



Evaluation of the European Union's Cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - Country Level Evaluation -

**Final Report
Volume IIIa: Annexes 1-5
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the European Commission*



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*The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view
which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission.
The approved and official version of the report is the English one.*

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

3 C's	Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence
3 E's	Economy, Efficiency and Effectiveness (Performance Management)
AA	Association Agreement (EU-Jordan)
AAP	Annual Action Programme
ACAA	Agreement on Conformity Assessment and Acceptance
AP	Action Plan (ENP)
BOO	Build-Own-Operate
BOT	Build-Operate-Transfer
BS	Budget Support
CA	Cancelled (CRIS)
CBRN	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (defense)
CC	Cross-cutting (issue)
CFSP	Cooperation on Foreign and Security Policy
CL	Closed (CRIS)
CLE	Country Level Evaluation
CRIS	Common Relex Information System (EC)
CRS	Creditor Reporting System (Code – DAC)
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DAC	Development Assistance Committee (OECD)
DAG	Development Assistance Group
DCFTA	Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area
DCI	Development Cooperation Instrument (EU)
DE	Decision (CRIS)
DEVCO	Directorate General for Development and Cooperation (EuropeAid)
DFI	Direct Foreign Investment
DG	Directorate General
DNJP	Development of Northern Jordan Programme
DOS	Department of Statistics
DP	Development Partner
DRI	Democracy Reporting International
DWH	Data Warehouse
EA	European Accreditation Cooperation
EAMR	External Assistance Management Report
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EC	European Commission
EC	Ongoing (CRIS)
ECHO	European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO)
EDF	European Development Fund
EDP	Executive Development Programme (Jordan – 2011-2013)
EE	Energy Efficiency
EEAS	European External Action Service
EG	Committed (CRIS)
EIB	European Investment Bank
EIDHR	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights
EMIS	Education Management Information System
ENP	European Neighbourhood Partnership
ENPI	European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument
EOM	Election Observation Mission
EPC	Executive Privatization Commission
EPFI	European Public Finance Institution
EPP	Export Parity Price
EQ	Evaluation Question
EQ-JC-KPI	Evaluation Questions, Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators (Matrix)
ERC	Electricity Regulatory Commission
ERfKE	Education Reform for Knowledge Economy (project)
ETF	European Training Foundation
E-TVET	Employment - Technical and Vocational Education and Training
EU	European Union
EUD	European Union Delegation
EUR	Euro
FA	Financing Agreement
FD	Financing Decision

FD	Field District
FDC	Final Date for Contracting / for Concluding the FA\
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FEMIP	Facility for Euro-Mediterranean Investment and Partnership
FES	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung
FIG	Financial Institutions Group
FY	Financial / Fiscal Year
GBS	General Budget Support
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoHKOJ	Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
HRD	Human Resources Development
HSPU	Highly Satisfactory, Satisfactory, Partially satisfactory, Unsatisfactory (Indicator)
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICLN	International Criminal Law Network
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance
IEC	Independent Election Committee
IfS	Instrument for Stability
IKRS	Internally Known Reference Source (CLE)
IL	Intervention Logic
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IPP	Import Parity Price
JAED	Jordan Agency for Enterprise Development
JAIMS	Jordan Aid Information Management System
JC	Judgement Criterion
JD	Jordanian Dinar (also: JOD)
JEDCO	Jordan Export Development and Commercial Centers Corporation
JIB	Jordan Investment Board
JISM	Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology
JO	Jordan
JSMP	Jordan Services Modernisation Programme
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KRA	Key Result Area
LA	Local Authority
LED	Local Economic Development
LF	Logical Framework / LogFrame
LGU	Local Government Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and Northern Africa (countries)
MFA	Macro-Financial Assistance
MFN	Most Favoured Nation
MIC	Middle Income Country
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MoHESR	Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
MoITS	Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supplies
MoJ	Ministry of Justice
MoL	Ministry of Labour
MoL-DET	Ministry of Labour – Directorate of Employment and Training
MoMA	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
MoPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MS	Member State
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Size Enterprise
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditures Framework
NDCP	Northern Border Clearance Project
NDI	National Democratic Institute
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NIF	Neighbourhood Investment Facility

NIP	National Indicative Programme
NSA	Non-State Actor
NSI	Nuclear Safety Instrument
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PA	Portfolio Analysis
PA	Project Approach
PAF	Performance Assessment Framework
PAO	Programme Administration Office / Project Administrative Office
PCM	Project / Programme Cycle Management
PD	Paris Declaration (on Aid Effectiveness)
PEFA	Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability
PFG	Project Financiers Group
PFM	Public Finance Management
PLEDJ	Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan
PME	Performance Monitoring and Evaluation
PO	Provisional (CRIS)
POMED	Project on Middle East Democracy
PPP	Public – Private Partnership
PSD	Private Sector Development
R&D	Research and Development
RAC	Reste à Contracter
RAL	Reste à Liquider
RE	Renewable Energy
RIP	Regional Indicative Programme
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RSP	Regional Strategy Paper
SAAP	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement
SBS	Sector Budget Support
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMED	Southern and Eastern Mediterranean
SMP	Services Modernisation Programme
SPRING	Support to Partnership, Reform and Inclusive Growth
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary
SPSP	Sector Policy Support Programme (Sector Budget Support)
SRRP	Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation
SS	Social Security
SSC	Social Security Corporation
TA	Technical Assistance
TAIEX	Technical Assistance and Information Exchange (instrument)
TAPs	Technical and Administrative Provisions
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TI	Transparency International (index)
TOT	Training of Trainers
TU	Trade Union
T-VET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UfM	Union for the Mediterranean
UMI	Upper Middle Income (Country)
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
UoM	Unit of Measurement
USD	United States Dollar
VTC	Vocational Training Corporation
WB	World Bank
WCO	World Customs Organisation
WTO	World Trade Organisation
Y/N	Yes / No (logical indicator)

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1 Terms of Reference of the Country Level Evaluation



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Directorate-General for Development and Cooperation — EuropeAid
Evaluation

**Evaluation of the European Union's
Cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

Country Level Evaluation

TERMS OF REFERENCE

May 2013

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1 MANDATE AND OBJECTIVES

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is a priority¹ of the European Commission, including legislation and other non-spending activities². Evaluation is key in accounting for management of the allocated funds, for informing decision making and for promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Focus on the **outcomes and impact** of European Union (EU) actions is of primary importance in the context of EU evolving cooperation policy and increasing emphasis has been placed on **result-oriented approaches**³.

The evaluation of the European Union's co-operation with **the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan** is part of the **2012** evaluation programme as approved by the Commissioners for Development, and agreed by the Commissioners for Enlargement and European Neighbourhood, Humanitarian Aid and the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy.

The main objectives of the evaluation are:

- to provide the relevant external co-operation services of the European Union⁴ and the wider public with an **overall independent assessment** of the European Union's past and current cooperation and partnership relations with **the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**;
- to identify key lessons and to produce strategic, operational and forward looking recommendations in order to mainly improve the current and future European Union's strategies, programmes and actions.

