international and regional stock markets in the future, which may lead, in the event of the continuation of such a crisis, to lower investment flows into the Stock Exchange from

abroad, increased trends towards cash preference and low-risk liquid investments, a decrease in the volume of IPOs and a decline in the profits of brokering companies in the market as a result of the decline in the volume of deals and the decrease in the investment portfolios of these companies. Moreover, the profits of public shareholding companies may also decrease, and especially real estate companies, financial services companies and companies which invest in the stocks. It is additionally possible that the number of those employed in connection with these occupations will decrease.

2. Launching by the Amman Stock Exchange of the new copy of the electronic circulation system known as NSC V900.
3. Adoption of regulations relating to trading through the internet, in preparation for using the trading system through the internet soon.
4. Signing an agreement of joint cooperation between Amman Stock Exchange and London Stock Exchange aimed at strengthening the ties between the two institutions, as well as awarding full membership to the Amman Stock Exchange in the World Federation of Exchanges (WFE) in 2007.
5. Launching the Dow Jones Amman Stock Exchange Index (Dow Jones ASE-100), in the beginning of 2008. This is a wide reference index which measures the performance of the share of the 100 biggest companies listed in Amman Stock Exchange on the basis of the market value of free shares.
6. Setting up the Stock Exchange Simulation Room at a number of Jordanian universities.
7. Updating the technical infrastructure of capital market institutions.
8. Starting to apply the Manual of the Rules of Governance of Listed Companies, approved by the Securities Commission in 2008, as of 1 January 2009.
9. The Securities Depository Center announced the ownership and trading by the representatives of public shareholding companies board members and those who own 1% and more of the public shareholding companies with a view to enhancing the principle of transparency and disclosure in the Jordanian capital market.
10. Posting the financial rates and corporate procedures pertaining to public shareholding companies at the Securities Depository Center's website.
11. Development of special programs for the prohibition of disposals system and the addition of special protection programs and the delegation of powers to the system's users at the Securities Depository Center.
12. Implementation of the backup site and work sustainability site of the Securities Depository Center.
13. Opening branches for the Securities Depository Center, the first in Shmaisani (in Amman) in 2007 and the second in Irbid in 2008.
14. Issue by the Securities Authority of a number of regulations organizing the market most important of which are the Regulations of the Investors Protection Fund, Regulations on the Bases and Standards for the Preparation of Annual and Provisional Financial Statements for 2007, Regulations on the Investigation on Violations Committed Against the Securities Law for 2008, Regulations on Combating Money Laundering, and Regulations on the Bases of Granting Shareholding Options for the employees of Public Shareholding Companies. The Regulations on Trading Through the Internet for 2009 were also approved.
15. Start of the application of a preliminary project for electronic disclosure.

16. Launching the project on the development of the capital market technical environment, and hence the start of the implementation of modern electronic systems for trading and oversight of trading and depositing in accordance with the latest international standards.
17. Signing a Memorandum of Understanding on the King Abdullah II Chair for Securities Studies at the University of Jordan with a view to working out the mechanisms of the establishment of the King Abdullah II Chair for Securities Studies at the Jordanian University.
18. Signing a Memorandum of Understanding between the Securities Commission and the Stock Market and Exchange Project Unit at the Ministry of Finance in the Republic of Yemen, whereby the Commission will provide the Yemeni side with the expertise needed to set up stock exchange entities in Yemen.

Fourth: Insurance

1. Taking the necessary measures to enhance the institutional governance for insurance companies and issue regulations for combating money laundering in insurance activities.
2. Issue of a set of regulations to regulate the insurance sector most important of which are the system to amend the minimum capital of the insurance company and re-insurance company as well as regulations on licensing foreign insurance companies and licensing re-insurance companies in addition to exempted re-insurance companies and banking insurance.
3. Provision of alternative means to settle disputes by cordial settlement between the insured and the insurance company through mediation or through the insurance disputes settlement committee.
4. Drafting the Law of Insurance and submitting it to the Council of Ministers to take the constitutional procedures to enact it in 2010 to become the comprehensive legislative reference on insurance in Jordan, which addresses the principles and provisions of the insurance contract and the regulation and development of insurance work in the Kingdom. The law will enhance the Jordanian economy's competitiveness and realize the Royal vision to consolidate Jordan as a regional insurance center through participation in the provision of a suitable legislative environment which seeks to attract major world insurance and reinsurance companies as well as attract insurance brokerage companies, re-insurance brokers and insurance management companies, which play a prominent role in the service of insurance and re-insurance companies.
5. Completion of establishing the technical and legal bases for a national project for insurance against earthquake risks to insure existing residential buildings and new buildings as well as drafting a preliminary project for compulsory insurance against earthquakes for commercial and industrial enterprises and government buildings. The legislations pertaining to the project are expected to be enacted in 2010.
6. The continued implementation of the occupational qualification and training programs for employees of the Insurance Commission and the insurance sector.

Challenges

Despite the above mentioned accomplishments, the monetary and financial services sector continues to encounter the following challenges:

- Addressing the effects of the global financial crisis.
- Maintenance of the monetary and banking stability in the Kingdom.

- Addressing financial and banking globalization.
- Absence of local credit classification institutions and obtaining international accreditation.
- The absence of Islamic financial tools to stimulate and direct investment
- The shortage of credit information about borrowers in the Jordanian market.
- Lack of internal and external balance reflected in the Public Budget deficit and Current Account deficit.
- Weakness of the secondary bonds market and not issuing government bonds in a regular and periodic manner.
- The inability of the legal environment to promote the ability of re-insurance companies to provide their services and export them to neighboring companies in addition to their treatment, in taxation terms, as non-resident companies as companies that provide services across borders.
- Constraints and obstacles to the ownership by non-Jordanians of shares in public share holding companies addressed in the Statute of the Regulation of investments by Non-Jordanians

Long term objectives

1. Maintain monetary and banking stability in Jordan.
2. Develop financial services (banking and insurance services, loans assurance mechanism and capital market) so as to contribute to the realization of economic and social development.
3. Strengthen the financial market through raising the level of the technical and legislative infrastructure in the national capital market.

Short term objectives

1. link the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate to the US dollar.
2. Ensure the stability of the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate.
3. Ensure the stability of the general price level.
4. Manage Jordan's reserves of foreign currencies.
5. Develop banking units centers in accordance with the best international practices and standards.
6. Increase the assurance volume of small and medium projects and assurance of Jordanian exports.
7. Provide full protection to the majority of bank depositors.
8. Build up a suitable level of reserves at the Deposit Insurance Corporation so as to protect bank depositors.
9. Develop and organize the insurance sector.
10. Expand the insurance coverage for various categories of society and preserve the balance between the parties to the insurance relationship.
11. Increase the methods of information dissemination at Amman Stock Exchange to ensure access by the largest possible number of investors.
12. Develop the requirements of financial affordability of licensed financial services companies so as to strengthen their status and protect investors and dealers with such companies and lessen their exposure to any financial risks.

13. Enhance the rule of law and the oversight role of the Securities Commission in the Amman Stock Exchange.
14. To apply the international standards issued by international organizations in the capital market field.
15. To apply the governance rules of corporate companies listed in the Amman Stock Exchange and monitor companies' commitment to them.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
To ensure the stability of the Jordanian dinar's exchange rate										
Annual inflation rate	6.30 %	4.70 %	13.90 %	-0.7 %	5.80 %	5.20 %	3.60 %	2.50 %	Central Bank of Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan + Ministry of Finance + Bank
Manage Jordan's reserves of foreign currencies										
Covering Jordan's foreign currency reserves of Jordan' imports	5.1 months	4.7 months	6.2 months	8.1 months	More than 3 months	More than 3 months	More than 3 months	More than 3 months	Central Bank of Jordan	
To develop banking units centers according in accordance with the best international practices and standards										
Legal liquidity rate	161.4 %	157.5%	141.2%	159.1%	Min 100%	Min 100%	Min 100%	Min 100%	Central Bank of Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan+ The Banks
Financial Leverage rate	13.2%	13.30%	12.90%	13.00%	12%	12%	12%	12%	Central Bank of Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan+ The Banks
Capital efficiency rate	21.40%	20.8%	18.40%	19.6%	Higher 12%	Higher 12%	Higher 12%	Higher 12%	Central Bank of Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan+ The Banks
To increase the assurance volume of small and medium projects and assurance of Jordanian exports										
Rate of guaranteed exports to the total portfolio guaranteed by the company	20.77%	16.20%	25.88%	15.31%	25%	26%	28%	30%	Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation	Ministry of Industry and trade, Exporting companies, Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation
Rate of guaranteed Individual loans (real estate loans) to the total portfolio	64.46%	68.71%	58.53%	62.37%	60%	50%	45%	40%	Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
guaranteed by the company										
Rate of guarantee production loans portfolio (small and medium projects) to the total portfolio guaranteed by the company	14.77%	15.90%	15.60%	22.31%	25%	26%	28%	30%	Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation	
To provide full protection for the majority of bank depositors										
Rate of depositors With fully guaranteed deposits to the total depositors at banks that are members of the Deposits Assurance Corporation	94.30%	94%	93.50%	92.50%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Deposit Insurance Corporation	Central Bank of Jordan
To build up a suitable level of reserves at the Deposits Assurance Institution so as to protect bank depositors										
Rate of Deposits Insurance Corporation reserves to total deposits subject to the law	1.20%	1.30%	1.30%	1.40%	1.60%	1.70%	1.90%	2.10%	Deposit Insurance Corporation	Central Bank of Jordan
Rate of the Deposits of the Insurance Corporation to deposits subject to compensation	4.30%	5.20%	5.90%	6.80%	8%	9.30%	10.8%	12.3%	Deposit Insurance Corporation	Central Bank of Jordan
To develop the insurance sector										
Number of Individuals holding Professional Certificates in Insurance	-	-	282	338	390	440	490	540	Insurance Commission	Insurance companies
The share of the individual of insurance premiums (dinar)	45	51	57	61	65	70	80	89	Insurance Commission	Insurance companies

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
Amount of Insurance premiums (one million dinar)	259	292	333	365	405	450	510	580	Insurance Commission	Insurance companies
To expand the insurance coverage for various categories of society and preserve the balance between the parties to the insurance relationship										
Rate of complaints cordially settled to total complaints (two different goals)	<95%	<95%	<95%	<95%	<95%	<95%	<95%	<95%	Insurance Commission	Insurance companies
To increase the methods of information dissemination at Amman Stock Exchange to ensure access by the largest possible number of investors										
Number of individuals receiving brochures	300	450	450	450	450	450	450	450	Amman Stock Exchange	
Number of agreements on information dissemination by means of the moving tape on satellite channels	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	4	Amman Stock Exchange	
Number of agreements on information dissemination through mobile telephones	8	8	3	4	4	4	4	4	Amman Stock Exchange	
Number of agreements on information dissemination through GL screens	11	10	9	11	11	6	3	0	Amman Stock Exchange	
Number of agreements on information dissemination by means of market monitoring screens	15	17	20	27	27	30	33	36	Amman Stock Exchange	
Number of agreements on information dissemination by	55	65	77	86	95	100	105	110	Amman Stock Exchange	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
means of the moving tape										
To apply the international standards issued by international organizations in the capital market field										
Number of agreements and cooperation memorandums signed with Arab and international monitoring organizations in the field of capital markets development	6	-	9	1	-	10	15	20	Jordan Securities Commission	
ongoing progress in the application of the principles issued by the International Organization of Securities Commission (IOSCO)	17	-	22	23	-	24	25	26	Jordan Securities Commission	
Number of companies committed to governance guide	-	-	-	-	-	%55	%70	%80	Jordan Securities Commission	

Policies

1. Complementarily between the interest rates structure in the monetary market with economic activity.
2. Raising the minimum capital of banks.
3. Maintaining the stability of and confidence in the insurance sector .
4. Consolidating Jordan's position as a regional insurance centre.
5. Protection of insurance policy holders' rights and introduction of national initiatives to provide insurance programs with a social dimension.
5. Electronic connection of the Insurance Commission's services.
6. Strengthening knowledge of capital market issues and investment in it as well as consolidation of the culture of investment in shares and the promotion of the national capital market at local, Arab and international levels.
7. Continue strengthening of the capital market.
8. Enhancement of the efficiency of electronic systems and programs in the Securities Commission

9. Continuing raising the competency of the Jordan Securities Commission employees as well as those who are engaged in the national capital market.
10. Enhancement of transparency and disclosure at the capital market and providing investors with necessary information at the right time.
11. Ensuring the continuation of the Securities Depository Center and developing the structure of its work.
12. Raising efficiency of the electronic services provided by the Securities Depository Center.
13. Applying of international standards and best practices pertaining to the Securities Depository Center's work.
14. Strengthening the judicial system's knowledge of all issues related to the capital market.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
Complementarily between the interest rates structure in the monetary market with economic activity										
Margin rate between the deposit window interest rate and re-purchasing	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	Central Bank of Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan, Commercial banks
Margin rate between the interest rate on facilities and deposits	3.4%	3.3%	3.8%	%4.8	3-4%	3-4%	3-4%	3-4%		
Raising the minimum capital for bank										
Value of the minimum bank capital (million dinars) (Is there a law that commits banks)	Less than 40	40	40	Less than 100	Less than 100	100	100	100	Central Bank of Jordan	Central Bank of Jordan, Commercial banks
Maintain the stability of and confidence in the insurance sector										
Rate of compliance with the international principles on insurance supervision	-	-	85%	90%	92%	94%	95%	95%	Insurance Commission	Insurance companies
Number of companies complying with the capital efficiency (trustworthy minimum margin)	-	-	75%	86%	90%	90%	90%	90%		
Consolidate Jordan's position as an insurance center										
Number of targeted companies met with in order to market Jordan (annually)	-	-	4	26	25	25	25	25	Insurance Commission	
Number of articles and interviews published in	-	-	4	7	7	7	7	7		

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
international newspapers and periodicals										
Number of advertisements in international newspapers and periodicals	-	-	24	29	30	30	30	30		
Protection of insurance policy holders' rights and introduction of national initiatives to provide insurance programs with a social dimension										
Rate of insurance Awareness	-	-	25%	30%	35%	38%	42%	45%	Insurance Commission	Insurance sector institutions
Number of initiatives launched by the Commission	-	-	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Electronic connection of the Insurance Commissions' services										
Number of electronic services connected with the e-government	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	Insurance Commission	
Number of electronic systems projects implemented annually to organize the Commission's work	-	-	3	3	4	4	4	4		
Strengthening knowledge of the issues of capital market and investment in it as well as consolidation of the culture of investment in shares and the promotion of the national capital market at local, Arab and international levels										
Number of educational institutions dealt with (universities)	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	11	Securities Commission	Amman Stock Exchange, Securities Depository Center, Securities Commission
Number of meetings and lectures for school, institutes and university students	-	-	-	-	-	15	17	18		
Number of promotional visits	-	-	2	-	-	2	2	2		
Continue to strengthen the capital market										
Number of suitable financial instruments created	3	-	3	3	3	3	4	4	Securities Commission	Amman Stock Exchange, Securities Depository Center
Raising the efficiency of electronic systems and programs in the Securities Commission										
Ratio of electronic means used to allow participants in the capital market to present and exchange the required information and to present accreditation and licensing requests electronically	-	-	-	-	-	60%	80%	90%	Securities Depository Center	Amman Stock Exchange, Securities Depository Center, Securities Commission
Raise the competency of the Securities Commission employees as well as those who are engaged in the national capital market.										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
Number of participations in local and external training programs	129	100	133	153	-	145	150	155	Securities Commission	
Number of organized programs held by the Commission in the trading field	5	2	6	1	-	9	11	12		
Number of control employees trained on electronic systems	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	12		
Enhancement of transparency and disclosure at the capital market and providing investors with necessary information at the right time										
Ratio of electronically disclosed information	-	-	-	-	-	60%	90%	100%	Securities Commission	
Ratio of basic information publication on the Center's members and ownerships	60%	-	80%	-	90%	95%	96%	97%	Securities Depository Center	Securities Commission
Ratio of companies Procedures posted on the Website	-	-	-	0%	90%	100%	100%	100%	Securities Depository Center	
Ensuring the continuation of the Securities Depository Center and developing the structure of its work										
Number of stand-by sites equipped with high speed communication lines	0	-	0	-	2	4	4	-	Securities Depository Center	
Number of members connected through the service provider (telecommunication company)	-	-	-	-	2	3	5	6		
Raising the efficiency of the electronic services provided by the Securities Depository Center										
Ratio of electronic service available to account access	-	-	-	-	60%	80%	100%	100%	Securities Depository Center	
Number of electronically developed services provided to the Income Tax and Sales Department	-	-	-	-	2	3	3		Securities Depository Center	Income Tax and Sales Department
Apply of international standards and best practices in the Securities Depository Center's work										
The evaluation grade of the Centre in accordance with international standards by	B.BB	-	A-	-	A+	AA-	AA-	AA	Securities Depository Center	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible entity	Supporting entities
specialized parties										
Daily trading cap	-	-	-	-	90%	95%	95%	95%		
Strengthening the judicial system's knowledge of all issues related to the capital market										
Number of specialized seminars on all issues related to capital market	6	3	5	3	-	3	3	3	Securities Depository Center	Amman Stock Exchange, Securities Depository Center, Securities Commission

Projects and Activities

(1000 JD)

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Develop banking units centers according in accordance with the best international practices and standards							
Ongoing projects							
Applying of the first stage of Basel-II - second phase	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Central Bank of Jordan
Total of ongoing projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		0	0	0	0	0	
Expanding the political risks insurance for the Jordanian exports							
New projects							
Political Risks Assurance for Export Fund run by the Jordanian Company for Loans Assurance to guarantee loans for the government	Grant	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation
Total of new projects		15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	
Total for policy		15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	
Maintain the stability and confidence of the insurance sector							
Ongoing projects							
Continue to hold a specialized occupational and training qualification system in insurance	Governmental unit	500	20	0	20	40	Insurance Commission
Total of ongoing projects		500	20	0	20	40	
New projects							
Setting up a fund to ensure the rights of the insured in the event of an insolvency case of an insurance company	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Insurance Commission
Establishment of the Insurance Institute	Governmental unit	55	0	0	5	5	Insurance Commission
Expanding the capital base of insurance companies to enhance their financial affordability and ability to retain risks with higher rates	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Insurance Commission
Total of new projects		55	0	0	5	5	
Total for policy		555	20	0	25	45	
Consolidate Jordan's position as an insurance regional center							
Ongoing projects							
Expand the promotional campaigns to consolidate Jordan as a regional insurance center	Governmental unit	460	150	0	150	300	Insurance Commission
Attract the international insurance companies to provide their services from Jordan to neighboring regional markets	Governmental unit	290	0	0	80	80	Insurance Commission
Total of ongoing projects		750	150	0	230	380	
New projects							

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Issuance of the new insurance law	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Insurance Commission
Total of new projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		750	150	0	230	380	
Protection of insurance policy holders' rights and introduction of national initiatives to provide insurance programs with a social dimension							
Ongoing projects							
Launch national initiatives to provide insurance programs with a social dimension	Governmental unit	185	0	0	50	50	Insurance Commission
Continuation and expansion of the insurance awareness-raising campaign	Governmental unit	320	25	0	20	45	Insurance Commission
Total of ongoing projects		505	25	0	70	95	
Total for policy		505	25	0	70	95	
Electronic connection of the Insurance Commission's services							
Ongoing projects							
Provision of the services of the Insurance Commission through the electronic government window	Governmental unit	110	90	0	10	100	Insurance Commission
Application of the information system for Insurance work control (In-Reg)	Governmental unit	125	25	25	25	75	Insurance Commission
Development the infrastructure of systems	Governmental unit	210	10	0	10	20	Insurance Commission
Total of ongoing projects		445	125	25	45	195	
Total for policy		445	125	25	45	195	
Raising electronic systems' and programs' efficiency in the capital market							
Ongoing projects							
Electronic trading – Stock Exchange	Governmental unit + Grant	1,800	380	390	310	1,080	Amman Stock Exchange
Total of ongoing projects		1,800	380	390	310	1,080	
Total for policy		1,800	380	390	310	1,080	
Continue to strengthen the capital market							
Ongoing projects							
The Jordanian National Financial Center Building project	Governmental unit	75,000	14,000	5,000	0	19,000	Amman Stock Exchange
Total of ongoing projects		75,000	14,000	5,000	0	19,000	
New projects							
Raising the awareness of investment in securities	Governmental unit	575	0	0	100	100	Amman Stock Exchange
Total of new projects		575	0	0	100	100	
Total for policy		75,575	14,000	5,000	100	19,100	
Raising the efficiency of electronic systems and programs in the Securities Commission							
Ongoing projects							
Application of the Government Resources Planning Statute	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Securities Commission
Provision of system and electronics supporting Systems	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
WORKFLOW							
Development of WAN-LAN network	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	
Total of ongoing projects		0	0	0	0	0	
New projects							
Establishment of a training centre specialized in capital markets	Governmental unit	210	75	75	60	210	Securities Commission
Application of electronic services and modernization of the technical structure of the Commission's website through the use of the latest information security technologies and electronic documentation	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Securities Commission
Setting up a stand-by reserve site for the Commission business environment	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Securities Commission
Total of new projects		210	75	75	60	210	
Total for policy		210	75	75	60	210	
Raising the efficiency of the electronic services provided by the Securities Depository Center							
Ongoing projects							
Construction of a permanent building for the Irbid branch and work sustainability	Governmental unit	5,300	0	0	2,000	2,000	Securities Depository Center
Total of ongoing projects		5,300	0	0	2,000	2,000	
New projects							
Development of the supporting site software	Governmental unit	400	75	75	0	150	Securities Depository Center
Equip the stand-by sites with high speed communication lines	Governmental unit	250	250	0	0	250	Securities Depository Center
Total of new projects		650	325	75	0	400	
Total for policy		5,950	325	75	2,000	2,400	
Total for sector		100,790	20,100	10,565	7,840	38,505	

4. Employment Support and Vocational and Technical Training

Employment Support and Vocational and Technical Training

Jordan witnessed in the past few years economic and social developments leading to the increase of the volume of immigrant labor in some sectors, especially construction and agricultural sectors, also became engaged in these sector. To address such challenges and deciliters, the Government, in cooperation with the armed forces and private sector, has adopted a set of programs and projects aimed at providing the Jordanian labor market with trained and qualified Jordanian labor, reducing the immigrant labor rate, unemployment reduction and raising the proportion of the economically active population.

- **Vocational and Technical Employment and Training Support** theme aims at organizing the Jordanian labor market, raising the proportion of the economically active population, reducing unemployment, increasing employment through raising women' economic participation, reducing the rate of voluntary unemployment, raising job opportunities of persons with special needs, stimulating investments that generate job opportunities to absorb the growing number of Jordanians who will join the Jordanian labor market, coordinating pension systems with the demographic opportunity status, making use of this phenomenon in the long term and enhancing partnership with the private sector and civil society organizations.

Following is a summary of the expected financial status of this theme for the years 2011-2013:

Summary of the Expected Financial Status for 2011-2013

(1000 JD)

Sector	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	2011-2013
Employment Support and Vocational and Technical Training	308,961	43,689	37,905	39,435	121,029
Total	308,961	43,689	37,905	39,435	121,029

The Jordanian market is considered to be a source of educated workforce with high competence while is also being an importer of low education level and high occupational competence in some sectors. One of its major characteristics is low economic participation rates, whereby the revised economic participation rate was 40.1% in 2009.

The number of the Jordanian workforce in 2009 is estimated to be 1,400,805 male and female workers of the total population. Public sector employees constitute 38.9% of the total number of employees compared with 60.7% in the private sector. The overwhelming majority of employees are males accounting for 83.9%. The number of immigrant workers registered with the Ministry of Labor was 335,707 in 2009 forming 23.9% of the total workforce in Jordan. Immigrant workers are mainly employed in the sectors of agricultural services, social and personal services, manufacturing industry, commerce, restaurants and hotels, building and construction, whereby the rates respectively were about 26.7%, 25.6%, 19.9%, 13.5% and 11.4%.

The unemployment phenomena is one of the main problems facing the Jordanian economy. Unemployment rates are still high due to several factors most predominantly the demographic transformations, which have led to the growing numbers of new entrants into the labor market, weak coordination between the outputs of various educational levels and the requirements of the labor market, competition created by the immigrant workforce with the Jordanian workforce in some occupations and fields of specializations resulting from the big gap in wages between both

sides. Moreover, variation still exists in unemployment rates between different governorates, whereby the highest unemployment rate was in Ma'an Governorate (17.7%) and the lowest was in Amman Governorate and Aqaba Governorate 11.2% and 12.4% respectively.

Women account for 17.8% of the Jordanian workforce compared with 40% in developed countries. The low women participation is attributed to several reasons including their average practical working life, their high enrolment rates in education and early withdrawal from the labor market. 2009 gender indicators demonstrate that the gender gap of women's economic participation was 49.9%, which means that women's economic participation is still below the desired level. Females activity is concentrated in education (38.1%), health and social work (14.8%), manufacturing industry (7.9%) sectors according to 2009 statistics.

Jordanian Labor Market (2006-2009)

Indicator	Value			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Unemployment rate	14%	13.1%	12.7%	12.9%
Male unemployment rate	11.9%	10.3%	10.1%	10.3%
Female unemployment rate	25%	25.6%	24.4%	24.1%
Unemployment rate for high school and below degree holders	62.7%	58%	58.1%	56.9%
Revised economic participation rate	37.7%	39.8%	39.5%	40.1%
Revised economic participation rate for males	63.1%	64.4%	64%	64.8%
Revised economic participation rate for females	11.9%	14.7%	14.2%	14.9%
Jordanian workforce	1,227,237	1,312,649	1,342,815	1,400,805
Foreign workforce	289,724	313,962	303,325	335,707
Ratio of foreign workforce to the Jordanian workforce	23.6%	23.9%	22.6%	23.9%
Rate of employment through the Labor Directorates affiliated to the Ministry of Labor	62%	49%	63%	31.4%
Employment rate of Vocational Training Corporation graduates	70%	71.3%	74.6%	74.6%

Within the theme of - Vocational and Technical Employment and Training Support, numerous achievements were realized during the past three years most important of which were the following:

First: Raising the level of coordination between human resources stakeholders:

1. Preparation of the Higher Council for Human Resources Development bylaws.

2. Structuring the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Council (TVET) to become the Employment, Technical and Vocational Education and Training Council (ETVET).
3. Establishment of the Economic and Social Council.
4. Issuing a unified national strategy for vocational and technical education and training in 2008.
5. Issuing the new Law of Social Security No. 7 of 2010.
6. Expansion of the social security umbrella to include enterprises employing one or more workers. The coverage of enterprises up to 31 March 2010 was as follows: 1,235 enterprises in Aqaba, 5,243 enterprises in Irbid Governorate and 809 enterprises in Ma'an Governorate.

Secondly: Meeting the labor market's needs for qualified local vocational workforce through the following:

1. The National Company for Employment and Training was established in cooperation with the Jordanian Armed Forces. The company's long-term strategic objectives are to change the social culture by emphasizing the importance of being equipped with vocations given the effect on ensuring a socially and economically safe future, consolidating social safety and stability through providing professional vocational and technical job opportunities that provide decent economic and social returns, growth of the middle class as well as providers' the national economy with vocational cadres through the recruitment of youth who will work in all technical and vocational sectors. The company's major accomplishments in 2007-2009 include the employment of four groups of trainees (10,286 trainees). Two groups of 5,275 trainees graduated and the remaining trainees are being trained at public sector institutions and are expected to graduate this year and early next year. The company secured permanent jobs for 2,458 graduates composing 46% of those trainees. The remaining graduates are self-employed in small projects or individual investments. The total employment rate reached 34.2% of the company's total strategy involving 30,000 trainees.
2. Improve the operational efficiency of the Training and Employment Fund and finance training programs linked to the private sector (drafting new bylaw for the Fund and perform the procedures to have it approved by the ETVET Council).
3. Responding to the demand of the Jordanian labor market, new and specific specializations will be available for vocational education.
4. Increasing the numbers of employed Company trainees through the National Training and Employment Project from 1,961 employees in 2007 to 2,991 employees in 2008 and 3,559 employees in 2009.
5. Increasing the employment rate of the Vocational Training Corporation graduates from 5,803 employed in 2007 to 6,185 employed in 2008.
6. The total net numbers of created job opportunities were about (70,000) opportunities in 2007 and (65,000) opportunities in 2008 as well as about (69,000) job opportunities in 2009.

Challenges

Despite the achievements in the past few years, the field of employment and training still encounters some challenges characterized in the following:

- Considerable inconsistency in unemployment rates between governorates in the Kingdom.
- Shortage of data, information and studies on the Jordanian labor market and Jordanian workforce abroad.
- Low percentage of participation in vocational internship programs due to the prevailing societal culture.
- Weak coordination between the entities involved in the field of technical and vocational education and training as well as the multiplicity of such entities and different levels of training quality and types in them.
- Low Jordanian female participation in the workforce compared with developing and developed countries.
- The educational level of more than half of the unemployed in Jordan (56.9%) was below high school education in 2009.
- Resistance of employers to the employ Jordanians because of the common belief that the Jordanian worker is less efficient and less productive than the foreign worker.
- Weak participation of the private sector and civil society institutions in 'training and employment of Jordanians..
- Absence of a bridging system from the basic levels of vocational training (with limited skills, skilled, vocational) to technical and specialized levels (non-academic).

Long term objectives

1. Participate in raising the economically active population rate
2. Participate in the reduction of the unemployment rate and in increasing employment.

Short term objectives

1. Participate in raising women's economic involvement.
2. Participate in reducing the unemployment rate through training and employing Jordanians.
3. Increase job opportunities for persons with special needs.
4. Raise the vocational training system's efficiency and effectiveness to meet the labor market's needs and international standards through coordination between supply and demand in the Jordanian labor market.
5. Stimulate the investments that generate suitable job opportunities to absorb the growing number of Jordanians joining the Jordanian labor market.
6. Increase the willingness Jordanian to take up vocational and technical work.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Increase the woman participation in the economical contribution										
Revised women's economic participation rate	11.9%	14.7%	14.2%	14.9%	15.2%	15.5%	15.7%	16%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation, Development
Gender gap of economic participation	51.2%	49.7%	49.8%	49.9%	49.2%	49%	48.8%	48.6%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation, Development
Women's employment rate in the private	11.2%	12.4%	12.5%	13.4%	14%	14.5%	15%	15.5%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation,

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
sector										Development
Women's participation rate in paid-jobs outside the agricultural sector	13.8%	15.8%	15.5%	16.2%	16.5%	16.7%	16.9%	17%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation, Development
Participate in reducing unemployment rate through training and employing Jordanians										
Ratio of workforce to population	21.9%	22.9%	23%	23.4%	23.8%	24.20%	24.6%	25%	Ministry of Labor	
Unemployment rate	14%	13.1%	12.7%	12.9%	12%	11.8%	11.6%	11.4%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation, Development
The rate of the unemployed secondary certificate and below.	62.7%	58%	58.1%	56.9%	55%	50%	50%	50%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation, Development
Number of job seekers' CVs registered in the National Employment Center's database (accumulative)	16,000	32,344	54,000	64,118	70,000	80,000	90,000	100,000	Ministry of Labor	-
Number of job seekers registered at the Ministry's labor directorates (accumulative)	11,441	19,519	24,029	27,961	28,000	30,000	34,000	36,000	Ministry of Labor	-
Employees' rate to the total number of job seekers registered at the Ministry of Labor	62%	49%	36%	31.4%	32%	32%	32%	32%	Ministry of Labor	-
Ratio of those recruited through the labor directorates to the total number of the unemployed	4%	5.5%	5.1%	4.9%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Ministry of Labor	-
Number of created job opportunities (thousands)	35	70	65	69	90	100	110	110	Ministry of Labor	Other government entities
Increase job opportunities for persons with special needs										
employment ratio of persons with special needs to the total number of trainees	20%	20%	20%	20%	30%	35%	36%	37%	Vocational Training Corporation,	Ministry of Labor

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Raise the efficiency and effectiveness of vocational training system to meet the labor markets and the international standards										
GDP growth rate per employed capita in fixed prices	6.4%	10.52%	3.21 %	-	7%	7.2%	7.8%	7.8%	Ministry of Labor	-
Number of specializations in Vocational Training Corporations	198	198	198	198	200	200	208	220	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Number of the Vocational Training institution graduates	7,627	8,139	8,291	8,291	8,800	9,000	9,200	9,500	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Number of pioneering centers	-	-	-	-	3	9	10	10	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Number of graduates from the National Company for Employment and Training'	-	-	-	5,275	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	National Company for Employment and Training'	-
Stimulate investments that generate suitable job opportunities to assimilate the growing number of Jordanians joining the labor market.										
Number of job opportunities created each year through small and micro projects financed by the Development and Employment Fund	5,548	4,018	5,413	7,488	8,900	9,100	9,200	9,300	Development and Employment Fund	-
Number of training courses for targeted groups	35	23	23	33	47	47	47	47	Development and Employment Fund	-
Number of poor and marginalized areas whose needs are studied annually	6	3	6	6	10	10	12	10	Development and Employment Fund	-
Enhance Jordanians' willingness to occupy vocational and technical work.										
Rate of employed graduates of the Vocational Training Corporation	70%	72.2%	74.6%	74.6%	75%	75.5%	76%	76.5%	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Degree of employers' satisfaction with their employees graduating from the Vocational Training Corporation	-	70%	70%	70%	72%	74%	76%	77%	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Number of training courses accredited locally	-	9	9	9	11	12	13	14	Vocational Training Corporation	-

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Number of internationally accredited programs	-	4	4	4	6	7	8	10	Vocational Training Corporation	
Degree of employers' satisfaction with their employees recruited from the National Company for Employment and Training	-	-	-	83%	85%	87%	90%	95%	National Company for Employment and Training	Private sector
Degree of satisfaction of graduates provided with training services	-	-	-	80%	83%	90%	95%	100%		

Policies

1. Participation in the development of the labor market requirements for qualified vocational local workforce for the sake of gradual replacement of the foreign workforce by the Jordanian workforce.
2. Encourage women's entry into the labor market.
3. Activate regulatory policies of the labor market and expand inspection operations.
4. Enhance partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations.
5. Adapt retirement policies to window demographic opportunity and using this phenomenon in the long term
6. Raising the level of coordination between the entities concerned with human resources development.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Meeting the needs of the labor market and decreasing dependence on imported labor										
Rate of the Vocational Training Corporation's graduates	70%	72.2%	74.6%	74.6%	75%	75.5%	76%	76.5%	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Number of employed graduates from the National Training and employment project	421	1270	1337	1943	2265	2500	2500	2500	Ministry of Labor	-
Employment rate of the National Training and Employment Project graduates	70%	79%	98%	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%	Ministry of Labor	-
Volume of	289	313	303	335	320	310	300	300	Ministry	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
immigrant workforce(1000 labor)									of Labor	-
Ratio of immigrant workforce to the Jordanian workforce	23.6%	23.9%	22.6 %	23.9%	22%	22%	21%	21%	Ministry of Labor	-
Number of the National Company for Employment and Training graduates	-	-	-	5,275	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	Ministry of Labor, National Company for Employment and Training	-
Provided job opportunities	-	-	-	(46% permanent job opportunities) (54% self-employment)	(46.4 % permanent job opportunities) (53.6 % self-employment)	(50% permanent job opportunities) (50% self-employment)	(55 % permanent job opportunities) (45 % self-employment)	(55% permanent job opportunities) (45% self-employment)	National Company for Employment and Training	Private sector
Encourage the entry of women into the labor market										
Rate of female employees graduating from the Vocational Training Corporation	-	29.5%	29.9 %	29.9%	31%	32%	33%	34%	Vocational Training Corporation	-
Female labor indicator in the private sector	11.2%	12.4%	12.5 %	13.4%	14.0%	14.5%	15%	15.5%	Ministry of Labor	Vocational Training Corporation, Development and Employment Fund
Activate policies regulating the labor market and expand inspection										
Rate of the employed population with a daily income of less than one dollar (purchasing power equals 100 dinars a month)	8.9%	6.1%	3.5%	3.4%	2.5%	2%	2%	2%	Ministry of Labor	-
Number of violations by	10,639	6,216	5,236	15,192	26,000	23,000		15,000	Ministry of Labor	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
institutions violating work conditions										
Rate of disputes settled by direct negotiations	81%	81%	81%	82%	85%	85%	85%	85%	Ministry of Labor	Labor unions
Rates of labor strikes compared to number of disputes	5%	5%	5%	4.5%	3%	3%	2%	1.75 %	Ministry of Labor	Labor unions
Frequency of work injuries	31%	-	-	31%	25%	22%		20%	Ministry of Labor	
Number of children working in labor market	-	-	30.6	31.5	29	28		26	Ministry of Labor	
Enhance partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations										
Number of accredited programs applied in cooperation with the private sector, civil society institutions and international organizations	-	14	16	16	16	18	20	20	Ministry of Labor	-
Ratio of self-employed workers of family members participating in meeting its expenses to total workers	8.9%	7.8%	8.3%	9.1%	8.8%	9%	9%	9%	Ministry of Labor	Department of statistics
Adapt retirement policies to window demographic opportunity and using this phenomenon in the long term										
Ratio of individuals registered by the social Security Corporation to the total number of employees	46.1%	46.7%	49.9 %	50.2%	54.0 %	60%	65%	70%	Social Security corporation	-
Improve coordination among institutions involved in the development of human resources										
A proportion of workers according to the professional works law	0.50%	0.50%	0.75%	1%	2.50%	5%	7%	9%	Ministry of Labor	-

Projects and Activities

(1000 JD)

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Participation in the development of the labor market requirements for qualified vocational local workforce for the sake of gradual replacement of the foreign workforce by the Jordanian workforce.							
Ongoing projects							
Establishment of a regional academy to qualify Arab employees in the tourism and hotel industry for local and Arab markets in cooperation with Saraya Company and Al Jumaira Academy in Dubai	Self-funding	750	250	250	0	500	Vocational Training Corporation
Institution's participation in the establishment of a regional academy for the qualification of employees in food industries for the local and Arab markets	Self-funding	1,000	150	100	100	350	Vocational Training Corporation
Institution's participation in the establishment of a regional academy to qualify Arab employees in printing vocations for local and Arab markets	Self-funding	3,500	1,250	1,250	300	2,800	Vocational Training Corporation
Institution's services and media marketing	Governmental units	531	150	0	150	300	Vocational Training Corporation
National Company for Employment and Training project	Self-funding	165,186	17,771	15,104	15,420	48,295	National Company for Employment and Training
Institution's participation in the establishment of a regional academy for the qualification of employees in pharmaceutical industries for the local and Arab markets	Governmental units	4,900	160	200	160	520	Vocational Training Corporation
Vocational training programs in partnership with the private sector and the Vocational Training Corporation	Self-funding	27,400	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	Vocational Training Corporation
Connecting municipalities, civil society organizations and social partners with the electronic operation system	General Budget	110	15	30	40	85	Ministry of Labor
Agricultural company project	General Budget	920	5	0	200	205	Ministry of Labor
Establishment of a pioneering water and environment training center	Governmental units	1,250	160	200	160	520	Vocational Training Corporation
Establishment of an excellence center for training in energy	Governmental units	800	200	300	280	780	Vocational Training Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		206,347	23,111	20,434	19,810	63,355	
Total for policy		206,347	23,111	20,434	19,810	63,355	
Encourage the entry of women into the labor market							
Ongoing projects							

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Alleviation poverty and unemployment – Jordanians' employment, employment of girls in remote areas, Jobs Fair	General Budget	2,575	700	750	800	2,250	Ministry of Labor
National Training and Employment Project	Self-funding	7,750	2,800	2,800	1,500	7,100	Vocational Training Corporation
Production Branches Project	General Budget	12,500	2,439	1,550	2,900	6,889	Ministry of Labor
Training of persons with special needs	Governmental units	835	250	60	250	560	Vocational Training Corporation
Training job seekers and the unemployed in remote areas	Governmental units	1,400	100	0	100	200	Vocational Training Corporation
Empowering rural women	Self-funding	9000	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	Development and Employment Fund
Increasing females' participation in training	Governmental units	815	250	0	250	500	Vocational Training Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		34,875	9,539	8,160	8,800	26,499	
Total for policy		34,875	9,539	8,160	8,800	26,499	
Activate policies regulating the labor market and expand inspection							
Ongoing projects							
Economic and social dialogue – Tripartite Consultation Committee	General Budget	222	20	15	40	75	Ministry of Labor
Reduction of child labor	General Budget	800	250	250	250	750	Ministry of Labor
Center for inspectors' training and labor relations	General Budget	135	18	0	35	53	Ministry of Labor
Inspection promotion	Self-funding	10,680	1,000	2,500	2,500	6,000	Ministry of Labor
Suitable work	General Budget	192	112	100	40	252	Ministry of Labor
Total of ongoing projects		12,029	1,400	2,865	2,865	7,130	
New projects							
Human trafficking combat unit project	General Budget	750	190	110	250	550	Ministry of Labor
Totals of new projects		750	190	110	250	550	
Total for policy		12, 779	1,590	2,975	2,115	7,680	
Enhance partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations							
Ongoing projects							
Royal Academy for Cooking Arts	Self-funding	1,250	98	55	0	153	Employment and Training Fund
Various Ongoing projects with the private sector	Self-funding	12,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000	Employment and Training Fund
Training and employment in the leather and shoe industries	Self-funding	800	83	0	0	83	Employment and Training Fund
Employment and training of newly-graduated engineers	Self-funding	2,360	326	126	0	452	Employment and Training

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
							Fund
Training of agricultural engineers	Self-funding	1,450	118	200	0	318	Employment and Training Fund
Environmental tourism	Self-funding	1,600	804	830	0	1,634	Employment and Training Fund
Total of ongoing projects		19,460	4,429	4,211	3,000	11,640	
Total for policy		19,460	4,429	4,211	3,000	11,640	
Adapt retirement policies to window demographic opportunity and using this phenomenon in the long term							
Ongoing projects							
Application of unemployment insurance	Self-funding	0	0	0	0	0	Social Security Corporation
Expansion of Coverage Project	Self-funding	716	320	0	0	320	Social Security Corporation
Application of Health Insurance	Self-funding	60	60	0	0	60	Social Security Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		776	380	0	0	380	
New projects							
Accreditation and Quality Control Center	General Budget+ Grant	260	50	75	70	195	Ministry of Labor
Motherhood Insurance	Self-funding	0	0	0	0	0	Social Security Corporation
Total of new projects		260	50	75	70	195	
Total for policy		1,036	430	75	70	575	
Improve coordination among institutions involved in the development of human resources							
Ongoing projects							
Improvement of the infrastructures of computer machines and systems at the Vocational Training Corporation	Governmental units	900	205	0	240	445	Vocational Training Corporation
Addition to and maintenance of buildings of the centers and institutes affiliated to the Vocational Training Corporation	Governmental units	2,800	500	0	500	1,000	Vocational Training Corporation
Meeting the Institution's needs for supplies to meet local and regional requirements	Governmental units	3,800	500	0	500	1,000	Vocational Training Corporation
Building and expansion of the scope of training systems (Best Projects)	Grant	3,360	271	0	0	271	Ministry of Labor
Development of a comprehensive system for labor market data	General Budget	132	42	120	45	207	Ministry of Labor
Development of workers' skills from the employers' perspective	General Budget+ loan	8,833	800	550	1,250	2,600	Ministry of Labor
Integration of the National Employment Center and Manar Project	General Budget	132	20	0	35	55	Ministry of Labor

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Activation of the role of the Jordanians Abroad Section	General Budget	60	5	0	15	20	Ministry of Labor
Restructuring the Council of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)	General Budget	1,200	77	80	180	337	Ministry of Labor
Establishment of the Higher Council for Human Resources Development	General Budget	92	20	10	25	55	Ministry of Labor
Regional cooperation between Arab countries at the level of education, vocational training - second phase	Grant	3,625	400	0	0	400	National Center for Human Resources Development
Amendment of the legislative frameworks which regulate the Institution's work	Governmental units	200	50	0	50	100	Vocational Training Corporation
Qualification and supply of an excellent adjustment workshop in Aqaba according to international standards	Self-funding	700	100	0	0	100	Vocational Training Corporation
Financing Social Security pensioners	Self-funding	5,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	Development and Employment Fund
Development and activation of the Training and Development Institute	Governmental units	500	100	100	100	300	Vocational Training Corporation
Upgrading and developing the Institution's employees' competence	Governmental units	1,050	100	0	100	200	Vocational Training Corporation
Development of training programs and curricula to meet the labor market's needs	Governmental units	780	100	0	100	200	Vocational Training Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		33,164	4,290	1,860	4,140	10,290	
New projects							
Automate ministry of labor	General budget	1,300	300	190	500	990	Ministry of labor
Total of new projects		1,300	300	190	500	990	
Total for policy		34,464	4,590	2,050	4,640	11,280	
Total for sector		308,961	43,689	37,905	39,435	121,029	

5- Social Welfare

Social welfare

Welfare is accomplished through the provision of decent life, economically and socially for citizens, and for the enhancement of society's safety, cohesion and consolidation of its stability. This is represented by response to all essential human need, especially in connection with marginalized groups and the poor. Realization of social welfare is a common responsibility and a demand by all society's categories and factions so they all should work and coordinate toward achieving it.

