Jordan

Jordan is a upper middle-income country (UMIC) with a GNI of 3,980 USD per capita (2017) and a population of 10 million inhabitants (2017). In the 2018 Monitoring Round, Jordan reported on 907 million USD in development co-operation flows.

1. National development planning and results orientation

Overall quality of national results framework
High-quality, inclusive and results-oriented development strategies are critical for countries’ ownership over their development and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The quality of national development planning in Jordan is high (84%).

Extent of use of country-owned results frameworks by development partners
Development partner alignment to country-led development priorities is at the heart of country ownership. Global Partnership monitoring assesses whether interventions: draw objectives from national development strategies; draw indicators from country results frameworks; use government data and statistics for monitoring; and involve government in evaluations. The first three elements provide the official data to report on SDG indicator 17.15.1. In Jordan, development partners align to country priorities to a medium extent (56% - SDG indicator 17.15.1).

The national development strategy and results framework...
... defines priorities, targets and indicators
- YES
... includes budget or costing information
- YES
... aligns to SDGs
- NO*

* Strategy approved prior to 2015

2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

Recognising that successful development efforts require the inclusive and equitable participation of all actors, the 2030 Agenda calls for collective action by the whole of society. Global Partnership monitoring examines the engagement of civil society and the private sector from both the perspective of the government and representatives of these stakeholder groups.

Quality of public-private dialogue
In the 2018 Monitoring Round, government representatives and representatives of large firms, SMEs and trade unions in Jordan did not assess the quality of public-private dialogue.

Enabling environment for civil society organisations...
... was not assessed by government representatives, civil society organisations and development partners in the 2018 Monitoring Round in Jordan.
3. Quality and use of public financial management systems

**Strengthening public financial management systems**

Strong public financial management (PFM) systems are an essential element of good governance and vital to achieving development goals. Jordan experienced progress in the quality of its PFM systems.

![Graph showing progress in budget, procurement, auditing, and financial reporting](image)

**Development partners’ use of country systems**

Development partners’ use of these systems to deliver co-operation both lowers transaction costs but also helps to accelerate their strengthening. In Jordan, use of country PFM systems was reported to be 78% in 2018. The share of development co-operation recorded on budgets subject to parliamentary scrutiny was reported at 0% in 2018.

![Graph showing overall use of country systems](image)

**Systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment**

Adequate and effective financing is essential to achieve gender equality and to empower all women and girls. Jordan has all of the elements of a system in place to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women’s empowerment, fully meeting the requirements of SDG indicator 5.c.1.

![Graph showing tracking systems](image)

4. Predictability and forward planning

High-quality and timely information on development co-operation helps governments in planning and managing resources for results and can guide development partners in coordinating their support with other providers, as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts. Annual predictability of development co-operation is high, with 97% of co-operation disbursed as scheduled. Medium-term predictability was not assessed in Jordan in the 2018 Monitoring Round.

![Graph showing predictability trends](image)

5. Mutual accountability mechanisms

Mutual accountability underpins the efforts of development actors to meet joint commitments, improve how they work together and increase their development effectiveness. Mutual accountability mechanisms are made up of multiple, reinforcing components that can help enhance transparency and accountability at country level. Global Partnership monitoring defines and assesses mutual accountability against five components. Jordan has five out of five components in place.

![Graph showing mutual accountability components](image)

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