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Country context

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is strategically located in the Middle East. Bound by Syria to the north, Iraq to the northeast, Saudi Arabia to the east and south, the Red Sea to the south, and Israel and the Palestinian National Authority to the west, Jordan covers a diversity of landscapes. Jordan is among the smallest countries in the region with a population of around 6.5 million people from whom almost 80% live in urban areas.

Jordan's **economy** is tied closely to the Gulf Cooperation Council countries, whose member became in 2011. Jordan's economy is dominated by the services sector that contributes to

¹ EU Financial Regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008

² SEC(2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation"

³ COM(2011) 637 final "Increasing the impact of EU Development Policy: an Agenda for Change"

⁴ DG DEVCO, EEAS and the EU Delegation will be the main users of the evaluation. The evaluation should also generate results of interest to governmental and civil society partners, EU Institutions and civil society in Brussels and in the MSs Capitals.

70% of GDP. The country has limited resources, especially water and is energy-dependent (Jordan imports 98% of energy), therefore vulnerable to shocks to the energy sector.

Jordan is placed on the 95th position (2011) on the Human Development Index, being a country with medium **human development**.⁵ 13% of the population lives below the official poverty level.

Unemployment in Jordan is high, particularly among the young (over 30%), which represents a major cause of poverty in the country. Participation by women in the labour market (15%) remains one of the lowest in the world.⁶ In 2012 the National Employment Strategy 2012-2020 was launched aiming at tackling these problems that have a direct effect on internal stability.

The **national reform process** was articulated in Jordan's ten years "National Agenda", completed by the "We are all Jordan" initiative (*Kulluna al Urdun*) which forms the basis for Jordan's National Social and Economic Development Programme. The National Agenda covers the following themes: (a) political development and inclusion; (b) legislation and justice; (c) investment development; (d) fiscal discipline and financial services; (e) employment support and vocational training; (f) social welfare; (g) education, higher education, scientific research and innovation; (h) infrastructure upgrade.

The spread of **corruption** in Jordanian society remains a matter of serious concern. Jordan's ranking in the Transparency international Corruption Perceptions Index deteriorated from 50th in 2010 to 56th in 2011 to 58th in 2012 and therefore combating corruption remains a priority.

Jordan accommodates numerous Syrian Refugees in addition to large communities of refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory⁷ and Iraq.

2.2 The donor community in Jordan

The major donor in Jordan is USAID whereas other active donors besides the EU are UN and Japan.

⁵ In 2010 the Kingdom of Jordan was selected one of 10 pilot countries worldwide involved in supporting the acceleration of MDG progress for the next five years through the development of an MDG Acceleration Framework. The framework aims at helping Jordan to develop its own action plan for acceleration of progress by providing a systematic approach to identify bottlenecks that get in the way of key MDG interventions.

⁶ According to "Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in Jordan, Progress in 2011 and recommendations for action", page 8

⁷ The problematic of the Palestinian Refugees in Jordan will be covered by the on-going "Evaluation of the European Union's co-operation with the occupied Palestinian territory and support to the Palestinian people" which foresees a field mission to the camps in Jordan.

The process of coordination, harmonisation and alignment of donors' efforts in Jordan is led by UN. The "Donor/Lender Consultation Group (DLCG)" process started in 2000 and UNDP provides the secretariat. In 2008 the EU was the chair.

Coordination between the European Commission, the World Bank and EIB is done under the Strategic Partnership Agreement between these three institutions launched in 2004 (Jordan was a pilot country).

In 2012 the EU organised a Task Force meeting in Jordan to generate support from the international donor community for the country's political and economic reform process and to improve the co-ordination of financial assistance provided by the EU, EU Member States and international financial institutions. The EU coordinates actions with EU Member States through the Development Assistance Group (DCG) and the Economic and Trade Counsellors Group.

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation the "focal point" between the donor community and the line ministries, holds donor co-ordination meetings on a thematic basis.

2.3 Overview of European Union's cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2007-2013)

The **EU-Jordan Association Agreement (AA)**, which entered force in May 2002, forms the legal basis of the relations between the EU and Jordan and sets out in more detail the specific areas in which relations can be developed bilaterally. The EU's ultimate objective through the Association Agreement was to foster the establishment of bilateral free trade with Jordan – the first step towards creating a wider regional Euro-Mediterranean free trade area. The agreement laid the foundation for reciprocal tariff liberalisation of trade in industry and agriculture.

On this basis, the **EU-Jordan European Neighbourhood Policy Action Plan (ENP AP)** was approved in January 2005.⁸

Since 2007 the EU's financial assistance to Jordan, either on bilateral or on regional basis, has mainly been provided under the **European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI)**. In addition to this instrument, Jordan is eligible for additional funds under the EU's thematic programmes and other instruments, notably the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights and the Non-State Actors and Local Authorities in Development programme.

⁸ Since 2003 the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) has been developed in order to strengthen stability, security and well-being for the neighbouring countries of the European Union.

In 2010 negotiations of the second **EU-Jordan ENP AP** were completed on 26 October 2010 at the Association Council and the Advanced Status Action Plan was formally adopted in 2012.

Advanced status, based on the good implementation of the ENP Action Plan was granted to Jordan in 2010⁹ to reflect the new character of the partnership, to further expand the areas of co-operation between Jordan and the EU. It opened up new opportunities in economic and trade relations via a progressive liberalisation in services, the right of establishment and regulatory convergence. It also aims to facilitate market access, and prepare future trade negotiations. The plan also provides for a reinforced cooperation with certain European agencies and programmes.

The multi-annual strategic framework for the EU financial cooperation with Jordan is established in the **EU-Jordan Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2007-2013**. The main objectives of the EU Strategy for Jordan for 2007-2013 are:

1. Supporting Jordan's political and security reform in the areas of democracy, human rights, good governance, justice and the fight against extremism.
2. Developing further trade and investment relations: exploiting the full potential of the free movement of goods and services; preparing Jordan's participation in the internal market; improving trade logistics and transport.
3. Ensuring the sustainability of the development process with better management of human and natural resources.
4. Further building the capacity of Jordanian institutions, by investing in strengthening public administration, ensuring financial stability and supporting regulatory approximation with EU legislation.

Within this framework two National Indicative Programmes (NIP) define the priorities of EU-Jordan cooperation for the periods (2007-2010) and (2011-2013).

The EU's financial assistance under **NIP (2007-2010)**, amounted to 265 million, focused on four priorities:

- political reform, democracy, human rights, good governance, justice and cooperation in the fight against extremism
 - ✓ support to human rights, democracy and good governance
- trade and investment development
 - ✓ support for the modernisation of the services sector

⁹ Previously Jordan had expressed its interest for it in 2008

- ✓ support to enterprise and exports development
- ✓ trade and transport facilitation programme
- sustainability of the development process
 - ✓ support to education and employment policy
 - ✓ development of renewable or alternative energy sources
 - ✓ water management
- institution building, financial stability and support for regulatory approximation
 - ✓ support to the reform of public finance and public administration
 - ✓ support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme (SAPP)

NIP (2011-2013) allocated 223 million to support Jordan in the following fields:

- democracy, human rights, media and justice
 - ✓ democratisation, civil society and media
 - ✓ justice, home affairs and security
- trade, enterprise and investment development
- sustainability of the growth process
 - ✓ human resources development
 - ✓ development of renewable or alternative energy sources
 - ✓ local development
- support to the implementation of the action plan

In addition to the bilateral aid, **€70 million** has been allocated to Jordan from the **SPRING** programme¹⁰ (Support for Partnership, Reform and Inclusive Growth) to encourage the consolidation of reforms in the political, social and economic areas.¹¹

Moreover Jordan benefitted in 2012 from funding through two Special Measures for Syria, providing assistance to countries hosting refugees from Syria (Jordan and Lebanon). The funds were mobilised to ensure on the one hand support to refugees, and on the other to reduce the pressure of refugee presence over domestic services and infrastructures, thus alleviating tensions. In 2012 Jordan discussions also started about the provision of EU Macro-financial Assistance in the course of 2013.