The Social Welfare pillar consists of three main sectors: health care, poverty mitigation and social welfare, and local development. It is aimed at raising the level of health care services, realization of the health care sector's sustainable funding through the stimulation and development of human resources employed in the health care sector, support of primary health care services, fairness in access to health care services as well as the adoption of the comprehensive quality concept in the provision of health services and expansion of the health insurance coverage.

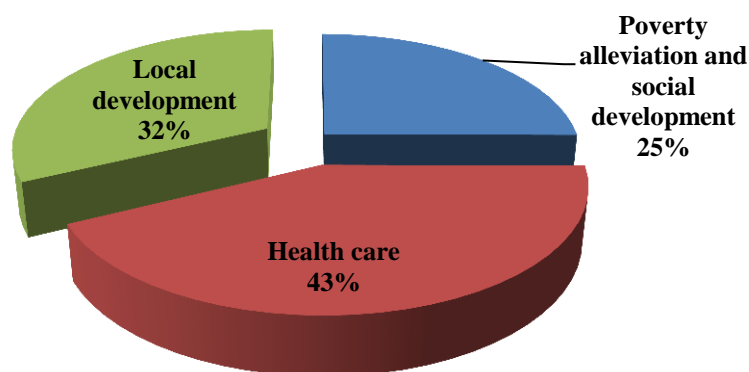
As regards poverty mitigation, it is necessary to provide a comprehensive and effective social security system for the poor and enabling them economically, create sustainable local economies, and provide social welfare services matching the best international practices. This is carried out through the implementation of programs aimed at improving the mechanisms, of targeting for beneficiaries from poverty alleviation programs, social welfare, empowering the poor and upgrading the level of standard of living, raising the capacities of non-governmental organizations and the private sector with a view to providing social protection and welfare services to targeted categories as well as improve housing quality and infrastructure services for poor areas.

The Social Welfare pillar seeks to consolidate the local development concept, achieve a high degree of balance in the distribution of development gains between regions in the Kingdom, attain of a higher decentralization level in development work, increase citizens' involvement in community development, incentivize the private sector to set up investment projects, increase available investment opportunities to support small and medium projects for individuals and institutions and promote of good governance. Following is a summary of the pillar's financial status for the years 2011-2013:

Summary of the Financial Status for 2011-2013

(1,000 JD)

Sector	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	2011-213
Health care	936,583	180,347	132,265	132,559	445,171
Poverty alleviation and social development	519675,	116,793	20,859	123,870	261,522
Local development	466,568	115,177	118,989	101,443	335,609
Total	1,795,670	412,317	272,113	357,872	1,042,302



Social Welfare pillar Expected Expenditures' Percentage

First: Health Care Sector

The health sector witnessed significant development which positively affected the health status of citizens, and the general health indicators reflect the quality and efficiency of health services. Jordan has advanced ranking in a number of indicators: increased life expectancy at birth for males to 71.6 years and 74.4 years for females, reduced rate of maternal mortality to 19.2 per hundred thousand live births, the population growth rate dropped to 2.2%, and the percentage of people covered by the Measles vaccine reached 100%, moreover, Jordan expanded the umbrella of health insurance to benefit new categories including children under the age of six, citizens in remote areas, disadvantaged factions, and beneficiaries of the social safety net program.

The increasing demand for health services as a result of population growth and the high prevalence of diseases such as heart failure, cancer, diabetes, in addition to the high proportion of the population among the elderly and children, requires concerted efforts and strengthened cooperation and coordination among stakeholders at the national level for the advancement of the health sector in a comprehensive manner.

The Ministry of Health is the government entity responsible for all matters relating to health in the Kingdom, where services are provided (preventive and curative) through a wide network of health centers and hospitals, in addition to the supervisory role assigned to it. The Royal Medical Services, university hospitals, the private sector as well as international organizations and charity sector also provide specialized treatment services, whereby The Higher Health Council is responsible for policies related to the health sector in addition to coordination among all actors involved.

First: Primary Health Care

Primary health care services are based on the concept of universal health care, which focuses on promoting healthy lifestyles and avoiding risk factors, as there has been a high incidence of non-communicable diseases, particularly heart disease, cancer and diabetes.

1. Primary health care services are provided through health care centers affiliated to the Ministry of Health: (70) medical centers, (378) primary health centers and (236) sub-health centers (in 2009).

2. Royal Medical Services are involved in the provision of primary health care services through field clinics and health centers, where the overall pilot has recently been established (5 comprehensive health centers) in various regions of the Kingdom.

3. Family planning services are provided through the Jordanian Association for Family Planning and Protection (16 clinics distributed in various regions of the Kingdom), The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) provides primary health care services for Palestinian refugees living in Jordan (24 medical clinics), in addition to the private sector contribution in this area through hundreds of centers and clinics.

Second: Secondary and Tertiary Health Care

All health sectors contribute to the delivery of secondary and tertiary health care, with a variation in the amount and type of services. The number of hospitals providing such services amounted to (104) hospitals in 2009, with (11 626) beds, in coordination between the Ministry of Health, Royal Medical Services, the University of Jordan, the King Abdullah University Hospital and the private sector.

Hospitals and beds distribution according to sector in 2009

Sector	Number of hospitals	Number of beds	Rate of beds
Ministry of Health	30	4358	38.4%
Royal Medical Services	12	2400	18.8%
University of Jordan	1	519	4.6%
King Abdulla University Hospital	1	494	4.3%
Private sector	60	3855	33.9%
Total	104	11626	100%

Source: Ministry of Health, Annual Statistical Abstract 2009

The health care sector has achieved significant accomplishments over the years (2007-2009), including;

1. Establishment of Prince Hussein bin Abdullah II Hospital, Queen Rania Al-Abdullah Hospital for children.
2. Establishment of (28) centers for primary and comprehensive health care, and the expansion of (9) health centers affiliated to the Ministry of Health.
3. Increase in the proportion of health insurance coverage, where the percentage of beneficiaries increased from (78.8%) in 2007 to (85.9%) in 2009.
4. Increase in the number of hospitals that provide emergency services under the supervision of medical specialists to (15) hospitals
5. Increase in the number of health projects involving public and private sectors, under the auspices of the Higher Health Council (from 5 in 2007 to 7 in 2009).
6. Development of the National Observatory of Health Human Resources in Jordan in 2009.
7. Issuance of the report on National Health Accounts for the year 2007.
8. Preparation of the Kingdom's Health Map in 2008.
9. The Formation of the Transparent Pharmaceutical Council which includes representatives from public and private sectors, as well as civil society institutions involved in the medical

sector in Jordan to take decisions based on evidence and research- an initiative which is the first of its kind in the Arab World and the Middle East.

10. Launch of the population opportunity policy in Jordan in 2009.

11. Rising coverage rate of vaccinations to include 98% of children during the first year of age.

Health Indicators Development for 2005-2009

Indicator	Years				
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Crude birth rate per 1000 population	29	29.1	29.1	28	29.1
Population growth rate	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2
Total fertility rate	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.8
Life expectancy at birth (males)	70.6	70.6	71.6	71.6	71.6
Life expectancy at birth (females)	72.4	72.4	74.4	74.4	74.4
Infant mortality rate per one thousand live births	22	22	19	19	23
Maternal mortality rate per one hundred thousand live births	31	31	30	19.2	19.2
Physicians ratio per ten thousand people	23.5	24.5	26.7	24.9	24.5
Dentists ratio per ten thousand people	7.6	8.2	8.5	8.7	7.3
Ratio of nurses (certified nurse, associate nurse, midwife, assistant nurse) per ten thousand people	29.4	33	33.6	33.2	40.3
Pharmacists ratio per ten thousand individual	12.9	12	14.1	13.2	14.1
Bed ratio per ten thousand individual	17	19	18	18	18

Challenges

Despite the realized achievements, there are still a number of issues and challenges which should be addressed, notably:

- Difficulty in attracting new competencies and the difficulty in retaining technically qualified employees.
- Increasing demand on health services.
- The paradigm shift of diseases.
- Absence of a comprehensive health insurance system.
- Weak health information systems and limited use in decision-making and policy formulation.
- The rising cost of health services and expenditure in light of failure of fiscal policy in cost recovery.

- Duplication and expansion of health services.

Long-term Objectives:

1. Improve the quality and safety of health care services.
2. Achieve sustainable financing of health-care sector while reducing the burden on public finances.
3. Reduce the rates of non-contagious diseases.

Short-term Objectives:

1. Raise the utilization rates of reproductive health services / family planning services.
2. Increase the rate of health institutions with certified accreditation.
3. Control and guide health spending.
4. Reduce the prevalence of risk factors of non-communicable diseases.
5. Raise the efficiency of human resources working in the health sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Raise the utilization rates of reproductive health services /family planning										
Contraceptive prevalence rate (all methods)	-	57%	57%	59.3%	60%	61%	62%	63%	Ministry of Health	The Higher Population Council
Percentage of Receipt prenatal care (at least one visit)	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	99%	Ministry of Health	-
Contraceptive prevalence rate (modern methods)	-	41.9%	41.9%	41.9%	42.5%	42.5%	43%	43.5%	Ministry of Health	The Higher Population Council
Total fertility rate (one birth per woman)	-	3.6	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	Ministry of Health	The Higher Population Council
Percentage of unmet need for contraception	--	11.9	11.9	11.9	11	11	10.9	10.8	Ministry of Health	All entities providing reproductive health services/ Family Planning
Maternal mortality rate per 100 000 live births	41	41	19.2	19.2	19	18	17	17	Ministry of Health	The Higher Population Council
Increase the rate of health institutions with certified accreditation										

Number of hospitals with accreditation certificates	-	-	5	7	7	9	10	11	Health Care Accreditation Council	The Higher Health Council, Ministry of Health
Number of health institutions eligible to participate in the accreditation program	-	-	-	-	3	6	9	12	Health Care Accreditation Council	The Higher Health Council, Ministry of Health
Control and guide health spending										
Health spending as a percentage of GDP	8.4%	9.05%	8.9%	8.7%	8.6%	8.5%	8.3%	8.1%	Ministry of Health	Higher Health Council,
Number of newly-born infants examined for thyroid gland deficiency and Vinyl Kituoria per 1000	-	-	60	80	90	100	120	140	Ministry of Health	
Reduce the prevalence of risk factors of non-communicable diseases										
Rate of high cholesterol in blood (18-year old and above)	36%	36%	36%	36%	34%	32%	32%	32%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Rate of smokers (18-year old and above)	29%	29%	29%	29%	27%	26%	25%	25%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services

Policies:

1. Expansion of health insurance coverage.
2. Promote equitable access to health service.
3. Strengthen partnership between health sectors.
4. Stimulate the development of human resources employees in the health sector.
5. Adoption of the comprehensive quality concept in the provision of health services.
6. Effective and appropriate dissemination of information and services on reproductive health / family planning.
7. Improve ambulance services and emergency.
8. Support of primary health care services.
9. Support of health information systems and promote their use.
10. Promote of rational use of medicines.
11. Promote the practice of healthy life styles.
12. Promote the concept of health care in local development.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Expansion of health insurance coverage										
Percentage of citizens covered by the any type of health insurance	79%	78.8%	85%	85.9%	87%	88%	90%	90%	Ministry of Health	High Health Council
Promote equitable access to health service										
Number of beds (per 10 000 citizens)	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	Ministry of Health	High Health Council
Strengthen partnership between the health sectors										
Number of joint projects between the public and private sectors under the Higher Health Council's supervision	-	-	5	6	7	8	8	8	High Health Council	Ministry of Health
Adoption of the comprehensive quality concept in the provision of health services										
Number of hospitals participating in the accreditation program	-	-	23	24	26	29	32	35	Health Care Accreditation Council	Higher Health Council
Effective and appropriate dissemination of information and services on reproductive health / family planning										
Number of new users of modern family planning methods at the Ministry of Health centers	-	-	-	99,896	110,134	115,640	121,422	127,493	Ministry of Health	High Population Council
Improve of ambulance services and emergency										
Number of public sector hospitals providing rescue and emergency services under specialized medical supervision	1	4	10	15	16	18	20	25	Ministry of Health	Jordan Medical Council , the Royal Medical Services
Support primary health care services										
Percentage of blindness prevalence	-	0.54%	0.54%	0.54%	0.54%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Spending on primary health care as a percentage of total government spending on the health service	16.4%	17%	18%	18.2%	18.5%	19.5%	21%	22%	Ministry of Health	Directorate of Medical Services, Ministry of Finance
Weight to height ratio	2 (2002)	2	2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Social Development
Height to age ratio	8.5	8.5	8.5	8	8	8	7.8	7.8	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Social Development
Ratio of underweight children (under five years)	4.4	4.4	4.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	Ministry of Health	Ministry of social Development
Mortality rate of children under five years(per 1000 live births)	27	21	21	28	26	23	20	17	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Mortality rate of infants (per 1000 live births)	22	19	19	23	22	20	18	17	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Percentage of children given measles vaccination at the age of 1 year	98.7%	102%	99.9%	110%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Percentage of vaccination against angina, whooping cough and tetanus	97.5%	105%	97%	109%	99%	99.5%	99.5%	99.5%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Percentage of children covered/benefitin g from polio vaccine	99.5%	103%	98%	111%	99%	99%	99%	99%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Rate of BCG coverage	92%	111%	92%	103%	95%	97%	97%	98%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Mortality rate due to tuberculosis	2%	1.5%	1%	1%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services
Rate of discovered	6.3	5.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	6	5.8	5.6	Ministry of	The Royal Medical

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
tuberculosis Per 100 000 people									Health	Services
Percentage of cured tuberculosis cases	83%	85%	86%	86%	88%	90%	90%	90%	Ministry of Health	The Royal Medical Services, Charity sector
Rate of AIDS/HIV incidence in 15-24 year old people	-	<1/1000	<1/1000	<1/1000	<1/1000	<1/1000	<1/1000	<1/1000	Ministry of Health	-
percentage of citizens infected with HIV/AIDS who have access to treatment	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Health	-
Number of malaria cases among Jordanians	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Health	-
Support health information systems and promote their use										
Number of hospitals in the public sector that are partially computerized	2	4	19	19	19	21	23	25	Ministry of Health	Royal Court
Promotion of rational use of medicines										
Health spending on medicines as a percentage of GDP	3.3%	3.3%	3.3%	3.1%	2.9%	2.8%	2.7%	2.6%	High Health Council	Ministry of Health
Promote the practice of health patterns										
Rate of practicing moderate physical activity	68%	68%	69%	69%	70%	72%	74%	74%	Ministry of Health	Higher Council for Youth
Promote the concept of health care in local development										
Number of villages included under the Healthy Villages Program (cumulative)	36	36	42	42	47	50	53	56	Ministry of Health	World Health Organization

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Supporting Entities
			2011	2012	2013		
Effective and appropriate dissemination of information and services on reproductive health / family planning.							
Ongoing Projects							
Establishment of the Population Research Management Center	Self-funding	229	0	50	50	1 00	Higher Population Council
Gaining approval for the Population Opportunity Policies Document	Self-funding	220	0	50	50	1 00	Higher Population Council
Reproductive health care for motherhood and childhood	General Budget	2,158	585	5 15	500	1, 600	Ministry of Health
National Action Plan for Reproductive health (second phase, 2008/2012)	General Budget	2,360	300	200	0	500	Higher Population Council
Women's health project in cooperation with the private sector	Grant	13,450	1,6 92	0	0	1,692	Ministry of Health
Media partners for family's health	Grant	13,920	1,740	0	0	1,740	Ministry of Health
Total of ongoing projects		32,337	4,3 17	815	600	5,732	
Total for policy		32,337	4,3 17	815	600	5,732	
Adopt the concept of comprehensive quality in the provision of health services							
Ongoing projects							
Construction of the judicial section at the National Center for Psychiatry in Al Fhais	General budget	2,800	600	1,210	0	1,810	Ministry of Health
Medical equipment for medical centers and hospitals affiliated to the Ministry of Health	General budget	21,000	4,550	1,500	5,000	11,050	Ministry of Health
Hotel services for new hospitals	General budget	3,000	4,252	2,300	1,000	7,552	Ministry of Health
Modernization of laboratories equipment and blood banks	General budget	300	100	75	100	275	Ministry of Health
Intensive care units for children in governorates	General budget	3,000	90	0	0	90	Ministry of Health
Construction of vaccines and inoculums	General budget	3,100	2,000	1,000	0	3,000	Ministry of Health
Accreditation of health care in the Kingdom	Grant	4,247	123	0	0	123	Health Care Accreditation Council
Accreditation of health institutions	General budget	1,400	100	50	450	600	Ministry of Health

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Supporting Entities
			2011	2012	2013		
Medical laboratories services development	Governmental units	300	110	0	0	110	Jordan Institute for Standards and Metrology
Total of ongoing projects		39,147	11,925	6,135	6,550	24,610	
New projects							
Forensic and Molecular Diagnostics Laboratory	General budget	20,000	0	0	8,000	8,000	The Royal Medical Services
Total of new projects		20,000	0	0	8,000	8,000	
Total for policy		59,147	11,925	6,135	14,550	32,610	
Improve of ambulance services and emergency							
Ongoing Projects							
Replacement of practitioners with specialists – provision of emergency services under the supervision of qualified staff	General budget	250	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Health
Modernization and expansion of ambulance and emergency sections – 10 hospitals	General Budget	2,600	400	0	0	400	Ministry of Health
Heavy duty vehicles for transportation and shipment	General budget	860	200	120	330	650	Ministry of Health
Total of ongoing projects		3,710	600	120	330	1,050	
New projects							
Improve of ambulance services in the Kingdom	Grant & soft loan	10,600	5,300	5,300	0	10,600	Directorate of Civil Defense
Medical Disaster Management Center	General budget	700	350	0	0	350	The Royal Medical Services
Provision of ambulances for Ministry of Health	General budget	1,500	0	0	750	750	Ministry of Health
Total of new projects		12,800	5,650	5,300	750	11,700	
Total for policy		16,510	6,250	5,420	1,080	12,750	
Support health information systems and promote their use							
Ongoing projects							
Health System Strengthening II	Grant	41,470	8,294	8,294	8,294	24,882	Ministry of Health
National observatory of human resources for health	Governmental units & grants	106	3	0	50	53	The Higher Health Council
Computerization of Ministry of Health	General budget	1,500	270	400	600	1,270	Ministry of Health
Total of ongoing projects		43,076	8,567	8,694	8,944	26,205	
Total for policy		43,076	8,562	8,694	8,944	26,205	
Stimulate and develop human resources working in the health sector							
Ongoing Projects							
Stimulate and develop human resources – Royal Medical Services	General budget	11,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	6,000	The Royal Medical Services

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Supporting Entities
			2011	2012	2013		
Raising the efficiency of nursing colleges and ancillary medical institutes	General budget	2,710	310	500	800	1,160	Ministry of Health
Stimulate and develop human resources – Ministry of Health	General budget	2,600	200	110	0	310	Ministry of Health
Total for ongoing projects		16,310	2,010	1,660	3,800	7,470	
Total for policy		16,310	2,010	1,660	3,800	7,470	
Expansion of health insurance coverage							
Ongoing projects							
Inclusion of new categories by civil insurance	General budget	77,500	5,500	6,000	6,500	18,000	Ministry of Health
Total for ongoing projects		77,500	5,500	6,000	6,500	18,000	
Total for policy		77,500	5,500	6,000	6,500	18,000	
Strengthen partnership between the health sectors							
Ongoing projects							
Modernization and development of legislations concerning the Higher Health Council	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Higher Health Council
Medical accountability law	Governmental unit	0	0	0	0	0	Higher Health Council
National health accounts	Governmental unit	175	40	34	60	134	Higher Health Council
Total for ongoing projects		175	40	34	60	134	
Total for policy		175	40	34	60	134	
Promote equitable access to health service							
Ongoing Projects							
Expanding and modernizing Jerash Hospital	General budget	400	150	600	100	850	Ministry of Health
Expansion of Ma'an Hospital	General budget	1,050	300	550	350	1,200	Ministry of Health
Maintenance and modernization of hospital buildings	General budget	21,750	7,750	8,000	8,000	23,750	Ministry of Health
Expansion of Al Karak Hospital	General budget	8,000	2,600	1,200	0	3,800	Ministry of Health
Equipping the Spine treatment Center	Self-funding	2,718	1,000	567	0	1,567	King Abdullah University Hospital
Establishment of the cancer center	General Budget	35,000	2,250	2,000	14,000	18,250	The Royal Medical Services
Establishment of a burns unit at Princess Basma Hospital	General Budget	2,300	1,200	850	0	2,050	Ministry of Health
Construction of health centers buildings (first phase includes 3 centers, second includes phase 5 centers)	General budget	2,400	1,200	0	0	1,200	Ministry of Health
Construction of Al Mafrq Military Hospital	General budget	40,000	9,825	9,000	0	18,825	Royal Medical Services
Construction of Prince Hashim bin Abdullah II / Aqaba New Hospital	General budget & soft loan	65,000	10,100	4,105	100	14,305	Royal Medical Services

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Supporting Entities
			2011	2012	2013		
Construction of Salt Surgical Hospital	General budget	45,600	8,000	3,750	12,000	23,750	Ministry of Health
Construction of the Northern Badiyah Hospital	General budget	15,000	4,515	3,000	0	7,515	Ministry of Health
Equipping and furnishing Prince Alhussein bin Abdulla II Hospital – Albaq'a General Hospital	General budget	4,500	550	0	0	550	Ministry of Health
Equipping and furnishing Prince Hamza Hospital	General budget	15,000	2,000	1,700	1,500	5,200	Ministry of Health
Establishment of the New Zarqa Hospital	General budget & soft loan	75,000	18,300	10,000	5,000	33,300	Ministry of Health
Modernization and rehabilitation of Al Basheer Hospital – second and third phases	General budget & soft loan	63,000	14,000	7,800	0	21,800	Ministry of Health
Enhancing health capacities at remote villages	General budget	150	50	25	50	125	Ministry of Health
Modernization and development of equipment, machinery and furnishing of hospitals	General budget	36,800	9,935	7,629	8,900	26,464	Royal Medical Services
Modernization and rehabilitation of buildings	General budget	9,800	2,800	3,371	4,000	10,171	Royal Medical Services
Vehicles modernization and development	General budget	2,700	500	700	900	2,100	Royal Medical Services
Construction of Jerash and Ajloun Hospital	General Budget	40,000	9,825	9,000	0	18,825	Royal Medical Services
Total of ongoing projects		486,168	106,850	73,847	54,900	235,597	
New projects							
Expansion of Prince Rashid Bin Al Hasan Hospital	General Budget	4,250	0	0	2,125	2,125	Royal Medical Services
Expansion of Prince Hashim Bin Al Hosain Hospital	General Budget	2,150	0	0	1,075	1,075	Royal Medical Services
Rehabilitation of Queen Aalia Hospital	General Budget	10,000	0	0	5,000	5,000	Royal Medical Services
Expansion of Queen Aalia Hospital	General Budget	1,880	0	0	940	940	Royal Medical Services
Expansion of Prince Ali Bin Al Hosain Hospital	General Budget	200	0	0	100	100	Royal Medical Services
Consulting Diagnostic Medical laboratory	Self-funding	205	205	0	0	205	Muta university
Establishment of the Diabetes and Endocrine Glands Hospital	Self-funding	28,000	10,000	5,000	9,500	24,500	National Center for Diabetes
Outpatient clinics tower and eastern patients tower, King Hussien Cancer Center	General budget & self-	115,000	12,000	17,000	17,000	46,000	King Hussien Cancer Center

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Supporting Entities
			2011	2012	2013		
	funding&loan						
Disabilities diagnosis and assessment	General Budget	200	50	30	100	180	Ministry of Health
Cell Therapy Center	Self-funding	9,926	4,254	3,545	0	7,799	University of Jordan
Modernization and replacement of ultrasound equipment	Self-funding	800	800	0	0	800	King Abdullah University Hospital
Modernization and increasing patients monitors	Self-funding	460	460	0	0	460	King Abdullah University Hospital
Radioscopy machine	Self-funding	100	100	0	0	100	King Abdullah University Hospital
Equipping of the Training Center for diagnosis of hearing loss types and providing hearing aids	Self-funding	120	120	0	0	120	King Abdullah University Hospital
Expansion of the intensive care unit	Self-funding	800	400	400	0	800	King Abdullah University Hospital
Establishment of the radiotherapy building	Self-funding	3,900	1,400	1,400	1,100	3,900	King Abdullah University Hospital
Total of New Projects		177,991	29,789	27,375	36,940	95,104	
Total for policy		664,159	136,639	101,222	91,840	329,701	
Support primary health care services							
Ongoing Projects							
Replacement of practitioners with family medicine within health center services	General budget	350	40	25	100	165	Ministry of Health
Combating Malaria and Bilharzia	General budget	6,143	854	630	1,650	3,134	Ministry of Health
Community nutrition programs: flour enrichment with iron and vitamins and purchasing protein-free flour and milk	General budget	5,130	1,000	0	1,300	2,300	Ministry of Health
Capacity Building for environmental health personnel	General budget	600	300	250	0	550	Ministry of Health
Construction of Burma Comprehensive Health Center	General budget	525	375	100	0	475	Ministry of Health
Construction of South Shuna Medical Center	Grant	1,230	600	0	0	600	The Royal Medical Services
Construction of Madaba Medical Center	Grant	850	500	0	0	500	The Royal Medical Services

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Supporting Entities
			2011	2012	2013		
Maintenance, expansion and modernization of health centers	General budget	8,810	700	800	1,000	2,500	Ministry of Health
Total of ongoing projects		23,638	4,369	1,805	4,050	10,224	
New Projects							
Comprehensive child Health care Center	General budget & grant	300	100	75	100	275	Ministry of Health
Early diagnosis of G6PD	General budget	120	50	15	30	95	Ministry of Health
Raise the capacities of vocational health care	General Budget	220	50	25	60	135	Ministry of Health
Total of new projects		640	200	115	190	505	
Total for policy		24,278	4,569	1,920	4,240	10,729	
Promotion of rational use of medicines							
Ongoing Projects							
Pharmaceutical transparency	Governmental units	181	0	0	25	25	Higher Health Council
Control of medicines dispensing	General budget	700	200	100	300	600	Ministry of Health
Total of ongoing projects		881	200	100	325	650	
New projects							
Promotion of the rational use of medicines	Governmental units	750	0	0	250	250	Jordan Food and Drugs Administration
Total of new projects		750	0	0	250	250	
Total for policy		1,631	200	100	575	875	
Promote the practice of health patterns							
Ongoing Projects							
Organizing and encoding causes of diseases and deaths	General budget	60	20	0	20	40	Ministry of Health
Awareness and health media projects	General budget	1,400	310	265	350	925	Ministry of Health
Total of ongoing projects		1,460	330	265	370	965	
Total for policy		1,460	330	265	370	965	
Total for sector		936,583	180,347	132,265	132,559	445,171	

Second: Poverty reduction and Social Development

As in other developing countries, Jordan suffers from the problem of poverty, in both its social and economic dimensions. The poverty problem came into light as an issue requiring solutions in the mid-1980s and in similar vein to other countries, Jordan initiated a number of plans, programs and studies to understand poverty and its forms in order to implement the necessary measures to address this phenomenon and lessen its effects.

The study on poverty, based on data from the household income and expenditure survey conducted in 2008 and published in July 2010, revealed a decrease of the poverty rate to 13.3% , compared to 13% in 2006. Results also indicated an increase in the number of poor persons; (728) thousand in 2006 compared to (781) thousand in 2008. Moreover, the general poverty line per person per year reached (680) JDs, while the food poverty line per person per year reached (292) JDs in 2008.

Based on the aforementioned data, areas with a poverty rate higher than (25%) were identified as poverty pockets and numbered (32) areas.

The National Aid Fund is responsible for providing the necessary support and training for poor families. Accordingly, the Government supported and activated the Fund, increasing its financial resources and developing its mechanisms in order to ensure access to a broader segment of the poor and with a higher level of financial assistance. The National Aid Fund is considered the main social safety net program for the poor in Jordan. The Fund has seen significant increases in its budget in the past years, doubling the number of beneficiaries and raising the ceiling on aid, with a total annual budget of about (88) million JDs, and its services benefiting approximately (80) thousand poor households.

Moreover, the Government had spearheaded many other initiatives to combat poverty. For example, The government has sought to activate the law of the Zakat Fund as a means of contributing to the fight against poverty. The Government additionally launched several programs and projects to target the poor and poverty areas through governmental and non-governmental institutions. These programs and projects were not limited to providing financial aid as they included activities to encourage productive initiatives and the provision of social welfare for the poor and marginalized such as orphans, the elderly and disabled individuals. A number of royal initiatives were also implemented to provide adequate housing for the poor and destitute.

The Government's initiatives in addressing the issue of poverty reduction resulted in a number of achievements in the period 2007-2009. The major achievements include:

1. Formation of a steering committee to develop an integrated government plan to identify the needs of poor areas in terms of projects and development priorities.
2. Implement household income and expenditure survey (2008), which considered as the source of defining the poverty level in Jordan.
3. Development of principles and criteria for identifying poverty pockets, with (32) areas identified as pockets of poverty with a poverty rate exceeding 25%.
4. The number of households benefiting from the Productive Families Program amounted to (619) households.
5. Establishment of (106) Trust Funds with charity organizations.

6. Establishment of (14) Care Homes and a Social Services office .
7. The Rehabilitation of (165) charity organizations for the implementation of development projects.
8. The number of beneficiaries of the recurrent program of financial aid and supplementary income has been increased to reach (75788) in 2009.
9. The number of beneficiaries of the Aid Program for persons with disability and special needs to has been increased to reach (7304) in 2009.
10. The number of beneficiaries of the Physical Rehabilitation Program has been increased to reach (520).
11. Development of the skills of (2026) workers and specialists in the field of social care for the end of the year (2009).
12. The Zakat Fund contributed to the reduction of poverty and unemployment through the implementation of many programs and projects, particularly in the fields of monetary aid/ cash transfers, the rehabilitation of productive households, and the distribution of food rations/parcels.
13. The provision of social safety nets in order to protect citizens from the consequences of the liberalization of fuel prices and the sharp increase in general prices. Measures included the increase in employees' salaries and compensations for fuel consumption and others. Such allocations increased from (107) million JDs in 2007 to (391) million JDs in 2008.
14. Adoption of the National Strategy for Persons with Disabilities (2007 - 2015), and Law No. (31) pertaining to the rights of persons with disabilities and special needs for the year 2007 and the establishment of the Supreme Council for Persons with Disabilities.

Challenges

Despite the improvement demonstrated by the indicators in the 2006 study on poverty, the significant rise in the general cost of living over the past two years, in addition to the global financial crisis from which most countries, including Jordan, are suffering, may in turn lead to a negative impact on national efforts to address and mitigate the problem of poverty. This is in addition to a number of other challenges such as:

- Poverty is not being addressed in a multi-dimensional and comprehensive manner.
- The weak link between wage levels and inflation rates.
- The weakness of the concept of social responsibility in the contribution of the private sector and non-governmental organizations in activities relating to combating poverty.
- The increase in housing costs beyond the capabilities of poor households.
- The decrease in the level of social welfare services and the weak institutional capacity of those in charge.
- The absence of a link between cash assistance and the general improvement of standards of living of the poor.

- Poor coordination and cooperation between public and private sectors, leading to the marginalization of issues related to persons with disabilities and special needs.
- Weak cooperation and proper coordination between the sectors involved in the promotion of social solidarity and the fight against poverty. This leads to duplication in the work of these institutions and a waste of resources and capabilities.

Long term objectives

1. Providing a comprehensive and effective social security system for the poor.
2. Reducing the poverty rate in Jordan.
3. Providing social welfare services in line with best international practices.

Short term objectives

1. Improving the targeting mechanisms for beneficiaries of programs and projects to combat poverty and to achieve social welfare.
2. Improving the standard of social welfare provision and strengthening the role of civil society in providing such services.
3. Developing local economies in impoverished communities and poverty pockets and encouraging public participation in those programs.
4. Activating the role of public and private sectors for the empowerment of persons with disabilities and provide them with appropriate services.
5. Providing and maintaining quality services to persons with disabilities.
6. Preventing duality and repetition in similar programs, projects and activities in the field of poverty alleviation.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Improving the targeting mechanisms for beneficiaries of programs and projects to combat poverty and to achieve social welfare										
Poverty rate (rate of population below absolute poverty line %)	13%	-	13.3%	-	13%	13%	13%	-	Ministry of Social development	Ministry of Social Development, Concerned Government Entities.
Ratio of population below abject poverty line	2.3%		0.25%						Ministry of Social development	
Share of the poorest 20% population of national consumption	7.7%		11.2%						Ministry of Social development	
Improving the standard of social welfare provision and strengthening the role of civil society in providing such services										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Rate of institutions applying accredited standards to improve social services levels	50%	-	60%	-	80%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Social development	The Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities, Civil society Organizations, Private sector
Developing local economies in impoverished communities and poverty pockets and encouraging public participation in those programs										
Number of society organizations participating in implementing programs/projects	-	-	-	-	-	112	175	200	Ministry of Social development	Coordination Commission For Social Solidarity, Civil Society Organizations
Number of households benefiting from implemented projects in poor areas (productive households, credit funds)	450	-	-	-	-	550	700	750	Ministry of Social development	Charity organizations
Ratio of poor People's participation in programs/ projects	-	-	38%	-	50%	60%	80%	85%	Coordination Commission For Social Solidarity	Ministry of Social Development, National Aid Fund, Zakat Fund
Ratio of employees benefiting from the National Aid Fund	-	-	-	-	8%	10%	15%	20%	National Aid Fund	Ministry of Labor, Ministry of Social Development
Preventing duality and repetition in similar programs, projects and activities in the field of poverty alleviation										
Ratio of institutions concerned with poverty mitigation whose programs are monitored	0	-	20%	-	50%	70%	90%	100%	Coordination Commission for Social Solidarity	All entities concerned with poverty alleviation
Ratio of communities for which analytical reports have been prepared on their economic and social conditions	0	-	0	-	20%	40%	70%	80%	Coordination Commission for Social Solidarity	Ministry of Interior through Administrative governors

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Ratio of poor households and those exposed to poverty about which an economic file has been prepared	0	-	20%	-	50%	60%	70%	80%	Coordination Commission for Social Solidarity`	

Polices

1. Link cash assistance provided to the poor with conditions related to the enabling of the poor and improving their living standards.
2. Enhance the capacity of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to contribute to the provision of social protection and welfare for targeted categories.
3. Provide social welfare and protection services.
4. Improve housing quality and environmental infrastructures for poor areas.
5. Establish a national guidance and referral system for persons with special needs.
6. Activate and increase the level of coordination between the institutions working in the area of poverty reduction.
7. Empower economically-poor segments of society and create sustainable local economies.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Link cash assistance provided to the poor with conditions related to the enabling of the poor and improving their living standards.										
Number of households benefiting from the productive households' program	220	-	195	-	-	432	454	450	Ministry of Social Development	Ministry of Social Development
Enhance the capacity of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to contribute to the provision of social protection and social welfare for target categories										
Number of charity organizations rehabilitated in poor areas	New programs that began in 2008	-	100	-	-	130	160	190	Ministry of Social Development	Coordination Commission for Social Solidarity
Provide social welfare and protection services.										
Number of social care and protection centers (cumulative)	26	-	40	-	-	58	58	60	Ministry of Social Development	
Improve housing quality and environmental infrastructures for poor areas										
Number of households benefiting from the	825	-	958	-	-	2,000	3,000	3,500	Ministry of Social Development	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
construction and maintenance of houses for poor households (cumulative)										
Number of payments for funding housing and building materials through the institution	1,756	-	1,621	-	1,700	1,750	1,800	2,000	Orphans' Funds' Development Institution	
Activate and increase the level of coordination between the institutions working in the area of poverty reduction										
Ratio of institutions concerned with poverty alleviation using the Social Safety Net's Database	0	-	5%	-	20%	35%	50%	65%	Coordination Commission for Social Solidarity	

Projects and Activities

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Link cash assistance provided to the poor with conditions related to enabling the poor and improving their living standards							
Ongoing Projects							
Emergency cash aid	Self-funding	765	190	195	200	585	Zakat Fund
Recurrent cash aid	Self-funding	7 ,150	1 ,750	1 ,800	2 ,000	5 ,550	Zakat Fund
Financial aid	Government Units	261 ,000	85 ,454	0	85 ,250	170,704	National Aid Fund
Enhancement of social protection project	General Budget and Loan	7 ,547	1 ,500	1,400	1,952	4,852	Ministry of Social Development
Credit funds – rotary funds	General Budget	900	0	0	300	300	Ministry of Social Development
Awareness-raising and education campaigns and linking them to projects geared to the poor	General Budget	165	0	0	50	50	Ministry of Social Development
Productive households project – small grants	General Budge	1,050	350	0	250	600	Ministry of Social Development
Project to support the poor student	Self-funding	390	95	100	110	305	Zakat Fund
Medical days project	Self-funding	320	70	85	100	255	Zakat Fund
Charity bread project	Self-funding	290	70	75	75	220	Zakat Fund
Support of the Poor and orphans project	Self-funding	2 ,380	590	595	620	1 ,805	Zakat Fund

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Rehabilitation projects for productive households and poverty pockets	Self-funding	1,700	400	450	500	1,350	Zakat Fund
Food and clothing parcels program	Self-funding	1,130	250	300	350	900	Zakat Fund
Ramadan banquets project	Self-funding	240	55	65	70	190	Zakat Fund
School Bag project	Self-funding	217	52	55	60	167	Zakat Fund
Total of ongoing projects		285,244	90,826	5,120	91,887	187,833	
Total for policy		285,244	90,826	5,120	91,887	187,833	
Enhance the capacity of non-governmental organizations and the private sector to contribute to the provision of social protection and welfare for targeted categories							
Ongoing Projects							
Rescue, emergency and in-kind aid program	General Budget	880	0	0	370	370	Ministry of Social Development
Completion of building Dar Al Hanan Center	General Budget	1,558	297	491	40	828	Ministry of Social Development
Purchasing services of childhood and protection institutions	General Budget	280	0	0	300	300	Ministry of Social Development
Purchasing services of multiple-purposes associations	General Budget	5,540	620	0	1,600	2,220	Ministry of Social Development
Support of Jordan River Foundation projects	General Budget	1,000	200	200	200	600	Ministry of Social Development
Small grants project	General Budget	1,500	350	250	100	700	Ministry of Social Development
Developing local community and eradication of poverty program	General Budget	5,057	1,333	0	8,723	10,056	Ministry of Social Development
Purchasing services of specialized associations	General Budget	1,490	0	430	460	890	Ministry of Social Development
Support of the Safety Fund for Orphans' Future projects	General Budget	1,150	250	300	300	850	Ministry of Social Development
Operation systems and applications	General Budget	550	20	200	200	420	Ministry of Social Development
Young girls' center	General Budget	191	0	0	50	50	Ministry of Social Development
Total of ongoing projects		17,706	3,070	1,391	11,833	16,294	
New projects							
Children Museum activities program	General Budget	87	27	0	30	57	Ministry of Social Development
Family support line program	General Budget	160	0	0	20	20	Ministry of Social Development
Associations register- association support fund	General Budget	1 5,250	2 ,919	0	2,870	5,789	Ministry of Social Development
Activities during Ramadan	General Budget	750	0	0	200	200	Ministry of Social Development
Al-Zarqa Comprehensive Center for Special Education	General Budget	696	400	0	50	450	Ministry of Social Development
Cornea program	General Budget	150	50	0	80	130	Ministry of Social Development
Total of new projects		17,093	3,396	0	3,250	6,464	
Total for policy		34,799	6,466	1,391	15,083	22,940	
Provide social welfare and protection services							
Ongoing Projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Completion of girls care center	General Budget	1,500	564	118	0	682	Ministry of Social Development
Establishment of centers for persons with special needs, orphans, juveniles and the elderly of both sexes/Completion of building Al Tufaila Center and Petra Center	General Budget	2,588	660	231	404	1,295	Ministry of Social Development
Total of Ongoing Projects		4,088	1,224	349	404	1,977	
New projects							
Establishment/ purchase/lease of houses for children and graduates within the Ministry	General Budget	150	75	100	200	375	Ministry of Social Development
Social services program for persons in reform and rehabilitation centers	General Budget	264	0	0	50	50	Ministry of Social Development
Establishment of a juvenile police directorate	General Budget	704	0	0	168	168	Ministry of Social Development
Awareness-raising in the field of family protection from violence.	General Budget	1,610	200	0	200	400	Ministry of Social Development
Combating begging and rehabilitation of beggars	General Budget	256	103	36	0	139	Ministry of Social Development
Establishment of a center to rehabilitate sentenced juveniles in the Central Region	General Budget	3,122	200	300	1,069	1,569	Ministry of Social Development
Marriage of beneficiaries at refuge centers	General Budget	90	30	30	30	90	Ministry of Social Development
Study subsidy	General Budget	210	0	0	70	70	Ministry of Social Development
Collective houses for persons with disabilities	General Budget	182	50	15	96	161	Ministry of Social Development
Establishment of quarantine rooms at Ma'an Juveniles Education Center	General Budget	100	100	0	0	100	Ministry of Social Development
Guidance, rehabilitation and family treatment centers	General Budget	300	0	0	100	100	Ministry of Social Development
Awareness-raising on combating violence against women	General Budget	600	50	0	50	100	Ministry of Social Development
Promotion of voluntary work concept among youth	General Budget	600	0	0	50	50	Ministry of Social Development
Establishment and opening of social services bureaus	General Budget	955	150	0	0	150	Ministry of Social Development
Total of new projects		9,143	958	481	2,083	3,522	
Total for policy		13,231	2,182	830	2,487	5,499	
Improve housing quality and environmental infrastructures for poor areas							
Ongoing Projects							
Funding suitable housing for low-income people	Government units	8,000	8,000	1,570	0	9,570	Orphans' capital Development Institution
Construction and maintenance of houses for poor households	General Budget	11,500	1,500	1,100	3,200	5,800	Ministry of Social Development
Total of Ongoing Projects		19,500	9,500	2,670	3,200	15,370	
Total for policy		19,500	9,500	2,670	3,200	15,370	
Establish a national guidance and referral system for persons with disabilities							
Ongoing Projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Upgrading the quality of services by institutions and building their capacities	Self-funding	1,264	305	350	350	1,005	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Support of the establishment of an academy for the blind	Self-funding	17,500	2,500	5,000	5,000	12,500	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Awareness-raising and education on disability issues	Self-funding	369	100	100	100	300	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Subsidize the costs of services provided to persons with disabilities	Self-funding	16,127	4,000	4,500	4,500	13,000	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Establishment of an information bank and development of a database for persons with disabilities	Self-funding	673	160	180	180	520	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Conducting field surveys	Self-funding	521	120	150	150	420	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Support of vocational rehabilitation, sports facilities and environmental facilities	Self-funding	1,332	330	350	350	1,030	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Monitoring the implementation of the National Strategy for Persons with disabilities	Self-funding	0	0	0	0	0	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Setting the standards needed for quality of services and programs provided to persons with special needs, training according to them and assessment	Self-funding	715	170	200	200	570	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Total of Ongoing Projects		38,501	7,685	10,830	10,982	29,621	
New projects							
Manar intellectual development center – Sahab	General Budget	50	44	0	0	44	Ministry of Social Development
Saudi center for training and rehabilitation of blind females	General Budget	80	70	0	152	222	Ministry of Social Development
Conducting research and studies related to disabled persons' needs	Self-funding	10	10	0	0	10	Higher Council for Persons with disabilities
Total of new Projects		140	124	0	152	276	
Total for policy		38,641	7,809	10,830	10,982	29,621	
Activate and increase the level of coordination between the institutions working in the ar							
Ongoing Projects							
Conducting a set of assessment studies of social solidarity institutions	Government units	369	0	0	63	63	Coordination Authority Of Social Solidarity
Institutional capacity building of the Authority's employees	Government units	0	0	0	0	0	Coordination Authority Of Social Solidarity
Establishing and updating the database of the Social Safety Network	Government units	415	10	18	105	133	Coordination Authority Of Social Solidarity

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Poverty observatory	Government units	80	0	0	20	20	Coordination Authority Of Social Solidarity
Early Social Warning System	Government units	90	0	0	20	20	Coordination Authority Of Social Solidarity
Conducting a set of analytical studies of poverty indicators	Government units	150	0	0	20	20	Coordination Authority Of Social Solidarity
Total of ongoing projects		1,104	10	18	231	259	
Total for policy		1,104	10	18	231	259	
Total for sector		392,519	116,793	20,859	123,870	261,522	

Third: Local Development Sector

The economic and social development process at national and local levels has acquired special importance, given the political will that motivates the advancement of local communities and improvement of living standards. Local development effectively contributes to the creation of effective local economies capable of realizing optimal and sustainable utilization of available resources. It also contributes to the reform of the economic and social policies system, which influences and is influenced by local development activity, in order to achieve integration and coordination of such policies and distribution of roles between concerned development institutions. In continuation to the many accomplishments achieved by national plans in the field of reducing development disparities between regions of the Kingdom, a need has emerged to pay maximum attention to development in its special dimension, considering it as a development approach, which when adopted would lead to positive results in raising citizens' living standards, development of local administration and government systems. The Government has taken the initiative to unify the visions of entities concerned with the development process at official and popular levels in order to formulate a unified concept of local development as “participatory planning effort directed to mobilize all efforts in society, and motivating its potential in order to create a better standard of living for the citizens in their localities .

With the aim of expanding the base of participation in the decision-making process related to development and its implementation, and in order to promote partnership principles, accountability and equal opportunities, Jordan's vision of economic and social development goes hand in hand with its vision of political development. Moreover, participation in decision-making and implementation, especially in governorates, has prompted the Government to consider adopting a local administration model that is inclined towards decentralization and that ensures fast and effective implementation. The decentralization project, which has been launched, will ensure cooperation and coordination between the governorates and the Government. This project falls within the framework of continued efforts to improve citizens' standards of living and provision of best services.

Jordan's population at the end of 2009 was estimated at nearly 5.98 million. The average population growth was 2.2%. It should be noted that Jordan has undergone a number of compulsory migrations because of the conditions in neighboring countries. Two thirds of the population live in the central governorates: Amman, Madaba, Al-Balqa' and Al Zarq, which constitute 16.2% of Jordan's total area, while 28% of the population lives in the northern governorates of Irbid, Jerash, Ajloun and Mafraq, whose area is about one third of the total area, while less than 10% of the population lives in the southern governorates of Al-Karak, Tafileh, Ma'an and Aqaba, which constitute half of the Kingdom's total area. The Jordanian society is characterized by being young. Nearly 38% of its population is less than 15 years old, compared with half of this figure in developed countries. Nearly 58% of the population is in the 15-64 years age group, while 4% is in the 65 years and above age group.

The population growth rate is expected to change. The growth rate of the economically-active population (15-64 years age group) is expected to become higher than that of the dependent age groups (below 15 years and over 64 years). It is anticipated that this unprecedented transition, which has been described as the “**population opportunity**”, will take place in 2030-2032, when this age group reaches 69% of the population. The national fertility rate was 3.8 births per woman in 2009 and is expected to drop to 3.5 in 2012 according to the National Campaign for Reproductive Health for the years 2008-2012. The number of dwellings in Jordan is nearly 1.2 million homes, 940 thousand of which are inhabited. The annual growth rate of housing is around 3.7% per annum. The local development administration's structure in the Kingdom consists of 12 governorates: 51 liwa (districts) and 38 qadha (sub-districts). There are 93 Municipal Councils in addition to the

Greater Amman Municipality. The main categories of municipalities are first category municipalities (11), second category municipalities (47), third category municipalities (28) and fourth category municipalities (7). The municipalities' total budget, excluding Greater Amman Municipality, is about 190 million Jordanian dDinars.

With regard to micro finance, the institutions in this sector take part in strengthening all aspects of local development, focusing on the creation of job opportunities that will lead to improving citizens' standards of living in their communities. The following table presents the main developments that micro financing witnessed in the past few years:

Development of microfinance during 2006-2009

Indicator	Amounts by Year			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
Number of active customers / agents (one thousand)	58,788	89,162	120,650	133,987
Portfolio of existing loans	26,213,410	36,763,790	49,482,013	50,154,758
Number of distributed loans	58,874	85,907	104,228	121,297
Value of distributed loans (Dinar)	35,415,789	49,144,792	67,719,481	884,858,66
Ratio of women borrowers	%91.1	90.3%	%91.1	%87
Ratio of borrowers from outside Amman	%52.7	%56.3	%57.9	%61.8
Number of branches outside Amman	29	35	44	46
Average loan (Dinar)	602	575	645	551
Rate of financial sustainability	%122.5	%116	%115.8	%123.8
Rate of operational continuity	%136.0	%134.5	%127.2	%140.1
Rate of portfolio at risk	%1.7	%2.3	%2.7	%3.7
Repayment ratio	%99.0	%99.4	%97.8	%98.6
Return on assets	%7.2	%9.4	%5.5	%4.1

Moreover, a number of lending institutions, considered governmental development arms, enhance the roles of municipalities, civil society organizations and individuals in setting up productive development projects . Following are the main features of these institutions' current status:

Indicators of major financing government institutions in the local development sector, 2006-2009

Item/Institution	Agricultural Credit Corporation	Development and Employment Fund	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Capital	34,000	29,140	50,000
Capital reserve	10,400	–	17,500
Loans balances	94,000	37,157	71,000
Loans volume	46,000	52,764	120,5000
Repayment rate	79%	97%	100%
Targeted categories	Farmers	Individuals, civil and intermediary institutions	Municipalities

Throughout the past few years, the Government has promoted the local development concept with all its aspects, through the development of governorates and municipalities and enhancement of local economies. Following are the main accomplishments:

First: Empowering Local Administration Institutions

1. Establishment of development units in governorates' centers, equipping them with necessary cadres and technologies, qualifying the organizational framework needed for their work, building their institutional capacity to prepare governorates' economic and social situation analysis, monitoring the implementation of development capital projects, identifying constraints facing their implementation and taking measures needed to address them, following up the work of executive and consultative councils, and monitoring development issues concerning the governorates in these councils. This includes activating the role of strategic and academic studies centers in aspects related to local development in governorates, linked to the development role of the governor, through signing a number of memorandums of understanding with national institutions and international programs such as John Hopkins University, the Jordanian University, Ru'a Center for Studies and Al-Thuraya Center for Consultations, Training and Studies.
2. Enabling municipalities in the financial reform domain, development of infrastructure and capacity building, provision of services that meet citizens' needs and priorities on a partnership basis, promoting municipalities' role in leading development planning and contribution to poverty alleviation, in addition to crystallizing economic opportunities to carry out genuine partnership projects with the public and private sectors and the civil sector.

Second: Supporting Microfinance

1. Launching a market and impact assessment study at the national level in order to identify and formulate policies for Microfinance institutions to increase funding and expand in poor areas. An amount of 15 million Euros has been secured to support micro finance institutions, through the Spanish Agency for International Cooperation via agreements signed with the National Bank for Financing Small Projects (5 million Euros), and Jordan Micro Credit Company (Tamweelcom-4 million Euros) and the Women's Fund (6 million Euros). Moreover, a 3 million Euro funding has been secured through the French Agency for Development in cooperation with Societe General Bank, which was re-lent in the local currency to Jordan Micro Credit Company (Tamweelcom -2 million Dinars) and the Middle East for Financing Small Projects(one million Dinar).

Third: Development of local economies and enhancing their productivity

Through continued implementation of the Economic and Social Productivity Enhancement Program (launched in 2002), several achievements have been realized within the Program's five main components:

1. Expansion of the Program to include advisory and training services to municipalities and cooperatives.. The Program aims to help and motivate individuals to establish and develop pilot production projects, through providing them with support services. This includes conducting economic feasibility studies, managerial and financial consultations, assistance in developing existing works and obtaining necessary licenses, as well as the providing specialized training opportunities to assist owners of these enterprises all over the Kingdom,

especially in less fortunate areas. Assistance has been provided to establish and expand nearly 1200 projects, contributing to the provision of 3600 job opportunities.

2. Building institutional and technical capacities of more than 130 local entities including charity organizations, cooperatives, clubs and other entities through the Enhancement of Institutional Capacities for Civil Organizations Program (*qudrat*), which aimed at promoting the developmental role played by non-governmental organizations to achieve sustainable development in various areas in the Kingdom. Moreover, 85 productions were set up, costing about 4.28 million Dinars.
3. Local development program in the less fortunate areas, which aims at mobilizing and stimulating local potentials to effectively contribute to the improvement of individuals' income as well as living and economic conditions in their areas. The second phase of the program covers 16 poor areas, costing 8 million Dinars, 500 thousand Dinars for each area to set up production projects, and lending portfolios, in addition to meeting basic priority needs in the field of infrastructure services as well as training and raising public awareness activities.
4. Implementation of numerous service projects in priority areas including the following projects: Al-Azraq water networks, financing the purchase of equipment for the Jordanian Royal Medical Services, support to the National Plan for Reproductive Health, military training for students, Almansoura Wastewater Treatment Plant, sewage projects in Altufaila Governorate and digging 9 water wells in Wadi Araba within the Small Grants and Direct Intervention Program.
5. Infrastructure projects to promote production projects that support investment and creation of job opportunities in targeted areas This included financing the construction of agricultural roads and their accessories (annexes), via methods requiring intensive labor, in various regions of the Kingdom with the value of 3 million Dinars in 2009, and the allocation of 2.4 million Dinars for the development of slaughterhouses in 6 municipalities. Moreover, popular markets in ten municipalities were established with the value of 3 million Dinars.

Challenges

Despite these achievements, the local development sector still encounters a set of challenges, most importantly:

1. Economic and social development disparity between various regions of Jordan.
2. Imbalance in the population distribution as well as high and variance of the fertility rate in different regions.
3. High degree of centralization in designing, implementing and monitoring development decisions and budgeting.
4. Municipalities' debt and limited effectiveness of their development role.
5. Shortage of qualified cadres at the local level as well as the resources available to them
6. Shortage of adequate liquidity to match lending finance products with the requirements of target groups.

Long term objectives

Promotion of good governance in managing local development to contribute to the reduction of development discrepancy between governorates and their municipalities.

Short term objectives

1. Improvement in the level of basic services provided to citizens in governorates and municipalities.
2. Gradual movement towards the application of decentralization in managing local development at the level of governorates and municipalities.
3. Involvement of citizens in the development of their communities.
4. Provision of a detailed development database at the level of regions in the Kingdom.
5. Encouragement of the private sector and civil society institutions to set up development and production investment projects in local communities.
6. Increasing available financing opportunities to support small and medium projects for individuals and institutions, especially in the poorest areas.
7. Raising the influence level on decisions related to citizens and development in order to benefit from the population opportunity.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Improvement of the level of basic services provided to citizens in governorates and municipalities										
Rate of annual increase in the collection of municipal services' revenues	-	-	-	-	-	10%	13%	15%	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Rate of spending on development government capital projects in governorates	86%	86%	68%	70%	85%	95%	95%	98%	Ministry of Interior	All government entities
Gradual movement towards the application of decentralization in managing local development at the level of governorates and municipalities										
Number of development units at the municipal level	3	21	30	30	30	30	53	93	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Number of executive development programs at the governorate level	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Involvement of citizens in the development of their communities										
Number of meetings between governors' and local communities	4	4	4	4	4	8	12	12	Ministry of Interior	All government entities

Number of voluntary working committees in municipalities	3	21	30	30	30	30	53	93	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Provision of a detailed development database at the level of regions in the Kingdom										
Number of strategic plans at municipal level	-	-	10	10	10	30	60	93	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank , Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Number of comprehensive development plans which take into consideration the population dimension in urban planning in municipalities	-	-	-	-	36	63	93	-	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Amman Urban Institute
Number of city development strategies which take into consideration the population dimension in urban planning in municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Higher Population Council
Encouragement of the private sector and civil society institutions to set up development and production investment projects in local communities										
Number of economic feasibility studies for investment and production projects in municipalities	13	4	14	13	20	25	30	30	Cities and Villages Development Bank	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Increasing available financing opportunities to support small and medium projects for individuals and institutions, especially in the poorest areas										
Number of agricultural loans for rural housewives	1,225	1,225	1,279	1,279	1,490	1,600	1,600	1,600	Agricultural Credit Corporation	Ministry of Agriculture
Number of loans for the unemployed in the agricultural sector	1,849	1,849	1,900	1,900	2,000	2,100	2,100	2,100	Agricultural Credit Corporation	Ministry of Agriculture

Number of self-employment opportunities funded by the Development and Employment Fund	5,548	5,548	5,393	5,393	7,660	8,360	9,120	9,880	Development and Employment Fund	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Labor
Number of projects financed by direct and indirect lending programs	-	-	-	-	6,489	7,150	7,800	8,450	Development and Employment Fund	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,
Raising the influence level on decisions related to citizens and development in order to benefit from the population opportunity										
Number of local programs to gain support for population issues related to population opportunity (seminars, leaflets, discussion circles, studies and research)	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	10	Higher Population Council	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation,
Number of entities which have adopted activities in their plans that contribute to benefiting from the population opportunity	-	-	-	-	-	6	8	10	Higher Population Council	Ministry of Municipal Affairs,

Polices

1. Directing municipalities towards enhancing their developmental integration.
2. Activating the decentralization approach and enhancing the development role of governors.
3. Enhancing the institutional capacities of the regional development directorates.
4. Linking the financing of the Cities and Villages Development Bank for municipal projects to the local development plans.
5. Promoting social and economic productivity amongst individuals and local committees.
6. Encouraging the private sector and civil society organizations to establish investment, developmental and productive projects, in partnership with the municipalities.
7. Gaining the support of the local leadership on issues pertaining to the population opportunity and involving this leadership in planning at the local level

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Directing municipalities towards enhancing their development integration										
Number of annual studies on the needs of priority areas For projects and training	-	-	6	6	10	10	10	10	Development & Employment Fund	Ministry of Interior
Number of annual studies on the needs of municipalities for services and development projects	131	131	130	130	30	60	93	93	Cities and Villages Development Bank	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Activating the decentralization approach and enhancing the development role of governors										
Number of executive development programs at the governorates' level	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Number of Training workshops held by the academic and consultancy centers in the field of development planning in governorates	-	-	-	6	10	15	20	25	Ministry of Interior	Academic and Consultancy Centers
Enhancing the institutional capacities of the regional development directorates										
Ratio of municipalities which collect roofing tax	-	-	45%	45%	90%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Ministry of Finance
Number of participants in annual training programs for municipalities' employees	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Number of participants in training programs geared to local development units' employees in	45	45	120	120	63	70	100	130	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
municipalities										
Number of participants in training programs geared to local development units' employees in governorates	79	79	136	136	60	72	100	100	Ministry of Interior	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Linking the financing of the Cities and Villages Development Bank for municipal projects to the local development plans										
Ratio of financing service projects to the total loans of municipalities projects	97%	86%	99%	87%	80%	75%	72%	72%	Cities and Villages Development Bank	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Ratio of financing production and investment projects of total financing of municipalities' projects	3%	14%	1%	13%	20%	20%	25%	25%	Cities and Villages Development Bank	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Number of investment projects financed by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs in municipalities (accumulated)	-	-	10	20	30	50	60	65	Ministry of Municipal Affairs	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Promoting social and economic productivity amongst individuals and local committees										
Number of projects financed for local institutions through Qudrat Program	33	33	33	33	45	45	45	45	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation	-
Number of loans financed by micro finance institutions	5,887	5,887	1,127	1,127	13,632	14,995	14,995	14,995	Micro Finance Institutions sector	
Ratio of female borrowers to total	89%	89%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	91%	Micro Finance Institutions sector	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
borrowers from micro finance										
Ratio of access to the market	52%	52%	89%	89%	93%	95%	95%	95%	Micro Finance Institutions sector	
Number of leaflets distributed by the Development and Employment Fund and Agricultural Credit Corporation (thousand)	-	-	15	15	25	30	30	30	Development and Employment Fund, Agricultural Credit Corporation	
Number of economic feasibility studies submitted by Irada centers each year	743	743	734	734	700	700	700	700	Ministry of Planning And International Cooperation	Institutions participating in local development
Number of training courses for candidates and beneficiaries of production loans	-	-	16	16	47	24	47	47	Development and Employment Fund	-
Encouraging the private sector and civil society organizations to establish investment, developmental and productive projects, in partnership with the municipalities.										
Number of annual agreements between municipalities and the private sector to implement investment and production projects	-	-	1	2	5	5	5	7	Cities and Villages Development Bank	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Gaining the support of the local leadership on issues pertaining to the population opportunity and involving this leadership in planning at the local level										
Number of decisions supporting the population opportunity	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	5	Higher Population Council	Ministry of Interior

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
taken in communities										
Number of governorates trained to integrate the population dimension into development planning	-	-	-	-	3	3	3	3	Higher Population council	

Project and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Directing municipalities towards enhancing their development integration							
Ongoing Projects							
Reorganization and development of Zarqa	General budget	12,000	3,100	1,700	3,500	8,300	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Slaughterhouses management and rehabilitation, within the Productivity Enhancement Program	General budget	3,750	750	1,250	0	2,000	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Rural and local development	Self funding	7,700	2,000	1,500	0	3,500	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Comprehensive development plans for municipalities	General budget	3,500	710	710	500	1,920	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Strategies for the development of regionally programmed cities	General budget	350	150	110	0	260	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Regional and local development program	General budget + grant+loan	35,000	6,985	5,443	3,000	14,828	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Development of Salt city center	General budget	2,500	1,080	1,100	400	2,580	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Management and rehabilitation of waste dumping sites for services councils participating in municipalities	General budget	4,500	910	880	0	1,790	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Total for ongoing projects		69,300	15,085	12,693	7,400	35,178	
Total for policy		69,300	15,085	12,693	7,400	35,178	
Activating the decentralization approach and enhancing the development role of governors							
Ongoing Projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Capacity building for governors and governorate local development units' staff	General budget	1,200	270	150	300	720	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Total of ongoing projects		1,200	270	150	300	720	
New projects							
Development of computerized systems for the local development units in governorates (PMS, RIS, GIS)	General budget	450	10	9	30	49	Ministry of Interior
Establishment of the development forum for governorates	General budget	180	10	9	60	79	Ministry of Interior
Capacity building of the governorates' executive councils in the field of decentralization	General budget	1,344	198	9	468	675	Ministry of Interior
Activation of the role of research, academic and consulting centers specialized in the field of governorates development	General budget	150	10	9	50	69	Ministry of Interior
Total of new projects		2,124	228	36	608	872	
Total for policy		3,324	498	186	908	1,592	
Enhancing the institutional capacities of the regional development directorates							
Ongoing Projects							
National rehabilitation of employees at the municipal affairs sector	General budget	200	15	10	25	50	Ministry of Municipalities
Total for ongoing projects		200	15	10	25	50	
New projects							
National Project for vocational and professional rehabilitation of municipalities' employees	General budget	720	240	240	240	720	National Company for Training and Employment
E-management of Ministry of Municipal Affairs	General budget	1,710	194	150	570	914	Ministry of Municipalities Affairs
Development capacity building of municipalities (<i>baladiyati</i>)	Grant	3,000	3,000	0	0	3,000	Ministry of Municipalities Affairs
Total for new projects		5,430	3,434	390	810	4,634	
Total for policy		5,630	3,449	400	835	4,684	
Linking the financing of the Cities and Villages Development Bank for municipal projects to the local development plans							
Ongoing Projects							
Service and production loans for municipalities	Self funding	42,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	38,000	Cities and Villages Development Bank
Total for ongoing projects		42,000	12,000	13,000	13,000	38,000	
Total for policy		42,000	12,000	13,000	3,000	38,000	
Promoting social and economic productivity amongst individuals and local committees							
Ongoing Projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Direct and indirect lending and studies	Self funding	38,136	12,999	13,000	0	25,999	Development and Employment Fund
Support of micro finance – Islamic finance	Self funding	9,441	3,147	3,147	0	6,294	Development and Employment Fund
Supporting agricultural loans and medium loans	Self funding	75,010	24,560	24,750	25,700	75,010	Agricultural Credit Corporation
Small agricultural loans	Self funding	45,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Agricultural Credit Corporation
Youth environment development/ Productivity Enhancement Program	General Budget	6,000	1,300	1,000	2,000	4,300	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Infrastructure and basic services/ Productivity Enhancement Program	General Budget	24,000	5,000	4,000	5,000	14,000	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Social safety portfolio program/ Productivity Enhancement Program	General Budget	12,000	1,440	1,135	2,000	4,575	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Productivity and capacity building and financing.	General Budget	42,500	12,700	11,000	13,000	36,700	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Total for ongoing projects		252,087	66,146	63,032	52,700	181,878	
New projects							
Capacity building of micro finance institutions to reach remote areas and diversify their products	Grant	6,000	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Attracting financial support to fill the micro finance gap	Grant	18,000	0	6,000	6,000	12,000	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Total for new projects		24,000	0	8,000	8,000	16,000	
Total for policy		276,087	66,146	71,032	60,700	197,878	
Encouraging the private sector and civil society organizations to establish investment, developmental and productive projects, in partnership with the municipalities							
Ongoing Projects							
Completion of King Abdulla II in Irbid	General budget	8,000	1,350	500	0	1,850	Ministry of finance
King Abdulla II Gardens-Qwaisma	General budget	49,000	14,400	13,000	17,000	44,400	Ministry of Finance
Total for ongoing projects		57,000	15,750	13,500	17,000	46,250	
New projects							
Setting up investment projects in municipalities in partnership with the private sector	Self funding	7,727	1,249	6,478	0	7,727	Bank for the Development of Cities, Villages

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan Program – <i>PLEDJ</i>	Grant	5,000	1,000	1,500	1,500	4,000	Ministry of Municipalities Affairs
Total for new projects		12,727	2,249	7,978	1,500	11,727	
Total for policy		69,727	17,999	21,478	18,500	57,977	
Gaining the support of the local leadership on issues pertaining to the population opportunity and involving this leadership in planning at the local level							
New projects							
Gaining the support of local leaderships, media, , teachers, mosque preachers and orators on population issues	Self funding	500	0	200	100	300	Higher Population Council
Total for new projects		500	0	200	100	300	
Total for policy		500	0	200	100	300	
Total for sector		466,568	115,177	118,989	101,443	335,609	

6. Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research

Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research

During the past few decades, Jordan has been able to lay the foundation of a comprehensive high quality educational system aimed at the development of a qualified human capital capable to encounter future challenges. In addition, economic development in Jordan mainly relies on productive and highly skilled workforce to maintain competitiveness at the local and regional levels. Duly, Jordan attaches great significance to education and scientific research to develop knowledge and innovation to achieve economic development.

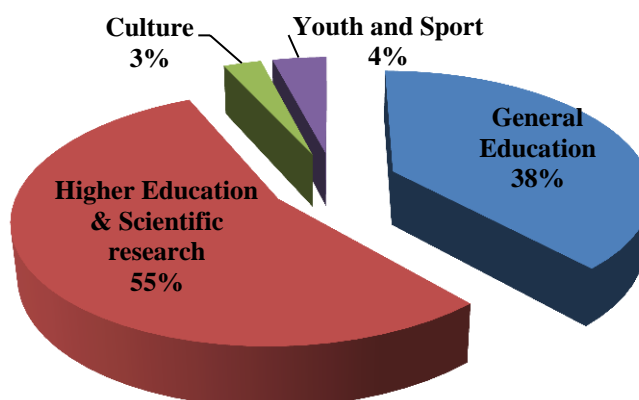
The education, higher education and scientific research pillar consists of four main sectors that are; general education, higher education, culture and youth. it's also aims at providing educational opportunities for all, equity and equality as well as preparing the students and equipping them with the knowledge needed for the knowledge-based economy, matching the educational outcomes with the Jordanian labor market needs, and support of high quality higher education that will enable human cadres and compete at both the Arab and international levels, promotion and support of scientific research, provision of an environment conducive to creativity in cultural and technical fields, and to bringing up and developing self-aware youth, confident in their capacities, loyal to their country and who effectively participate in its development and advancement.

These objectives will be achieved through: provision educational opportunities and suitable educational environment, expansion in constructing public kindergartens, improving the quality of education to meet the requirements of the knowledge economy, improving the education and scientific research environment at public universities, establishment and modernization of museums and cultural centers, publishing cultural and artistic productions, enhancement of the citizenship concept among youth as well as enabling them economically and assisting them to enter the labor market.

Summary of the Financial Status for 2011-2013

(1,000 JD)

Sector	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	2011
General Education	791,553	106,590	82,995	115,506	305,091
Higher Education & Scientific research	623,418	85,754	79,128	271,340	436,222
Culture	43,155	8,493	4,867	9,050	22,410
Youth and Sport	27,725	7,724	12,109	12,173	32,006
Total	1,485,851	208,561	179,099	408,069	795,729



Ratios of expenditure to the total expenditure on the education, higher education & scientific research for the years 2011-2013

First: General Education Sector

General education in Jordan is regarded one of the priorities in all national policies as a major pillar to achieve sustainable development, whereby the human capital assumes its responsibility as the main driver for economic development. The philosophy of education in Jordan derives its principles and bases from the Jordanian Constitution, experiences, values and supreme ideals, hopes and needs in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. Stemming from the fact that education today is no longer a controversial issue, Jordan has paid special attention to education in its programs and policies. Contemporary international experiences have proved that the main and only driver for advancement is education and that all countries which have made great strides in progress have done so through education.

Jordan has adopted new education systems, which are in synch with global trends and anchored in building an economy based on knowledge. Following are Jordan's major accomplishments in 2007-2009:

1. Providing a safe and sound infrastructure for students through constructing (74) schools with (1607) classrooms, and the expansion of (148) classrooms. (49) Schools are under construction. Preparations are underway to build schools and add classrooms included in the Education Development Plan towards Economy Knowledge-Second Phase after the Ministry of Education completed the engineering design manual to be applied in this phase.
2. Improving the quality of education through focusing on practical activities and applications. Accordingly, (74) physics and chemistry laboratories, (123) general science laboratories, (67) vocational training workshops, (67) art halls and (42) school libraries were established. Within the second phase of the development plan, the needs for science laboratories to be implemented have been identified.
3. Early childhood development through constructing and equipping (210) kindergartens in 210 schools. Moreover, (50) Kindergarten classroom are being equipped within the education development support project. In addition, the kindergarten classrooms needs that will be implemented within the second phase of the education development project have been identified.
4. In the field of e-learning, 134 computer laboratories have been established and about 300 schools were connected through the fiber optics network. Moreover, computer laboratories needs have been identified and will be met within the second phase of the education development project.
5. Enhance institutional capacities through providing training to (85183) teachers in computer skills and training (8393) kindergarten teachers and teachers of the first three grades in the programs of working with youngsters (Wisconsin Program) and the National Interactive Curriculum as well as training 6892 administrators in administrator in addition to leaders development courses and qualifying 1181 teachers for the higher diploma and 152 teachers for the Master's degree and 37 teachers for the PhD degree.
6. The Ministry of Education has also computerized the management information curricula for Grade 11, general science curricula for Grades 1-12, computer for Grades 1-10 and national and civil education curricula for Grades 6-10.
7. Continue to implement the school nutrition program. About one million pupils have benefited from this program.

Jordan has achieved remarkable progress in general education that was reflected in transferring from quantitative education to education based on the knowledge economy. Noting that in 2009, spending on general education has reached 3.7% of GDP. As a result, there has been positive development in several quantitative indicators of the general education sector.

Quantitative Development in the General Education Sector

Description	2010-2011
Number of employees	116,815
Total number of schools	6,007
Number of public schools	3,466
Number of King Abdullah Schools for Excellence	6
Number of Deaf and mute specialized schools	10
Number of Schools for the Blind	2
Number of Special Centers for Gifted Children	18
Student /teacher rate in /basic education	1-17,77
Student/teacher rate in secondary education	1-12,4
Student/computer rate	1-16
Overall number of students in nursery schools	103,544
Number of students in public nursery schools	17,848
Overall number of students in basic schools	1,350,346
Overall number of students in high schools (academic and vocational)	204,032
Number of students in vocational high schools	25,639
Qualified teachers ratio	56%
ICDL teachers	50,790
Intel teachers	23,156
World Links teachers	2,575
Ratio of dropouts	0.31%
Illiteracy Ratio	7.7%
Ratio of women participating in leading jobs	12,33%

Challenges

Despite the realized accomplishments, the general education sector still encounters a set of challenges which can be summed up as follows:

- Increasing pressure on the educational infrastructure.
- Low enrollment in nursery schools because of limited number of facilities, high costs and lack of awareness regarding the importance of early learning.
- Insufficient male specialization in some disciplines such as mathematics, science and English.
- High turn-over rate of qualified employees from the Ministry of Education..
- Matching general education outcomes with higher education as well as with the labor market needs.
- Low enrollment in vocational secondary education.
- Unpredictable population growth resulting in increased pressure on the education sector.

Long-term Objectives

1. Provide educational opportunities for all and ensure equality and fairness in education services in terms of quantity and quality.
2. Prepare students equipped with skills and knowledge needed by the knowledge-based economy.