¹⁰ COM (2011) 6828 of 26 September 2011

¹¹ The amount is divided into a 1st tranche of €30 million for immediate mobilisation and a second tranche of €40 million conditional upon Jordan meeting a certain number of reform benchmarks. The second envelope is provided through a Good Governance and Development Contract as general budget support.

Other relevant financing available to Jordan during the period 2007-2013 includes:

1) The thematic programmes of the DCI:

- Investing in People
- Environment and Sustainable Management of Natural Resources
- Food security
- Non-State Actors and Local Authorities (NSA-LA)
- Migration and Asylum

2) Other EU Instruments:

- The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)
- Instrument for Stability (IFS)
- Neighbourhood Investment Facility (NIF)

3 SCOPE

3.1 Legal, temporal and thematic scope

3.1.1 Legal Scope

The complete cooperation framework during the period 2007-2013 with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan should be taken into consideration encompassing the main agreements and any other official commitments.

Changes in the European Union institutional set-up with the creation of the European External Action Service (EEAS) should be taken into account.

3.1.2 Temporal Scope and evaluation criteria

The evaluation covers the European Union's co-operation strategy with the country and its implementation during the period 2007-2013 (as well as on *intended* effects for the period under the current programming), and the *consistency* between programming and implementation for the same period.

The evaluation will use the five standard OECD/DAC evaluation criteria, namely – relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability; plus:

- the *value added of the European Union's* interventions (at both strategic and implementation levels);
- the *3Cs*: co-ordination and complementarity of the European Union's interventions with other donors' interventions (focusing on EU Member States); and coherence between the European Union 's interventions in the field of development co-operation and other European Union policies that are likely to affect the partner country.

For definitions of criteria see annex 5.

3.1.3 Thematic scope

The evaluation should assess the *European Union's* co-operation strategy with **Jordan** and its implementation during the period *2007-2013* and should illustrate successful cases and failures and provide the general lessons to be taken into consideration for the future cooperation.

Sectors to be covered:

- **Inclusive growth (private sector development, trade, local (economic) development)**
- **Education and Employment**
- **Governance¹²: democracy, public finance management, institutional reinforcement and support to civil society**
- **Energy and water**

Based on the evolving EU cooperation framework, **political and policy dialogue** should be assessed also by paying proper attention to Jordan's position in the regional context as it is located between two major conflict zones (Middle East and Iraq). The implications in terms of design and implementation of the EU strategy and support should be also assessed.

The contractor should also consider whether the following cross-cutting issues:¹³ rights of children and women's rights were taken into account in the programming documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation modalities.

Interventions funded by ECHO (European Commission Humanitarian Office), and EIB (European Investment Bank) are not part of the evaluation scope. However, coherence and complementarity between these interventions and the strategy/ies evaluated must be examined.

Complementarity and consistency with the **regional programmes¹⁴** as well as **thematic programmes¹⁵** which aim at promoting specific aspects of development should also be covered.

It should be assessed how the **mix of aid modalities** (projects, budget support and technical assistance) has been used in the framework of the EU development cooperation in the sectors concerned.

¹² SPRING allocation decision process (benchmarks) and mobilisation of funds through programmes and projects should be also assessed

¹³ Cross-cutting issues are those of the European Consensus on Development (Article 101): Human rights; Gender equality; Democracy; Good governance; Children's rights; Indigenous people's rights; Environment sustainability; Combating HIV/AIDS

¹⁴ Such as Regional ENPI programme for the southern neighbourhood; ENPI interregional programme

¹⁵ The European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR), the Non-State Actors and Local Authorities (NSA-LA); Investing in people; Migration and asylum

The analysis of budget support should cover the Step 1 analysis¹⁶ of the budget support evaluation methodology as laid down under:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluation/dcdndep/Methodological%20approach%20BS%20evaluations%20Sept%202012%20with%20cover%20Thi.pdf>

by looking at the transmission chain of the total input of EU funds, policy dialogue, capacity building measures and project/programme financing for development and goods/services, direct output and induced output (government budget, policies and institutions) and the outputs/outcomes stated in Performance Assessment Frameworks against the objectives from the Strategy.

4 METHODOLOGY AND DELIVERABLES

The overall methodological guidance to be used is available on the web page of the DG DEVCO Evaluation Unit under the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/methodology/index_en.htm

The basic approach to the assignment consists of three *main phases*, which encompasses several methodological stages. *Deliverables* in the form of reports¹⁷ and slide presentations should be submitted at the end of the corresponding stages.

The table below summaries these links:

<i>Evaluation Phases:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages:</i>	<i>Deliverables¹⁸:</i>
1. <u>Desk phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inception: Structuring of the evaluation • Data collection • Analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i> ➤ <i>Inception report</i> ➤ <i>Desk report</i>

¹⁶ The evaluation should not look at transaction costs, predictability and alignment/harmonisation.

¹⁷ For each Report a draft version is to be presented. For all reports, the contractor may either accept or reject through a *response sheet* the comments provided by the Evaluation manager. In case of rejection the contractor must justify (in writing) the reasons for rejection. When the comment is accepted, a reference to the text in the report (where the relevant change has been made) has to be included in the response sheet.

¹⁸ The contractors must provide, whenever requested and in any case at the end of the evaluation, the list of all document reviewed, data collected and databases built.

<i>Evaluation Phases:</i>	<i>Methodological Stages:</i>	<i>Deliverables¹⁸:</i>
2. <u>Field phase</u> (Mission in the country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection • Verification of the hypotheses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Slide presentation</i>
3. <u>Synthesis phase</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis • Judgements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Draft final report</i> ➤ <i>Slide presentation adapted + minutes of the country seminar</i> ➤ <i>Final report</i>

All Reports will be written in **English**. The main version of the Final report will be translated into **Arabic**. The reports must be written in Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing. Inception and Desk Reports will be delivered only electronically. The Draft Final and the Final Report will also be delivered in hard copies. The Executive summaries in all languages required will be delivered separately in electronic form. The electronic versions of all documents need to be delivered in both editable and not editable format.

4.1 The desk phase

The desk phase comprises two components: the Inception stage covering a presentation and the delivery of the *Inception Report* and a second stage which ends with the production of the *Desk Report*.

4.1.1 Presentation of the Intervention Logic & Evaluation Questions (Inception meeting)

The assignment will start with the Team leader's mission to Brussels for a briefing session to discuss the main issues of the evaluation and of the process aspects, included the timing and the scope of the preliminary mission.

The contractor will carry out a *preparatory visit* to the field, to discuss main issues with the EU Delegation and key stakeholders. It will be carried out before presenting the diagrams and the evaluation questions to the Reference Group in agreement (written ex-ante approval) with the Evaluation manager. This visit which will last maximum one week will be quoted, but the cost of the related inputs will not be eligible for payment if the visit does not take place. The related eligible costs will be revised if it is substantially modified (duration, number of experts etc.)

After that, the contractor shall prepare a *slide presentation* including logical diagram(s), the evaluation questions and when possible judgement criteria.

The main work consists in:

- Identifying and prioritizing the co-operation objectives as observed in relevant documents regarding the European Union's co-operation with Jordan and translate these specific objectives into intended results.

- Reconstructing the intervention logic of the EU in the framework of its co-operation with Jordan. The reconstructed logic of the EU intervention will be shaped into one or more logical diagrams (objective/impact diagrams).
- Defining the Evaluation Questions. The logical diagram(s) will help to identify the main evaluation questions which are presented with explanatory comments.

More information on the main principles for drafting evaluation questions, on the evaluation criteria and key issues can be found in the annexes 5 and 6.

An Inception meeting will be held with the Reference group in Brussels to discuss the *slide presentation* and to validate:

- the logical diagrams;
- the evaluation questions and (when possible, judgement criteria).

4.1.2 The Inception Report

Taking into account the outcome of the Inception meeting, the contractor must deliver an **Inception Report** which should contain the following elements:

- the national background/context (political, economic, social, etc.) and the co-operation context between the European Union and the partner country;
- a concise description of the European Union's co-operation **rationale** with **Jordan**;
- the intervention logics (both faithful and logically reconstructed) of the European Union's co-operation;
- an **inventory** of spending and non-spending activities carried out by the EU during the period to be finalised in the desk report.
- the validated evaluation questions (upon validation by the Evaluation unit, the evaluation questions become contractually binding); a limited number of appropriate judgment criteria per evaluation question and a limited number of quantitative and/or qualitative indicators related to each judgment criterion;
- a proposal outlining suitable methods of collection and analysis of data and information, indicating any limitations;
- a detailed work plan for the next phases.

If necessary, the report will also suggest modifications to contractual provisions *inter alia* for the following points:

- the final composition of the evaluation team; and
- the final work plan and schedule.

4.1.3 The Desk Report

Upon approval of the Inception report, the Framework contractor will proceed to the last stage of the desk phase and will present a **Desk Report** which should include at least the following elements:

- the agreed evaluation questions with judgement criteria and their corresponding quantitative and qualitative indicators;
- first analysis and first elements of answer to each evaluation question and the assumptions to be tested in the field phase;
- progress in the gathering of data. The complementary data required for analysis and for data collection during the field mission must be identified;
- the comprehensive list of EU activities finalised and a list of activities examined during the desk phase, bearing in mind that activities analysed in the desk phase must be representative¹⁹;
- methodological design, including the evaluation tools to be applied in the field phase, and appropriate methods to analyse the information, indicating any limitations;
- a work plan for the field phase: a list with brief descriptions of activities for in-depth analysis in the field. The Evaluators must explain their representativeness and the value added of the planned visits.

The contractor will present and discuss the Desk Report with the Reference group in a meeting in Brussels. The report will be finalised on the basis of the comments received.

The field mission cannot start without the authorisation of the Evaluation manager.

4.2 Field phase (country mission)

The fieldwork shall be undertaken on the basis set out in the Desk Report. The work plan and schedule of the mission will be agreed in advance (in principle at least three weeks before the mission starts). If in the course of the fieldwork it appears necessary to substantially deviate from the agreed approach and/or schedule, the contractor must ask the approval of the Evaluation manager before any changes can be applied. At the conclusion of the field mission the contractor will present the preliminary findings of the evaluation:

- (1) to the Delegation, during a de-briefing meeting; and
- (2) to the Reference group in Brussels with the support of *a slide presentation*

¹⁹ The representativeness must address the different dimensions (percentage of funds, sample size and choice – diversity, illustration of the chosen interventions ...).

4.3 Synthesis phase

4.3.1 The Draft Final Report

The contractor will submit *the Draft Final Report* in conformity with the structure set out in annex 2. Comments received during de-briefing meetings with the Delegation and the Reference group must be taken into consideration.

The *Draft Final Report* will be discussed with the Reference group in Brussels.

Following the meeting with the Reference group, the contractor will make appropriate amendments to the Draft Final Report based on the comments sent by the Evaluation Manager.

4.3.2 The in-country seminar

The approved Draft Final report will be presented at a seminar in **Amman (Jordan)** using a *slide presentation*. The purpose of the seminar is to present the results, the conclusions and the preliminary recommendations of the evaluation to the National Authorities, the Delegation and to all the main stakeholders (EU Member States, representatives of civil society organisations, other donors etc.)

For the **seminar**, **50** hard copies of the main report (see annex 2 of the ToR) have to be produced and delivered to the EU Delegation (the exact number of reports and delivery date will be specified by the Evaluation manager). If the number *in fine* requested is different by at least 10%, the cost of the number requested will be eligible for payment. The electronic version of the report (inclusive the annexes) will be provided to the Evaluation manager.

The contractor shall submit the *minutes* of the seminar. These minutes as well the updated slide presentation will be included as an annex of the Final report. The seminar logistic aspects (room rental, catering etc.) may be contracted later, as part or not of the Specific contract for the present evaluation. No such logistics costs are to be included in the offer.

4.3.3 The Final Report

The contractor will prepare the *Final Report* taking into account the comments expressed during the seminar. The Final report must be approved by the Evaluation manager before it is printed. *The executive summary should be translated in Arabic language and included into the Final Main Report.*

48 hard copies of the **Final Main Report in English** (without annexes) as well as 2 copies of annexes plus 10 copies of the final main report translated in **Arabic language** must be sent to the Evaluation Unit. An electronic support (CD-Rom) should be added to each printed Final main report (PDF format).

The Evaluation Unit will make a formal judgement on the quality of the evaluation in the "Quality Assessment Grid" (see annex3) to be sent to the contractor before publication.

5 RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE EVALUATION

The Evaluation Unit is responsible for the management and the supervision of the evaluation. The Evaluation manager (EM) in the Unit will provide a pivotal role in providing quality support and in facilitating the quality assurance process. The EM will provide advice to the Team leader as necessary and ensure that evaluation is undertaken in accordance with EU methodology. He/She will be responsible for the organisation and serve as principal liaisons with EU relevant services.

The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a Reference Group consisting of members of all concerned services in the Commission and EEAS, as well as the EU Delegation in Jordan, the Jordan Embassy in Belgium, under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship.

Its principal functions will be to:

- discuss draft reports produced by the evaluation team during meetings in Brussels;
- ensure the evaluation team has access to and consults all information sources and documentation on activities undertaken
- discuss and comment on the quality of work done by the evaluation team
- provide feedback on the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation

A participatory approach, involving a broad range of stakeholders, will be taken all along the evaluation process.