3. Match education outputs and the Jordanian labor market needs.

Short-term Objectives

1. Provide a safe and sound educational environment.
2. Expansion of pre-schooling facilities, especially in poor and rural areas to promote early learning and nurture the will to learn.
3. Expand the total enrollment opportunities in basic and secondary education.
4. Eliminate gender disparity in basic and secondary education.
5. Enable students to make use of special education programs to obtain appropriate educational opportunities.
6. Improve education quality to enable students to achieve significant results in TIMSS and PISA international examinations and improve success rates in the secondary education examination.
7. To enhance actual students' participation in programs and activities to promote the spirit of citizenship and affiliation to the country.
8. Mainstream school-based managements.
9. Improve students' health standard.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Provide a safe and sound educational environment .										
Students' ratio in rented buildings	11.8%	17.72%	16.99%	10.9%	10.5%	10.3%	10.1%	10%	Ministry of Education	
Students' ratio in double shift schools	13.2%	15.12%	15.12%	11.3%	11.1%	11%	10.9%	10.8%	Ministry of Education	
Students' per classroom rate	28.41:	27.11:	1:26.9	1:27.9	1:27.5	1:27.3	1: 27.1	271:	Ministry of Education	
Students per teacher rate in basic education	20.4:1	1: 19	1: 18.7	1:19.2	1:18.8	1:18.6	1:18.6	1:18.6	Ministry of Education	
Increase access opportunities for children in pre-school education										
Gross enrollment rate in KG2	33%	39.66%	40.97 %	51.8%	54%	55%	56%	57%	Ministry of Education	
Expansion in the enrollment opportunities in basic and secondary education										
Percentage of females to males in basic education	96%	96.8%	96.3%	97.8%	98.2%	98.4%	98.4%	98.4%	Ministry of Education	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Gross enrollment rate in Grade I	104%	106.8 %	107.7%	105.9%	105.9%	105.9%	105.9%	105.9%	Ministry of Education	
Gross enrollment rate in basic education	100.4%	101.63 %	101.2%	99%	99.6%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Education	
Gross enrollment rate in secondary education	82.6%	82.27 %	84.32%	83.3%	83.5%	83.6%	83.6%	83.6%	Ministry of Education	
Drop-outs rate in basic education (all authorities)	-	0.61%	0.68%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%	Ministry of Education	
Achieving gender equality in basic and secondary education										
Illiteracy ratio	9.3%	9.3%	7.7%	7.7%	7.3%	7%	6.5%	6.2%	Department of statistics	Ministry of Education
Gender parity in basic education enrollment	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.01	1	1	1	1	Ministry of Education	
Ratio of females/males enrollment in secondary education	1.02	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.04	1.02	1	Ministry of Education	
Literacy Rate (15+ age group)	90.7%	92.1 %	92.3%	92.5%	92.7%	93%	93.2%	93.4%	Department of statistic	Ministry of Education
Literacy Rate (15-24 age group)	92.7%	99.1 %	99%	99%	99.2%	99.3%	99.4%	99.5%	Department of statistic	Ministry of Education
Enabling students to make use of special education programs to obtain appropriate educational opportunities										
students benefiting from gifted Students Programs as a % of the total talented students	7.34%	9%	11%	12.33%	15%	16%	16.1%	16.2%	Ministry of Education	-
students benefiting from disability programs as a % of the total students with special needs	11.23%	11.5%	12%	12.26%	13.1%	13.4%	13.5%	13.6%	Ministry of Education	-
Improvement of education quality to enable students to achieve significant results in TIMSS and PISA international examinations and improve success rates in the secondary education examination.										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Students' performance level in international examinations -measured by Jordanian students' performance rank	-	-	No Study Conducted	42%	46%	48%	Statistically significant improvement	No Study to be Conducted	Ministry of Education	National Human Resources Development Center
Jordanian student's scores in TIMSS (mathematics)	-	427	No Study Conducted	-	-	Statistically significant improvement	No Study to be Conducted	No Study to be Conducted	Ministry of Education	Center for Human Resources Development Center
Jordanian student's scores in TIMSS (science)	-	482	No Study Conducted	-	-	Statistically significant improvement	No Study to be Conducted	No Study to be Conducted	Ministry of Education	Center for Human Resources Development Center
Jordanian students' scores in PISA (mathematics)	384	-	-	-	-	-	Statistically significant improvement	No Study to be Conducted	Ministry of Education	Center for Human Resources Development Center
Jordanian students' scores in PISA (science)	422	-	-	-	-	-	Statistically significant improvement	No Study to be Conducted	Ministry of Education	Center for Human Resources Development Center
Jordanian students' scores in PISA(reading)	401	-	-	-	-	-	Statistically significant improvement	No Study to be Conducted	Ministry of Education	Center for Human Resources Development Center
Success ratio in secondary education examinations	46.8%	46.2%	50.1%	-	59.7%	59.8%	59.8%	59.8%	Ministry of Education	
Enhancement of actual students' participation in programs and activities to promote the spirit of Citizenship and loyalty to the country										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Number of students participating in King Abdulla II Award for Physical Fitness (9-12 year old) (thousand)	Program not applied	-	-	153	470	525	550	600	Ministry of Education	
Number of students participating in military training (thousand)	1.3	6.1	8	12	19	26	35	40	Ministry of Education	
Mainstream school-based management										
% of public schools applying the school-based managements approach	11.2%	12.1%	13.9%	15%	45%	60%	85%	85%	Ministry of Education	
Improvement of students' health standard										
Number of students covered by the school nutrition program in the unprivileged areas (one thousand)	220	310	460	530	130	140	145	150	Ministry of Education	

Policies

1. Continue to provide educational opportunities for all students
2. Expansion in establishing public kindergartens especially in poor and remote areas in order to develop early childhood and readiness to learn.
3. Improving the education quality to match the requirements of knowledge-based economy (enabling students to utilize technology).
4. Enhance the efficiency of internal and external educational system
5. Ensuring gender parity and promotion of women's participation in the Ministry of Education's policies and curricula.
6. Enhancement of student's nationalistic affiliation.
7. Enabling students with special needs to acquire appropriate educational opportunities.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Continue to provide educational opportunities for all students										
Gross enrollment rate in basic education	100.04%	101.63%	101.2%	99%	99.6%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Education	
Rate of pupils who complete Grade 5	97.8%	97.8%	97.8%	97.8%	98.25%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	Ministry of Education	
Literacy rate (15-year and above)									Department Of Statistic	Ministry of Education
females	84.7%	88.4%	88.6%	87.7%	89.7%	90.7%	90.8%	90.9%		
males	95.1%	95.7 %	95.9%	95.7%	96%	96.5%	96.6%	96.6%		
Expansion in establishing public kindergartens especially in poor and remote areas in order to develop early childhood and readiness to learn.										
Gross enrollment rate in KG2 in the most needy and least developed areas	16%	16.5%	17%	18%	20%	22%	24%	26%	Ministry of Education	
Improvement of education quality according to the requirements of knowledge economy (enabling students to employ technology).										
computers per students	1:25	1: 19	1:19	1:16	1:16	1:16	1:16	1:16	Ministry of Education	
%of schools connected to the intranet	70%	75%	80%	85%	88%	90%	92%	93%	Ministry of Education	
% of achieved learning efficiency among students	62%	63%	64%	64%	68%	70%	72%	74%	Ministry of Education	
Enhance the efficiency of internal and external educational system										
Internal efficiency indicator	89%	89%	89%	---	89.2%	89.3%	89.4%	89.5%	Ministry of Education	
Ensuring gender justice and promotion of women's participation in the Ministry of Education's policies and curricula.										
% of women holding a leading post	11%	11.2 %	11.8%	12%	12.5%	12.8%	13%	13.1%	Ministry of Education	
% of gender-sensitive curriculums	70%	72%	74%	75%	76%	77%	78%	79%	Ministry of Education	

Projects and Activities

(1,000 JD)

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Continuation to provide educational opportunities for all students including providing educational opportunities and appropriate educational environment of high quality and life-long education							
Ongoing Projects							
Construction of (25) basic schools	General Budget + loan	35,000	4,203	3,600	7,500	15,303	Ministry of Education
literacy and adult education projects	General Budget	104	38	15	33	86	Ministry of Education
Secondary education projects	General Budget	44,760	5,100	3,325	9,562	17,987	Ministry of Education
Basic education projects	General Budget	94,673	22,110	16,830	23,000	61,940	Ministry of Education
Vocational education projects	General Budget	13,169	550	1,348	1,972	3,870	Ministry of Education
Construction of 16 school buildings/ – Decent housing for decent living Phases 1, 2, & 3	General Budget	15,131	7,000	2,500	0	9,500	Ministry of Education
Total of ongoing projects		202,837	39,001	27,618	42,067	108,686	
New Projects							
Building (60) schools	General budget	144,283	10,000	2,500	10,000	22,500	Ministry of Education
Total of new projects		144,283	10,000	2,500	10,000	22,500	
Total for policy		347,120	49,001	30,118	52,067	131,186	
Expansion of establishing public kindergartens especially in poor and remote areas with a view to develop early childhood and readiness to learn.							
Ongoing Projects							
Kindergartens education projects	General budget	23,830	7,000	2,255	7,675	16,930	Ministry of Education
Total of ongoing projects		23,830	7,000	2,255	7,675	16,930	
Total for policy		23,830	7,000	2,255	7,675	16,930	
Improving the education quality to match the knowledge economy requirements (enabling students to utilize technology).							
Ongoing Projects							
School health project	Grant	850	850	0	0	850	Ministry of Education
Partnership project in the field of Monitoring and Evaluation between the National Center for Human Resources Development and an American university	Grant	444	220	224	0	444	National Center for Human Resources
Education Reform for Knowledge Economy (II)	General Budget, Grants and Soft Loans	290,000	36,662	39,442	27,849	103,953	Ministry of Education
School nutrition project	General budget	19,150	5,050	6,125	9,050	20,225	Ministry of Education
Connecting Schools with Intranet	General budget	6,000	2,000	1,950	2,000	5,950	Ministry of Education
Regional Network for Education Research	Grant	192	192	0	0	192	National Center for Human Resources

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of ongoing projects		316,636	44,974	47,741	38,899	131,614	
New Projects							
Developmental Projects at School and Field Directorates Level	General budget	20,000	0	800	900	1,700	Ministry of Education
Establishment of Data Bank	General budget	1,100	0	0	100	100	Ministry of Education
Development of Altawjihi Exam	General budget	2,000	0	0	500	500	Ministry of Education
Enhancement of the Low Performance Schools in Altawjihi Exam	General budget	1,876	268	0	268	536	Ministry of Education
Curriculums Development	General budget	2,500	0	0	200	200	Ministry of Education
Development of the Educational Management Information System (EMIS)	General budget	4,000	0	952	900	1,852	Ministry of Education
Providing of Post-Recruitment Initial Training for Newly Appointed Teachers	General budget	30,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	Ministry of Education
Total of ongoing projects		61,476	268	1,752	12,868	14,888	
Total for policy		378,112	45,242	49,493	51,767	146,502	
Improvement of internal and external efficiency of the education system							
Ongoing Projects							
Administration and supporting Services Projects	General Budget	17,256	750	50	0	800	Ministry of Education
Total of ongoing projects		17,256	750	50	0	800	
Total for policy		17,256	750	50	0	800	
Enhancement of student's patriotic affiliation							
Ongoing Projects							
Educational activities projects	General Budget	14,912	4,097	710	1,590	6,397	Ministry of Education
Total of ongoing projects		14,912	4,097	710	1,590	6,397	
Total for policy		14,912	4,097	710	1,590	6,397	
Enabling students with special needs to acquire appropriate educational opportunities.							
Ongoing Projects							
Special education projects	General Budget	10,323	500	369	2,407	3,276	Ministry of Education
Total of ongoing projects		10,323	500	369	2,407	3,276	
Total for policy		10,323	500	369	2,407	3,276	
Total for sector		791,553	106,590	82,995	115,506	305,091	

Second: Higher Education and Scientific Research and Creativity

Based on His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein's vision and belief in human capital as a long-term investment, the governments have attached significant importance to the Higher Education sector. Accordingly, successive Governments attached considerable attention to provide the Jordanian citizens with a competitive educational environment to bring up a qualified generation to keep with the global challenges. Jordan believes that a knowledge economy that relies on human development, leads to increasing the GDP and consequently to improve the living conditions of Jordanians. The human capital can contribute up to 60% to the economy, since the outcomes of the higher education sector are deemed to be the most important measures of sustainable development.

In the light of the reforms in this sector, the present status in the higher education sector can be summed up as follows:

1. The number of government and private universities and intermediate universities colleges at the end of 2009:

Higher Education Institutions	Number
Public universities	10
Private universities	17
The World Islamic Sciences & Education University	1
Community colleges:	52
Colleges affiliated to Al Balqa' Applied University	14
Public colleges	6
Military colleges	6
Private colleges	24
UNRWA colleges	2

Indicator	Value
Number of Jordanian undergraduate students enrolled at the Jordanian Universities (public and private)	199,863
Number of foreign undergraduate students enrolled at the Jordanian universities (public and private)	25,739
Total Number of undergraduate students enrolled at Jordanian universities (public and private)	225,602
Number of Jordanian post-graduate students enrolled Jordanian universities (public and private)	16,055
Number of foreign post-graduate students enrolled at Jordanian universities (public and private)	3,640
Total number of post-graduate students enrolled at Jordanian universities (public and private)	19,695
Total number of undergraduate and post-graduate students enrolled at Jordanian universities (public and private)	245,297
Number of university professors in Jordanian universities (public and private)	8,313
Number of undergraduate students graduating from Jordanian universities (public and private)	42,233
Number of post-graduate students graduating from Jordanian universities (public and private)	4,613
Total number of graduates from Jordanian universities	46,814
Number of Jordanian students studying at higher education institutions abroad	27,696
Number of students enrolled at Jordanian community colleges	29,414
Number of graduates from Jordanian community colleges	8,481
Number of full time instructors at Jordanian community colleges	1,986
Number of beneficiaries from all aid funds	20,578
Number of scholarships for top secondary school students and top students at public universities, 2008-2009	1,600
Percentage of students benefiting from loans and grants at public universities (undergraduate level)	%25

During the years (2007-2009), Jordan achieved a number of accomplishments in the field of higher education, including:

1. Improving the quality of education through the amendment of the law pertaining to the accreditation committee of the higher education institutions and linking it to H.E the Prime Minister.
2. Continuing to support research projects at the national level and to support postgraduate students who excelled academically through the Scientific Research Support Fund.
3. Enabling needy students to complete their higher education by expanding the umbrella of the beneficiaries of the Student Aid funds by 25% in coordination with the private sector
4. Completing the preliminary studies for the development of the higher education towards the knowledge economy: University management and good governance, accreditation and quality control, financing of universities and development of vocational colleges, financing and supporting competitive programs between universities and increasing the number of beneficiaries of student loans.
5. Automating the administrative and teaching processes in the public universities in order to develop the curricula and the teaching process.
6. Establishing technology incubators in a number of public universities to support ideas and innovation
7. Continuing the establishment of EMIS at the Ministry of Higher Education.

8. Issuing new regulations (Higher Education and Scientific Research law no.23, 2009 and its amendments and the Jordanian Universities law no.20,2009)

Challenges

Despite the achievements recorded in this sector, yet it continues to encounter a number of challenges which can be summed up as follows:

- Ensuring the independence of universities and the development of governance and its institutional performance.
- Ensuring the quality of higher education outcomes.
- Matching higher education outcomes with the labor market.
- Ensuring that all applicants for grants and loans benefit from the student support fund
- Weak relationship between universities and research institutions, and the industrial and service sectors in the area of scientific research and development.

Long-term Objectives

1. Achieve higher education of high quality that enables human cadres to meet the society's current and future needs, and compete at both the Arab and international levels.
2. Promote and enhance scientific research and linking it to comprehensive development objectives

Short-term Objectives

1. Contribute to the reduction of unemployment rate.
2. Strengthen scientific research mechanisms.
3. Increasing enrollment in technical education.
4. Support undergraduate students at public universities.
5. Increasing the number of universities that meet the accreditation and quality assurance standards.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Contribution to decreasing unemployment rates										
Unemployment as a percentage of university graduates	15.5%	15.5%	15.5%	15.5%	15%	14.5%	14%	14%	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Universities, Accreditation Board, Ministry Of Labor

Unemployment as percentage of community colleges graduates	14%	14%	12.6%	12.6%	12%	11.5%	11%	11%	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Ministry of Labor, Albalqa' Applied University
Strengthening Scientific Research Mechanisms										
Total annual expenditure on research and development as a percentage of GDP	0.36%	0.36%	0.40%	0.50%	0.50%	0.55%	0.60%	0.65%	Scientific Research Support Fund	Universities, Higher Council for Science and Technology, Scientific Research Institutions and centers
Increasing enrollment in technical education										
Percentage of higher education students enrolled in community colleges	12%	12%	12%	12.5%	12.7%	13.5%	14%	14.5%	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Albalqa ' Applied University
Support Undergraduate Students at Public Universities										
Percentage of students benefiting from Student Aid Fund	45%	45%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	85%	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Ministry of Finance, private sector
Students benefiting from loans and grants as a percentage of total students (undergraduate, diploma, and ordinary programs)	-	-	17.5%	18%	22.5%	24%	26%	26.5%	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research	Ministry of Finance, private sector

Policies

1. Raising higher education quality and outcomes.
2. Improving higher education and scientific research environment.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Raising the higher education quality and outcomes										
Percentage of universities meeting accreditation and quality assurance standards	60%	60%	70%	80%	85%	90%	95%	100%	Accreditation Board	Higher Education Council, universities

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Average percentage of the Paid fees by students to the real cost (at public universities for various programs)	-	-	20%	25%	25%	30%	35%	40%	Ministry of Higher Education	Universities
Non-faculty to faculty ratio at official universities	-	-	1:3.2	1:3.2	1:3.1	1:3.0	1:2.9	1:2.8	Ministry of Higher Education	Universities
Student to faculty ratio at official universities	-	-	1:32	1:31	1:30	1:28	1:26	1:25	Ministry of Higher Education	Universities
Improving the higher education and scientific research environment										
Percentage of computers application used in the academic and administrative process at the universities	50%	50%	60%	70%	70%	75%	80%	%85	Ministry of Higher Education	Universities

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Raising higher education quality and outcomes							
Ongoing Projects							
Establishing an education Management Information System (EMIS)	General budget	658	95	80	150	325	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Implementing, monitoring and evaluating a comprehensive higher education strategy	General budget	155	45	40	60	145	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Scientific Research support Fund	General budget	90,000	4,759	4,000	15,000	23,759	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Establishment of the National Testing Center	Governmental units	918	130	130	200	460	Higher Education Institutions Accreditation Board

Improve the higher education to knowledge economy	General budget	2,161	580	365	830	1,775	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Total of ongoing projects		93,892	5,609	4,615	16,240	26,464	
Total for policy		93,892	5,609	4,615	16,240	26,464	
Improving the higher education and scientific research environment.							
Ongoing Projects							
Direct support of universities	General budget	128,000	40,000	55,000	55,000	150,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Establishment of technological and management incubators, as well as support computerizing the universities Jordan	General budget	40,450	450	250	20,000	20,700	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Scientific scholarships and grants	General budget	70,000	4,832	6,000	26,000	36,832	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Nano technology / National Center for Nono Technology	Self-funding	1,750	250	11,250	10,000	11,500	Higher Council of Science & Technology
Legislative sciences research development	Grant	1,200	400	0	0	400	King Al Hussain Institute For Biotechnology and Cancer
Patents and intellectual Property rights and innovation protection program	Self-funding	3,026	1,513	1,513	0	3,026	Higher Council of Science & Technology
Settlement of Universities debts	General Budget	36,000	12,000	0	12,000	24,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Students Support Fund	General budget	34,600	0	1,000	13,600	14,600	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Total of ongoing projects		315,026	59,445	65,013	136,600	261,058	
New Projects							
Development of technical community colleges program	General budget	30,000	10,000	0	10,000	20,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Government support for faculty scholarships	General budget	30,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	10,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific

							Research
Construct community colleges at Al-Tayba, Al-Kurah, and Bani Kenanah province and in Jerash Governorate Restore Ayl Secondary School to be a community college at Ma'an	General Budget	7,500	2,700	1,500	1,500	5,700	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Support and reform program for the public universities	General Budget	53,000	0	0	53,000	53,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Public universities infrastructures	General Budget	30,000	6,000	6,000	15,000	27,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Students loan bank	General Budget	64,000	0	0	33,000	33,000	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
Total of new projects		214,500	20,700	9,500	118,500	148,700	
Total for policy		529,526	80,145	74,513	255,100	409,758	
Total for sector		623,418	85,754	79,128	271,340	436,222	

Third: Culture

Stemming from Jordan belief that the cultural development process is achieved through human capital/citizens rather than through institutions, our national culture is based on the principle of partnership and giving opportunities to all social and human components in Jordan to participate in the cultural development process. A major characteristic of Jordan is harmony and cohesion among its local elements and harmony with the surrounding Arab and Islamic culture, participation in human culture through the Jordanian intermediate approach is characterized by rationality, action and human capacity building.

Government institutions do not seek to become a cultural authority, rather, they seek to utilize the free and democratic environment that Jordan offers enhancing the role of culture in society so that it becomes a daily social behavior, and cultural and artistic movement this will allow culture can perform its mission through the efforts of the public and private sectors to introduce cultural services to social groups which benefit from them to enriching cultural life and promoting it in the optimal manner at local and Arab levels, participate in highlighting the Jordanian and Arab culture and heritage , support creative individuals in all cultural and artistic domains, tourism promotion, development of publishing methods through various media and means of publication as well as advancing Jordanian cultural products and linking them with economic products.

The entities associated with cultural activity include; Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education, the Higher Council for Youth, public and private universities, in addition to the private sector through its role in cultural clubs, associations and voluntary organizations, and publishing houses, research centers and Awards creativity and creators.

There are several leading cultural centers in Jordan, their number amounting to (12) centers, the most important of which are: the Royal Cultural Center, Al Hussein Cultural Center, King Abdullah II Cultural Center in Zarqa in addition to a number of Arab and foreign cultural centers (6). The number of museums dealing with heritage and cultural heritage of Jordan number to (24) museums scattered in various governorates, the most important of which are the Martyr's Museum, National Museum of Fine Arts, the Museum of the Martyr Wasfi Al-Tal. In addition to cultural organizations that deal with literature, literary figures, art and spreading national culture throughout the country (368). Many public libraries are available in the Kingdom (104) which include books, manuscripts pertaining to all aspects of knowledge and a number of publishing houses and printing presses (300) in addition to theaters (52).

The years (2007-2009) witnessed a set of accomplishments including;

1. Establishment of a fund to support cultural activities.
2. Opening directorates of culture in all governorates of the Kingdom to ensure equal distribution of development gains.
3. Enactment of the Creative Dedication Statute to enable creative persons to develop their potentials.
4. Establishment of the King Abdullah II Cultural Center and Princess Salma Center for Childhood in Al Zarqa.
5. Launching the Jordan Cultural Festival to include all regions of the Kingdom.

Challenges:

Despite the achievements attained, the cultural sector is still facing many challenges including;

- Inadequate infrastructure necessary to activate the cultural movement.
- Weak coordination between official cultural institutions and civil society organizations.
- Deterioration of the economic situation of intellectuals and creators.
- Lack of public awareness of the importance of cultural development
- Weak private sector participation in the financing of cultural activities.
- Lack of mechanisms for evaluating policies, strategies and cultural programs

Long-term Objectives:

1. Contribute to cultural development as one of the pillars of the overall development.
2. Provide the appropriate atmosphere for creativity in culture and art

Short-term Objectives:

1. Modernization and development of centers, museums and cultural houses
2. Fostering intellectual, cultural and artistic innovation, promote and publish across the Kingdom.
3. Dissemination of cultural and artistic output.
4. Collection and preservation of national documents/manuscripts categorize and classify them appropriately.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Modernization and development of centers, museums and cultural houses										
Number of newly established cultural centers and museums	5	8	8	8	8	9	10	11	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Public Works And Housing, Directorate of Government Buildings
Fostering intellectual, cultural and artistic innovation, promote and publish across the Kingdom.										
Number of cultural centers registered at the Ministry of Culture	256	281	315	315	368	450	500	550	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Social Development
Number of cultural and artistic event's sponsored by the Ministry of Culture	-	500	548	548	300	350	400	420	Ministry of Culture	

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Dissemination of cultural and artistic output.										
Number of book titles published by the Ministry	102	318	348	348	221	350	360	365	Ministry of Culture	Directorate of Public Supplies
Collection and preservation of national documents/manuscripts categorize and classify them appropriately										
Number of national documents classified and catalogued electronically	20	30	30	30	35	40	45	50	Ministry of Culture	All The government Departments Concerned

Policies:

1. Promotion and development of national and community culture.
2. Strengthen the cultural infrastructure.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Promotion and development of national and community culture										
Number of stake holders benefiting from the support provided to the cultural sector	--	284	290	327	372	400	450	500	Ministry of Culture	Ministry of Public Works And Housing, Directorate of Government Buildings
Percentage of geographical distribution of cultural centers throughout the Kingdom	8%	8%	8%	33%	33%	41%	50%	58%	Ministry of Culture	

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and activities	Source of funding	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Promotion and development of national and community culture.							
Ongoing Projects							
Technical support to promote Amman Message	Grant	760	280	0	0	280	Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic affairs
Cultural and artistic festivals	General budget	1,550	350	850	500	1,700	Ministry of Culture
Archiving national documents	General budget	450	40	37	80	157	National Libraries Directorat
Jordanian culture cities	General budget	2,750	750	700	800	2,250	Ministry of Culture
Cultural and youth events and activities	General budget	3,990	1,040	670	1,500	3,210	Ministry of Culture
Dissemination of cultural and artistic output	General budget	3,720	900	800	1,000	2,700	Ministry of Culture
Total of ongoing projects		13,220	3,360	3,057	3,880	10,297	
New Projects							
Documenting the history of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan covering all political, economic, social and military aspects	General budget	2,000	800	400	500	1,700	Ministry of Culture
Total of new projects		2,000	800	400	500	1,700	
Total for policy		15,220	4,160	3,457	4,380	11,997	
Strengthening the cultural infrastructure							
Ongoing Projects							
Setting up model cultural centers in Irbid &Ma'an governorates and other governorates	General budget	25,275	3,893	1,260	3,700	8,853	Ministry of Culture
Modernization, development and maintenance of cultural infrastructures	General budget	2,060	40	0	570	610	Ministry of Culture
Total of ongoing projects		32,805	4,793	9,420	8,870	23,083	
New Projects							
Political life museum	General budget	600	400	150	400	950	Ministry of Culture
Total of new projects		600	400	150	400	950	
Total for policy		27,935	4,333	1,410	4,670	10,413	
Total for sector		43,155	8,493	4,867	9,050	22,410	

Fourth: Youth and Sports

The Jordanian society is regarded as a young society with young people constituting more than two thirds of the population, hence there is considerable care for the promotion of youth as well as placing them in positions of strength and hope for the future and building on their intellectual, creative and production capacities to address global developments and challenges in all sectors.

Therefore, their potential energies should be utilized so as to develop future prospects. The political aspect is important in enhancing the youth culture and integrating them in the public life. Enhancement of political participation by youth and promotion of their role in civil society organizations is one of the policies pursued by Jordan to complete the bright image of the country's youth who are proud of their loyalty, affiliation and awareness of their rights, duties and responsibilities.

Furthermore, youth and sports cannot be separated, as sports is regarded as an effective tool in building the character of individuals. Sports is an essential part of each individual's life and sport achievement is cause for national pride and a bright image in front of the world. Like other countries, Jordan seeks to support and develop the sports and youth movement, hence the Higher Youth Council, which is in charge of the promotion of the youth movement, has launched the National Strategy for Youth based on the needs of the Jordanian youth. The Jordanian Olympic Committee has been commissioned to advance sports and sportsmen to the highest possible standards.

In 2007, H.M. King Abdullah II ibn Al-Hussein launched the initiative *Jordan First* with a view to provide an institutional platform through which youth from all walks of life can interact with the policies and programs geared to them in the fields of economic, social and political development. *The Jordan First* youth commission has launched the following youth initiatives to support youth needs and creativity: Knights of Change Award, Fund to Finance Pioneering Projects, Youth, the Private Sector and Local Communities, the National Council for Creativity and Excellence, Youth Dialogue Club, Jordanian Student's Identity and the National Database.

Since the Government recognizes the importance and number of the youth people in Jordan, in the past few years it has undertaken a number of programs and projects for the youth. Youth activities have been diversified, and it included; numerous youth centers have been set up in various parts of the Kingdom now reaching to 115 youth centers, youth events have been held including camps, seminars, lectures and workshops to equip youths with different skills, enhance the values of responsibility and discipline as well as holding activities which strengthen affiliation and loyalty and consolidate the values of freedom and democracy needed to place youth as a national priority. Emphasis has also been attached to youth participation in technology and information programs and vocational training programs.

In the sports field, the Law of the Jordanian Olympic Committee for 2007 was enacted to set up an umbrella sponsoring all sport federations as well as qualification and development of sports leaders. There are now four sports cities and 14 sports complexes in Jordan .

Challenges

The youth in Jordan encounter a series of challenges which impede their ability to meet their desires and needs as well as undertaking their duties towards the homeland, themselves and the society in which they live in the optimal manner. Following are the most important:

- Poor physical infrastructure and social measures for young people to spend their leisure time.
- Increased rates of unemployment among the educated youth
- Weak systems/lack of appropriate harmonization between education and training to cover the needs of the labor market
- Lack of sufficient youth centers in comparison to the number of Jordanian youth.
- Lack of funding programs and plans to invest in youth and to support and foster innovation.
- Lack of a specialized center for the preparation of national teams and for the safety and health care of athletes.
- Lack of facilities and sports stadiums designed to allow young men and women athletic practice and effective exercise.
- Lack of sports facilities in accordance with norms and standards of the International Olympics

Long-term Objectives

1. Development of young people's self-consciousness and abilities, foster their sense of patriotism to effectively participate in their country's advancement.
2. Raise awareness on the importance of Olympic sports and co-participation in various athletic fields

Short-term Objectives

1. Deepening the concept of citizenship in young people, raise their awareness on rights and duties.
2. Educate young people and raise awareness on the importance of information technology.
3. Empower young people economically and help them enter the labor market.
4. Increase the variety of sports activities.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Deepening the concept of citizenship in young people, raise their awareness on rights and duties.										
Percentage of awareness of rights and duties related to environment	30%		40%		50%	60%	60%	62%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of the Environment
Educate young people and raise awareness on the importance of information technology										

Ratio of youth benefiting from awareness programs on the importance of information technology	25%		30%		35%	40%	45%	47%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Empower young people economically and help them enter the labor market.										
Percentage of young people trained in the skills needed to set up income-generation enterprises	5%		15%		18%	21%	24%	25%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Labor
Percentage of young people's participation in training programs to enable them to join the labor market	15%		-		18%	21%	24%	26%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Labor
Increasing the number of people who practice various sports activities										
Rate of participation in society in practicing various sports activities	1%		2%		6%	8%	10%	11%	Jordanian Olympic Committee	Higher Council for Youth, sports associations

Policies

1. Development of a skilled Jordanian youth who are capable to keep pace with global changes.
2. Strengthening the social integration of young people in an atmosphere of democracy, tolerance and developing a sense of belonging to the homeland and loyalty to the leadership.
3. Enable young people to benefit from effective national investment in information technology.
4. Meet the needs of young people and develop their abilities to engage in the labor market.
5. Increase the productivity of young people and their creative contributions.
6. Support national athletes and team players.
7. Strengthen the infrastructure for youth activities and sports.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
The development of a skilled Jordanian youth who are capable to keep pace with global changes.										
Percentage of youth participation in utilizing leisure	28%		28%		38%	42%	47%	49%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Education

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
time initiatives										
Percentage of positive interaction with national issues	26%		35%		38%	42%	47%	50%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Political Development
Strengthening the social integration of young people in an atmosphere of democracy, tolerance and developing a sense of belonging to the homeland and loyalty to the leadership.										
Percentage of youth participation in awareness programs on rights and duties	20%		30%		35%	40%	45%	50%	Ministry of Youth and Sports	Ministry of Political Development
Enable young people to benefit from effective national investment in information technology										
Percentage of youth participation in IT programs	25%		30%		35%	40%	45%	50%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Communications And IT
Meet the needs of young people and develop their abilities to engage in the labor market										
Percentage of youth participation in the training program to join the labor market	15%		-		18%	21%	24%	27%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Ministry of Labor
Increase the productivity of young people and creative contributions.										
Percentage of youth Contribution to creative ideas or economic projects	5%		15%		18%	21%	24%	27%	Ministry of Youth and Sport	Universities
Strengthen the infrastructure for youth activities and sports										
Number of sports complexes	13		14		14	14	14	14	Ministry of Youth and Sport	-
Number of youth centers	81		94		118	123	128	130	Ministry of Youth and Sport	-
Number of sports cities	4		4		6	7	8	9	Ministry of Youth and Sport	-

Projects and Activities:

(1000JD)

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total value	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Strengthen the infrastructure for youth activities and sports.							
Ongoing Projects							
Completing the construction of sport complexes	Government al Units	7,130	1,980	1,980	2,820	6,790	Ministry of Youth and Sport
Sport for All projects to Maintain Playgrounds in popular areas	Government al Unit	15	4	4	120	128	Ministry of Youth and Sport
Olympic Center for the Preparation of National Teams	Self-Funded	15,000	4,000	9,125	7,000	20,125	Jordanian Olympic Committee
Construction of model Youth centers and Youth hostels in various Regions of the Kingdom	Government al Units	2,250	840	200	1,233	2,273	Ministry of Youth and Sport
Total of ongoing projects		24,395	6,824	11,309	11,173	29,306	
Total for policy		24,395	6,824	11,309	11,173	29,306	
The development of a skilled Jordanian youth who are capable to keep pace with global changes							
Ongoing Projects							
National Strategy for Youth	Government al Unit	3,330	900	800	1,000	2,700	Ministry of Youth and Sport
Total of ongoing projects		3,330	900	800	1,000	2,700	
Total for policy		3,330	900	800	1,000	2,700	
Total for sector		27,725	7,724	12,109	12,173	32,006	

7. Infrastructure Upgrade

Infrastructure Upgrade

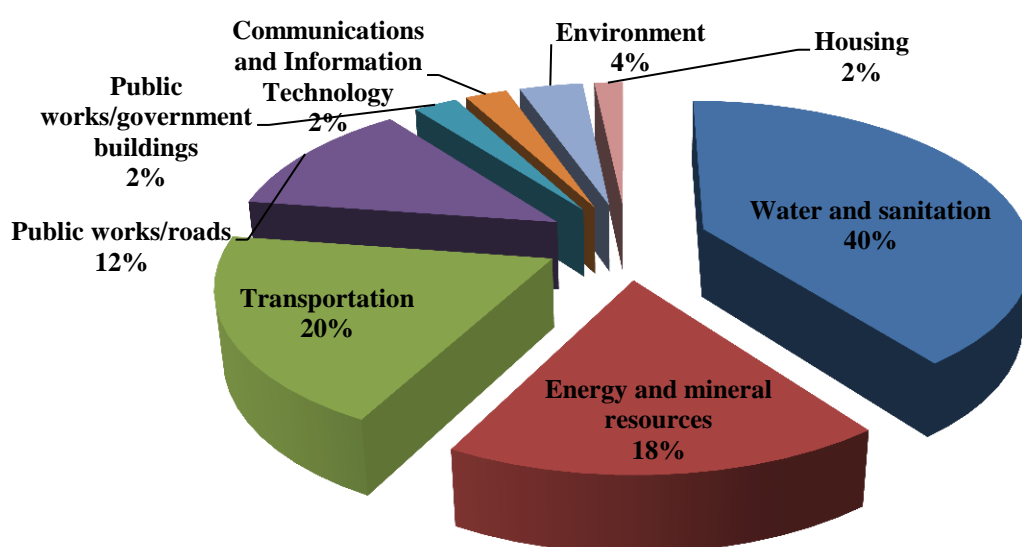
Upgrading infrastructure is inevitable if Jordan is to sustain socio-economic development and raise the living standards of its people. It is furthermore a necessity for attracting investments in the country, which will in turn have direct bearings on the competitiveness of Jordanian enterprises. Such an improvement should aim at six areas: public works including roads and government buildings, housing, water and sanitation, energy, mineral resources, communications and information technology, and the environment.

The aim here is to provide an effective and highly productive infrastructure capable to provide cost-effective, systematic and accessible services. This must be sought by partnering with the private sector and further involving it in investment in this vital arena, providing for necessary legislative and regulatory frameworks, enhancing competitiveness and coping with up-to-date high-tech, but not at the expense of environmental sustainability and conservation in all sectors. The table below shows in a nutshell the financial status of this area disaggregated according to sectors:

Summary of the Financial Status, 2011-2013

(1000JD)

Sector	Total Costs	Expected Expenditure			
		2011	2012	2013	Total
Transportation	4,486,474	107,825	197,141	287,487	592,453
Public works/roads	1,514,160	107,172	89,848	173,450	370,470
Public works/government buildings	95,701	22,701	23,930	31,000	77,631
Housing	107,344	7,405	6,870	38,720	52,995
Water and sanitation	2,474,222	325,670	367,517	506,941	1,200,128
Energy and mineral resources	6,652,440	227,825	152,416	162,314	542,555
Communications and Information Technology	163,914	14,440	12,208	48,060	74,708
Environment	224,467	28,206	39,180	45,075	112,461
Total for Sectors	15,718,722	841,244	889,110	1,293,047	3,023,401



Expenditure ratios on sectors to total spending on infrastructure (2011-2013)

First: Transportation

Transportation, on the macroeconomic level, is essential for the development of trade, and hence of economy. The efficiency of almost all activities requires efficient transportation networks within the country to increase mobility of labour and raise production capacity by easing transportation between raw material sources and consumption destinations. Thus, an efficient transportation network will have good bearings not only on production activities but also on wholesalers, retailers and consumers alike.

Public transportation is regulated concurrently by the Land Transport Regulatory Commission (LTRC) and Greater Amman Municipality (GAM). The Commission regulates transportation in all governorates and areas outside GAM borders and Aqaba Governorate, while the GAM regulates transportation within Amman borders. Public transportation vehicles of all kinds totalled 33,377 accounting for 4% of the total vehicles in the Kingdom distributed on 1,265 internal, external and international lines, 1,160 shuttle buses, 4,282 medium busses and 4,223 small cars operating on these lines. Taxi services are offered by 15,219 cabs operated by 200 agencies, while the tourists' transportation service is provided by 264 agencies and 6,910 small cars. Vehicle rental services are provided by 467 vehicles and medium size cars are operated by 20 car rental agencies. International transportation service is provided through 110 vehicles operated by 15 international transportation companies and 10,006 external travel cars operated by 41 agencies.

Specialized road goods' transportation is operated by 238 licensed companies including the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Company for Land Transportation. Those companies own 6,745 trucks accounting for 41,9% of the total fleet. There are also 9,341 trucks owned by individuals forming 58,1% of the total fleet (16,086 trucks). An approved mechanism and electronic system are applied to regulate the entry and exit of trucks from and into Aqaba Special Economic Zone and port. At present, efforts are being coordinated with competent authorities to introduce the same type of mechanism and electronic system into other loading and unloading centres starting with the Joint Jordanian-Syrian Free Zone.

The establishment of a new and modern railway system to serve the Jordanian economy effectively and efficiently in line with a comprehensive vision of establishing local and interregional integration. It will link production plants inside the country but also with those of other countries in the region for the sake of better economic integration, smoother movement of goods and passengers, enhanced tourism, and more efficient and less costly labour movement between Arab countries. Such an achievement will eventually protect the environment and safety and help establish new projects contributing to the promotion of Jordanian economy. Considerable revenues are expected to accrue and a lot of job opportunities are also expected to be created in this sector. It will also encourage the private sector to take part in relevant infrastructure investments particularly in the railway network establishment and operation.

To implement the railway project, a comprehensive study has been conducted covering the financial and economic assessment of the feasibility of its implementation locally and regionally. It also incorporated a blueprint showing the paths of the right of passage for the railway line and reflecting the main elements of the study, mainly the identification of production centres, transportation volume, proposed alternatives to preliminary paths, connection points, costs of transportation by railway compared with other modes, social, economic and geopolitical effects, environmental effects, which, in their turn, have enabled and encouraged decision-makers on the governmental level to agree to proceed with the railway development program and determine the optimal pattern of its structure, promotion and introduction in a way to attract investors.

Jordanian railways are managed and operated by two agencies: the Jordanian-Hejaz Railway, which operates a number of passenger and freight trains between Amman and Damascus, and organizes trips for tourists. The Aqaba Railway, which carries between 2 and 3 million tons of phosphate each year from the mines (Al-Hasa, Al-Abiadh and Al-Shaidiya) to Aqaba port for export. Preparations are underway to start the implementation of the new Jordanian railway lines linking Jordanian cities and neighbouring countries with standard and modern railway lines for passengers and cargo, which will help improve the areas through which the railway line passes.

The only execute of sea to Jordan, is the strategically located at the arm of the Red Sea, the Aqaba Port, which is endowed with a fairly advanced infrastructure. It is regulated by Aqaba Development Corporation and is managed operated by the Ports Corporation and other companies from the private sectors. There are also two joint companies, namely the Jordanian-Syrian Maritime Company, which is a joint government venture by Jordan and Syria (under liquidation), and Al-Jisr Al-Arabi Maritime Company, a joint Jordanian-Egyptian-Iraqi company. There are 213 companies licensed to exercise maritime activities, 38 registered ships flying the Jordanian colours, and 1,055 vessels (boats and yachts). To increase the capacity of Aqaba port and raise its efficiency, a number of specialized docks in the southern area are being built, with main port managed and operated jointly by the public and private sectors.

As far as the airway transportation, the Government of Jordan has taken several measures to liberalize the airway transportation sector. The Civil Aviation Commission has been set up as a legal and actual successor of the Civil Aviation; it practices its authority in accordance with the Law of Civil Aviation, in a bid to make a split between the respective roles of the regulator and operator. The Civil Aviation Regulation Commission has become an organizational and monitoring authority entrusted to the organization and controlling of the civil aviation and air transportation sector. Operational affairs are vested with those companies operating Jordanian airports. To complete the separation process, clear delineations were introduced between regulatory functions and service provisions as required by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO).

Jordan currently has three airports: Queen Alia International Airport, Amman Civil Airport and King Hussein International Airport/Aqaba. Queen Alia International Airport is the main gate for the airway transportation traffic in Jordan. It has been rehabilitated and expanded and is being operated by the International Airport Group Company under the supervision of the Ministry of Transport. Amman Civil Airport is managed and operated by the Jordanian Airports' Company and the Aqaba Company for Airports runs and operates King Hussein International Airport under the supervision of the Aqaba Development Company. There are 10 Jordanian airlines companies operating in the airway transportation field. The Royal Jordanian Airways Company, the national carrier, provides regular airway transportation services through 54 routes. Royal Falcon Airlines provides regular airway transportation services on four routes in addition to the operation of provisional airway transportation. There are eight academies and training centres, six maintenance centres and two factories to manufacture light airplanes used for training purposes.

Here are the main achievements in 2007-2009 in the Transportation Sector:

Public Transportation:

1. Legislative environment has been introduced to regulate investment in public transportation allowing for the licensing of private operators of international, main and domestic roads, new regulations have been put in place for Al-Mumayyaz taxi cabs, crossings and Bridges' taxis, limousine car services, and necessary regulations have been created for the provision of public service transportation for persons with special needs at suitable costs.