6 THE EVALUATION TEAM

The evaluation team should be drawn together such that it demonstrates expertise in:

- **Evaluation methods and techniques in general** and, if possible, of evaluation in the field of external relations and development cooperation. It is highly desirable that at least the team leader is fully familiar with the Commission's methodological approach (*cf. Evaluation Unit's website: http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/introduction/introduction_en.htm*).
- **Geographical experience: Jordan and Middle East region**
- **Expertise in budget support modalities (macroeconomics and PFM) and budget support evaluation techniques**
- The following **thematic fields** linked to the identified *sectors* of cooperation:
 - **Private sector development and trade**
 - **Education and employment**
 - **Democracy, institutional support and civil society**
 - **Energy and water**
- The working knowledge of the following language(s): **English**. At least one member of the team should be fluent in **Arabic language**

The key skills are indicated **in bold**. In their absence, the 80 points threshold may not be reached.

The team composition should be justified and the team coordination should be clearly described. A breakdown of working days per expert should be provided.

It is expected that the team leader (TL) will be an expert of Category Senior with proven leadership skills. The TL must have demonstrated capacity to think strategically and work effectively with the team of experienced international experts.

Evaluators must be independent from the programmes/projects evaluated. Should a conflict of interest be identified in the course of the evaluation, it should be immediately reported to the Evaluation manager for further analysis and appropriate measures.

The team will have excellent writing and editing skills. The Contractor remains fully responsible for the quality of the report. Any report which does not meet the required quality will be rejected.

7 TIMING

The implementation is due to start in September 2013. The expected duration is of 12 months. As part of the Methodology, the Framework contractor must fill-in the Timetable in the Annex 4.

8 OFFER FOR THE EVALUATION

The offer will be itemised to allow the verification of the fees compliance with the Framework contract terms as well as, for items under *h* to *k* of the contractual price breakdown model, whether the prices quoted correspond to the market prices.

The offer will be written in English, (font Times New Roman 12 or Arial 11), single spaces. The Total length of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the technical offer (Framework contract, Annexe 1, section 10.3. b) should not exceed 20 pages.

9 ANNEXES

The contracting authority reserves the rights to modify the annexes without prior notice.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: INDICATIVE DOCUMENTATION TO BE CONSULTED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION BY THE SELECTED CONTRACTOR

General documentation

- Communications of the European Union;
- Various Regulations

Neighbourhood

- Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – **Delivering on a new European Neighbourhood Policy**, 15.5.2012, JOIN(2012) 14 final
- Joint Communication to the European Council, the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – **A partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean**, 8.3.2011, COM(2011) 200 final
- Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – **A new response to a changing Neighbourhood**, Brussels, 25.5.2011, COM(2011) 303 final
- Joint Communication to the European Parliament, the Council, the European Economic and Social Committee and the Committee of the Regions – **A dialogue for migration, mobility and security with the Southern Mediterranean countries**, COM(2011) 292/3
- European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI), Regional Strategy Paper (2007-2013) and Regional Indicative Programme (2007-2010) for the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership

Country

- ENP Action Plan adopted in 2005
- Annual programmes (Implementing decisions and action fiches)
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/where/neighbourhood/country-cooperation/jordan/jordan_en.htm
- ENP Country Progress reports from 2008 to 2013;
- Key government planning and policy documents
- CRIS²⁰ (information on the projects and ROM²¹) and other databases concerning the financed projects, engagements, payments, etc.;

²⁰ Common RELEX Information System

²¹ Results Oriented Monitoring

- Other donors and OECD/DAC documentation

Evaluations

- Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, 2007 -
http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/how/evaluation/evaluation_reports/2007/1087_docs_en.htm

The following will be provided to the selected contractor:

- Access to the information contained in the ROM system for an evaluation;
- Template for Cover page

ANNEX 2: OVERALL STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT

The overall layout of the report is:

- **Final report**

- Executive summary (1);
 - Context of the evaluation and methodology;
 - Evaluation questions and their answers (findings);
 - Conclusions (2); and
 - Recommendations (3).
-
- Length: the final main report may not exceed 70 pages excluding annexes. Each annex must be referenced in the main text. Additional information regarding the context, the activities and the comprehensive aspects of the methodology, including the analysis, must be put in the annexes.

(1) Executive summary

The executive summary of evaluation report may not exceed 5 pages (3.000 words). It should be structured as follows:

- 1 paragraph explaining the objectives and the challenges of the evaluation;
- 1 paragraph explaining the context in which the evaluation takes place;
- 1 paragraph referring to the methodology followed, spelling out the main tools used (data on number of projects visited, number of interviews completed, number of questionnaires sent, number of focus groups conducted, etc.);
- The general conclusions related to sectorial and transversal issues on one hand, and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction) on the other hand;
- 3 to 5 main conclusions should be listed and classified in order of importance; and
- 3 to 5 main recommendations should be listed according to their importance and priority. The recommendations have to be linked to the 3 to 5 main conclusions.

(2) Conclusions

- The conclusions have to be assembled by homogeneous "clusters" (groups). It is not required to set out the conclusions according to the evaluation criteria;
- The general conclusions related to sectorial and transversal issues and the overarching conclusion(s) (for example on poverty reduction);
- Specific conclusions on each financial instrument indicated in the ToRs section "3.1.1. Legal scope". These conclusions will be focused on effectiveness, efficiency, added value, complementarity and synergies with other financial instruments.

- The chapter on "Conclusions" must also make it possible to identify lessons learnt, both positive and negative.

(3) Recommendations

- Recommendations should be substantiated by the conclusions ;
- Recommendations have to be grouped in clusters (groups) and presented in order of importance and priority within these clusters;
- Recommendations have to be realistic and operational.
- The possible conditions of implementation (who? when? how?) have to be specified and key steps/action points should be detailed when possible.

• **Annexes (non exhaustive)**

- National background;
- Methodological approach;
- Information matrix;
- Monograph, case studies;
- List of institutions and persons met;
- List of documents consulted; and
- People interviewed;
- Results of the focus group, expert panel, etc...
- Slide presentations in the country seminar and the seminar minutes.

EDITING

The Final report must:

- be consistent, concise and clear;
- be well balanced between argumentation, tables and graphs;
- be free of linguistic errors;
- include a table of contents indicating the page number of all the chapters listed therein, a list of annexes (whose page numbering shall continue from that in the report) and a complete list in alphabetical order of any abbreviations in the text; and
- contain a summary (in several linguistic versions when required).
- be typed in single spacing and printed double sided, in DIN-A-4 format;
- The presentation must be well spaced (the use of graphs, tables and small paragraphs is strongly recommended). The graphs must be clear (shades of grey produce better contrasts on a black and white printout);
- Reports must be glued or stapled; plastic spirals are not acceptable
- The contractor is responsible for the quality of translations and their conformity with the original text.

ANNEX 3 - QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Concerning these criteria, the evaluation report is:	Unacceptable	Poor	Good	Very good	Excellent
1. Meeting needs: Does the evaluation adequately address the information needs of the commissioning body and fit the terms of reference?					
2. Relevant scope: Is the rationale of the policy examined and its set of outputs, results and outcomes/impacts examined fully, including both intended and unexpected policy interactions and consequences?					
3. Defensible design: Is the evaluation design appropriate and adequate to ensure that the full set of findings, along with methodological limitations, is made accessible for answering the main evaluation questions?					
4. Reliable data: To what extent are the primary and secondary data selected adequate? Are they sufficiently reliable for their intended use?					
5. Sound data analysis: Is quantitative information appropriately and systematically analysed according to the state of the art so that evaluation questions are answered in a valid way?					
6. Credible findings: Do findings follow logically from, and are they justified by, the data analysis and interpretations based on carefully described assumptions and rationale?					
7. Validity of the conclusions: Does the report provide clear conclusions? Are conclusions based on credible results?					
8. Usefulness of the recommendations: Are recommendations fair, unbiased by personnel or shareholders' views, and sufficiently detailed to be operationally applicable?					
9. Clearly reported: Does the report clearly describe the policy being evaluated, including its context and purpose, together with the procedures and findings of the evaluation, so that information provided can easily be understood?					
Taking into account the contextual constraints on the evaluation, the overall quality rating of the report is considered.					

ANNEX 4 – TIMING

To be filled by the contractors and submitted as part of its methodology

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings/Communications</i>
Desk Phase			
Structuring Stage			Briefing session in Brussels
			Short preparatory visit of the Evaluators to the field
	Slide presentation		RG Meeting
	Draft Inception Report		RG meeting
	Final Inception Report		
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report		RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report		
Field Phase			De-briefing meeting with the Delegation.
	Presentation		RG Meeting
Synthesis phase (seminar in the country)			
	1 st Draft Final report		RG Meeting
	2 nd Draft Final Report Presentation + Minutes		Seminar in Jordan
	Final Report + other deliverables		

ANNEX 5: EVALUATION CRITERIA AND KEY ISSUES

(1) Definitions of the five OECD-DAC evaluation criteria can be found at the following address:

<http://www.oecd.org/dac/evaluationofdevelopmentprogrammes/daccriteriaforevaluatingdevelopmentassistance.htm>

(2) **Relevance**: the extent to which an intervention's objectives are pertinent to needs, problems and issues to be addressed.²²

(3) **"Coherence"** is used in two different contexts: as an evaluation criterion and as part of the 3Cs (key issues).

i. *The definitions of coherence as evaluation criteria:*

Coherence²³: the extent to which the intervention logic is not contradictory/the intervention does not contradict other interventions with similar objectives

ii. *Provisions regarding the 3Cs (key issues):*

Development cooperation is a shared competence between the European Union and the Member States. The EU competence on development cooperation was established in law by the adoption of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992. To guide its practical implementation the Maastricht Treaty established three specific requirements: coordination, complementarity and coherence – the "three Cs". These commitments are reaffirmed in the "European Consensus for Development"²⁴. The legal provisions on the 3Cs remain largely unchanged in the Lisbon Treaty. They offer basic definitions of the various concepts involved as can be seen in the box below.

Lisbon Treaty

Art. 208 (ex Art. 177 TEC)

1. "Union policy in the field of development cooperation shall be conducted within the framework of the principles and objectives of the Union's external action. The Union's development cooperation policy and that of the Member States complement and reinforce each other".

Union development cooperation policy shall have as its primary objective the reduction and, in the long term, the eradication of poverty. The Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries."

Art 210 (ex Art 180 TEC)

²² According to the European Union's budget glossary According to the DAC Glossary the **relevance** is the extent to which the objectives of a development intervention are consistent with beneficiaries' requirements, country needs, global priorities and partners' and donors' policies. The terms '**relevance and coherence**' as European Union's evaluation criteria cover the DAC definition of 'relevance'.

²³ European Union's budget glossary

²⁴ (2006/C 46/01)

1. "In order to promote the complementarity and efficiency of their action, the Union shall coordinate their policies on development cooperation and shall consult each other on their aid programmes, including in international organisations and during international conferences. They may undertake joint action. Member States shall contribute if necessary to the implementation of Community aid programmes.

2. The Commission may take any useful initiative to promote the coordination referred to in paragraph 1."

Coordination: In EU policy documents the distinction is made between three levels of coordination: (i) policy coordination; (ii) operational coordination and (iii) coordination in international fora.

Complementarity: The obligation to ensure complementarity is a logical outcome of the fact that development cooperation is a shared competence between the EU and the Member States. Over time, the concept was linked to a better distribution of roles between the Commission and the Member States on the basis of their respective comparative advantages. This interpretation is also the basis for the Code of Conduct on Complementarity (2007) emphasizing the need for a „division of labour“ (DOL) between the various European actors in delivering aid.

Coherence: A common typology distinguishes between: (i) coherence/incoherence of European development policy itself; (ii) coherence/incoherence with the partner country's policies; and (iii) coherence/incoherence between development co-operation policies and policies in other fields²⁵.

Value added of the European Union's interventions: The criterion is closely related to the principle of subsidiarity and relates to the fact that an activity/operation financed/implemented through the Commission should generate a particular benefit.

There are practical elements that illustrate possible aspects of the criterion:

- 1) The European Union has a particular capacity, for example experience in regional integration, above that of EU Member States;
- 2) The European Union has a particular mandate within the framework of the '3Cs' and can draw Member States to a greater joint effort; and
- 3) The European Union's cooperation is guided by a common political agenda embracing all EU Member States.

²⁵ In recent years, the concept of „policy coherence for development“ (PCD) has gained momentum, in the European Consensus (2005) PCD was defined as *“ensuring that the EU takes account of the objectives of development cooperation in all policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries, and that these policies support development objectives.”* (par. 9).

ANNEX 6: PRINCIPLES REGARDING THE DRAFTING OF EVALUATION QUESTIONS

Main principles to follow when preparing evaluations questions (EQ)

- (1) Limit the total number of EQ to 10 for each evaluation.
- (2) In each evaluation, more than half of EQ should cover specific actions and look at the chain of results.
 - Avoid too many questions on areas such as cross cutting issues, 3Cs and other key issues, which should be covered as far as possible in a transversal way, introducing for example specific judgement criteria in some EQs.
- (3) Within the chain of results, the EQs should focus at the levels of results (outcomes) and specific impacts.
 - Avoid EQs limited to outputs or aiming at global impact levels; and
 - In the answer to EQs, the analysis should cover the chain of results preceding the level chosen (outcomes or specific impacts).
- (4) EQ should be focused and addressing only one level in the chain of results.
 - Avoid vague questions where follow-up questions are needed (*questions à tiroirs*); and
 - Avoid questions dealing with various levels of results.
(for example looking at outcomes and specific impacts in the same EQ).
- (5) The 7 evaluation criteria should not be present in the wordings of the EQ.
- (6) General concepts such as sustainable development, governance, reinforcement, etc. should be avoided.
- (7) Each key word of the question must be addressed in the answer.
 - Check if all words are useful;
 - Check that the answer cannot be yes or no; and
 - Check that the questions include a word calling for a judgement.
- (8) EQ must be accompanied by a limited number of judgement criteria; some of them dealing with cross cutting and some key issues (see point 2 above)
- (9) A short explanatory comment should specify the meaning and the scope of the question.