2. A comprehensive plan for public transportation has been conducted with the aim of establishing an effective, integrated, safe, reliable, environment-friendly public transportation system capable of coping with the needs of all segments of society.
3. Sampling of demand for taxi services is completed.
4. An agreement was signed with the Investment Division at the Social Security Corporation to build and operate the unified departure terminals for external trips vehicles in Um Swayoniya
5. The passenger information system is applied. As Forty Six information signs have been installed at the New Aghwar Complex in Irbid and passenger information system has been installed on the Commission's website.
6. Satisfaction of service recipients has risen to 62% in 2009 compared with 55.6% in 2006.
7. A number of 897 out of 2,997 of public transportation vehicles were either cancelled or replaced in accordance with relevant decision by the Council of Ministers.
8. A partnership council to bring together the Public Transportation Regulation Commission and competent authorities concerned with public passenger transportation sector is created with a view of enhancing the principle of partnership between the public and private sectors.
9. A centre to monitor the performance of public transportation vehicles is created using remote tracking systems in new buses and newly established surveillance cameras at the departure and arrival terminals.
10. A new VIP passenger transportation service is created on the Amman-Aqaba route.

Road Freight Transportation:

1. Specialised freight road transportation companies are included in the Law of Investment No. 68 for the year 2003.
2. Jordan has acceded to the Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods (CMR).
3. Three bilateral agreements are signed on road passenger and freight transportation between Jordan and Bulgaria, Azerbaijani and Kazakhstan. Another agreement and MOU has been signed with Iraq in this regards.
4. A memorandum of understanding between Jordan and Syria on the exemption of trucks and passengers in both counties form dues for the purpose of promoting and developing passengers and freight transportation between the two countries.
5. A number of 1,306 trucks have been either cancelled or replaced pursuant to the replacement and modernising policy of trucks.

Railway Transportation:

1. A strategy has been drawn up for developing Jordanian railways including the construction of a 1,000 km long modern standard railway network connecting some major cities together and to production centres, and connecting Jordan with neighbouring countries.
2. Maintenance is provided for mobile equipment and infrastructure to ensure sustainability of Aqaba Railways Corporation.
3. The approval from Cabinet of Ministers on the accession of Jordan as a partner in the Intergovernmental Organisation for International Carriage by Rail (OTIF).

Marine Transportation and Seaports:

1. Amendments to the Law of the Marine Authority No. 38 of 2008 has been passed.
2. The requirements of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) have been fully achieved to exchange recognition of marine education, training and certificates.
3. 10 bilateral agreements have been signed with member countries of the International Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watchkeeping for Seafarers (STCW) to exchange recognition of marine education, training and certificates.
4. An agreement was signed to provide ship monitoring services and identifying their identities according to the requirements of the Jordanian Marine Organization.
5. Passenger terminal at Aqaba Port has been rehabilitated.
6. The wood dock has been rehabilitated to enable the docking of larger gas shipping tankers and docking by ships at night.
7. All docks of the main harbour of Aqaba Port including supporting docks infrastructure, civil concrete works and cathodic protection.
8. Treatment was made available for dust resulting from loading phosphate.
9. Electronic gates have been installed at the main entry point to Aqaba Port according to port security requirements.
10. An agreement has been signed with an UAE company coalition to rehabilitate the land of the main port after it has been relocated to the southern coast.
11. Necessary equipment has been purchased and installed for the operation of wireless communications with ships in Zone (A).
12. Inspection and monitoring are carried out on incoming ships to verify their compliance with maritime standards of safety and security.
13. Control is exercised in respect of vessels in territorial waters to verify compliance with maritime standards of safety and security.
14. Ships entering into territorial waters are controlled, monitored and communicated with.
15. The work of companies performing maritime activities is regulated.
16. A project for the development of sea services at Aqaba Port has been implemented (ship towage and piloting).
17. First phase of the Logistic Services Village Project is completed.

Air Transportation:

1. The Civil Aviation Law No. 41 for the 2007 was enacted. Related implementing bylaws and regulations have also been put in place.
2. The Civil Aviation Regulation Commission is established as a regulatory and organizing authority.
3. The Jordanian Airport Company has been established to operate Amman Civil Airports and any other future airports.
4. Queen Noor Technical College is privatised and sold to the private sector.
5. Royal Jordanian Airlines is privatised and changed into a public joint-stock company.
6. Ownership of the International King Hussein International Airport has been transferred to Aqaba Development Corporation, while management and operation are vested with Aqaba Airport Corporation.

7. An agreement has been signed for the rehabilitation, expansion and operation of Queen Alia International Airport on a **Build-operate-transfer** (BOT) basis with an international coalition under management by the International Airport Group Company.
8. Functional separation is introduced for air aviation services as a service provided as a prelude to its complete separation from the Commission.
9. Jordan is declared an open sky zone on the principle of reciprocity.
10. 24 agreements have been signed with Arab and non-Arab countries to liberalize sky, the total number being 89 countries tied to Jordan with air transportation agreements.
11. Aviation institutes, colleges and academies have been included in the Law of Investment No. 68 for the year 2003.
12. The northern runway at Queen Alia International Airport is rehabilitated and modern aviation and airspace monitoring equipment have been introduced

Meteorology

1. IP-VPN system is introduced to connect monitoring stations with the National Centre for Meteorological Forecasting and the directorate's centre at Amman Civil Airport.
2. The number of meteorological stations has risen to 30 after the installation of eight new stations.
3. The satellite station has been upgraded to receive cloud images (Metosat Second Generation (MSG2))
4. The system is updated to receive meteorological information (Messier system).

Railway Transportation:

1. The Council of Ministers approved the project implementation structuring including the establishment of a corporation to be the proprietor of the infrastructure. Such a corporation can be owned either by the government alone or jointly by the private sector for the operation and maintenance of the railway line.
2. A decision has been issued for the acquisition of land for the use of the National Railways Network.
3. The Cabinet of Ministers endorsed Jordan's associate membership in OTIF, an organisation concerned with the regulation of international railway transportation.

Challenges

Despite all achievements, this sector is still facing a number of challenges most important of which are the following:

- No institutional framework organizing the operations of public transport means owners (individuals own 85% of public sector means).
- Weak infrastructure and poor quality of services at entry and departure stations.
- Inefficient design of public transport network.
- Authorities and commissions have overlapping functions.
- No legislation regulating freight transportation and associated activities.
- High average service life for passenger and metal vessels bringing the level of security down.
- Not enough road transport centers and inefficient transport logistics.

- Lack of sufficient and comprehensive data about the sector and its reality in the Kingdom and neighboring countries.
- Low trade volume (to and from Jordan) as a result of the financial crisis, and its impact on the national economy.
- High investment cost in rail transport leading to private sector investment.
- The rapid global development of modern transport systems, tools and techniques.
- Regional competition, particularly in the areas of land, sea and air transport.
- High capital and funding costs for rail projects.

Long term objective

1. Provide safe, effective and economic transportation services which preserve the environment to make Jordan a regional hub of transportation and logistics.

Short term objective

1. Develop and regulate public transport and its supporting services and facilities in all urban and rural areas in the Kingdom.
2. Establish a new modern railway network to serve the Jordanian economy, efficiently and effectively.
3. Develop and regulate transportation of goods by road.
4. Liberalize air transport.
5. Develop and organize air transport services.
6. Develop the institutional framework and operational performance of the Jordanian Airports.
7. Develop a comprehensive and integrated database for all transport sectors.
8. Regulate and develop maritime transportation, improve its efficiency and quality of its services to enhance its competitiveness in accordance with international standards and practices.
9. Develop meteorology studies.
10. Develop the Hejaz railway - its main function is passenger transportation.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Develop and regulate public transport and its supporting services and facilities in all urban and rural areas in the Kingdom										
Accessibility: Ratio of the population within an area of not more than a 10-minute walking distance from the nearest bus station.	-	-	-	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Average operational age of passengers' vehicles and middle sized cars (in years)	14	13	10	9	8	7	6	6	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Degree of satisfaction with public transportation services	55.6%	-	-	62%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Number of buses per one thousand people	-	-	1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	
Establish a new modern railway network to serve the Jordanian economy, efficiently and effectively										
Number of contracts signed by the public and private sectors (cumulative)	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	Ministry of Transport	Private sector
Develop and regulate transportation of goods by road										
Rate of land transportation of goods by road of GDP	2.50%	2.60%	2.80%	2.90%	2.90%	3%	3%	3%	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Average operational age of the heavy duty transportation fleet (years)	15.4	15.2	15.3	13.3	13.25	12.6	12	11.4	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Liberalize air transport										
Number of bilateral open airspace agreements	2	16	20	24	27	30	33	36	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Transport
Number of aircraft crossing Jordanian space (in thousands)	81	99	115	115	132	115	120	125	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Airlines companies
Develop and organize air transport services										
Number of passengers (in millions)	3.78	4.1	4.8	5.13	5.51	6.07	6.64	7.3	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Airlines companies
Number of flights from and to the Kingdom (in thousands)	54	58	47	71	76	77	88	94	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Airlines companies
Volume of air freight (one thousand tons per year)	98	88.9	90	83	87	91	93	95	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Airlines companies

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Annual number of passengers at Amman civil Airport (in thousands)	-	-	-	156.4	200	260	270	292	The Jordan Airports Company (JAC)	
Customers' satisfaction	-	-	-	60%	60%	65%	70%	72%	The Jordan Airports Company (JAC)	
Develop a comprehensive and integrated database for all transport sectors										
Ratio of data entered Treated and checked	-	-	-	-	-	50%	50%	100%	Ministry of Transport	Private sector
Regulate and develop maritime transportation, improve its efficiency and quality of its services to enhance its competitiveness in accordance with international standards and practices										
Volume of transported freight (one million tons)	16	16.5	18	18	24	28	29	30	Ports Management And Operation	Aqaba Development Corporation
Number of signed international maritime agreements	26	28	29	32	32	32	34	35	Jordan Maritime Commission	Ministry of Transport
Number of signed memorandums of understanding	7	8	10	10	15	15	20	22	Jordan Maritime Commission	Ministry of Transport
Number of maritime education and training colleges and institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	Jordan Maritime Commission	Ministry of Transport
Number of companies practicing maritime transportation activities	200	215	220	213	220	242	250	260	Jordan Maritime Commission	Ministry of Transport
Number of ships registered for Jordan	48	38	42	38	32	28	35	45	Jordan Maritime Commission	Ministry of Transport
Improve the weather forecasts										
Ratio of accurate weather forecasts	85%	87%	89%	90%	94%	95%	96%	97%	Meteorological Department	Respective Arab And international Organizations
Develop the Hejaz railway - its main function is passenger transportation										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Volume of revenues from passengers transportation & freight (thousands JD)	54	34	56	40	42	44	46	48	Jordan-Hejaz Railway	

Policies:

1. Create an effective and sustainable institutional framework for public transport services.
2. Improve mobility of citizens in urban and rural areas.
3. Raise the operational efficiency of public transport services and improve the quality of service provided.
4. Develop environmentally sustainable transport services.
5. Establish a new modern railway network to serve the Jordanian economy, efficiently and effectively.
6. Raise the level of road freight transport along with its support services and facilities and enhance its competitiveness and regulation.
7. Encourage investment in air transport services and facilities.
8. Enable the Aqaba railway to transport phosphate in the transition period.
9. Organize maritime transportation, and encourage investment.
10. Encourage and attract ship registration.
11. Raise efficiency and effectiveness of Meteorology.
12. Raise the capacity of the Jordan-Hijaz Rail way to serve internal and external tourism.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Create an effective and sustainable institutional framework for public transport services.										
Volume of investment in the public transportation sector (one million dinar)	40	72	81	27	38	45	54	65	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Improve mobility of citizens in urban and rural areas										
Number of buses/ one thousand people	-	-	1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Citizens' satisfaction with public transportation services	55.6%	-	-	62%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Raise the operational efficiency of public transport services and improve the quality of service provided.										
Accessibility: Ratio of the population	-	-	-	70%	75%	80%	85%	85%	Land Transport Regulatory	Private sector

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
within an area of not more than a 10-minute walking distance from the nearest bus station.									Commission	
Public transportation network density	-	-	1	1.2	1.5	1.7	2	2.3	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Develop environmentally sustainable transport services.										
Bus average operational age	14	13	10	9	8	7	6	6	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Raise the level of road freight transport along with its support services and facilities and enhance its competitiveness and regulation.										
Cumulative number of licensed carriers (companies) of road transportation	166	192	220	238	235	245	250	255	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Cumulative number of licensed carriers (individuals) of road transportation	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	6,000	7,000	Land Transport Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Cumulative number of trucks entry regulatory centres and transportation facilities	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	4	Ministry of Transport	Ministry of Public Works And Housing, Ministry of Municipal Affairs
Encourage investment in air transport services and facilities										
Number of airway companies licensed to undertake air transportation (regular and irregular)	4	7	8	9	11	12	14	15	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Public sector
									Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Private sector
Number of aviation academies	5	7	8	8	9	9	10	10	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission	Public sector
									Civil Aviation Regulation Authority	Private sector
Enable the Aqaba railway to transport phosphate in the transition period.										
Volume of transported phosphate (one thousand tons)	2,278	2,273	2,566	2,077	2,040	2,000	1,000	-	Aqaba Railway Corporation	Jordanian Phosphates Company, Ministry of

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
										Transport
Organize maritime transportation, and encourage investment.										
Number of signed memorandums of understanding	7	8	10	10	15	15	20	22	Jordan Maritime Authority	Ministry of Transport
Number of companies undertaking maritime various activities	200	215	220	213	220	242	250	260	Jordan Maritime Authority	Ministry of Transport
Number of maritime education and training colleges and institutions	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	Jordan Maritime Authority	Ministry of Transport, Maritime Academies and colleges
Encourage and attract ship registration.										
Number of ships registered under the Jordanian flag	48	38	42	38	32	28	35	45	Jordan Maritime Authority	Ministry of Transport
Number of signed international maritime agreements	26	28	29	32	32	32	34	35	Jordan Maritime Authority	Ministry of Transport
Raise efficiency and effectiveness of Meteorology.										
Number of automatic meteorological stations	-	2	4	6	10	10	12	15	Meteorological Department	-
Number of weather radars	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	Meteorological Department	-
Raise the capacity of the Jordan-Hijaz Rail way to serve internal and external tourism										
Number of train trips for tourism purposes	-	-	-	112	217	307	407	527	Hejaz Railway	Private sector

Projects and Activities

(1000 JD)

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Create an effective and sustainable institutional framework for public transport services.							
Ongoing Projects							
Revision of legislation regulating the land transportation sector	Governmental units	0	0	0	0	0	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Computerization and automation of Land Transport Regulatory Authority	Governmental units	398	108	90	130	328	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Total of ongoing projects		398	108	90	130	328	
Total for policy		398	108	90	130	328	

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Improve mobility of citizens in urban and rural areas							
Ongoing Projects							
Preparation of a comprehensive plan for public transportation services	Governme ntal units	1,372	70	100	0	170	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Study of satisfaction with public transportation services	Governme ntal units	88	20	0	20	40	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Total of ongoing projects		1,460	90	100	20	210	
Total for policy		1,460	90	100	20	210	
Raise the operational efficiency of public transport services and improve the quality of service provided							
Ongoing Projects							
Establishment and lighting of new roads and yards. (Al-Haq Yard)	Governme ntal units	180	90	60	0	150	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Unified departure terminal for international transportation vehicles	Governme ntal units+ private sector	4,000	36	0	0	36	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Support of public transportation fees and infrastructure	Governme ntal units	90,000	17,258	10,000	14,500	41,758	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Wide awareness campaigns for safety issue and education of workers in the sector	Governme ntal units	300	0	0	100	100	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Total of New Projects		94,480	17,384	10,060	14,600	42,044	
Total for policy		94,480	17,384	10,060	14,600	42,044	
Develop environmentally sustainable transport services							
Ongoing Projects							
Modernization of public transportation vehicles	Governme ntal units	0	0	0	0	0	Land Transport Regulatory Commission
Total of ongoing projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		0	0	0	0	0	
Raise the level of road freight transport along with its support services and facilities and enhance its competitiveness and regulation							
Ongoing Projects							
Institutional capacity-building and improvement of administrative and technical cadres	General budget	3,784	1,748	1,000	1,000	3,748	Ministry of Transport
Amendment of the Law of Freight Transport and any related regulations	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Transport
Total of ongoing projects		3,784	1,748	1,000	1,000	3,748	
New projects							
Amman center logistic and mafraq land port	Governme ntal units	140,000	7,000	800	12,897	20,697	Ministry of Transport
Study and establishment of a data base for the transportation sector	Grant	2,270	0	1,200	800	2,000	Ministry of Transport
Study of the transportation sector strategy	General budget	8,500	1,600	2,000	1,500	5,100	Ministry of Transport
Regulation of truck entry into and exit from the	Governme ntal units	1,130	135	65	930	1,130	Land Transport Regulatory

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Joint Syrian-Jordanian Free Zone							Commission
Total of new projects		251,900	8,735	4,065	16,127	28,927	
Total for policy		255,684	10,483	5,065	17,127	32,675	
Establish a new modern railway network to serve the Jordanian economy, efficiently and effectively.							
New projects							
Establishment of a new railway network including connection with neighboring countries, appropriation and infrastructure	General budget + private sector	2,793,000	39,500	28,451	100,000	167,951	Ministry of Transport
Public transportation connection between Amman and Al- Zarqa	General budget + private sector	100,000	11,000	7,295	30,000	48,295	Ministry of Transport
Total of New Projects		2,893,000	50,500	35,746	130,000	216,246	
Total for policy		2,893,000	50,500	35,746	130,000	216,246	
Enable the Aqaba railway to transport phosphate in the transition period.							
Ongoing Projects							
Locomotives and trucks renewal	Governme ntal units	8,010	2,160	3,100	2,750	8,010	Aqaba Railway Corporation
Railways renewal and cleaning	Governme ntal units	3,750	1,450	0	1,150	2,600	Aqaba Railway Corporation
Total of ongoing projects		11,760	3,610	3,100	3,900	10,610	
Total for policy		11,760	3,610	3,100	3,900	10,610	
Raise the capacity of the Jordan-Hijaz Rail way to serve internal and external tourism							
Ongoing Projects							
Rehabilitation of Hijaz Rail way	Governme ntal units	385	80	225	80	385	Jordan-Hejaz Railway
Total of ongoing projects		385	80	225	80	385	
New projects							
Rehabilitation of passengers wagons and launching the train restaurant project	Governme ntal units	160	0	0	100	100	Jordan-Hejaz Railway
Expansion and modernization of the Hejaz Railway Museum	Governme ntal units	100	0	0	50	50	Jordan-Hejaz Railway
Total of new projects		260	0	0	150	150	
Total for policy		645	80	225	230	535	
Encourage investment in air transport services and facilities							
Ongoing Projects							
Provision and development of computer hardware systems, programs and network	Governme ntal units	1,160	170	170	170	510	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Modernization of aviation equipment in airports and stations	Governme ntal units	11,165	4,915	3,000	1,200	9,115	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Installation of new security euipment for all airports.	Governme ntal units	165	123	0	40	163	Jordanian Airports Company
Studies, research and consultations on technical	Governme ntal units	1,465	0	0	115	115	Jordanian Airports

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
and technological assistance and legal consultancy							Company
Expansion, modernization and operation of King Hussein Int. Airport	Governmental units	12,850	7,800	2,900	1,500	12,200	Aqaba Development Company
Insuring and securing property of Amman Civil Int. Airport	Governmental units	785	65	0	75	140	Jordanian Airports Company
Legislative amendments	Governmental units	45	10	0	10	20	Jordanian Airports Company
Rehabilitation of the runway in the North Queen Alia International Airport	Governmental units	1,800	900	0	0	900	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Training and capacity-building of administrative and technical cadres	Governmental units	530	0	0	70	70	Jordanian Airports Company
Securing Jordanian air space and aviation properties.	Governmental units	1,850	400	400	600	1,400	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Institutional capacity-building and raising administrative and technical staff capacity	Governmental units	2,100	500	500	500	1,500	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Modernization of security equipment at Queen Alia international Airport	General budget + Grant	6,995	1,200	0	0	1,200	Ministry of Transport
Expansion, modernization and operation of Queen Alia Int. Airport	Private sector	530,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Transport
Buildings maintenance and repair, provision and development of computer hardware, systems, programs and networks	Governmental units	5,300	1,970	1,700	1,630	5,300	Jordanian Airports Company
Total of ongoing projects		576,210	18,053	8,670	5,910	32,633	
مشاريع جديدة							
Development of civil aviation legislation	Grant	0	0	0	0	0	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Establish data bank of air transport	Grant	300	100	200	100	400	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
Total of new projects		300	100	200	100	400	
Total for policy		576,510	18,153	8,870	6,010	33,033	
Organize maritime transportation, and encourage investment							
Ongoing Projects							
Infrastructure works for the new port	Infrastructure works for the new port	232	1,150	130,000	101,500	232,650	Aqaba Development Company
Berth passengers	Governmental unit	3,195	2,695	500	0	3,195	Aqaba Development Company
Total of ongoing projects		3,427	3,845	130,500	101,500	235,845	
New projects							

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Development of the maritime transport sector	Governmental units	135	50	300	40	390	Jordanian Maritime Authority
Establishment of an electronic information system for maritime transportation	Governmental units	100	0	0	100	100	Jordanian Maritime Authority
Oil Port Terminal development	private sector	60,000	0	0	0	0	Aqaba Development Company
Studying the promotion of maritime education and training	Governmental units	100	0	0	100	100	Jordanian Maritime Authority
Comprehensive study of the logistic economic and trade effects on the transportation sector in Jordanian ports	Governmental units	100	0	0	100	100	Jordanian Maritime Authority
Regulation and monitoring ships' traffic in territorial waters and regulation of wireless communications between ships and the coast	Governmental units	700	0	0	325	325	Jordanian Maritime Authority
Preparation for the Int.Maritime Organization Voluntary Checking Program	Governmental units	100	0	0	100	100	Jordanian Maritime Authority
Transferring the main port to the southern coast/general goods port and rolling, grain handling port, establishment of a passenger ships port	private sector	260,000	0	0	0	0	Aqaba Development Company
Development of the artificial port	private sector	70,000	0	0	0	0	Aqaba Development Company
Establishment of a port for handling various oils, chemicals and gas – multi-purpose	Governmental units	27,200	3,437	3,000	12,000	18,437	Aqaba Development Company
Rehabilitation of the containers harbour	private sector	150,000	0	0	0	0	Aqaba Development Company
Establishment of a port for handling phosphates	private sector	80,000	0	0	0	0	Aqaba Development Company
Total of new projects		648,435	3,487	3,300	12,765	19,552	
Total for policy		651,862	7,332	133,800	114,265	255,397	
Develop meteorology studies							
Ongoing Projects							
Activation and establishment of short-term to long-term meteorological forecasting systems, seasonal climatic expectations	General budget	50	10	10	30	50	Jordan Meteorological Department
Modernization of the communications system at the National Centre for receiving forecasting	General budget	200	0	0	100	100	Jordan Meteorological Department

Projects and activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
information to serve Air aviation							
Completion of the expansion of the automatic and conventional station to cover various regions in Jordan	General budget	225	75	75	75	225	Jordan Meteorological Department
Total of ongoing projects		475	85	85	205	375	
New projects							
Establishment of an air radar network	General budget	200	0	0	1,000	1,000	Jordan Meteorological Department
Total of new projects		200	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Total for policy		675	85	85	1,205	1,375	
Total for sector		4,486,474	107,825	197,141	287,487	592,453	

Second: Public Works

A- Roads:

Jordan has been working to establish and develop a network of roads connecting cities, villages, and communities, in addition to locations of industrial and agricultural production, and tourism and archaeological areas and linking with neighboring countries. This network has evolved significantly in terms of design, construction, maintenance and promotion of the requirements for traffic safety to keep up with the latest developments and techniques used in modern roads construction with a total length of roads reaching (7891) km in 2009, distributed as follows: main roads (3249) km, secondary roads (2173) km, rural roads (2469) km, in addition to a number of agricultural roads (8204) km.

Year	Rural (km)	Secondary (km)	Main (km)	Total (km)
1990	1723	1679	2639	6041
2000	2275	2059	2911	7245
2008	2446	2139	3231	7816
2009	2469	2173	3249	7891

The lengths of main, secondary and rural roads by governorates are as follows:

Governorate	Rural (km)	Secondary (km)	Main (km)	Total (km)
Capital	331	222	367	920
Irbid	343	304	272	919
Ma'raq	366	294	444	1104
Balqa	360	169	214	743
Zarqa	164	149	303	616
Karak	223	179	311	713
Tafilah	151	93	195	439
Ma'an	114	249	563	926
Madaba	133	122	63	318
Jerash	121	120	85	326
Ajloun	74	171	75	320
Aqaba	89	101	357	547
Total (km)	2469	2173	3294	7891

The roads sector has witnessed many accomplishments most prominent of which are the following:

1. Construction of 45 main, secondary and rural roads 322 km long with an approximate cost of 230 million dinars.
2. Construction and re-construction of rural roads in various governorates.
3. Adoption of the Safety Audit system for roads to assess all of the elements of current road traffic safety after taking all necessary remedial measures.
4. The adoption of a unified code for highways and the introduction of new specifics when it comes to call for proposals schemes.

Challenges

Despite the achievements, but the public works sector still suffers from a number of challenges including:

- The maintenance of the road network to sustain the technical level required.

- The instability of prices of construction materials.
- The need to unify the terms of references of the legislative framework for the development and proper organization of the sector.

Long term objective

Provide safe roads with economic and development returns.

Short term objectives

1. Maintain safe roads which would in turn lead to economic return and development.
2. Provide traffic safety standards for roads.
3. Maintain primary and secondary roads and rural areas.
4. Achievement of high institutional performance.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Maintain safe roads which would in turn lead to economic return and development										
Lengths of network roads		7,768	7,816	7,891	7,895	7,900	7,950	8,000	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	–
Number of roads and intersections implemented to the targeted		(1-2) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	(1-2) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	(1-2) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	(2-3) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	(3) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	(3) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	(3) Road /Gov/ Intersection /Gov	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	
Maintain primary and secondary roads and rural areas.										
Pavement Condition Index) PCI		-	-	-	-	-	This indicator will be used start from 2012 as a result of master plan		Ministry of Public Works and Housing	–
Provide traffic safety standards for roads										
Ratio of accidents due to roads to total accidents		-	-	9.50 %	10%	8%	6%	4%	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	Public Security Directorate.
Achievement of high institutional performance										
Level of satisfaction in public and private	-	-	-	Question-Air Being Prepa	-	Reducing previous rate	Reducing previous rate by	Reducing previous rate	Ministry of Public Works and Housing	–

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
sectors with partnership with the Ministry				red		by 10%	15%	by 20%		

Policies:

1. Provide solutions to traffic through intersections with high level of safety.
2. Implement elements of traffic safety.
3. Install Road lighting according to international standards.
4. Carry out Regular maintenance of roads in the Kingdom.
5. Construct Control axis roads/intersections according to regulations to ensure road safety.
6. Expand the scope of developmental pathways which contribute to overall social development, economic and environmental returns.
7. Link provinces, border points and economic sites (touristic and industrial) with a network of primary and secondary roads.
8. Serve the villages and communities in remote areas through a network which promotes access to services.
9. Link agricultural sites to primary and secondary roads through agricultural roads.
10. Encourage partnership between private and public sectors for the implementation and maintenance of various projects, especially major ones.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Provide solutions to traffic through intersections with high level of safety										
Ratio of implemented traffic crossings to targeted crossings	-	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Install Road lighting according to international standards										
Ratio of lighted roads lengths to targeted lengths	-	-	-	97	110	110	110	110	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Carry out Regular maintenance of roads in the Kingdom										
Rate of maintained roads to the total network (km)	-	-	-	500	600	700	800	900	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Control axis roads/intersections according to regulations to ensure road safety										
Number of weighed vehicles annually (one million)	1.1	-	-	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Percentage of violating vehicles during weighing (one million)	10%	-	-	10%	8%	7%	6%	5%	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Expand the scope of developmental pathways which contribute to overall social development, economic and environmental returns										
Number of developmental routs	0	0	1	1	3	5	6	6	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Link the provinces, border points and economic sites (touristic and industrial) with a network of primary and secondary roads										
Rate of reduction in the period needed for the trip	-	-	-	-	-	Measured after the completion of the Amman Development Road project	-	-	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Number of intersections serving economic zones	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Number of implemented roads connecting economic zones	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
.Serve the villages and communities in remote areas through a network which promotes access to services										
Ratio of lengths of roads built annually to targeted lengths	7694	7768	7816	7891	7895	7900	7950	8000	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Link agricultural sites to primary and secondary roads through agricultural roads										
Lengths of agricultural roads built annually	-	-	-	2,500	2525	2,550	2,600	2650	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-
Encourage partnership between private and public sectors for the implementation and maintenance of various projects, especially major ones										
Number e of implemented projects with the private sector compared	-	-	-	9	9	9	9	9	Ministry of Public Works And Housing	-

Projects and Activities:

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Provide solutions to traffic through intersections with high level of safety							
Ongoing Projects							
Crossings at the entrances of the Custodians of the Two Holy Shrines Township	General budget	6,500	2,500	0	0	2,500	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Al-Shu'la/ Zarqa Crossing	General budget	13,200	7,000	0	1,000	8,000	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Crossings within Greater Amman Municipality	General budget	12,000	800	0	5,000	5,800	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of ongoing projects		31,700	10,300	0	6,000	16,300	
New projects							
Safut tunnel entrance	General budget	4,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of new projects		4,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	
Total for policy		35,700	10,300	0	8,000	18,300	
Implementing the elements of traffic safety							
Ongoing Projects							
Dhiban-Um Arrasas Road	General budget	300	216	100	0	316	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Protection works needed at Wadi Al-Mujeb Bridge	General budget	10,000	720	500	0	1,220	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Lighting main and secondary roads	General budget	12,000	2,160	2,000	4,000	8,160	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Um Al-Niaj Crossing	General budget	6,200	1,600	1,500	0	3,100	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Alkata-Jerash and expansion and improvement of Jerash-Ajloun Road	General budget	3,000	200	0	0	200	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Traffic safety requirements (painting, signals and metal barriers)	General budget	18,000	2,160	2,000	6,000	10,160	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Repair of the slide on Amman-Jerash Road	General budget	1,500	360	500	500	1,360	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total for ongoing projects		51,000	7,416	6,600	10,500	24,516	
New projects							
Traffic crossings in the West, North and South	General budget	9,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	6,000	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total for new projects		9,000	2,000	1,000	3,000	6,000	
Total for policy		60,000	9,416	7,600	13,500	30,516	
Improvement of existing roads level							
Ongoing Projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
The project of main roads and bridge maintenance middle	General budget	11,760	1,808	2,500	5,100	9,408	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Royal Road Al-Mujeb-Karak	General budget	5,000	1,440	500	1,000	2,940	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
The project of main roads and bridges maintenance south	General budget	14,250	3,400	3,000	5,400	11,800	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Construction and improvement of roads within municipalities boundaries	General budget	14,000	1,840	1,500	5,000	8,340	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Expansion and improvement of Al-Thaniya-Al-Amqa Crossing	General budget	9,500	560	1,500	1,000	3,060	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Maintenance of main roads and bridge in north	General budget	12,250	1,840	2,500	5,600	9,940	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Maintenance of other bridges and water installations	General budget	7,000	720	500	2,000	3,220	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Rehabilitation of part of the desert road Amman- Aqaba	General budget	6,000	1,800	0	5,000	6,800	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Expansion of part of North Shuna- South Shuna – Al-Karama area	General budget	6,000	1,600	2,000	2,000	5,600	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Bridge at the entrance to Al-Karak	General budget	8,000	2,160	2,500	1,000	5,660	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Preparing a Typical maintenance stations	General budget	150	36	36	100	172	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Equipment, vehicles and materials for road construction	General budget	9,000	1,837	1,762	3,000	6,599	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total for ongoing projects		102,910	19,041	18,298	36,200	73,539	
Total for policy		102,910	19,041	18,298	36,200	73,539	
Control axis roads/intersections according to regulations to ensure road safety							
Ongoing Projects							
Control of axis loads on roads	General budget	3,000	75	0	0	75	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of ongoing projects		3,000	75	0	0	75	
Total for policy		3,000	75	0	0	75	
Expand the scope of developmental pathways which contribute to overall social development, economic and environmental returns							
Ongoing Projects							
Almafraaq-Irbid Road	General budget	16,000	3,200	3,000	1,000	7,200	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Al-Tafilah Ring Road	General budget	11,000	1,800	1,500	1,000	4,300	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Queen Alia Int. Airport Road	General budget	71,000	16,560	10,950	15,000	42,510	Ministry of Public Works

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
							And Housing
Amman Ring Road	General budget + loan	157,000	10,640	18,500	18,000	47,140	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Irbid Ring Road	General budget	56,000	8,640	10,000	15,000	33,640	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of ongoing projects		311,000	40,840	43,950	50,000	134,790	
New Projects							
Al Salt Ring Road	General budget	10,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of new projects		10,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	
Total for policy		321,000	40,840	43,950	52,000	136,790	
Linking the provinces, border points and economic sites (touristic and industrial) with a network of primary and secondary roads							
Ongoing projects							
Al-Hashumiyya Balama Road	General budget	24,000	3,600	4,000	8,000	15,600	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Alhasa-Al-Tafilah (fourth phase)	General budget	10,000	2,880	200	0	3,080	
Road branching from the parallel road in Aqaba to the new Al-Dura border post, passing through the Back road and the road/Aldura new border post (first section)	General budget	40,000	5,040	3,500	6,000	14,540	
Alhussein ibn Talal University Road and Ma'an diversion	General budget	800	480	300	0	780	
Improvement of entrance to Mu'tah University	General budget	3,000	1,600	0	0	1,600	
Ma'daba-Jalool-Airport	General budget	5,400	1,680	500	0	2,180	
Zarqa-Al-Azraq Road	General budget	10,000	720	0	10,000	10,720	
Connecting road to New Al-Zarqa Hospital	General budget	5,000	800	500	2,000	3,300	
Total of ongoing projects		98,200	16,800	9,000	26,000	51,800	
New projects							
Al Zarqa-Bereen Road	General budget	4,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Sama Al-Rosan-Sahm-Irbid - Bani Kinana	General budget	4,450	360	0	2,000	2,360	
Expansion and improvement of al Tafileh-Aymah	General budget	2,400	0	0	1,200	1,200	
Kathraba – Al Aghwar raod	General budget	5,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	
Road linking Irbid with Al-Kura District	General budget	20,000	400	0	2,000	2,400	
Expansion and rehabilitation of Royal Road at Eain Al-Bayda	General budget	1,500	0	0	550	550	
Al Salt- Al Ardah Road	General budget	17,000	0	0	2,500	2,500	

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Al Manshieh – Waqqas – North Shouneh Road	General budget	10,000	0	0	4,000	4,000	
Al Karamah- Al Ramah Road	General budget	25,000	0	0	3,000	3,000	
Al Basharah – Al Azraq Road	General budget	3,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	
Expansion of Al Mafraq – Erahaba Road	General budget	3,000	0	0	1,500	1,500	
Al Salt tunnel entrance	General budget	6,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	
Feasibility study for AL-Mafraq –AL Safawe- Iraqiian Borders	General budget+ Grant	3,000	1,500	1,500	0	3,000	
Total for new projects		104,350	2,260	1,500	23,750	27,510	
Total for policy		202,550	19,060	10,500	49,750	79,310	
Linking agricultural sites to primary and secondary roads through agricultural roads							
Ongoing Projects							
Maintenance of secondary and rural roads	الموازنة العامة	26,000	2,160	2,500	4,000	8,660	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Construction and improving agricultural roads	General budget	24,000	1,960	2,500	3,500	7,960	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Maintenance of agricultural roads	General budget	24,000	2,000	2,500	4,000	8,500	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Construction and improving secondary and rural roads	General budget	15,000	1,600	2,000	2,500	6,100	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of ongoing projects		89,000	7,720	9,500	14,000	31,220	
Total for policy		89,000	7,720	9,500	14,000	31,220	
Encourage partnership between private and public sectors for the implementation and maintenance of various projects, especially major ones							
Ongoing Projects							
AL-Azraq / AL-Amari border road (4 lanes)	General budget	50,000	720	0	0	720	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of ongoing projects		50,000	720	0	0	720	
New Projects							
Amman Ring Road (second phase)	Private sector	650,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Total of new projects		650,000	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		700,000	720	0	0	720	
Total for sector		1,514,160	107,172	89,848	173,450	370,470	

B- Government Buildings

The Government Buildings Unit has been established to secure the needs of ministries and governmental institutions, embassies and diplomatic missions through identifying buildings that meet certain standards and requirements. The unit has worked on coordination and following up on (821) projects pertaining to government buildings in all governorates valuing (601) million JDs, and these projects were divided according to the nature used to (schools, hospitals, health centers, buildings, palaces of justice and courts, clubs and youth centers, border posts and other projects). The unit will monitor the implementation and supervision of government buildings projects within the Executive Development Program for the years 2010-2012, which will in turn contribute to the promotion of various economic sectors.

Challenges

Despite the achievements realized, the government building sector is still facing a number of challenges most important of which are the following:

- A large number of government buildings are rented.
- Lack of suitable plots of land, and if available, land prices are high.
- Lack of an integrated database of government-owned and leased buildings as well as details on the technical state of existing buildings.

Long term objective

1. Provide leading government buildings with a distinctive identity that would meet the needs of users and service recipients.
2. Provide border posts that would meet the needs of arriving and departing passengers.

Short term objectives

1. Increase the number of government buildings that comply with service and economic standards.
2. Maintain government buildings through a sustainable methodology in partnership with the private sector.
3. Provide an integrated database of government buildings.
4. Increase the number of border canters and border crossings to provide services in compliance with international standards.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Increase the number of government buildings that comply with service and economic standards										
Rate of government which meet design standards and safe energy	-	-	-	-	-	7%	10%	15%	Directorate of Government Buildings (DGB)	Royal Scientific Society
Ratio of government buildings which meet users' requirements	-	-	-	25%	-	35%	40%	45%	Directorate of Government Buildings	Various Ministries and directorates

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
									(DGB)	
Ratio of buildings owned and used by the Government	-	-	-	53%	-	57%	60%	63%	Directorate of Government Buildings (DGB)	Various Ministries and directorates
Maintain government buildings through a sustainable methodology in partnership with the private sector										
Number of government buildings which are maintained and managed through the partnership program with the private sector	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	10	Private sector	Executive Board of Privatization
Number of government buildings constructed through the partnership program with the private sector	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	10	Directorate of Government Buildings (DGB)	Executive Board of Privatization
Increase the number of border canters and border crossings to provide services in compliance with international standards										
Ratio of developed border posts and crossings	-	-	-	30%	-	50%	60%	70%	Directorate of Government Buildings (DGB)	Directorate of Jordanian Customs

Policies

1. Provision of modern, environment-friendly and energy-saving government buildings.
2. Encouraging partnership with the private sector to promote private investments for implementation of projects.
3. Phasing out from rented government buildings.
4. Raising the level of services provided at the border crossings.

Projects and Activities:

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Provision of modern, environment-friendly and energy-saving government buildings							
Ongoing Projects							
Construction of Information Bank for all government buildings	General budget	1,000	200	40	500	740	Directorate of Government Buildings

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Begin operating with the Government buildings management and maintenance system (management facility)	General budget	21,100	1,100	90	10,000	11,190	Directorate of Government Buildings
Total of ongoing projects		22,100	1,300	130	10,500	11,930	
Total for policy		22,100	1,300	130	10,500	11,930	
Encourage partnership with the private sector to promote private investments for implementation of projects.							
New projects							
Houses for poor households -maintenance and modernization	General budget	3,000	1,000	900	1,000	2,900	Directorate of Government Buildings
Construction of modern villages	General budget	6,341	2,341	2,140	2,000	6,481	Directorate of Government Buildings
Total of ongoing projects		9,341	3,341	3,040	3,000	9,381	
Total for policy		9,341	3,341	3,040	3,000	9,381	
Phasing out from rented government buildings							
Ongoing Projects							
National Program for the construction of government buildings	General budget	37,500	9,300	13,000	10,500	32,800	Ministry of Finance
Total of ongoing projects		37,500	9,300	13,000	10,500	32,800	
New projects							
Construction of buildings for the Directorate of Government Buildings, Amman and major governorates	General budget	3,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	Directorate of Government Buildings
Total of new projects		3,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	
Total for policy		40,500	9,300	13,000	12,500	34,800	
Raise the level of services provided at the border crossings							
Ongoing Projects							
Construction and maintenance of border posts	General budget	23,760	8,760	7,760	5,000	21,520	Directorate of Government Buildings
Total of ongoing projects		23,760	8,760	7,760	5,000	21,520	
Total for policy		23,760	8,760	7,760	5,000	21,520	
Total for sector		95,701	22,701	23,930	31,000	77,631	

Third: Housing

Housing is one of the important sectors in the Jordanian economy. Residential buildings in the total fixed capital composition in the 2008 current prices stood at about 40%. Besides that, it makes a major contribution to ensuring suitable housing for all Jordanian citizens. Only 0.02% of the houses are built of temporary materials. The density ratio is 1,4 individual per room. The individual's share of the house's area is 20 m² compared with the world average of 13m². In addition, the rates of inhabited houses connected to water, power and sewage networks are 97.2%, 99.8% and 58.9% respectively.

Estimations of housing needs in the Kingdom resulting from population growth, raising new families, reduction of crowdedness rates in houses, replacement of marginal houses and acceptable annual depreciation of houses for the period of 2010-2013 indicated that the annual average need is 33,000 residential units, two-thirds of which are for limited and low incomers and the poor. The following table shows the estimated housing needs for 2010-2013 by governorates:

Governorate	Years				Total
	2010	2011	2012	2013	
Capital Amman	12681	12788	12892	12996	12839
Al - Balqa	2329	2344	2360	2376	2352
Zarqa	4812	4847	4881	4915	4864
Madaba	780	785	791	797	788
Irbid	5710	5751	5992	6233	5922
Al - Mafrq	1554	1563	1574	1585	1569
Jerash	972	978	984	990	981
Ajloun	772	776	781	786	779
Karak	1151	1159	1167	1175	1163
Tafilah	447	450	454	458	452
Ma'an	672	676	681	686	679
Aqaba	765	770	775	780	773
Total (km)	32,645	32,887	33,332	33,777	33,160

The housing sector in Jordan is characterized by being active, dominated by the private sector and is mainly by individuals. The public sector also plays an important role in meeting the housing needs of some categories of citizens and governmental employees. This sector is controlled and regulated by the General Corporation for Housing and Urban Development. Several entities contribute to its advancement including for example the Military Housing Corporation, which was established in 1969, cooperative housing societies in all governorates, housing funds of Ministries and government institutions, and some non-governmental organizations and lending institutions. The private sector contributes to the provision of housing for certain segments of the society, especially the high and medium incomers.

The participation of the entities and individuals concerned with the production of residential apartments can be classified as follows:

1. Individual activities Land owners result in 71.2% of the total housing production.
2. The private sector which is organized by investment companies and enterprises that invest in the housing sector through housing projects resulting in 26.5% of total production.
3. Cooperative housing societies accounting for 0.04% of total production.
4. The public entities in the public sector whose share is 2.36% of the total production.

Worth mentioning here. Is that the public sector's production of served land vouchers is not included in the above rates. It is meant to enable citizens to have access to housing and building within their own capacities and is therefore considered to lie within individual construction activity.

The following table shows the number of licenses, licensed areas and costs of new residential buildings for the period 2006-2009:

Indicator	2006	2007	2009
Number of licensed residential units	37719	30146	23658
Number of licenses of residential buildings	12623	10191	10677
Total area of residential buildings (one thousand meters)	6696	5210	4214
Estimated costs of residential Buildings (one thousand dinar)	779,098	588,106	636,135

The housing sector in Jordan has witnessed numerous achievements during the period from 2007-2009, the most important can be concluded in the following:

1. Construction of more than 4000 residential units as direct production by the General Corporation for Housing and Urban Development in various parts of the Kingdom.
2. Signing 52 partnership agreements with the private sector institutions to implement housing projects resulting in about 12,000 residential apartments and about 10,000 served land vouchers of which nearly 2010 apartments have been built and nearly 5670 served plots of land vouchers have been issued. In addition, two agreements have been signed to construct two residential cities (Almajd and Ahl Ahlazaim) and 14 agreements to implement the Royal Initiative for Housing projects.
3. About 1000 government employees were awarded with housing loans supported by banks and financial institutions to build, purchase or maintain their houses.
4. Launching the Initiative by HM King Abdullah II for Housing "*Sakan Kareem li Aish Kareem*" (Descent Hosing for Decent Living) to enable 100 thousand citizens to obtain suitable housing during for the period (2009-2013). The initiative is to be implemented in two phases:

First phase, which is composed of two components:

First component: Provision of residential apartments at sponsored prices according to the following mechanism:

- Construction of residential compounds with integrated services through contracts with investors in the housing sector. A memorandum of understanding has been signed with the Housing Investors' Association to build residential complexes (about 8500 residential apartments) at 11 sites in five governorates namely Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Madaba and Aqaba on lands owned by the General Corporation for Housing and Urban Development with all infrastructure services.
- 256 residential apartments have been purchased in the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques (King of Saudi Arabia) Project in Zarqa and 68 apartments at Al-Zuhoor Project in the Governorate of Amman, in addition to contracting to make use of Al-Firdaws Project in Amman, which consists of 364 residential apartments in two phases. The qualified beneficiaries of this project have been given all facilities on equal footing with those benefiting from other implemented projects within the initiative.

Second component: Providing served plots of land and granting direct financial support:

- Granting qualified citizens served plots of land. Twenty-three projects have been launched in various Jordanian cities consisting of 3400 served plots of land of which 10 projects were been completed and the apartments were distributed to citizens by the end of 2009.

Second component, which consists of two basic elements:

First element: Construction of residential townships supplied with integrated services within the main cities in the Kingdom with an average of one township each year serving 20 thousand Jordanian households.

Second element: Provision of served plots of land in various districts in the kingdom. It is expected to implement about 40 projects in the centres of distant districts and governorates during the period 2011-2013 to serve more than 20 thousand households

Challenges:

Despite the achievements realized, the housing sector still encounters a set of challenges most important of which are the following:

- Citizens' limited income and the wish expressed by the majority of them to have access to concessional financing.
- High housing costs reflecting soaring prices of building materials, housing land and costs for providing infrastructure.
- Limited comprehensive information about the housing sector.
- Lack of small sized housing plots of land suitable for low and medium incomers.

Long term objective

Provide appropriate living conditions for citizens in all regions of the Kingdom.

Short term objectives

1. Enhance the sector's productivity to meet housing needs in Jordan.
2. Manage and regulate the housing sector.
3. Provide an integrated database on the housing sector in Jordan.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Enhance the sector's productivity to meet housing needs in Jordan.										
Number of households Annually benefiting from The Royal Initiative "Sakan Kareem li Ayesh Kareem"	-	-	-	1,200	1,145	20,000	20,000	20,000	General Institution For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector, Municipalities, banks and Financial institutions
Area of	1,000	1,063	326	1,000	450	3,000	3,000	3,000	General	Ministry of

housing lands needed annually for residential townships and new projects (donum)									Institution For Housing And Urban Development	Agriculture. Directorate of Lands and Surveying
Manage and regulate the housing sector.										
Number of investment Housing vouchers Produced each year in Partnership with the Private sector	966	3,256	650	1,000	260	1,000	1,000	1,000	General Institution For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector, Municipalities, banks and Financial institutions
Ratio of residential Units classified for the Targeted category to Total implemented units	20%	20%	20%	22%	25%	30%	35%	40%	General Institution For Housing And Urban Development	Directorate of General Statistics
Provide an integrated database on the housing sector in Jordan.										
Number of published Reports on the latest Housing indicators in Jordan	0	-	0	2	3	4	5	6	General Institution For Housing And Urban Development	Directorate of General Statistics, Jordanian Central Bank, Engineers' Association
Number of legislation Regulating the housing sector	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	General Institution For Housing And Urban Development	Ministry of Public Works And Housing, Ministry of Municipal Affairs. Legislation & Opinion Bureau

Policies:

1. Provide appropriate housing conditions for citizens in all regions of the Kingdom by implementing the Royal Initiative for housing (Decent Housing for Decent Living).
2. Enhance the sector's productivity to meet housing needs in Jordan in partnership with the private sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
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Provision of appropriate housing for citizens in all regions of the Kingdom										
Number of residential Apartments produced each Year (Royal Initiative)	-	-	-	400	7,382	-	-	-	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector, Municipalities, banks and Financial institutions
Number of housing Vouchers produced Each year (Royal Initiative)	-	-	-	1,000	843	5,000	10,000	10,000	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector, municipalities
Number of land Vouchers of the Public Treasury Mandated to citizens	-	-	1,700	2,000	1,600	2,000	2,000	2,000	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Directorate of Lands and Surveying
Number of new Residential townships	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	1	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector, Ministry of Finance, municipalities
Number of residential Units produced each year Within the residential Townships with Integrated services	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	10,000	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector, Ministry of Finance
Enhancement of the sector's productivity to meet housing needs in Jordan in partnership with the private sector										
Ratio of the private Sector's organized Participation in meeting Housing needs in Meeting housing needs	17%	20%	24%	28%	32%	33%	37%	40%	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Private sector
Number of investment Agreements and Partnership with the Private sector	50	52	52	66	66	70	75	80	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Association of Investors in the Housing Sector, Private sector
Number of residential Units	966	3,256	650	1,000	620	1,000	1,000	1,000	General Corporation For Housing	Cooperative Housing Societies,

produced each Year in partnership With the private sector									And Urban Development	Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Association of Investors in the Housing Sector
Ratio of the number of investors in the housing sector who are classified by the Public Institution for Housing to total investors	-	-	-	-	-	20%	40%	60%	General Corporation For Housing And Urban Development	Cooperative Housing Societies, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, Association of Investors in the Housing Sector

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Provision of suitable housing for the targeted category through implementation of the Royal Initiative for Housing							
Ongoing Projects							
Provision of large areas of land within the boundaries of municipalities for future townships and projects	Governmental unit	30,000	169	0	11,000	11,169	Housing and Urban development Corporation.
Completion of (3) infrastructure projects	Governmental unit	3,884	1,326	0	0	1,326	Housing and Urban development Corporation.
Al Ramtha apartments project 27 apartments	Governmental unit	1,100	0	0	550	550	Housing and Urban development Corporation.
Completion of the construction 56 residential apartments/Shobak	General budget	1,600	1,280	0	0	1,280	Ministry of Public Works And Housing
Implementing 17 land vouchers projects	Governmental unit	16,070	0	2,320	6,920	9,240	Housing and Urban development Corporation.
Total of ongoing projects		52,654	2,775	2,320	18,470	23,565	
New projects							
Implementation of land vouchers project - an initiative	Governmental unit	180	130	50	0	180	Housing and Urban development Corporation

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Land purchasing and development and provision of infrastructure – an initiative	Governmental unit	35,000	0	0	15,000	15,000	Housing and Urban development Corporation
Total of new projects		35,180	130	50	15,000	15,180	
Total for policy		87,834	2,905	2,370	33,470	38,745	
Enhancement of the sector's productivity to meet housing needs in Jordan In partnership with the private sector							
New projects							
Implementation of residential projects and served lands in partnership with the private sector	Governmental unit	19,500	4,500	4,500	5,250	14,250	Housing and Urban development Corporation
Total of new projects		19,500	4,500	4,500	5,250	14,250	
Total for policy		19,500	4,500	4,500	5,250	14,250	
Total for sector		107,334	7,405	6,870	38,720	52,995	

Fourth: Water and Sanitation

Jordan is one of the world's most water scarce countries. In fact, world fourth poorest country in this area. Jordan depends on rainwater for replenishing its surface and groundwater supplies. Population increase, as well as economic and agricultural growth, have added the strain on water demand. Water supplies have increased from 801 million cubic meters in 1999 to 936 million cubic meters in 2008. Resources averaged 778 million cubic meters in 2008, but need to be bolstered to 1,662 million cubic meters by 2022. In fact, water demand is expected to reach 1,673 million cubic meters by 2022.

Up to 98 % of the population was connected to the water supply networks by 2008. Water demand for irrigation amounted to 71 % in 2008, and supply reached 64 %. Municipal 30%, industrial 3% and tourism demands 1%.

The institutions involved in this sector are paying maximum attention to water quality, because of the effects it has on health and the environment. Routine control programs (geographical and demographical) constitute 100% of the requirements of the effective Jordanian specifications of drinking water. About 94% of the chemical tests required by the Standard Jordanian Specification of Drinking Water (No. 276 for the year 2008) are covered in addition to 95% of the chemical and biological variables in the water discharged by factories for the requirements of Specification (No. 893 for the year 2006) and 93 % of the chemical and biological variables required by the control requirements of waste water and covering 100% of the required tests in the Jordanian specifications for the microbiological and radioactive criteria. As result of water shortage, ground water is overpumped by nearly 130% of the average safe yield of pumping. There are hundreds of water wells illegally exploited resulting in shortage of underground water, which reaches 167 million cubic meters in 2008.

The Government of Jordan has constructed a number of large, medium and small dams in order to increase water storage. Ten dams have been built with a total storing capacity of about 325 million cubic meters. It is worth noting that there are 20 desert dams with a storing capacity of about 33 cubic meters in desert areas. It is also possible to increase the storing capacity by building more desert dams, pools and holes.

The issue of waste water has been given maximum attention, reflected in the provision of sewage services for citizens. The majority of large cities and large communities are provided with sewage networks within standard criteria and specifications. The rate of household served by the sewage network reached 64 % in 2009 and the number of waste water treatment plants amounted to 23 in the same year. The quantity of waste water inflow to the treatment plants was about 114, 7 million cubic meters in 2009. These plants produced about 110 million cubic meters of treated water about 93% of which is restricted for agricultural purposes (alone without mixing) or unrestricted (after being mixed with fresh water) for industrial purposes.

Achievements have been made in the water and sanitation sector at various levels. The Management Policy of Demand for water was developed in 2008. It is aimed at making the maximum use of water resources, promote the efficiency of its use, and preserve it to realize social and economic growth and environmental protection. The policy consists of two sections: management of water demand for domestic, institutional, tourism and industrial purposes and management of demand for water in the irrigated agriculture sector.

As for the involvement of the private sector in the management of water facilities, the Jordan Water Company (*miyahuna*) is in charge of the management of water and waste water services in the Amman Governorate. It started its work early 2007. A program was designed to support operation management and subscribers in the management of water in the Governorate of Madaba with participation by the local private sector. A three-year contract was signed and implemented resulting in the improvement of collection in addition to the completion of Al-Khirba Al-Samra waste water Treatment Plant and starting to operate it on a BOT basis, and a water sector audit unit has been established.

In partnership with the private sector, the Jordan Valley Authority has signed a contract with six associations of water users in Jordan Valley to manage water distribution among the by member farmers of these associations. The number is expected to rise to ten associations in 2010.

At the level of strategic projects in the water sector, the Wahda Dam Project has been complemented with a capacity of 110 million cubic meters. Al-Khirba Al-Samra treatment plant has been established and is now fully operative. The private sector has started to operate Al-Zara Ma'een project. In addition, the implementation of dragging Al-Disi water to Amman project was started. Studies have been initiated on the project to connect the Red Sea and the Dead Sea after international donors have provided the funding needed for the feasibility study and environmental and social assessment.

In connection with sanitation, several treatment plants have been established, equipped, developed and expanded. Other projects include the establishment of plants, carrying lines and extension of sewage networks. In addition, designs have been developed and studies have been conducted for several new projects such as the sewage plant project in South Amman, Naour waste water project and Greater Irbid waste water project.

Challenges:

Despite the achievements realized, the sector is still facing numerous challenges which can be classified as challenges of water resources, water supply, sanitation services and institutional and financial services:

Water resources:

- Limited renewable water resources.
- Over-pumping of the strategic water storage.
- Securing Jordan's rights of shared water resources.

Water supply:

- The gap between water demand and supply is increasing.
- The share of renewable water resources Per capita is decreased to less than 15% of the global water poverty limit.
- The weak performance of water supply and distribution systems.
- Irrigation demand is about 71% of the total water demand, and about 64% of water supply.
- High percentage of non revenue water.

Sanitation services

- Limited capacity of treatment plants and water pumping stations in the treatment of sewage water both in quantity and quality.
- Housing and urban expansion are imposing greater demand for sanitation services.
- Sanitation networks are neither efficient nor sufficient.

Institutional and financial challenges:

- Preparation and Activation of the water laws and legislations.
- Re-Structuring of the institutions operating in the water sector.
- Capability to retain and recruit qualified resources in the sector due to inadequate salaries and opportunities available in local and external markets.
- Drinking water tariffs and the inability to recover the operational and capita costs.
- The marginal cost of irrigation water is high while the irrigation water tariff is very low.
- High costs of capital projects and inability to secure the finance needed for investment in water sector project

Long term objective

1. Securing uninterrupted quality water supplies to the household at reasonable tariffs.
2. Securing adequate water supplies for various sectors at reasonable tariffs to serve the economic, social and environmental sustainable development objectives.
3. Improving the usage of available water resources.
4. Expansion of wastewater facilities to rural and urban clusters across the kingdom.

Short term objectives

1. Search for new water resources.
2. Raise the storage capacity of dams and water harvesting.
3. Reduce over pumping of groundwater to sustaining it.
4. Improve distribution networks water trunk lines and reduce non-revenue water.
5. Use treated water in activities with high yield, environmental and economic returns.
6. Improve the quality of potable and irrigation water.
7. Cover new regions with sanitation services.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Search for new water resources										
Annual supply of water (one million cubic meters)	286	306	312	313	327	330	340	350	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	Interior Ministry, Environmental Police
Raise the storage capacity of dams and water harvesting										
Storage capacity of dams (one million cubic meters)	215	215	325	325	327	326	326	326	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	-

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Reduce overuse of underground water with a view to sustaining it										
Quantity of deficit of underground water (million cubic meters)	-161	-173	-167	-167	-167	-155	-150	-150	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	
Improve distribution networks water carrying lines and reduce water loss										
Ratio of total water loss through distribution network	44.80%	42.2%	43.88%	44.80%	43%	41%	39%	37%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	-
Efficiency distribution of water	80%	80%	84%	84%	85%	86%	87%	87%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	-
Use treated water in those activities that yield high, environmental and economic returns										
Ratio of treated waste water which is re-exploited	90%	94%	93%	93%	94%	95%	96%	96%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority, Jordan Valley Authority	Ministry of Agriculture, JISM, Ministry of the Environment
Improve the quality of potable and irrigation water										
Ratio of correspondence of water quality tests to the total number of samples	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	98%	98.5%	98.5%	98.5%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority	JISM, Ministry of Trade and Industry
Number of filters installed on the outlets of King Abdullah channel	4	4	4	4	4	8	8	8	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority	-
Cover new regions with sanitation services										
Ratio of subscribers to Sewagewaste water networks	60%	62%	63%	64%	64%	67%	68%	69%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Water Authority	-

Policies:

1. Develop and find out new water resources.
2. Improve the efficiency of water supply and distribution for domestic, industrial, commercial and agricultural purposes.
3. Expansion in waste water services.
4. Improve the investment environment of the eastern shore of the Dead Sea and al-Gowr

5. Implement decentralization and encourage involvement of the private sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Develop and find out new water sources										
Per capita share of supplied water (liter/day/person)	100	90	81	80	83	83	89	93	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-
Share of unconventional water in available sources	10%	11%	12%	12.2%	12.2%	12.6%	13.1%	13.5%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-
Ratio of total water loss	44.80%	42.2%	43.88%	44.80%	43%	41%	39%	37%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-
Improve the efficiency of water supply and distribution for domestic, industrial, commercial and agricultural purposes.										
Ratio of loss from irrigation networks	20%	20%	16%	16%	15%	14%	13%	13%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	-
Ratio of farmers' participation in irrigation water management	40%	50%	60%	60%	75%	75%	80%	85%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Jordan Valley Authority	Cooperative Institution, Water Users Associations
Expansion in sewage services										
Ratio of those served by waste water networks	60%	62%	63%	64%	65%	67%	68%	69%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-
Number of waste water-related complaints per one thousand subscribers	137	125	120	115	116	109	100	85	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	Water companies
Degree of satisfaction by service recipients	69%	71%	72%	73%	74%	75%	76%	78%	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	Water companies
Implement decentralisation and encourage involvement of the private sector.										
Number of government/private water companies	1	2	2	2	3	4	4	4	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Number of participation contracts by the private sector in the management of water services	1	2	2	2	5	6	6	7	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-
Number of participation contracts by the private sector in developing and bringing water sources	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	3	Ministry of Water and Irrigation/ Water Authority	-

Projects and Activities:

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Develop and find out new water resources							
Ongoing Projects							
Digging wells to monitor the ground water basins.	General budget	240	80	90	100	270	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Construction new reservoir in Aqaba	Government al units	300	100	100	100	300	Aqaba Water Company
Construction of reservoirs and rehabilitation of water pumping stations water sources treatment and desalination in Northern governorates	Government al units	1,570	400	0	400	800	AL-Yarmoak Water Comopany
Construction of reservoirs and rehabilitation of water pumping stations water sources treatment and desalination in Middle and Southern governorates	Government al units	3,030	150	200	250	600	Water Authority of Jordan
Prepation and operation the water resources	Government al units	650	200	200	250	650	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction of drying Lagoons -Capital	Government al units	756	756	275	0	1,031	Miyahuna
Development and rehabilitation of water treatment plants and chlorine	Government al units	765	150	150	175	475	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation and Packaging of wells	Government al units	225	75	70	75	220	Miyahuna
Construction of water reservoirs and stations.	Government al units	210	70	79	70	219	Al-Yarmok water

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
							Company
Desalination and treatment of water resources in North	Governmental units	1,050	300	300	400	1,000	Al-Yarmok water Company
Digging and developing water resources and development of existing wells	Governmental units	6,550	350	0	850	1,200	Water Authority of Jordan
Jordanian Red Sea Development Project – technical consultations	General budget +private sector	13,000	4,000	2,400	5,000	11,400	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
underground pumping in Batem Valley – Azraq Basin	General budget	1, 500	400	0	500	900	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Study of water harvesting	General budget	1,000	200	150	200	550	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Rehabilitation of wells, reservoirs & networks	Governmental units	470	120	0	0	120	Aqaba Water Company
Maintenance and clearing of water monitoring wells	General budget	150	50	10	21	81	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Rehabilitation of the measuring stations and flow	General budget	120	40	30	30	100	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Construction of stations to measure the quantity and test the quality of Yarmouk Valley water	General budget	341	70	0	0	70	Jordan Valley Authority
Operation and maintenance of dams	General budget	4,555	1,535	1,230	1,720	4,485	Jordan Valley Authority
Protection of Wadi Zarqa Ma'een	General budget	520	250	220	0	470	Jordan Valley Authority
deep groundwater sources Management study	General Budget	240	80	51	50	181	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Operating and maintenance of Trunk lines	General budget	3,080	950	920	1,180	3,050	Jordan Valley Authority
Wadi Araba development	General budget+ loan	12,695	6,202	0	1,139	7,341	Jordan Valley Authority
Operation, maintenance and desalination of water plants	Governmental units	1,600	480	480	480	1,440	Water Authority of Jordan
deep layers exploring Studies	General budget	2,000	400	300	400	1, 100	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Public Awareness for action in the fields of water, energy and environment	Grant	1,150	125	125	125	375	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Operating, maintaining, and sustaining King Abdulla Canal	General budget	11,000	3,000	4,200	3,050	10,250	Jordan Valley Authority
Water recourses studies- Various	General budget	390	150	287	300	737	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Construction a fence for King Abdulla Canal	General budget	1,400	500	350	500	1,350	Jordan Valley Authority
Dragging Al-Disi water	General budget +private sector	670,240	42,165	22,690	3,720	68,575	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Maintenance of Settlement and draying lagoons in north	Government al units	180	60	60	60	180	Al-Yarmok water Company
Creation of Desert Lagoons and pools	General budget	1,050	0	0	500	500	Jordan Valley Authority
Project Related to BOT unit	Government al units	36,700	11,200	0	13,000	24,200	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction of buildings and their annexes for observers	General budget	150	50	20	20	90	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Total of ongoing project		778,877	74,658	34,987	34,665	144,310	
New projects							
Ibn Hamad Valley Dam	General budget	26,250	520	0	4,800	5,320	Jordan Valley Authority
Rehabilitation of Northern and Middle Aghwar	General budget	3, 200	450	400	565	1,415	Jordan Valley Authority
Environment study and quality control	General budget	278	95	80	103	278	Jordan Valley Authority
Kafranjah Dam	General budget	21,954	3,500	4,000	7,400	14,900	Jordan Valley Authority
Providing AL-Zarqa Hospital with water	Government al units	325	325	105	0	430	Water Authority of Jordan
Providing Al-Modwareh border centre with water	Government al units	300	200	100	0	300	Water Authority of Jordan
Draying Lagoons in Zay	Government al units	6,015	85	250	3,000	3,335	Miyahuna
Installation of four automatic filters at inlets at King Abdulla Canal	General budget	300	0	0	0	0	Jordan Valley Authority
Rehabilitation of Husban Al-Kafreen Irrigation Project (first Phase)	General budget	2,450	30	800	1,920	2,750	Jordan Valley Authority
Rehabilitation of Husban Al-Kafreen Irrigation Project (second Phase)	General budget	3,100	30	0	0	30	Jordan Valley Authority
Rehabilitation of Husban Al-Kafreen Irrigation Project (third Phase)	General Budget	4,100	0	0	0	0	Jordan Valley Authority
Rehabilitation of Southern Aghwar	General Budget	6,570	550	700	2,660	3,910	Jordan Valley Authority

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Irrigation Project (first Phase)							
Operating and maintenance of new water recourses	Governmental units	1,800	350	600	650	1,600	Al-Yarmok water Company
Strengthening the system of transport and production of AL-Disi	Governmental units	1,700	850	1,600	0	2,450	Aqaba water Company
Exploitation of Hasban water wells	Grant	20,000	1,000	3,000	7,000	11,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Raising Alwali Dam	General budget	24,080	0	0	5,000	5,000	Jordan Valley Authority
Irrigation project for sail al Zarqa and Kurbet al samra	Governmental units	5,390	0	400	3,130	3,530	Jordan Valley Authority
Connecting of king Tala Dam with Agricultural unit in Qurn	General budget	300	0	0	300	300	Jordan Valley Authority
Construction of several Hafeers and wells	General budget	2,355	820	180	1,205	2,205	Jordan Valley Authority
Remote-sensing Project for the Management of water sources	General budget	600	25	70	70	165	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Construction and operation of Desalination station in Al sbahee wells/ Balqa	Unavailable	100	0	100	100	200	Water Authority of Jordan
Wadi araba and Al-Querah SCADA	Governmental units	130	50	0	50	100	Aqapa water Company
Updating water pumping systems in water stations	Governmental units	150	50	150	50	250	Aqapa water Company
Digging wells to improve water productivity in several distract	Governmental units	1,600	600	200	500	1,300	Aqapa water Company
Protection of Al mujeb pumping station	General budget	1,100	0	0	0	0	Jordan Valley Authority
Construction of trunk line, pumping station and reservoir to transfer water from king talal dam to Northern Ghors	General budget	1,100	0	0	0	0	Jordan Valley Authority
Studies for increase the quality of water in king tala dam in tlal dahab	General budget	200	0	0	0	0	Jordan Valley Authority
Rehabilitation of main intakes and pumping station and irrigation networks- 18 km	General budget	3,350	0	0	1,600	1,600	Jordan Valley Authority
Transfer water from fefa to al potash and break pressure reservoir for al karak line	General budget	1,270	0	0	850	850	Jordan Valley Authority
Construction 3 water reservoirs in Maa'n	Unavailable	180	0	180	0	180	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction of pumping station to transfer water from king Abdullah canal to Wadi Al arab dam	General budget	1,670	0	0	1,050	1,050	Jordan Valley Authority
Construction and operation of Desalination plant in Al Baqaa' wells/Balqa	Unavailable	300	0	0	100	100	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction and operation of Desalination station in Al	Unavailable	600	0	0	200	200	Water Authority of

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Rusaifeh wells (11)/Zarqa							Jordan
Al karak Dam	Governmental units	8,000	0	400	3,130	3,530	Jordan Valley Authority
Consruction of water trunk (4 inch,4km) from Al jhair reservoir to Mansourah in shwbak	Unavailable	300	0	125	0	125	Water Authority of Jordan
Drilling and preparation of Alljoun wells in Karak	Unavailable	800	0	400	400	800	Water Authority of Jordan
Drilling and preparation of Kafraïn wells in Balqa	Unavailable	400	0	200	0	200	Water Authority of Jordan
Maintenance and operation of SCADA system in Hesa/ Tafilah	Unavailable	750	0	200	250	450	Water Authority of Jordan
Maintenance and operation of treatment plant in Um rumaneh/ Zarqa	Unavailable	600	0	70	200	270	Water Authority of Jordan
Replacement of lifting pipes for 5,9 wells/ Zarqa	Unavailable	1,000	0	900	500	1,400	Water Authority of Jordan
Efra water trunk line/ Tafilah	Unavailable	550	0	500	0	500	Water Authority of Jordan
Water pumping satation in Shareah/ Balqa	Unavailable	250	0	200	250	450	Water Authority of Jordan
Total of new projects		158,987	9,530	15,910	50,593	76,033	
Finished projects							
Shaidham Valley Dam	General budget	2, 388	800	0	0	800	Jordan Valley Authority
Al whaide Dam	General budget	3,827	830	0	0	830	Jordan Valley Authority
Total of finished projects		6,215	1,630	0	0	1,630	
Total for policy		944,079	85,818	50,897	85,258	221,973	
Improve the efficiency of water supply and distribution for domestic, industrial, commercial and agricultural purposes							
Ongoing Projects							
Rehabilitation of water network system in Zarqa: Alghwairiya, Ojan Bani Hashim	Grant	12,000	1,000	10,060	4, 100	15,160	Water Authority of Jordan
Reduction of water loss In northern Governorates	Governmental units + Loan	25,570	3,000	5,000	0	8,000	Al-Yarmok water Company
Repair and Rehabilitation Project in Northern Governorates (RRF)	Governmental units + Loan	25,000	7,000	6,300	0	13,300	Al-Yarmok water Company
Alzatari/Hofa Water Pipeline	Governmental units + Grant	34,360	12,500	13,500	3,613	29,613	Water Authority of Jordan
Reduction of water loss in Al-Karak Governorate (first phase)	Governmental units + Loan	29,333	13,450	9,700	8,464	31,614	Water Authority of Jordan

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Economic zones Servicing	General Budget	5,000	1,350	280	0	1,630	Water Authority of Jordan
Preparation and implementation of monitoring plans and programs of water quality within the Jordanian specifications, Development of Jordanian water Quality specifications according to changes	Government al units	1,500	0	0	300	300	Water Authority of Jordan
Preparation of protection plans for waterfalls (2MPs)	Government al units	2,000	0	0	500	500	Water Authority of Jordan
Water resources Management in Irrigated Agriculture (WMIA)	General Budget +Grant	1,400	400	400	400	1,200	Jordan Valley Authority
Irrigation optimization in Jordan Valley (IOJOV)	General budget +Grant	2,800	700	0	0	700	Jordan Valley Authority
Water projects in poverty pockets and providing water to Royal Initiative Townships	Government al units	3,500	450	850	500	1,800	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Reduction of water loss and improvement of services in all governorates	Government al units	8,577	200	200	0	400	Water Authority of Jordan
Improvement of water networks in Governorates	Government al units	8,000	1,500	2, 550	4,000	8,050	Water Authority of Jordan
House connections in Central and Southern Governorates	Government al units	3,400	600	700	1,000	2, 300	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation water network in northern governorates	Government al units	3,600	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	AlYarmok Water Company
Water Trunk lines and house connections in the Northern Sector	Government al units	4,350	1,800	1, 900	2,150	5,850	AlYarmok Water Company
Replacement of house connections	Government al units	8,900	4,500	5,695	700	10,895	Miyahuna
Water Trunk lines and house connections in the Capital (third and fourth phases)	Government al units + Loan	17,000	9,870	9,000	5,506	24,376	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation of Al-Rasifa Water Network (first phase)	grant	7,000	1,000	8,055	0	9,055	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation of Zarqa water network (MCC)	Government al units + Grant	70,000	9,600	29,758	35,343	74,701	Water Authority of Jordan
Operating and Desalination of Al-Karamah Dam water.	Government al units	1,755	355	500	700	1,555	Water Authority of Jordan
Water management program	Government al units	10,105	3,285	3,400	4,840	11,525	Water Authority of Jordan

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Water network AL-Qwerah	Government al units	260	90	150	70	310	Aqaba Water Company
Maintenance of water station	Government al units	150	50	50	50	150	Aqaba Water Company
Expansion of Chemical stores in Zay station	Government al units	240	120	26	0	146	Miyahuna
Updating GIS system	Government al units	305	135	115	20	270	Miyahuna
Replacement and laying of water lines without excavation and expansion	Government al units	3,980	2,480	1,325	500	4,305	Miyahuna
Water lines for flooding of reservoirs water	Government al units	200	200	200	0	400	Miyahuna
Rehabilitation of water network /Areha AL-Karak	Government al units	900	900	0	0	900	Water Authority of Jordan
Enhancement of water system in middle governorates	Government al units	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Monitoring water loss from networks	Government al units	150	50	50	50	150	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation and replacement of water networks in Amman	Government al units	9,500	500	9,000	0	9,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation of water network system in Southern Governrate	Government al units+ Grant	4,500	4,300	1,500	1,500	7,300	Water Authority of Jordan
Total of ongoing projects		309,808	84,385	123,264	77,306	284,955	
New projects							
Emergency & disasters Situations	Government al units	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	7,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction & maintenance of settlement tank- Zay station	Government al units	10,000	0	100	500	600	Water Authority of Jordan
Um Al-lulu/Jerash-Hofa /Ajloun carrying	Government al units+ loan	21,000	500	1,700	10,200	12,400	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation Dir Alla Water Network Projet	Grant	20,000	0	0	4,000	4,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction of Desalination plant in DEIR ALA	Unavailable	5,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Improvement and increase efficiency of Al mujib trunk line to Swaymeh and potash	General Budget	4,400	0	0	2,200	2,200	Jordan Valley Authority
Improving the water situation on the northern Shore	Government al units	500	300	0	0	300	Aqaba Water Company
Several networks in Aqaba	Government al units	600	100	0	400	500	Aqaba Water Company
Construction of Information Centre	Government al units	600	400	0	0	400	Aqaba Water Company
Expansion of Billing system using portable Computers for	Government al units	115	0	0	5	5	Aqaba Water Company

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Aqaba governorate							
Improving SCADA system and the linkage with Company Data base	Government al units	50	0	0	20	20	Aqaba Water Company
Improvement of water systems in Wadi Araba	Government al units	80	50	30	0	80	Aqaba Water Company
Ultra-Violet Rays units for water out let at Zay	Government al units	3,000	0	0	150	150	Miyahuna
Improvement of water systems in Al-Tafilah Governorate	Government al units + Grant	23,000	3,900	11,500	10,000	25,400	Water Authority of Jordan
Water loss Reduction A(AL-Balqa & Madaba)	Government al units +loan	12,580	2,230	550	5,200	7,980	Water Authority of Jordan
water resources management of including AbuAl-Anda-Khao, and Khao-Alzatari Lines in addition to Restructuring some Networks	Government al units	50,000	0	0	22,400	22,400	Water Authority of Jordan
Total of new projects		153,925	8,480	14,880	61,075	84,435	
Total for policy		463,760	92,865	138,144	138,381	369,390	
Expansion of waste water services							
Ongoing Projects							
Greater Irbid waste water collection system & waste water Treatment plant (second Phase/Wadi Al-Shlala	Government al units + Loan	110,341	18,587	19,000	12,500	50,087	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction of new Zarqa treatment plant	Government al units	1,050	50	50	500	600	Water Authority of Jordan
Waste water network system Zarqa MCC	Government al units + Grant	72,554	582	41,744	12,202	54,528	Water Authority of Jordan
Al-Karak network system, Expansion of Al-Karak waste water Treatment plant	Government al units + Loan	35,000	3,221	3,300	8,167	14,688	Water Authority of Jordan
Sof Waste water Trunk line and Al-Qirawan networks	Government al units+ Grant	4,000	1,790	1,660	755	4,205	Water Authority of Jordan
Kafarnaja waste water network	Government al units + Loan	20,000	4,000	5,370	5,552	14,922	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion of Asamra waste water treatment plant MCC	Government al units+ Grant	63,650	0	12,688	32,100	44,788	Water Authority of Jordan
Studies in infrastructure	Grant	24,000	0	0	0	0	Water Authority of Jordan
Small Waste water treatment plant in Shwbak and Shwneh	Government al units+ Grant	5,715	815	3,285	0	4,100	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion of Al Mafraq Waste water Treatment plant	Government al units+ Grant	20,000	4,100	7,000	5,040	16,140	Water Authority of Jordan

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Naour waste water network system	Governmental units + Loan	59,000	2,100	5,250	29,500	36,850	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion of Jerash waste water Treatment Plant	Governmental units+ Grant	12,500	300	1,500	5,400	7,200	Water Authority of Jordan
Almazar-Mu'ta-Aladnaniya waste water network system project	General Budget	40,000	11,050	5,100	15,635	31,785	Water Authority of Jordan
West Jarash villages waste water network system projects	General Budget	18,000	2,700	1,275	0	3,975	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion of Allijoun Waste water Treatment plant	Governmental units	5,000	2,000	1,335	0	3,335	Water Authority of Jordan
Removal of nuisances in various areas in Middle & South	Governmental units	4,000	700	700	700	2,100	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction and maintenance of settling and drying basins	Governmental units	240	50	50	50	150	Water Authority of Jordan
Various waste water pipelines in Al-Balqa'	Governmental units	1,500	1,500	300	300	2,100	Water Authority of Jordan
Various waste water pipelines in Madaba	Governmental units	850	200	35	200	435	Water Authority of Jordan
Clearance of waste water networks	Governmental units	1,025	200	200	200	600	Water Authority of Jordan
Improvement of waste water network in southern governorates.	Governmental units	12,000	500	500	5,000	6,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Improvement of sewage network in middle governorates	Governmental units	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	Water Authority of Jordan
South Amman waste water network system	Governmental units + Loan	126,000	34,535	24,780	44,100	103,415	Water Authority of Jordan
Maintenance of damaged waste water pipe lines	Governmental units	3,300	1,300	450	1,000	2,750	Miyahuna
Removal of nuisances in North	Governmental units	730	200	250	280	730	Al-Yarmok water Company
The project of waste water network for the Trade Market	Governmental units	150	150	30	0	180	Aqaba Water Company
AL-Jeazaah & AL-Talbeh waste water system	Governmental units+ Grant	700	700	820	0	1,520	Water Authority of Jordan
Improving and Raising the efficiency of waste water treatment plant and Trunks	Governmental units	120	40	0	40	80	Water Authority of Jordan
Various waste water lines-capital	Governmental units	5,500	1,300	800	1,700	3,800	Miyahuna
Raising the efficiency Of the North waste water treatment Plants	Governmental units	242	0	90	100	190	Water Authority of Jordan

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
South Al-Shuna waste water network system	Unavailable	12,600	0	0	500	500	Al-Yarmok water Company
Total of ongoing projects		662,767	93,670	138,562	182,521	414,753	
New projects							
waste water projects in Alkora District, /Developmental projects/ Barqash	General Budget	42,000	430	0	15,000	15,430	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion of Abu Nusser waste water treatment plant	Governmental units	4,000	0	0	2,000	2,000	Miyahuna
Construction of Sedimentation basin in Madaba WWTP	Unavailable	500	0	0	0	0	Water Authority of Jordan
Maintenance of pumping purification station	Governmental units	500	120	150	200	470	Aqaba water company
Expansion of Wadi Al-Sir Waste water treatment plant	Governmental units	5,350	350	0	3,000	3,350	Miyahuna
Tafileh waste water network system- cement	Unavailable	800	0	200	400	600	Water Authority of Jordan
Northren and southren Ghors waste water networks	Unavailable	10,000	0	0	250	250	Water Authority of Jordan
Al azraq waste water networks	Unavailable	30,000	0	100	1,000	1,100	Water Authority of Jordan
Al mansheh waste water networks/ Mafraq	Unavailable	15,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Bab amman waste water networks	Unavailable	12,000	0	0	4,500	4,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Trunk line from Taibeh to wadi Mouseh	Unavailable	1,500	0	0	500	500	Water Authority of Jordan
Cleaning the waste water pipes in Zarqa	Unavailable	1,500	0	300	500	800	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion and improvement of pumping station for waste water in Zarqa MCC	Governmental units +Grant	12,000	0	1,500	4,000	5,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Aen Gazal waste water treatment plant	Governmental units + Loan+ Grant	3,500	1,570	0	0	1,570	Water Authority of Jordan
Operating & management of Ma'an waste water	Governmental units	2,100	700	0	700	1,400	Water Authority of Jordan
Infrastructure for Ghaza camp (water and waste water networks)	Grant	10,000	0	3,000	7,000	10,000	Water Authority of Jordan
AL-Drabah waste water network system	Governmental units + Loan	16,500	500	1,780	12,000	14,280	Water Authority of Jordan

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Improvement and transfer of damaged waste water pipelines in the Capital.	Governmental units	36,000	5,000	5,000	2,706	12,706	Water Authority of Jordan
Expansion of Al-Tafilah waste water Treatment Plant	Governmental units +Grant	10,000	225	500	3,200	3,925	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation of waste water treatment plant	Unavailable	1,500	500	375	500	1,375	Water Authority of Jordan
Sewage networks construction for various regions in Jordan	Unavailable	4,500	0	0	1,500	1,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Rehabilitation & expansion of Aen Al-Bash station	Unavailable	700	0	10	10	20	Water Authority of Jordan
Ajlon waste water network system	Governmental units	750	200	240	300	740	Al-Yarmok water Company
Rehabilitation of waste water network & Manholes	Governmental units	1,273	73	0	650	723	Aqaba water company
Sero,Jaresh & AL-Jbarat waste water network system	Governmental units	600	200	240	200	640	Al-Yarmok water Company
The study and implementation of two & three floors network	Governmental units	100	100	50	0	150	Aqaba water company
Maintenance of waste water connection	Governmental units	300	100	75	100	275	Aqaba water company
Providing AL-Zarqa Hospital with Sanitation services	Unavailable	320	320	322	0	642	Water Authority of Jordan
Total of new projects		223,293	10,388	13,842	61,216	85,446	
Total for policy		886,060	104,058	152,404	243,737	500,199	
Implement decentralization and encourage involvement of the private sector.							
Ongoing Projects							
Water project (PMU) including the establishment of a unit to monitor the water sector	Governmental units +Grant	6,370	1,475	600	600	2,675	Water Authority of Jordan
Financing and Auditing System FAS	Governmental units	345	115	115	115	345	Water Authority of Jordan
North Project SCADA	Governmental units + Loan	13,600	1,700	500	6,000	8,200	Al-Yarmok water Company
Support Al-Yarmok water Company	Governmental units	16,000	4,000	4,000	6,000	14,000	Water Authority of Jordan
E-government Strategy	Governmental units	80	25	0	30	55	Water Authority of Jordan
Management contract for Al-Yarmok water Company	Governmental units +Grant	6,000	0	3,877	1,240	5,117	Water Authority of Jordan
Institutional Capacity Building	Governmental units	120	40	40	60	140	Water Authority of Jordan

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Power cable for investment projects in Al-Zara	General Budget	2,447	220	170	0	390	Jordan Valley Authority
Water considerations in the planning for land use (2GR)	Grant	1,800	450	450	300	1,200	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Automation of the water monitoring network to monitor underground wells in partnership with the private sector	General Budget	10,000	450	0	500	950	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Integrated plan for information technology	General Budget+ Grant	12,000	1,600	1,250	300	3,150	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Support of operation and maintenance management in Zarqa OMS	Governmental units	4,400	1,230	0	0	1,230	Water Authority of Jordan
Al samra WWTP	Governmental units	18,000	11,200	3,000	3,000	17,200	Water Authority of Jordan
Support of operation and maintenance management in Middle contracts	Governmental units + Loan	7,150	3,984	0	900	4,884	Water Authority of Jordan
Service contract to support operational management and subscribers in Al-Karak Governorate	Governmental units	2,100	600	700	800	2,100	Water Authority of Jordan
Service contract to support operational management and subscribers in Al-Balqa' Governorate	Governmental units	2,800	1,000	1,100	820	2,920	Water Authority of Jordan
Management, operation and maintenance contract for waste water treatment plant at Wadi Mousa, Ma'an Treatment plant and Ma'an	Governmental units	1,400	1,400	700	1,400	3,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Management institutionalization of demand for water	Grant	6,461	1,290	0	0	1,290	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Total of ongoing projects		111,073	30,779	16,502	22,065	69,346	
New projects							
Improvement of energy use efficiency	Governmental units + Grant	11,200	5,600	5,000	2,800	13,400	Water Authority of Jordan
Restructuring and rehabilitation of Bani Ubaid District water systems	Unavailable	8,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	ALYarmoak Water Company
Management contract for Al zarqa Governorate MCC	Governmental units	4,000	0	0	1,350	1,350	Water Authority of Jordan
Development of Oracle systems	Governmental units	50	50	500	0	550	Aqaba water company

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Reduce the energy in old Khaw station BOT	Governmental units	850	0	150	250	400	Water Authority of Jordan
Construction of Al Zarqa company and finishing the MCC projects	Governmental units + Grant	25,000	5,000	1,500	5,000	11,500	Water Authority of Jordan
Water Demand Management	Governmental units	600	0	0	100	100	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Maintenance and operation of Desalination plant in middle Ghors BOT	Unavailable	1,200	0	300	400	700	Water Authority of Jordan
Preparation of the financial and legal agreement for the Earth Water Global-BOTT	General Budget +Private sector	1,200	360	730	0	1,090	Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI)
Power connection for King Abdulla II Development Project/ Raising the capacity of the main plant (Swaima)	General Budget	1,750	390	290	0	680	Jordan Valley Authority
Improvement of energy use efficiency KFW	Governmental units + Loan	14,000	250	1,100	6,000	7,350	Water Authority of Jordan
Water Association WUA	Governmental units + Grant	1,400	500	0	600	1,100	Jordan Valley Authority
Total of new projects		69,250	12,150	9,570	17,500	39,220	
Total for policy		180,323	42,929	26,072	39,565	108,566	
Total for sector		2,474,222	325,670	367,517	506,941	1,200,128	

Fifth: Energy and Mineral Resources

The availability of energy services, their quality and affordability are the main element in promoting local investments, attracting foreign investments, enhancing corporate competition and directing economic growth. Because of the constant rise of oil prices in global markets, it has been necessary to give maximum priority to the issue of energy needed for comprehensive and sustainable development in terms of diversifying sources and forms of imported energy, development of local and renewable local energy, and improvement of energy use efficiency in various sectors to ensure safe supplies of energy services for all segments and sectors of society. Those are the issues underlined by the National Comprehensive Strategy for the Energy Sector for the years 2007-2020.