2 National Background and Summary Contextual Analysis of the EU-Jordan Cooperation 2007-2013¹

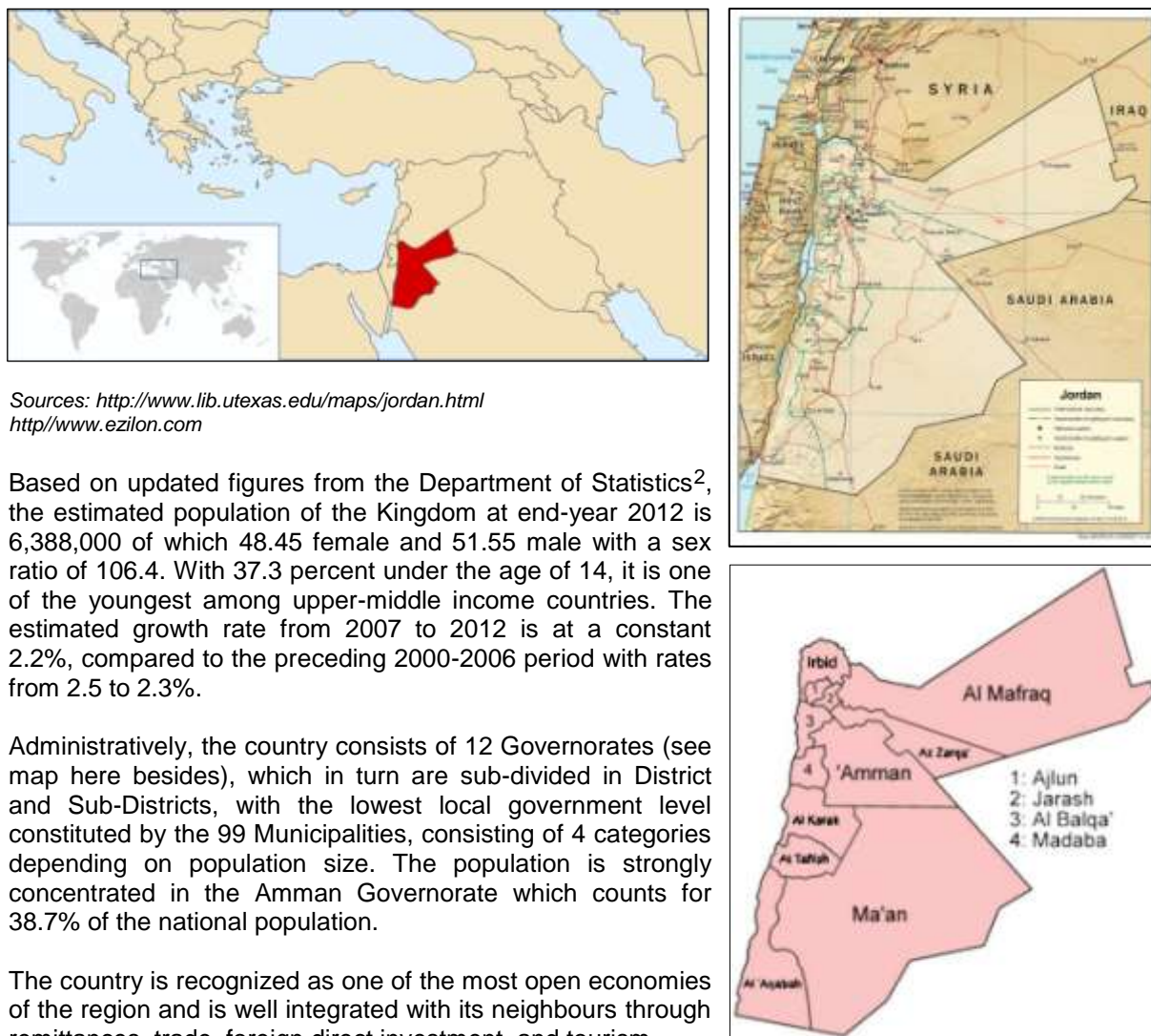
2.1	Economic situation	28
2.2.	Social situation.....	34
2.3.	Political environment, governance and civil society	42
2.4.	Regional context	51

¹ Based on chapter 2 “National Background and Context” of the Inception Report of the present EU-Jordan Country Level Evaluation (Final Version dated 14 March 2014)

Summary contextual analysis of the EU-Jordan cooperation 2007-2013¹

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is located in the Middle East and borders Saudi Arabia to the south and east, Iraq to the north-east, Syria to the north, Palestine and Israel to the west. Its total area is 89,342 square kilometres, ranking it 112th in the world. It has a total of 1.635km land borders and 26km coastline. The climate is mostly arid desert with a rainy season in the west (November to April). The terrain is mostly desert plateau in the east and highland area in the west. The Great Rift Value separates the East and West Banks of the Jordan River. Total arable land is 1.97% only with a total of 0.95% for permanent crops.

Figure 2.1: Maps of Jordan: Regional location, topographic and Governorates



Based on updated figures from the Department of Statistics², the estimated population of the Kingdom at end-year 2012 is 6,388,000 of which 48.45 female and 51.55 male with a sex ratio of 106.4. With 37.3 percent under the age of 14, it is one of the youngest among upper-middle income countries. The estimated growth rate from 2007 to 2012 is at a constant 2.2%, compared to the preceding 2000-2006 period with rates from 2.5 to 2.3%.

Administratively, the country consists of 12 Governorates (see map here besides), which in turn are sub-divided in District and Sub-Districts, with the lowest local government level constituted by the 99 Municipalities, consisting of 4 categories depending on population size. The population is strongly concentrated in the Amman Governorate which counts for 38.7% of the national population.

The country is recognized as one of the most open economies of the region and is well integrated with its neighbours through remittances, trade, foreign direct investment, and tourism.

¹ This context chapter is based on country macro information and data on Jordan coming from different international and Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan national sources as summarized in the lists of reference documents by main theme / thematic under Annex 16.2 to this Inception Report, more particularly under headings 2 "EC ENP and other Regional Documents", 6 "Jordan other Development Partners", 7 "Government of HKoJ macro policies, strategies and statistics", and 9 "Other independent studies and articles."

² Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Department of Statistics, Statistical Yearbook 2012.

Jordan has limited natural resources, with potash and phosphate as its main export commodities. Largely a desert country, agricultural land is limited and water is most scarce. Jordan ranks as the fourth most deprived country in the world in this regard.