Jordan lacks conventional energy sources and currently imports 96% of its needs for the energy mix basically made up of crude oil, oil products and natural gas. Local sources provide not more than 4% of such needs and renewable energy contributes only to a small proportion of this mix. The current cost of imported energy forms about 14% of GDP. The natural gas is now used to generate 80% of the generated electricity. The total primary energy used in Jordan in 2009 was about 7,66 million tons of oil equivalent. Oil products constituted about 57% while natural gas constitutes about 40%. One refinery operates at present in Jordan with a capacity of 14 thousand tons/day and there are 416 fuel distribution stations, 839 gas distribution agencies and 146 gas cylinders warehouses all over the governorates to meet citizens' needs.

The volume of combined generation capacity in Jordan at the end of 2009 was about 2749 mega watt, including 1098 mega watt steam generation, 597 mega watt gas generation and 980 mega watt compound cycle generation. The additional generative capacity needed up to 2020 is estimated to be 3300 mega watts. The number of electricity transformers in the Kingdom (400/132 kV) 42 stations. The length of high tension networks is about 4120 km, which is in line with the development of the Jordanian electricity system. Per capita of energy consumption in 2009 was 1300 Kilograms of oil equivalent, while per capita of electricity consumption is 2000 kilowatt-hour. These are relatively high rates compared with those in other developing countries.

The energy sector continues to undergo growing increase in the demand for oil products and electric power, which is expected to rise by 5.5% and 6.3% a year respectively until 2020. The National Strategy for the Energy Sector has estimated the volume of the investment needed in the energy sector's infrastructure projects during 2007-2020 by 14-18 billion Jordanian Dinars.

The mining sector in Jordan is limited to non-metallic mineral (industrial rocks), especially phosphate, potassium, cement, building materials and calcium carbonate. The mining sector consists of two parts, namely extracting mining industries including phosphate, potassium, bromine, magnesium, salt, calcium carbonate, volcanic tuff, treated zeolite, treated silica, travertine, quarry and mine products and Dead Sea clay and salts. The second part is mineral manufacturing industries including chemical fertilizers, chemical acids, aluminium fluoride, calcium oxide and lime paste, lime bricks, cement, white cement, rock wool, ceramics, and cosmetics manufactured of Dead Sea clay. The main products of the Jordanian mining sector are cement, phosphate, potassium and chemical fertilizers. The mining sector's share of GDP in 2008 was about 15.2%. The extracting industries revenues were approximately 56.5% of the total mining sector's revenues, while manufacturing industries accounted for about 43.5% of such revenues. To raise the mining sector's share in the national economy, the Government of Jordan has adopted the policy of maximizing the added value and efficiency rising through the privatization of the major institutions in this sector starting with the Cement Factory.

As for nuclear energy and the utilization of local renewable energy re-sources, the renewed strategy of the energy sector for 2007-2020 has focused on increasing the share of renewable energy in the total energy mix to reach 10% by the year 2020 and reduce the energy consumption volume by 20% in various sectors in that year without affecting living standards and production and, consequently, reduce the cost of imported energy at the national level. In this context, numerous economic and technical studies have been conducted to rationalize energy consumption in a large number of industrial and commercial companies which are the highest energy consumers. These studies have shown that there are opportunities to reduce energy consumption.

A lot of programs and initiatives have been implemented to enhance the energy sector in Jordan, to diversify its sources and forms, and to open investments with the private sector and improve the efficiency of energy sources use with a view to meeting the growing demand for energy against rising global oil prices and reducing the financial burden on the public budget as a result of importing oil products and reducing risks associated with importing energy from a single source.

During the years 2007-2010, numerous achievements have been realized in the energy sector most important of which have been the following:

First: Oil and Natural Gas

1. Termination of the Jordanian Oil Refinery Company' contract in 2008 and signing two settlement and service agreement with the company to continue distributing oil products till up to the end of 2008. The service provision agreement was again extended to the end of 2010.
2. Liberalization of oil products' prices according to world prices early in 2008.
3. Completion of the Arab Gas Pipeline within the Jordanian territories (from *Rihab* to the Jordanian-Syrian borders).
4. A contract was concluded with the Egyptian Government to secure additional natural gas supplies. Provision of Al-Samra Electric Power Generation Plant (second phase) and East Amman Electric Power Generation Plant (first special generation) were supplied with natural gas, hence, more than 80% of the generated electric power is now produced using natural gas imported from Egypt.
5. Marketing four areas in the Kingdom for exploration, prospecting and excavation for oil and gas. There are now four exploration areas covered by concessions agreements with world oil companies for exploration and exploitation and one area covered by a concession with the National Oil Company.
6. Signing agreements with British Petroleum on 25 October 2009 as a strategic partner in the development of Al-Reesha area. The provisional law approving the agreements was published in the Official Gazette on 3/1/2010.

Second: Electric Energy:

1. Completion of the implementation of the first special electricity generation project / East Amman with a total capacity of 370_ mega watts.
2. Signing the agreements of the second special electricity generation project / Al-Qatrana with Al-Qatrana Electric Generation Company on 29 September 2009. This company was formed by Kibko and Zenal. Successful financial closure was reached on 24 November 2009.
3. Expansion of Al-Samra Electric Generation Plant:

- a. The third and fourth gas turbine units (second phase) were transferred to a compound cycle and the date of the commercial operation of the unit was 12 June 2010.
 - b. Two gas turbines (simple cycle/third phase) were added. The commercial operation of the first gas turbine unit has been set for the end of November 2010 of the second gas turbine unit for the end of January 2011, thus Al-Samra Plant will operate with 880 megawatts.
4. Privatization of the Central Electricity Regeneration Company, Electricity Distribution Company and Irbid Governorate Electricity Company have been privatized. Al-Samra Electric Company is to be privatized in 2010.
5. Signing an agreement of principles with the Estonian Company Este Energy to construct an electric power generation plant by exploiting the direct burning of oil shale to generate electricity with a capacity of 600-900 megawatts and start commercial operation in 2015.

Third: Mining and local Energy Sources Exploitation:

1. Granting Shell Corporation a concession to exploit deep oil shale to produce oil.
2. Signing memorandums of understanding with 8 global companies to conduct economic-banking feasibility studies on oil production from surface oil shale. Two companies have submitted their economic-banking feasibility studies.
3. Completion of negotiations with the Estonian company OSEJ on a concession agreement for oil production from surface shale oil in Al-Attarat. The Council of Ministers has approved this agreement on 5/5/2010 and the agreement was signed on 12/5/2010.
4. Creation of a computerized database on oil and minerals connected with the internet network (on-line data room) with a view to facilitating the provision of digital information for investors.
5. Issue of 100 excavation licenses, 51 mining concessions, 4837 export permits to various companies and 778 quarry licenses.

Fourth: Nuclear Energy:

1. Endorsement of the Law of Nuclear Energy No. 42 of 2007 and its amendments and the Law of Radioactive Prevention, Security and Nuclear Safety No. 43 for the year 2007.
2. Establishment of the Jordanian Atomic Energy Commission and the Radioactive and Nuclear Action Regulation Commission.
3. Developing the strategy of the Jordanian Nuclear Program involving the establishment of nuclear reactors and uranium exploitation.
4. Signing several agreements and memorandums of understanding in the field of nuclear cooperation with friendly advanced countries in the nuclear field.
5. Starting to explore for and exploit natural uranium ore and conducting a feasibility study of uranium extraction from phosphoric acid.

Fifth: Renewable Energy and Energy Consumption Rationalization:

1. The tender of the first project to generate electric power using wind energy with a capacity of 40 mega watts in Al-Kamsha (Jerash) was announced. Negotiations are in their final phase with a Greek company to reach agreement. The project is due to start operation in 2011 after successful negotiations.

2. The procedures to announce the tender for the second project to generate electricity from wind with a capacity of 80-90 mega watts in Al-Fjaij/Alshobak. The preliminary phase has been completed and the project is planned to start operation in 2012.
3. Exploitation of solar energy to generate electricity has started using solar cells (PV) with a capacity of one mega watt through exchange of a grant for debt with the Spanish Government.
4. Procedures have started to make use of soft loaning by the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) at the World Bank to fund the exploitation of thermal solar energy to generate electricity using concentrated solar systems (CSP).
5. Approval of the Law of Renewable Energy and Energy Rationalization No. 3 of 2010, which was published in the Official Gazette on 1/2/2010 in the field of energy consumption rationalization.
6. Measures have been taken to set up the Renewable Energy and Energy Rationalization Fund according to the Law of Renewable Energy and Energy Rationalization.
7. Study of the possibility of continued exemption of energy-saving machines and equipment and renewable energy equipment and machines from taxes and dues to reduce the cost of using such machines and equipment and increase their use.
8. Implementation of awareness programs and training in the field of energy conservation.

Challenges

Despite the achievements realized, this sector still encounters a set of challenges which should be addressed to secure the safe provision of energy services for all factions of society and economic and service sectors. Following are the main challenges:

- Shortage of local energy resources and dependence on imports from international markets, which has been accompanied by a rise in the energy bill.
- Increasing demand on oil and electricity.
- Rise in the cost of infrastructure investments, especially renewable energy, and difficulty in secure funding.
- Rise in energy consumption.
- High cost of mineral production and ambiguity of laws regulating the sector.

Long term objective

1. Energy security.
2. Diversification of energy resources.
3. Development and exploitation of domestic energy sources, renewable and conventional oil shale and uranium.
4. Transfer and settlement and development of nuclear energy and the development of uses and sustain
5. Increasing energy efficiency in all sectors.
6. Capitalize on the value added of mineral resources.

Short term objectives

1. Secure oil products supplies.
2. Secure electric power supplies.
3. Increase natural gas' share in the total energy mix

4. Increase renewable energy's share in the total energy mix.
5. Exploit shale oil to produce oil and generate electric power.
6. Rationalize energy consumption and improve its efficiency in all sectors.
7. Develop local sources of crude oil, natural gas and uranium.
8. Introduce nuclear energy in electric power generation and water desalination.
9. Increase investment in the mining sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Securing oil products supplies										
Rate of securing Jordan's needs for oil products	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Licensed companies operating in the oil sector
Increase natural gas' share in the total energy mix										
Rate of natural gas' share in the total energy mix	28%	32%	32%	40%	39%	37%	35%	37%	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Alfajr Co., National Oil Co., National Electricity Co.
Ratio of renewable energy's share in the total energy mix	1%	1.2%	1.5%	1.6%	1.8%	2%	3%	3%	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	National Centre For Energy Research, Electricity Sector's Regulation Authority, National Electricity Co., Directorate of Lands and Surveying
Exploit shale oil to produce oil and generate electric power.										
Number of cumulative concessions agreements signed with companies to develop shale oil	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	Natural Resources Authority	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources, Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Ministry of Environment
Number of cumulative memorandums of understanding signed with companies to develop shale oil	3	5	8	11	11	11	11	12	Natural Resources Authority	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
Rationalize energy consumption and improve its efficiency in all sectors										
High energy consumption (oil equivalent kgm/\$1000 in fixed prices	614	612	605	587	586	585	583	580	Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources	National Centre for Energy Research
Develop local sources of crude oil, natural gas and uranium.										
Conventional	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.8%	2.8%	3%	National Oil	Ministry of

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
local energy sources in the total energy mix									Company	Energy and Natural Resources
Ratio of uranium sites to sites with indications and signs of uranium presence	-	-	30%	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Authority	Natural Resources Authority
Introduce nuclear energy in electric power generation and water desalination.										
Number of agreements signed in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy	-	-	3	6	10	12	13	14	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Authority	-
Number of memorandums of understanding signed in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy	-	-	3	6	8	10	11	13	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Authority	-
Increase investment in the mining sector.										
Number of excavation licenses given each year	37	27	33	40	40	38	40	40	Natural Resources Authority	-
Number of mining rights given each year	5	14	5	32	32	7	10	10	Natural Resources Authority	-

Policies:

1. Restructuring of the oil sector.
2. Expand the use of natural gas.
3. Expand the use of renewable energy.
4. Promote the use of shale oil for electricity production.
5. Regulate the electricity sector.
6. Improve the inter-regional electricity connections.
7. Develop programs to improve energy conservation and efficiency.
8. Expand oil explorations in the kingdom.
9. Expansion of uranium exploration activities.
10. . Support and strengthen the nuclear program of Jordan.
11. Expand investment in the mineral sector.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Restructuring of the oil sector										
Number of companies Operating in the oil sector	4	5	6	6	6	11	12	13	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Jordanian Oil Refinery Co.
Expansion of natural gas use										
Quantity of consumed natural gas (million cubic meters)	2,185	2,600	2,950	3,370	3,710	3,820	3,980	4,400	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Alfajr Co., National Oil Co., National Electricity Co. Electricity Generation companies
Expansion the use of renewable energy										
Compound generation capacity from wind energy	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.125	40	120	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	National Centre For Energy Research, Electricity Sector's Regulation Authority, National Electricity Co., Directorate of Lands and Surveying
Ratio of houses using solar energy to heat water	13.5%	14%	15%	15%	15%	16%	17%	18%	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	National Centre For Energy Research
Promote the use of shale oil for electricity production.										
Number of cumulative concession agreements signed with companies to develop shale oil	-	-	-	1	2	3	3	4	Natural Resources Authority	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Number of cumulative concession memorandums of understanding signed with companies to develop shell oil	3	5	8	10	11	10	11	12	Natural Resources Authority	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources,
Regulate the electricity sector.										
Generation	2,222	2,322	2,670	2,749	3,099	3,291	3,291	3,519	National	Ministry of

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
capacity of electricity in the Kingdom									Electricity Co.	Energy and Mineral Resources, Electricity Sector Regulation Authority
Ratio of electricity loss (in distribution networks)	12.2%	13%	13.5%	13.3%	13%	11.93%	11.85%	11.8%	Electricity Distribution companies	Electricity Sector Regulation Authority
Compound transformation capacity	6,439	6,748	7,068	7,657	9,037	9,474	10,067	10,515	National Electricity Co.	-
Improve the inter-regional electricity connections.										
Electric exchange capacity between Jordan and Egypt	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	550	National Electricity Co.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Electric exchange capacity between Jordan and Syria	350	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	National Electricity Co.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Development of energy rationalization programs and improvement of their efficiency Improve programs for regulating the energy sector.										
Number of cumulative programs in energy rationalization and improvement of their efficiency	1	3	3	3	4	8	9	10	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, National Centre for Energy Research	-
Expand oil explorations in the kingdom.										
Number of cumulative production sharing agreements (PSA)	2	6	6	6	6	7	8	8	Natural Resources Authority	-
Number of cumulative Memorandums Of signed Understanding (MOU)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	Natural Resources Authority	-
Expansion of uranium exploration activities										
Number of Cumulative discovered Sites of raw nuclear materials	-	-	6	6	6	7	8	9	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission	Natural Resources Authority

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Provide support for Jordan's nuclear energy program										
Number of cumulative Agreements signed Within the Jordanian Nuclear Program	-	-	3	7	10	12	13	14	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission	-
Expand investment in the mineral sector										
Growth rate of the quantity of announced raw minerals each year	-	-	-	5.4%	5.4%	5.7%	6%	6%	Natural Resources Authority	-

Projects and Activities

(1000JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Restructuring of the oil sector							
Ongoing Projects							
Extension of the agreement to provide oil products import,storage, securing and distribution services for 2010	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Building crude oil tanks in Aqaba with a capacity of 70 thousand tons	Self-funding	25,000	10,000	15,000	0	25,000	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Draft Law of Energy and Minerals and institution of a regulatory authority	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Tender to transport crude oil from Iraq to the Jordanian Oil Refinery	Self-funding	46,000	46,000	0	0	46,000	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Establishment and licensing of marketing companies	Private sector	60,800	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Establishment and licensing of the Logistics Company	Private sector	46,700	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total ongoing projects		178,500	56,000	15,000	0	71,000	
New projects							
Restructuring of the oil sector	General budget	1,300	1,000	750	0	1,750	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of new projects		1,300	1,000	750	0	1,750	
Total for policy		179,800	57,000	15,750	0	72750	
Expansion of natural gas use							
Ongoing Projects							
Construction of Natural gas Distribution networks in Amman and Zarqa	General budget + private sector	263,000	2,272	1,650	3,500	7,422	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Gas connection to Al-Samra and Qatrana stations	Governmental units + loan	20,000	4,636	0	0	4,636	National Electricity Co.
Total of ongoing projects		283,000	6,908	1,650	3,500	12,058	
New projects							
Technical and economic study on alternative fuels for natural gas	General budget	250	200	0	0	200	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total of new projects		250	200	0	0	200	
Total for policy		283,250	7,108	1,650	3,500	12,258	
Expansion the use of renewable energy							
Ongoing Projects							
Generation of electric power in Al-Fijaij/ Alshuwaik with a capacity of 80-90 mega watts	General budget + private sector	129,000	1,360	1,144	575	3,079	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Generation of special electricity in Alkamsha / Jerash with a capacity of 30-40 mega watts	General budget + private sector	59,400	1,600	550	0	2,150	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Generation of electric power in Al-Hareer/Altafileh with a capacity of 100-200' mega watts	General budget + private sector	146,460	50	200	1,250	1,500	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Generation of electric power in Ma'an with a capacity of 100-150 mega watts	General budget + private sector	71,040	50	200	250	500	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Promotion of solar energy use to heat water	Self-funding	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	National Centre for Energy Research
Field survey of solar thermal energy uses	Self-funding	400	250	150	0	400	National Centre for Energy Research
Generation of special electricity in Wadi Araba with a capacity of 50-60 mega watts	General budget + private sector	42,800	50	0	250	300	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of ongoing projects		453,600	4,860	3,344	3,825	12,029	
New projects							
Capacity buildings in the use of alternative energy	Grant	770	0	0	0	0	National Centre for Energy Research
Procurement of equipment for the Energy Efficiency Laboratory affiliated to the National Centre for Energy Research	Grant	212	212	0	0	212	National Centre for Energy Research
Energy Efficiency in Lighting (experimental Project)	Grant	387	132	132	0	264	National Centre for Energy Research
Support framework of efficiency in using energy for investment	Grant	710	236	238	236	710	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Use of solar thermal energy to generate electricity using CSP systems with a capacity of 100 mega watt	Private sector	300,000	0	75	0	75	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Generation of solar cells (PV) to generate electric power with a capacity of one mega watt	General budget	3,700	3,700	0	0	3,700	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Studies to measure wind and solar power in Jordan	General budget	750	0	0	250	250	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Supply of system operating on electro-optical cells to generate clean energy	Grant	5,000	0	1,000	2,000	3,000	Royal Scientific Research Society
Preparing a poster for the efficiency of the household appliances	Grant	827	228	250	349	827	National Centre for Energy Research
Total of new projects		312,356	4,508	1,685	2,835	9,038	
Total for policy		765,956	9,368	5,039	6,660	21,067	
Promote the use of shale oil for electricity production.							
Ongoing Projects							
Consultancy services for economic banking feasibility studies of shale	General budget	4,000	1,500	0	1,000	2,500	Natural Resources Authority
Total of ongoing projects		4,000	1,500	0	1,000	2,500	
New projects							
Generation of electric power by direct burning of shale rock	private sector	213,000	0	0	0	0	National Electricity Co.
Total of new projects		213,000	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		217,000	1,500	0	1,000	2,500	

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Regulate the electricity sector.							
Ongoing Projects							
Simple Circuit Project / third phase, Two gas turbines for Al-Samra Electricity Generation Company	Governme ntal units+ Loan	139,000	16,900	0	0	16,900	Al-Samra Company for Electricity Generation
Supply lines projects	Governme ntal units+ Loan	108,470	20,872	15,517	37,642	74,031	National Electricity Co.
Expansion of the second thermal unit	Governme ntal units+ Loan	140,000	9,520	0	0	9,520	Al-Samra Company for Electricity Generation
Emergency plan	Governme ntal units+ Loan	28,000	7,908	729	0	8,637	National Electricity Co.
Communications and control of the electric system	Governme ntal units	4,539	3,359	1,511	0	4,870	National Electricity Co.
Second Special Generation project , Alqatrana	private sector	325,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Sustainable of electricity projects	Governme ntal units	4,500	1,500	1,725	1,500	4,725	National Electricity Co.
Transformation Stations Project	Governme ntal units	141,180	19,284	20,870	30,398	70,552	National Electricity Co.
Total of ongoing projects		890,689	79,343	40,352	69,540	189,235	
New projects							
Termination of the concessions of Irbid Governorate Electricity Company and the National Jordanian Company	General budget	250	100	0	0	100	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Third Special Electricity Generation Project	Governme ntal units+ Loan	284,700	0	0	0	0	National Electricity Co.
Compound Circuit Project /third phase of Al-Samra Plant for Electricity Generation – adding generation capacity of 140 mega watts	Governme ntal units+ Loan	157,000	41,700	51,500	35,800	129,000	Al-Samra Company for Electricity Generation
Total of new projects		441,950	41,800	51,500	35,800	129,100	
Total for policy		1,332,639	121,143	91,852	105,340	318,335	
Development of energy rationalization programs and improvement of its efficiency							
Ongoing Projects							
Establishment of the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	General budget +	6,400	1,700	2,500	1,000	5,200	Ministry of Energy and

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Fund	Grant						Mineral Resources
Twining the Electricity Regulatory Commission	Grant	175	117	58	0	175	Electricity Regularity Commission
Study on leakage for the distributions companies	Governmental units	350	75	0	0	75	Electricity Regularity Commission
Developing a National plan for the improvement of energy consumption efficiency in Jordan	Grant	500	150	150	200	500	National Centre for Energy Research
Promotion of the wind energy market	Grant	4,450	3,740	710	0	4,450	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total of ongoing projects		11,875	5,782	3,918	1,200	10,900	
New projects							
Stimulation framework for energy efficiency	Grant	183	63	60	60	183	Royal Scientific Research Society
Studies and technical consultancy	Governmental units	300	150	80	70	320	Electricity Regularity Commission
Energy efficiency in buildings (green buildings)	Grant	299	177	122	0	299	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Partnership between Electricity distribution and transmission lines	Grant	464	232	232	0	464	National Electricity Co.
Developing a framework for energy management in industrial and services sectors	Grant	1,622	406	406	810	1,622	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total of new projects		2,868	1,028	920	940	2,888	
Total for policy		14,743	6,810	4,338	2,140	13,288	
Expand oil explorations in the kingdom							
Ongoing Projects							
Exploration and evaluation of Al-Reesha field	Self-funding	168,000	0	0	0	0	National Oil Company
Marketing open oil exploration areas	General budget	12,000	1,500	484	4,000	5,984	Natural Resources Authority
Excavation for shale oil	General budget	6,000	500	530	2,000	3,030	Natural Resources Authority
Total of ongoing projects		186,000	2,000	1,014	6,000	9,014	
New projects							
Restructuring the Natural Resources Authority	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Natural Resources Authority

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Total of new projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		186,000	2,000	1,014	6,000	9,014	
Expansion of exploration for uranium activities							
Ongoing Projects							
Nuclear fuel projects/exploitation of uranium in Central Jordan, exploration for uranium in other areas, Uranium Analysis Laboratory, uranium mining	Governmental units+ Grant	30,000	200	300	300	800	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Total of ongoing projects		30,000	200	300	300	800	
Total for policy		30,000	200	300	300	800	
Provide support for Jordan's nuclear energy program							
Ongoing Projects							
Nuclear sciences projects and applications	Governmental units	4,000	570	150	550	1,270	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
International cooperation projects (university programs, experts and consultants, bilateral cooperation, energy planning and strategy, computer information centre, continuous education)	Governmental units + Grant	3,950	1,285	1,235	1,100	3,620	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Establish and operate of nuclear research reactor	Governmental units + Loan	97,000	13,280	24,697	30,706	68,683	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Subcritical system	Governmental units	2,800	200	200	0	200	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Nuclear storage facility	Governmental units	350	60	0	50	110	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Total of ongoing projects		3,608,100	15,395	26,082	32,406	73,883	
New projects							
Nuclear power plant	Governmental units	30,000	6,000	5,441	4,000	15,441	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Annual program of action for nuclear safety	Grant	660	220	220	220	660	Jordanian Nuclear Energy Commission
Total of new projects		30,660	6,220	5,661	4,220	16,101	
Total for policy		3,638,760	21,615	31,743	36,626	89,984	
Expand investment in the mineral sector.							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Ongoing Projects							
Exploration for Phosphate ore	General budget	3,000	500	500	500	1,500	Natural Resources Authority
Completion of the Jordanian Seismological Institute	General budget	470	150	185	160	495	Natural Resources Authority
Total of ongoing projects		3,470	650	430	660	1,745	
New projects							
Geological surveys	General budget	822	431	295	88	814	Natural Resources Authority
Total of new projects		822	431	295	88	814	
Total for policy		4,292	1,081	730	748	2,559	
Total for sector		6,652,440	227,825	152,416	162,314	542,555	

Sixth: Communications and Information Technology

Knowledge economy is considered the main engine of economic growth through the availability of information and communication technology (ICT) and the use of innovation, in addition to the availability of qualified and highly skilled human resources. ICT is the main artery of the economy in all countries of the world, and Jordan has realized the importance of remaining abreast with the global developments of the sector, and that investment in infrastructure and communications services will be possible only by allowing the private sector to invest in the provision of telecommunications services. To this end, the Government has developed strategic plans for the ICT sector. The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology is responsible for policy development, while the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission is responsible for organizing the sector. The National Information Technology Center deploys optimum resources in government institutions and the private sector takes up the task of providing services and delivering them to the citizens.

As a result, the investment environment in the Kingdom became favorable and attracted investments in ICT, where models of partnership between domestic and international public and private sectors are continuously developed, in order to render Jordan among the list of countries that are more accessible in the field of communications and information technology. The sector saw significant improvement in various areas due to several key factors (a favorable investment environment, encouraging laws, communications network and a relatively skilled and specialized labor force).

The telecommunications and information technology (ICT) sector in Jordan is one of the most important sectors in terms of generating revenues to the state treasury and in terms of support to the national economy. The overall contribution of this sector to gross domestic product (GDP) accounted for 14.3% (9.5% directly and 4.8% indirectly) in 2008, and the estimated jobs provided by the sector amount to 82,000 (cumulative), which indicates the important role the sector plays in upgrading community employment in Jordan, whereby a large number of companies invested in manufacturing and software development rendering the Kingdom a major resource for the region's countries in the field of ICT.

The following table illustrates the indicators of the communications and information technology sector and postal services in 2009:

Indicator	2009
Sector competitiveness	44/133 countries
Sector's returns (billion dinars)	1.9/2008
Sector's share of GDP	14.3%/2008
Volume of job opportunities (one thousand)	22/2008
Ratio of internet use to the population	30%
Mobiles/100 people	101%
Number of companies providing public communications services:	
- Individual licenses	24
- Group license	54
Number of companies providing postal services:	
- International categories	6
- Local category	21
- General postal operator	1

During the years 2007-2009, achievements have been accomplished and can be illustrated below:

1. The full privatization of Jordan Telecom.
2. Issuance of a number of policies and strategies, the revision of legislation for regulating and promoting the competitiveness of the sector, most importantly (general sector policy, the national strategy for the sector, the strategy for research and development, the strategy for security and protection of information, the national strategy for electronic commerce, the draft telecommunications law, the draft Law on Postal Services, draft licensing system and the adoption of electronic documentation, the draft licensing regime for mail operators), in addition to a range of regulatory decisions and instructions.
3. Reduction of sales tax on internet connection for homes from 16% to 8% to increase the prevalence of internet users.
4. Launch of the One Laptop per university student initiative: the initiative has provided (15200) portable device installments over four years for university students, to further spread the use of the Internet and the culture of information technology.
5. Launched a Project to support the training and operation of the graduates in the private sector in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor to set 500 graduates college every year, to include the provision of financial support up to 50% of the salary of graduates covered by the project and for one year and a half has been appointed 225 graduates since the start of the initiative in the second quarter of in 2009 and 57 companies benefited from the initiative.
6. A project was launched to support the training and employment of young graduates in the private sector in cooperation with the Ministry of Labor, aiming at employing 500 university graduates every year. The project includes the provision of financial support, where up to 50% of the salary of young graduates is covered by the project for one year and a half. 225 graduates have been appointed since the initiative started in the second half of 2009, benefiting 57 companies.
7. The introduction of the WI-MAX services, a rival to the fixed networks in the provision of internet services, which contributed to lower prices and increased proliferation and was also providing the infrastructure especially the path of Amman - Aqaba for companies to enable them to find alternative routes to increase international competitiveness.
8. Allowing the submission of small-scale Internet service through toll-free numbers, as well as providing wide-scale internet services through a single billing system (Bit-stream Unbundling).
9. Continue to implement the e-government program, which aims at improving the performance of the government as a service provider and automating such services, which increases the efficiency and accuracy of service delivery, reduces the time required for business performance which in turn raises the level of customer satisfaction and creates synergies between the different government departments. To date, (46) online service were launched, (33) of which enabled electronic government. The main institutions which provide electronic services are: (Department of Public Tenders, the Income Tax and Sales

Department, the Jordanian Customs Department for Lands and Survey, Department of Civil Affairs, the National Information Technology Center, the Jordan News Agency and the Greater Amman Municipality).

10. Continue the implementation of the national fiber optic network of national, linking (58) government institutions, (4) government health centers, (8) public universities, around (280) schools and (4) knowledge stations in the governorates of Amman, Aqaba and Irbid, and work is underway in the North.
11. Implementation of annual surveys of the ICT sector set to monitor and measure the use of ICT in households and institutions in order to provide indicators for policy and decision makers.
 - The following agreements were signed with strategic ICT corporations: Strategic partnership agreement with Microsoft, (3 million dollars to support projects and initiatives in the sector)
 - Strategic partnership agreement with Oracle, (3.1 million dollars to support projects and initiatives in the sector, training 86 government employees).
 - Strategic partnership agreement with Cisco.
 - Memorandum of Understanding with (Open Source), with the aim of introducing this system to the Kingdom.
12. Working to change the settling accounts between Jordan Telecom and Internet service providers for the part related to ADSL Traffic Collection of principle based on the number of ports on the principle of capacity Based / MB which allows reducing the prices of broadband Internet in the Kingdom.
13. Adoption of the revised instructions on the conditions and procedures for the introduction and use of computer networks run local terms which allows the use of frequency bands 2.4 GHz and 5.1 GHz outside buildings according to the conditions.
14. Third generation Orange Mobile services applied in the month of February, 2010.
15. In order to facilitate the rapid entry of new competitors and create new possibilities to enter the market, an agreement on strategic partnership was signed between Zain and Vrende Group allowing the latter to provide services via the Zain, (the first agreement of its kind in Jordan).
16. A new toll-free number for emergency communications (911) was introduced, a unified number for emergency services for the convenience of citizens.

Challenges:

Despite the achievements realized, this sector continues to encounter a set of challenges most important of which are the following

- Regional and international competition in the Information Technology sector.
- Lack of qualified human resources to meet the needs of the telecommunications and information technology sector.
- The high cost of access to the internet compared to the level of average income of Jordanian citizens, leading to low prevalence of internet users compared with similar countries.
- The contrast in the digital divide between different regions of the Kingdom.
- Lack of harmonization between the output of higher education and the requirements of the Jordanian labor market.
- Lack of promotion of the ICT activities.
- The existing culture of “Resistance to Change” in the Jordanian community.

Long term objective

1. Provide and diversify communications, information technologies and postal services of high quality and at reasonable prices through an effective regulatory and legislative environment and suitable infrastructure.
2. Keep abreast of global developments in the field of communications, information technology and postal services and increase the three sectors' competitiveness,

Short term objectives

1. Raise the rate of the use of computers, communications applications, information technology and internet.
2. Raise the volume of the communication sector revenues.
3. Contribute to the reduction of unemployment through increasing direct and indirect job opportunities in this sector and creating new job opportunities in other sectors.
4. Contribute to the development of public sector services through the implementation of the e-government program and National Fiber Optics Network.

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Raise the rate of the use of computers, communications applications, information technology and internet										
Ratio of internet users to the population	13.7%	20%	26%	30%	38%	50%	60%	70%	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Ratio of mobile telephones per 100 persons	78	83,3	91	101	108	110	120	125	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and

										Information Technology, Private sector
Ratio of telephones per 100 persons	11	10	8.9	8.4	8	8.5	8.5	8.5	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Private sector
Mobile network capacity: rate of mobile and wireless communications	78%	83,3 %	88,6%	-	-	100%	100%	100%	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Jordan's rank in the Global Information Technology Index (GIT)	57/122	47/127	44/134	44/133	50/138	43	42	41		Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Number of knowledge Stations	—	144	159	175	180	190	210	230	National Information Technology Center	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Raise the volume of the communication sector revenues.										
Revenues of the communications and information technology sector (billion dinar)	1.4	1.6	1.914	2.2	2	2.5	2.7	3	Communications Regulatory Commission, Information Technology Associations	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Contribute to the reduction of unemployment through increasing direct and indirect job opportunities in this sector and creating new job opportunities in other sectors.										
Number of direct job opportunities at the sector)	16.1	16.2	15.2	14.9	14.6	18.3	19.24	20.1	Communications Regulatory Commission, Information Technology Associations	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Number of indirect job opportunities at the sector	60	65.3	67.5	84	79	79.3	83	86.8	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	-
Contribute to the development of public sector services through the implementation of the e-government program and National Fibre Optics Network.										
Number of electronic services active at the national level (accumulative)	13	13	33	33	60	171	171	178	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	

)										
Number of public educational institutions, Medical Centres and other Governmental Institutions are connected through fibre optics network	227	237	327	440	838	1,189	2,450	3,795	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education Entities concerned

Policies:

1. Access to prices close to the purchasing power of users of ICT services.
2. The creation and development of an enabling environment for ICT which would contribute to social and economic development.
3. Develop an enabling environment to increase the attractiveness of Jordan as a destination for investments.
4. Contribute to the transition to a knowledge-based society.
5. Implementation of a comprehensive technology strategy for the Jordanian government, including e-government applications that are compatible with the requirements of public sector reform.
6. Create a community connected to ICT means

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Access to prices close to the purchasing power of users of ICT services										
Average monthly cost of a joint mobile (phone (JD)	12.4	11.8	11	10.8	9.1	9.9	9	8	Communications Regulation Authority	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Average monthly cost of a joint fixed phone (JD)	22	19.9	18.9	17.3	15.3	14	12	10	Communications Regulation Authority	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Rate of mobile telephone call charge per minute (fils)	62	33	30	28	25	22	19	17	Communications Regulation Authority	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Rate of fixed telephone call charge per minute (fils)	15	15	15	15	15	13	10	8	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Rate of local short mobile messages (piaster)	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Rate of International short mobile messages (piaster)	5	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	Communications Regulatory Commission	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Contribute to the transition to a knowledge-based society										
The prevalence of Internet users for the number of population	13%	20%	26%	30%	38%	50%	60%	68%	Communications Regulatory Commission	
Develop an enabling environment to increase the attractiveness of Jordan as a destination for investments										
Ratio of sector's share to GDP	10.67%	10.45%	9.50%	-	9.56%	9.59%	9.63%	9.67%	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	
Communications sector revenues (one million Jordanian dinar)	868.2	1,001.50	1,050	1,300	1,187	1,337	1,428	1,519	Communications Regulation Authority	
Number of draft legislation related to the sector	-	-	4	5	5	8	8	8	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Communications Regulatory Commission
E-readiness Indicator	54/68	52/69	53/70	50/70	51/70	-	-	-	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	
Number of issued legislation (laws and statutes)	1	1	2	2	5	8	8	8	Ministry of Communications and Information	Communications Regulation Authority

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
(cumulative)									Technolog	
Ratio of mail delivered to post office boxes to total mail	93%	93%	92%	92%	93.10 %	90%	89%	88%	Jordanian Post Co.	Communications Regulation Authority, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Ratio of mail delivered to residence to total mail	7%	7%	8%	9%	%8.3	10%	11%	12%	Jordanian Post Co	Communications Regulation Authority, Ministry of Communicat i
Ratio of mail delivery (D+1) (Urban areas)	85%	90%	80%	84%	81%	90%	90%	93%	Jordanian Post Co	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Communications Regulation Authority
Ratio of mail delivery (D+1) (rural areas)	85%	90%	65%	68%	68%	75%	75%	80%	Jordanian Post Co	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, Communications Regulation Authority
The enabling environment necessary to increase the attractiveness of Jordan as an investment destination										
Volume of foreign investment in the information technology sector (one million dinar)	9.634	2.18	1.2	11.524	14.9	6.135	6.135	6.135	Jordan Information Technology Association (Int@j)	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Volume of investment in communications sector (one million)	159	116	115	175	310	123	140	150	Communications Regulation Authority	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
dinars)										
Implementation of a comprehensive technology strategy for the Jordanian government, including e-government applications that are compatible with the requirements of public sector reform										
Ratio of stored equipment on the system to total used equipment	-		-	-	0%	25%	100%	100%	National Centre for Information Technology	Ministry of Communications and Information
Ratio of stored Software on the system to total used software	-		-	-	0%	10%	100%	100%	National Information Technology Center	Communications and Information Technology
Ratio of human resources entered into the system to the total cadres	-		-	-	0%	15%	100%	100%	National Information Technology Center	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Number of internet subscribers (institutions)	50	58	70	77	112	122	130	130	National Information Technology Center	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Capacity rented by	24	45	158	230	600	1000	1,400	1,700	National Information Technology Center	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
institutions (Mb)	7,920	6,000	3,000	2,500	1,575	1,100	800	600	National Information Technology Center	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
The cost of capacity rented to institutions (dinar)	13	13	33	33	60	171	171	178	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	-
Ratio of electronic government users to the total population	-	12%	12%	13.40 %	16.40 %	16.20 %	18%	19%	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	-
Create a community connected to ICT means										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Number of schools electronically connected to fiber optics network (cumulative)	227	227	283	370	642	871	1,725	2,797	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Ministry of Education
Number of public universities electronically connected to Fiber optics network (cumulative)	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	Ministry of Higher Education
Number of government institutions and health centres electronically connected to fiber optics network (cumulative)	-		52	55	170	210	448	558	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	All Competent Authorities
Number of knowledge stations electronically connected to fiber optics network (cumulative)	-		2	6	18	23	68	114	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology	National Information Technology Center

Projects and Activities:

(1000 JD)

(1000 JD)							
Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Access to prices close to the purchasing power of users of ICT services							
New projects							
Monitor the application of regulatory solutions as a result of reviewing Communications markets	Grant	500	100	200	0	300	Communications Regulatory Commission

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
and issue of related regulations							
Conduct field surveys to measure communications users' satisfaction and awareness	Governmental units	400	100	100	100	300	Communications Regulatory Commission
Develop and upgrade the regulatory framework for quality control of Communications services and gathering related information and propagating them in a clear and legible manner	Governmental units	320	90	90	90	270	Communications Regulatory Commission
Total of new projects		1,220	290	390	190	870	
Total for policy		1,220	290	390	190	870	
Participation in moving to knowledge society							
Ongoing Projects							
Support of existing initiatives contributing to bridging the digital gap and launching new initiatives each year	General budget	4,667	1,000	370	1,600	2,970	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Knowledge stations	General budget	6,200	1,200	1,200	2,500	4,900	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of Ongoing Projects		10,867	2,200	1,570	4,100	7,870	
New projects							
Internet Remote Labs	General budget	500	0	250	250	500	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
(Conduct studies on digital Dividends	Governmental units	68	30	30	0	60	Communications Regulatory Commission
Develop a suitable regulatory framework related to moving to the next generation networks and increase e-readiness in Jordan, especially in respect of networks and high speed broad band services	Grant	250	100	150	0	250	Communications Regulatory Commission
Total of new projects		818	130	430	250	810	
Total for policy		11,685	2,330	2,000	4,350	8,680	
Preparation and development of the environment enabling the communications, Information technology and post sectors to participate in social and economic development							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Ongoing Projects							
Annual surveys	General budget	400	150	90	150	390	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Issue and application of the regulatory provisions related to	Grant	200	100	0	0	100	Communications Regulatory Commission
electronic signing in the light of the	General budget	75	20	15	20	55	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Spectrum Program	Governmental units	3,400	1,050	1,050	1,300	3,400	Communications Regulatory Commission
Study of the Economic impact of the communications and IT sector – Study of at least one sector each year	General budget	750	250	0	250	500	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of Ongoing Projects		4,825	1,570	1,155	1,720	4,445	
New projects							
Study of the economic interventions of the communications and IT with other sectors using the inputs-outputs table	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information
Commitments and contributions arising from international conventions	General budget	600	200	173	200	573	Ministry of Communications and Information
Review of the general policy of the communications, IT and post sector	General budget	300	150	80	0	230	Ministry of Communications and Information
Review of the legal and legislative environment of the communications, IT sector and post as required	General budget	260	130	0	0	130	Ministry of Communications and Information
Development of the regulatory and legislative framework adopted to keep in line with technological development and addressing merging issues	Grant	500	150	350	0	500	Communications Sector Regulatory Commission
Formulation and preparation of the Sector's strategic Plan for the years 2012-2015	General budget	300	0	0	200	200	Ministry of Communications and Information
Promote the telecommunications sector and information technology	General budget	1,000	0	0	500	500	Ministry of Communications and Information

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Transition from television broadcasting terrestrial analogue to digital terrestrial broadcasting	Governmental units	17,000	0	1,200	6,000	7,200	Jordan radio and television
Drafting the Amended Statute for Licensing Special Postal Operators	Governmental units	30	30	0	0	30	Communications Regulatory Commission
Adoption of the principle of technology neutrality	Governmental units	90	45	45	0	90	Communications Regulatory Commission
Study of the conditions and determinants of use of the universal postal service by private postal operator	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of new projects		20,080	705	1,848	6,900	9,453	
Total for policy		24,905	2,275	3,003	8,620	13,898	
Enabling the environment needed to raise Jordan's attraction for investment							
New projects							
IT-enabled Business Process Outsourcing	General budget	0	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of new projects		0	0	0	0	0	
Total for policy		0	0	0	0	0	
Development and implementation of a comprehensive technological strategy for the Jordanian Government in conformity with the requirements of the public sector's reform							
Ongoing Projects							
Restructuring and automation of the National Library	General budget	150	150	0	0	150	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
E-government Operations Management –Formerly electronic Government Operations Centre	General budget	1,910	200	200	760	1,160	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Strategic agreements with Microsoft	General budget	18,800	4,000	4,700	6,300	15,000	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
development of e-government service employment	General budget	100	100	0	0	100	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Government database of IT resources	Governmental units	145	0	0	40	40	National Information Technology Centre

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
2010 Technology Projects – Safe Government Network (fourth phase)	General budget	150	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of Ongoing Projects		21,255	4,450	4,900	7,100	16,450	
New projects							
National Smart Card	Governmental units	22,000	0	0	7,000	7,000	National Information Technology Centre
Protect the infrastructure of the Centre for National Operations of penetration - check the security of the network intrusion	General budget	1,200	300	0	0	300	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Expansion of the infrastructure of the operations centre	Governmental units	600	250	440	0	690	National Information Technology Centre
Implementation of The Data store System	General budget	2,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Testing infiltration of the safe government network security	Governmental units	200	0	0	100	100	National Information Technology Centre
Identity management (IDM)	General budget	500	0	0	500	500	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Disaster recovery	Governmental units	2,200	0	0	1,100	1,100	National Information Technology Centre
Comprehensive Terminal connection Centre (ESB Edge)	Governmental units	250	0	0	150	150	National Information Technology Centre
Manage the Business Continuity t e-Government	General budget	4,025	1,000	400	2,000	3,400	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Internet safe access point for government institutions	Governmental units	600	400	50	100	550	National Information Technology Centre
Safe government Network – fourth phase	Governmental units	2,200	348	0	1,250	1,598	National Information Technology Centre

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Implementation of the general key infrastructure projects	Grant+Microsoft returns	725	0	425	300	725	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Testing Systems Performance (TPM)	Governmental units	700	0	0	400	400	National Information Technology Centre
Interactive electronic government gate	Governmental units	850	250	0	400	650	National Information Technology Centre
Geographical Positioning System (GPS)	Governmental units	2,000	0	0	1,000	1,000	National Information Technology Centre
Asset Management	Grant	0	0	0	0	0	National Information Technology Centre
Total of new projects		40,050	2,548	1,315	15,300	19,163	
Total for policy		61,305	6,998	6,215	22,400	35,613	
Further propagation of communications and IT mediums in society							
Ongoing Projects							
National Broadband Network	General budget	64,799	2,547	600	12,500	15,647	Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
Total of Ongoing Projects		64,799	2,547	600	12,500	15,647	
Total for policy		64,799	2,547	600	12,500	15,647	
Total for sector		163,914	14,440	12,208	48,060	74,708	

Seventh: Environment

Jordan's environment is a mixture of scarcity of natural resources and wealth of human resources. The environmental challenges in the country are mainly in the fields of energy, water, desertification, waste management and lack of biological diversity. The relationship between sustainable development and environment quality is strong and direct. In a country like Jordan, which suffers from insufficient resources, especially in water, energy, food and elements of nature, the sustainable management of such scarce resources is an essential factor in the attainment of human development. Wise resource management can spare the country negative consequences which may take place as a result of shortage of resources and competition to acquire them. The challenges related to shortage of water, energy, desertification and deterioration of biodiversity aggravated by pollution and climatic changes may be less dangerous instantly than other economic and political challenges. However, the effects of such challenges are more durable with a wider scope and, unfortunately, are less reversible.

Per capita water consumption is less than 150 cubic meters per year, which is one of the lowest individual consumption levels in the world. Besides, Jordan's water resources are scarce and fluctuating. Jordan's annual energy average is about 780 million cubic meters of which 505 million cubic meters are surface waters and 275 cubic meters account for underground water resources. The quantity of annual non-renewable underground water is about 140 million cubic meters in Al-Disi and Aljifr basins.

Underground water constitutes about 70% of drinking water in Jordan. Underground water basins have been exhausted because of over-pumping leading to a sharp decrease in the underground waters level. Surface water is the main water source in Jordan and is distributed into 15 water basins.

About 61% of Jordan's population benefit from the sewage network, while sewage produced by the remaining population is gathered in septic holes. There are 31 plants to treat waste water in Jordan, including 22 plants run by the Water Authority. Al-Khirba Al-Samra plant is the largest in Jordan treating 75,3% of the total waste water. Water networks serve 98% of the population of Jordan, which is a major achievement by a developing country, while the amount of water used in the agricultural sector is about 588,4 million cubic meters, about 64% of the total consumed waters, 44,6% of the needs of irrigation water is covered by surface water sources, 41.7% by underground water and 13.7% by treated sewage water.

The major fixed sources of air pollution in Jordan are heavy and medium industries including oil refinery, phosphate and cement factories among other industries, which produce gases such as carbon dioxides and sulphur dioxides, because they still mainly depend on oil fuels to generate energy.

The movable sources of air pollution are mainly the transportation sector. The number of vehicles using petrol has risen six times between 1981 and 2006, while the number of vehicles using diesel has increased more than ten times during the same period. Total greenhouse gas emissions are about 20 tons per year. These are very little emissions compared with those in industrially advanced countries.

Jordan enjoys rich biodiversity due to its geo-location and the existence of the Rift Valley constituting great divergence between high and low areas. Jordan is also characterized by the existence of the basalt desert with natural valleys. The country is divided into four different vital geographical regions. 13 plant species have been classified within these diverse regions. Each pattern represents different plant and animal species with many having global importance. It is

worth stating that there are seven reserves in Jordan covering about 1144 square kilometres: Dana Reserve, Al-Azraq Reserve, Al-Shomari Reserve, Al-Mujeb Reserve, Ajloun Reserve, Wadi Rum Reserve and Dibeen Reserve. New additional nine reserves are to be set up within the next three years covering about 2772 square kilometres. The total area of these natural reserves is to form 6% of Jordan's total area, which is twice the average area of reserves in the Middle East region.

At present, Jordan is encountering rising desertification rates due to soil deterioration resulting from several negative practices such as urban expansion at the expense of land and displacement of citizens as a result of repeated forced migrations. Water resources scarcity contributes to the aggravation of this problem, which has led to the receding density of the plant cover and acceleration of agricultural lands erosion.

Jordan has witnessed tangible improvement in solid waste collection. The rates are between 70% and 90% in rural and urban areas. Solid waste management is undertaken by the Government with direct financial support, while the private sector's participation is relatively modest. Yet, waste management in the Kingdom still lacks sound environmental measures after waste is unloaded into dumping sites, because of the lack of appropriate infrastructure of such sites. There are currently 21 waste disposal sites, where waste is disposed of by burial or direct burning, unlike the most advanced countries which seek to increase the options of waste disposal to include burning, recycling.. Al-Ghabawi site is the only modern dumping site which applies suitable selection standards set by the World Health Organization by treatment about 60% of solid waste. As for hazardous and chemical waste, Jordan is committed as member signatory of the Basel Agreement to reduce its production and monitor its disposing.. Central units are under construction to process medical and industrial waste in the West Region in partnership with the private sector.

The Ministry of Environment will develop a national strategy and action plan for green economy in cooperation with the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), contributing to human and economic development by developing a green economy approach, which a lot of countries have started to apply. The Jordanian Ministry of Environment developed during the past five years many mechanisms and initiatives, which constitutes a major factor in developing a suitable base for launching a comprehensive program for guiding all initiatives related to sustainable environment in Jordan and adopting the green economy. Through vitality in the implementation of international environmental programs, Jordan has succeeded in adopting various reform elements and has attracted the attention of many donor countries and international organizations towards the application of green economy concepts in this country leading them to make use of Jordanian competitive advantages in the fields of policies, legislation, human and scientific qualified resources and civil society organizations, which represents the most important responding elements to the challenges of natural resources abundance.

The strategy to adopt green economy in Jordan is composed of several elements. There is a set of existing programs, which the Ministry of Environment and all Jordanian concerned parties, are implementing during 2010 to support the adoption of green economy including the following programs: The Cleanest Production Program, launching the Jordanian Environment Protection Fund, and promotion of renewable energy, energy efficiency rationalization, development of the private sector to create jobs in environmental consultations and services, development of renewable energy technology, eco cities initiative, sound management, collection and recycling of waste, protection of natural environmental systems and rehabilitation of damaged ones, promotion of domestic environmental tourism derived from environmental and human heritage, environmental inspection and protection, development of integrated information systems, methodology of assessing projects' environmental impact of investment projects to reduce negative effects on the environment, program to adopt environment-friendly materials which do not harm the ozone layer in the industrial and agricultural sectors.

Achievements related to environment protection were realized during the years 2007-2009 most important of which were the following:

- **Land protection and combating desertification:**

1. Drawing up the integrated financing strategy to implement the National Action Plan for Combating Desertification in which the institutional, legislative and financial frameworks related to desertification are analyzed, steps to enhance the environment for improving the national framework to support mobilization of combating desertification projects are identified and foreign funding re-sources and donor entities priorities are analyzed. An action plan to implement the strategy within five years has been developed.
2. Developing an action plan to utilize Ajloun Mountain with area estimated about 1000 km² , in order to protect the environment in order to promote investments.
3. A road plan has been formulated to rehabilitate and develop pasture land in the Jordanian desert through the environmental compensation program, In addition, a guiding manual has been prepared for writing proposed projects aimed at rehabilitating and developing environmental systems in the Jordanian desert and start to implement pilot projects in several sites in the desert.

- **Combating air pollution:**

1. Full adoption of the use of un-leaded petrol.
2. 20% of Jordan's population are covered by monitoring air quality in their regions through projects for monitoring the concentration of air pollutants released by factories in (Al-Hashiniya area, Al-Fhais area, Al-Qadisiya area), industrial zones and industrial cities. Some factories have been electronically connected to the Ministry of Environment to monitor pollutants concentrations at environmentally safe levels.

- **Adjustment to climatic change:**

1. The establishment of the National Commission for Clean Development.
2. Approval of 13 projects as clean development mechanisms projects, namely the adoption of using natural gas at Aqaba Thermal Plant through which Jordan obtains its international rights from the returns of carbon exchange after the reduction of greenhouse gases emission by about 400,000 tons per year.
3. Preparing and publishing the second report on national statements on climate change, which forms a scientific reference for decision makers on all details of greenhouse gases emission and options of adjustment and mitigation of climate effects.
4. Starting to implement a national program for adjustment with climate effects through focusing on water resources management.

- **Treatment of pollution and treatment solid and liquid waste:**

1. Setting up plant to process industrial sewage at Al-Hasan Industrial City financed by the private sector and setting up a central plant to process industrial sewage in Al-Zaraq,

2. Setting up evaporation pools with a capacity of 50 thousand cubic meters at Al-Akaidir Dumping Site and another one with a capacity of 7 thousand cubic meters at Al-Hamra Dumping Site to process liquid waste resulting from olive presses,
3. Environmental monitoring and control of dangerous waste produced by factories and its management in Jordan through a system to monitor industrial liquid and semi-solid waste from their source to the points of processing it and final disposal of them,
4. Prohibition of the use of biological fertilizers in Al-Aghwar and setting up a plant to process this kind of fertilizers in order to combat the existence of flies in this area,
5. Jordan was able to clear of about 97% of the materials which deplete the ozone layer at the beginning of 2008.

- **Biological diversity and environmental systems protection:**

1. Starting to implement the strategy of rehabilitating Zarqa Stream through the institutional capacity building of the Ministry of Environment and Allied Entities to rehabilitate Zarqa Stream by developing and implementing a set of pilot projects in various sectors in Sail Zarqa, developing a comprehensive rehabilitation plan adopting the concepts of natural resources integrated management and an approach for the environmental system.
2. Issue of the National Policy for the Protected Areas Network,
3. Drawing up the Fourth National Report on Biological Diversity submitted to the United Nations.
4. Preparation of the file of nominating Wadi Rum for the World Heritage List.

- **Improvement of institutional frameworks and raising institutional environmental awareness:**

1. Create a system to deal with emergency cases and regulations to grant prior approval or renewal of licensing environmental societies.
2. Set up the Royal Administration for Environmental Protection (formerly Environmental Police).
3. Preparation of numerous reports pertaining to the environment including the First Report on the Environmental Status in Jordan, Report of National Statements According to the Climatic Change Agreement, Report of Natural Reserves Network and National Report on Biodiversity and Combating Desertification.
4. Convening of the first forum for environmentally friendly cities and issue of the Amman Declaration and a number of recommendations including the need to convene the forum once every two years and monitoring programs for eco-cities.
5. Implementation of capacity building programs for environmental inspectors at the Ministry of Environment and the Royal Administration for Environment Protection for the purpose of the optimal implementation of the environmental inspection system.

Challenges:

Despite the richness and diversity of nature in Jordan, environment elements are subject to overuse which may threaten the sustainability of numerous ecosystems and natural species in Jordan. This

will require continued intervention to address challenges threatening environmental elements, adversely affecting its sustainability and preventing the success of applying environmental programs and initiatives, the environment sector still encounters the following challenges:

- Failure to appropriately manage solid waste in all its forms: households waste, industrial waste, medical waste, industrial waste and toxic waste.
- Better monitoring of air pollutants resulting from the growth in the sectors of industry, transport and energy.
- Increasing aggression on natural reserves and forests.
- Environmental degradation at the Dead Sea and the Red Sea.
- Real estate construction encroaching on agricultural land.
- Weak institutional awareness of environmental safeguards and lack of coordination among the various concerned sectors.
- Failure to link environmental degradation to the national economy,
- Shortage of technical environmental staff in institutions related to the environment.
- Absence of a comprehensive management plan for natural water resources and systems.

Long term objectives

To protect environment elements and their sustainability,

Short term objectives

1. Developing tools of sustainable environmental management
2. Promoting environmental orientation and awareness raising
3. Introducing integrated management of waste
4. 4. Ecosystem protection.
5. Reducing pollution.
6. Curbing climatic change

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Development of tools of sustainable environmental management										
Ratio of areas covered by inspection operations			15%	-	60%	75%	80%	85%	Ministry of Environment	Royal Administration For Environment Protection
Promoting environmental orientation and awareness raising										
Number of prepared awareness raising programs, reports and studies	-	-	4		2	2	4	3	Ministry of Environment	-
Integrated waste management										

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Rate of areas covered by the waste collection service	-	-	93%	-	97%	97%	98%	98%	Municipalities	Ministry of Environment
Ratio of total industrial waste collected and carried for processing in environmentally sound ways	5%	-	8%	-	12%	15%	25%	30%	-	-
Ratio of total medical waste collected and carried for treatment in environmentally sound ways	53%	-	60%	-	80%	80%	85%	90%	Ministry of health	Ministry of Environment
Rate of used treated fertilizer	-	-	3%	-	5%	10%	25%	25%	Ministry of Environment	
Ecosystem protection										
Ratio of ecosystems' representation in natural reserves	5.64%	-	5.64%	-	-	-	6.35%	-	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature	Ministry of Environment
Reducing pollution										
Ratio of citizens in whose areas air pollutants are monitored	5%	-	20%	-	35%	60%	65%	65%	Ministry of Environment	Scientific Research Centres such as The Royal Society for Environment Protection, Universities, municipalities
Rate of factories connected to sewage networks	5-8%	-	5-8%	-	-	15%	17%	17%	Water Authority	-
Rate of treated industrial sewage	72%	-	73%	-	-	80%	80%	80%	Water Authority	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health
Rate of recycled treated sewage	90%	94%	93%	93%	94%	95%	96%	96%	Water Authority	Ministry of Agriculture Institution for Standards and

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
										Metrology Ministry of Environment

Policies:

- Action plan to implement monitoring and inspection.
- Educating the population on the impact of the environment on their lives.
- Managing solid waste in a comprehensive, effective and environmentally friendly manner.
- Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.
- Protection of all aspects of the environment.
- Empowering Jordan to adapt to climate change.
- Moving towards Green Economy

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Action plan to implement monitoring and inspection.										
Ratio of areas covered by inspection operations	-	-	15%	-	60%	75%	80%	85%	Ministry of Environment	Royal Administration For Environment Protection
Number of prepared programs, reports and studies	-	-	4	-	2	2	4	3	Ministry of Environment	-
Managing solid waste in a comprehensive, effective and environmentally friendly manner										
Ratio of total industrial waste collected and carried for treatment in environmentally sound ways	0-5%	-	3-8%	-	10-12%	15%	25%	30%	Ministry of Environment	-
Ratio of total medical waste collected and carried for treatment in environmentally sound ways	53%	-	60%	-	80%	80%	85%	90%	Ministry of Health	Ministry of Environment

Indicator	Baseline Value 2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Responsible Entity	Supporting Entities
Rate of areas covered by waste collection services	-	-	93%	-	97%	97%	98%	98%	Municipalities	Ministry of Environment
Rate of domestic solid waste which cannot be recycled and is disposed of in dumping sites	-	-	93-95%	-	97-99%	100%	100 %	100 %	Municipalities	Ministry of Environment
Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity.										
Ratio of environmental systems' representation in natural reserves	5.64%	-	5.64%	-	-	-	6.35%	-	Royal Administration for the Conservation of Nature	Ministry of Environment
Number of environmentally qualified areas	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	Ministry of Environment	-
Protection of all aspects of the environment										
Rate of citizens in whose areas air pollution is monitored	5%	-	20%	-	35%	60%	65%	65%	Ministry of Environment	Royal Administration For Environment Protection, Universities, municipalities
Rate of disposal of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons materials (CFCs)	0%	-	95%	-	100%	100%	-	-	Ministry of Environment	-

Projects and Activities:

(1000 JD)

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Action plan to implement monitoring and inspection							
Ongoing Projects							
Royal Administration for Environment Protection	General budget	3,750	900	750	1,000	2,650	Ministry of Environment
Monitoring and special inspection programs for hot sites and environmental checking	General budget	180	15	27	50	92	Ministry of Environment
Development of evaluation and licenses committees in the field of environmental impact	General budget	275	55	70	75	200	Ministry of Environment
Total of Ongoing Projects		4,205	970	847	1,125	2,942	

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
New projects							
Geographical information System (GIS) in cooperation with the Royal Geographical Centre	Grant	53	53	0	0	53	Ministry of Environment
Establishment of the Royal Institute for Environment Protection at Ajloun Reserve	Grant	2,761	1,841	920	0	2,761	Royal Administration For Environment Protection
Total of new projects		2,814	1,894	920	0	2,814	
Total for policy		7,019	2,864	1,767	1,125	5,756	
Educating the population on the impact of the environment on their lives							
Ongoing Projects							
Environmental awareness	General budget	260	35	50	40	125	Ministry of Environment
Cleanness campaigns National Day of Fidelity to the Homeland	General budget	210	35	50	40	125	Ministry of Environment
Preparation of a report on the environment status and Environmental indicators/ formulation of a national list of Environmental indicators	General budget	120	5	10	50	65	Ministry of Environment
Total of Ongoing Projects		590	75	110	130	315	
Total for policy		590	75	110	130	315	
Managing solid waste in a comprehensive, effective and environmentally friendly manner							
Ongoing Projects							
System for dealing with emergency cases of dangerous materials and waste	General budget	65	8	10	25	43	Ministry of Environment
Development and management of waste and dumping sites and combating flies	General budget	275	125	200	100	425	Ministry of Environment
Establishment of a centre for treatment dangerous and Medical waste produced at Al-Sawaqa and Al-Ghabawi sites	Private sector	30,000	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Environment
Soil and testing of soil layers	General budget	115	5	10	50	65	Ministry of Environment
Survey of the quantity and quality of chemical and dangerous waste and resulting extract at dumping sites	General budget	30	0	5	10	15	Ministry of Environment
Development of waste dumping sites at Al-Akaider and others	General budget	115	8	10	50	68	Ministry of Environment
Increasing the effectiveness of solid waste recycling	General budget	113	8	9	50	67	Ministry of Environment
Centre for dangerous waste treatment – Sawaqa	General budget	858	120	177	240	537	Ministry of Environment
Total of Ongoing Projects		31,571	274	421	525	1,220	
New projects							

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Solid waste management at Amman Municipality and trading in carbons	Self-funding	28,000	596	10,000	14,000	24,596	Amman Municipality
National capacity building in the field of organic pollutants and disposal of remains of Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCBs)	General budget + Grant	3,000	170	310	210	690	Ministry of Environment
Treatment medical waste in the West and North Regions	Private sector	1,660	0	0	0	0	Ministry of Health
Total of new projects		32,660	766	10,310	14,210	25,286	
Total for policy		64,231	1,040	10,731	14,735	26,506	
Protecting ecosystems and biodiversity							
Ongoing Projects							
Integrated management to rehabilitate Sail Zarqa/Institutional capacity building for Sail Al-Zaraq rehabilitation	General budget + grant	1,022	386	10	5	401	Ministry of Environment
Small Grants Project (SGP)	Grant	3,540	500	200	0	700	Ministry of Planning and international cooperation
National Framework for Biological Safety	Grant	644	100	300	226	626	Ministry of Environment
Development of institutional capacities related to the implementation of UN agreements on the environment	General budget + grant	422	295	0	0	295	Ministry of Environment
Rehabilitation of the wildlife environment in the Jordanian Desert (environmental compensations)	Grant	113,000	15,300	20,000	20,180	55,480	Ministry of Environment
Documentation of local knowledge on combating Desertification	General budget	50	0	6	20	26	Ministry of Environment
Completion of the National Network Protected Areas	General budget	235	20	20	80	120	Ministry of Environment
Integrated Management of Ecological Systems in Jordan Valley	Grant	4,320	1,500	1,000	1,000	3,500	Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature
Total of Ongoing Projects		123,233	18,101	21,536	21,511	61,148	
New projects							
Pollution prevention for environmental health protection (P2EHP)	Grant	5,660	1,000	1,500	3,160	5,660	Ministry of Environment
Integration of protecting migrant birds flying along the Collapse Hole/Red Sea in the main production sectors	Grant	246	75	75	96	246	Life Bird
Global mechanism of combating Desertification	Grant	71	21	50	0	71	Ministry of Planning and international cooperation

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Mainstreaming marine biodiversity conservation into coastal zone management ASEZA	Grant	1,000	0	300	300	600	Ministry of Environment
Total of new projects		6,977	1,096	1,925	3,556	6577	
Total for policy		130,210	19,197	23,461	25,067	67,725	
Protection of all aspects of the environment.							
Ongoing Projects							
Study of the effect of pollutants' concentrations resulting from factories in Alhashimiya and industrial zones and cities	General budget	1,110	225	200	300	725	Ministry of Environment
Establishment of an electronic system to monitor pollutants' concentration (French project)	General budget+ grant	1,880	1,075	75	150	1,300	Ministry of Environment
Ozone Project/ replacement of materials harmful to the Ozone layer in the central refrigeration sector	Grant	779	385	0	0	385	Ministry of Environment
Ozone Project/developing a plan to manage Hydro chlorofluorocarbon (HCFCs)	Grant	57	20	0	0	20	Ministry of Environment
Ozone Project/development of agricultural curricula according to Montreal Protocol requirements	Grant	10	5	0	0	5	Ministry of Environment
Monitoring the quality of underground water	General budget	110	23	25	30	78	Ministry of Environment
Study of water quality	General budget	737	175	175	195	545	Ministry of Environment
National Project for Water Remote Sensing	General budget	290	60	65	80	205	Ministry of Environment
Development of environmental legislation	General budget	95	25	0	0	25	Ministry of Environment
Rehabilitation of phosphate in Rusaifeh	General budget+ grant	915	690	50	5	745	Ministry of Environment
Study of herbicides on the environment	General budget	320	60	75	90	225	Ministry of Environment
Total of ongoing projects		6,303	2,743	665	850	4,258	
New projects							
Jordanian Education In Water and Environmental Leadership (JEWEL)	Grant	730	100	50	0	150	Jordanian University
Ozone Project/ Disposal of Hydro chlorofluorocarbon (HCFCs) (Petra Co, for engineering industries)	Grant	1,534	383	383	768	1,534	Ministry of Environment
implementation of strategic environmental evaluation and review the Jordanian protection environment law	Grant	180	180	0	0	180	Ministry of Environment

Projects and Activities	Funding Source	Total Cost	Expected Expenditure			Total 2011-2013	Responsible Entity
			2011	2012	2013		
Support of the assessment of earthquake dangers on buildings in Aqaba	Grant	400	200	100	0	300	Aqaba Special Economic Zone
Total of new projects		2,844	863	533	768	2,164	
Total for policy		9,147	3,606	1,198	1,618	6,422	
Empowering Jordan to adapt to climate change							
Ongoing Projects							
Adjustment to climate Change and Millennium Goals	Grant	708	186	0	0	186	Ministry of Environment
Total of ongoing projects		708	186	0	0	186	
New projects							
Therid national communacation	Grant	480	0	200	280	480	Ministry of Environment
Capacity building in the field of clean development	Grant	354	177	177	0	354	Ministry of Environment
Total of new projects		834	177	377	280	834	
Total for policy		1,542	363	377	280	1,020	
Moving towards Green Economy							
Ongoing Projects							
protection the environment fund	Self-funding	4,500	1,000	1,500	2,000	4,500	Ministry of Environment
Preparation of a green economy strategy including the (green) Environmental Finance Program to meet the private sector's compliance with environmental standards and capacity building	Grant	28	28	0	0	28	Ministry of Environment
King Abdulla II Award for Environmental Creativity	General budget	130	10	15	50	75	Ministry of Environment
National Plan for land use	General budget	20	5	5	0	10	Ministry of Environment
Central plant for waste treatment in Zarqa Governorate (government's participation)	General budget+ private sector	7,000	10	10	50	70	Ministry of Environment
Total of ongoing projects		11,678	1,053	1,530	2,100	4,683	
New projects							
Proposal for recycling a and disposal of electric and electronic waste	General budget	50	8	6	20	34	Ministry of Environment
Total of new projects		50	8	6	20	34	
Total for policy		11,728	1,061	1,536	2,120	4,717	
Total for sector		224,467	28,206	39,180	45,075	112,461	

Anex Number (1)
New projects that have been submitted to donors for funding (JD thousands)

Sector	Project name	Total Cost	Financial Requirements		Total 2012-2013	Responsible Entity
			2012	2013		
Education	Teachers' Capacity Building Program	30,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	Ministry of Education
	Improve Tawjihi examination & Establish a Questions Bank	3,100	500	600	1,100	
	Improve Schools Curricula	2,500	200	200	400	
Sub-Total		35,600	10,700	10,800	21,500	
Investment, Industry and Trade	National Strategy to develop Business Monitoring	2,000	750	750	1500	Ministry of Industry and Trade
	Improve Work Procedures Management	500	150	200	350	Companies Control Department
	Establish Trade Observatory	100	35	35	70	Ministry of Industry and Trade
	Protection of National Production and Anti-Dumping	560	40	0	40	
	Awareness Program on the Importance of the protection of Industrial Intellectual Property Rights	300	150	150	300	
Sub-Total		3,460	1,125	1,135	2,260	
Public Finance	Enhance the Institutional Capacity of the Audit Bureau	13,000	2,650	2,750	5,400	Audit Bureau
	ASYCUDA Project	1,440	370	170	540	Jordan Customs Department
	Modernization of Amman Customs Centers	2,800	250	250	500	
	Electronic Customs project-information bank, customer services, customs encyclopedia	835	200	130	330	
Sub-Total		18,075	3,470	3,300	6,770	
Media Sector	Media Capacity Building	2,400	800	800	1,600	Prime Ministry
Sub-Total		2,400	800	800	1,600	
Public Sector	Develop the Services of	300	300	0	300	Ministry of

Sector	Project name	Total Cost	Financial Requirements		Total 2012-2013	Responsible Entity
			2012	2013		
Development	Issuing and Renewing Driving Licenses Electronically					Information and Communications Technology
	Issuing and renewing Work Permits Electronically	800	400	400	800	
	Enhance Electronic Services at the Cadastral and Land Survey Department	700	300	400	700	
Sub-Total		1,800	1,000	800	1,800	
Health	Rehabilitation of Queen Alia Hospital	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	Royal Medical Services
	Medical equipment -Prince Rashid Bin Al Hassan Hospital	4,340	2,125	2,215	4,340	
	Medical Equipment -Prince Hashem Hospital	2,150	1,075	1,075	2,150	
	Medical Equipment- Queen Alia Hospital	1,880	940	940	1,880	
	Medical Equipment- Prince Ali Bin Al Hussein Hospital	600	300	300	600	
	Training for Emergency Services	250	250	0	250	Ministry of Health
	Tafileh Hospital Construction	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	
	Maan RMS Hospital Construction	4,000	2,000	2,000	4,000	Royal Medical Services
Sub-Total		27,220	13,690	13,530	27,220	
Agriculture	Establish Agro-Center at Deir Alaa	900	900	0	900	NCARE
Sub-Total		900	900	0	900	
Legislation	Establishment of well-equipped Training Hall	200	100	100	200	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
	Creation of Legislation Translation Unit	100	100	0	100	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Sub-Total		300	200	100	300	
Justice	Establishment of a Center to administer the notification procedure's at the Ministry of Justice	500	350	150	500	Ministry of Justice
	Design an electronic dialogue forum for judges	300	200	100	300	
	Creation of judicial mediation departments at 8 courts of First Instance	180	90	90	180	

Sector	Project name	Total Cost	Financial Requirements		Total 2012-2013	Responsible Entity
			2012	2013		
	Review and development of legislations pertaining to Sharia judiciary	100	50	50	100	Supreme Judge Department
	Replacement of customs and tax courts by chambers at first instance, appeal and formal courts	100	50	50	100	Ministry of Justice
	Introduction of Substitutes for Freedom-Depriving Punishments	100	50	50	100	
Sub-Total		1,280	790	490	1,280	
Social Development	Develop Juvenile Centers	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	MOSD
Security	Capacity Building for Public Security Department	1,000	1,000	0	1,000	Public Security Directorate
Sub-Total		6,000	6,500	5,000	11,500	
Transport	Upgrade Air Radar Network	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Jordan Meteorological Department
	Renew & Upgrade security equipment at Queen Alia International Airport	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	Ministry of Transport
Sub-Total		9,000	4,000	4,000	8,000	
Energy	Measurements of Wind and Solar Radiation	5,000	2,500	2,500	5,000	Ministry of Energy and Minerals Resources
	Support to Wind Energy Project	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	
	Support to Solar Energy Projects	30,000	15,000	15,000	30,000	Ministry of Energy and Minerals Resources
Sub-Total		65,000	32,500	32,500	65,000	
Water and Wastewater	Wallah Dam Constructions	24,080	0	5,000	5,000	Jordan Valley Authority
	Water Pumping Station from King Talal Dam to Northern Gohr	4,620	0	3,560	3,560	
	Improve and the efficiency of Mujib Trunk Line to Sweimeh and Potash	4,400	0	2,200	2,200	
	Rehabilitation of the main intakes, pumping stations and irrigation systems	3,350	0	1,600	1,600	
	Al Karak Dam	8,000	100	1,480	1,580	
	Irrigation system for Wadi Zarqa and Kuriebet Asamra	5,390	100	1,130	1,230	

Sector	Project name	Total Cost	Financial Requirements		Total 2012-2013	Responsible Entity
			2012	2013		
	Construction of Pumping Station, and Trunk Line to transfer Water from King Abdullah Canal to Wadi Al Arab Dam	1,700	0	1,000	1,000	
	Construction of Desert ponds	3,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	
	Connect the water trunk line of King Talal dam with Agricultural units in Karameh	300	0	300	300	
	Water Demand Management	600	300	300	600	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
	Energy Efficiency in Water Pumping	20,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	Jordan Valley Authority
	Infrastructure Upgrade in Refugees Camps (<i>Water & Wastewater</i>)	10,000	5,000	5,000	10,000	Water Authority of Jordan
	Support to Jordan Red Sea Project	12,000	5,000	7,000	12,000	
Sub-Total		97,440	22,000	40,070	62,070	
Tourism	Improve Tourism Services in Archaeological and Touristic Sites	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Tourism	Increase the number of Registered Archaeological Sites on the Global Archaeological List	600	300	300	600	Department of Antiquities
	Tourism Sites and Services Management and Development Unit	3,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
	Connect the CCTV at Touristic sites with the operation room of the Tourism Police	100	100	0	100	
	Establish a Crafting Center at the Jordan Traditional Crafting Association Saraya Madaba	100	100	0	100	
Sub-Total		5,800	2,500	2,300	4,800	
ICT	Implementation of a data warehouse	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Information Communications and Technology
	System for Renewal Identity Cards	500	500	0	500	
	Preparations ICT Strategy	300	300	0	300	
	Internet Remote Labs	500	250	250	500	

Sector	Project name	Total Cost	Financial Requirements		Total 2012-2013	Responsible Entity
			2012	2013		
Sub-Total		3,300	2,050	1,250	3,300	
Poverty Alleviation and Social Development	Emergency, Relief, and in-kind Assistance Program	880	350	370	720	Ministry of Social Development
	Purchasing Services of Childhood and Protection Institutions	280	230	300	530	
	Establish a Specialized Directorate for Juveniles at the Police Department	704	278	168	446	
	Family Protection Centers	300	100	100	200	
	Scholarships	210	40	70	110	
	Social Services Program for persons in reform and Rehabilitation Centers	264	52	50	102	
Poverty Alleviation and Social Development	Awareness-Raising and Education Campaigns	165	100	65	165	Ministry of Social Development
	Young Girls' Center	300	150	150	300	
	Family Support Program	1,000	500	500	1,000	
Sub-Total		4,103	1,800	1,773	3,573	
Environment	Combating Desertification Project	2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	Ministry of Environment
Sub-Total		2,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	
Total		283,678	105,025	118,848	223,873	