2.1. Economic Situation

Following almost a decade of strong macroeconomic performance, Jordan's economy was knocked off course by the global crisis, and has struggled to regain its footing ever since. Supported by a favourable external environment and capital inflows, growth averaged 6.5 percent in 2000-2009. This dynamic was halted by the global crisis, which led to a sharp decline in growth in 2010 (down to 2.3 percent). Initial efforts to get back on track were side tracked as Government struggled to respond to public demands, leading to a widening public sector deficit, rising public debt and a further shift in spending priorities from investment to subsidies. This is stifling private sector growth and, together with rising import prices, is putting pressure on external accounts. Government now hopes that reforms on the political front will allow it to regain the initiative on the fiscal front, and steer the economy away from what could otherwise be a downward trajectory.¹

Table 2.1: Jordan medium-term outlook 2008 - 2014

Percent	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
	Actual	Actual	Preliminary	Projected			
National Accounts and Prices							
Real GDP Growth	7.2	5.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
Nominal GDP (US\$ million)	22,018	23,880	26,492	28,512	31,012	33,798	37,013
GDP Deflator (Change in Percent)	19.9	2.8	8.4	5.0	5.6	5.3	5.3
Consumer Price Index (change in percent)	14.9	-0.6	5.0	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.0
Money & Banking							
Growth of Money Supply	17.3	9.3	11.5	7.8	8.8	9.0	9.5
Total Deposits-Resident (% of GDP)	100.3	102.5	103.7	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.3
Lending to the Public Sector to Total Banks Assets (in percent)	19.7	19.5	18.8	20.6	23.4	25.3	24.9
External Accounts							
Balance of Trade in Goods & Services (% of GDP)	-31.0	-23.2	-21.8	-24.3	-22.1	-20.2	-18.6
Current account balance (% of GDP)	-9.3	-4.7	-5.0	-9.1	-7.4	-6.2	-5.6
Net Foreign Direct Investments (% of GDP)	12.8	9.9	6.3	7.4	8.3	9.6	9.2
Net Portfolio Investments (% of GDP)	2.6	-2.6	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Remittances (US\$ million)	3,166	3,126	3,173	3,187	3,395	3,530	3,672
International Reserves (US\$ million)	8,568	11,471	12,845	12,156	13,022	14,408	16,038
Fiscal Accounts							
Total revenues	32.7	26.7	24.8	27.7	26.5	26.3	26.0
Domestic revenues	28.1	24.8	22.7	21.7	22.5	22.7	22.8
Grants	4.6	2.0	2.1	5.9	4.0	3.6	3.2
Total expenditures	34.8	35.7	30.4	33.9	31.2	30.3	29.5
Primary current expenditures	26.4	24.8	23.2	26.5	24.1	22.7	21.4
Total interest expenditures	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.4
Interest expenditures on domestic debt	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.9
Interest expenditures on foreign debt	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Capital expenditures	6.1	8.5	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.7
Fiscal balance excluding grants	-6.8	-10.9	-7.7	-12.2	-8.6	-7.6	-6.7
Fiscal balance including all grants	-2.2	-8.9	-5.6	-6.3	-4.7	-4.0	-3.5
Primary balance excluding grants	-4.5	-8.0	-5.6	-9.8	-6.1	-4.7	-3.3
Primary balance including all grants	0.1	-6.6	-3.5	-3.8	-2.2	-1.1	-0.1
Gross Public Debt over GDP	60.2	64.8	67.1	71.2	70.1	68.3	65.9
Net Public Debt over GDP (**)	54.8	57.1	61.1	65.6	65.0	63.6	61.6
Memo items							
Revenues Including Grants (US\$ million)	7192.2	7885.6	6582.5	7885.6	8219.3	8901.9	9616.4
Primary Balance of Stabilisation	-14.1	-2.4	-4.3	-3.1	-3.3	-3.3	-3.2

Source: Government of Jordan and World Bank

Based on the OECD-World Bank global classification of countries by income category, Jordan graduated in the 2005 to 2010 period from Lower Middle Income (LMI) status to Upper Middle Income (UMI) status. But since the beginning of 2011, Jordan has faced a series of exogenous and endogenous shocks. The political revolutions sweeping the Arab World have significantly reduced short-term growth prospects for Jordan through sharp declines in Foreign Direct Investment (-32 percent in the first semester of 2011), tourist revenues (-16 percent) and remittances (-3.1 percent).

¹ Source: World Bank (2012), pp. 3-7

Instead of the gradual recovery hoped for, growth stood at about 2 percent in the first semester of 2011, leading to a shortfall in fiscal revenues estimated at 1 percentage point of GDP. Second, in a context of high international prices of oil and food commodities, the Egyptian gas pipeline, which supplies 70 percent of the energy needed to generate electricity, exploded nine times since February 2011, forcing Jordan to switch to more expensive heavy fuel and diesel to maintain electricity supply. Finally, demonstrations demanding political reforms and improvements in social conditions erupted and challenged the Government to address a host of short-term demands from different segments of the population, chiefly political reforms, reduced corruption and social transfers from the state.

Table 2.2: Selective macro indicators 2008 – 2011

Indicator	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Population ('000)	5,850	5,980	6,113	6,249
Employment * ('000)	787.8	835.1	880.1	955.6
Unemployment Rate	12.7	12.9	12.5	12.9
GDP per Capita	2665.5	2828.1	3069.2	3275.8
GDP Growth Rate current prices	28.5	8.5	10.9	9.1
dito constant prices	7.2	5.5	2.3	2.6
Total Exports JD Mio	8811.2	7758.6	8654.5	9332.8
Total Imports JD Mio	13646	11682.2	12744	15123.8
Trade Balance JD Mio	-5084.4	-444.8	-4823.8	-5791
Tourist Arrivals ('000)	9431	9500	11393	8886

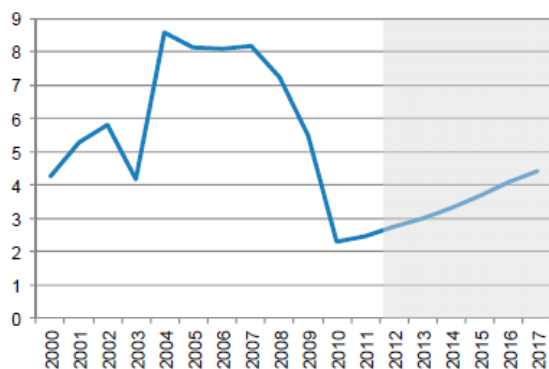
(*) Formal employment, covered by social security

Source: MOPIC-DOS, Amman

Inclusive Growth and Private Sector Development

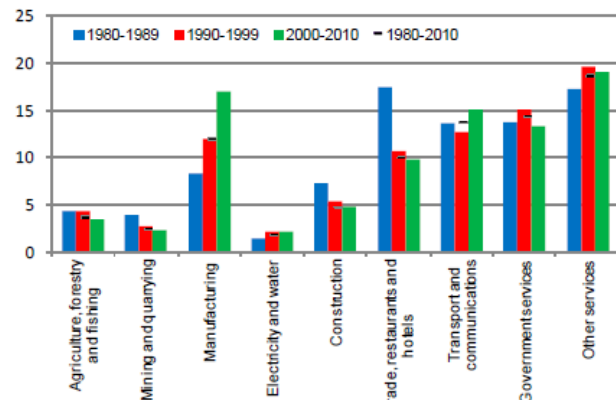
Jordan has experienced high growth rates during the last decade. The economy expanded at an average growth rate of about 6 per cent between 2000 and 2010. Real GDP growth doubled from 4 per cent in 2000 to 8 per cent in 2007, in line with strong global growth during the same period. After 2007, growth rates declined, and this economic slowdown was amplified by the global economic crisis. Growth rates are projected to recover in the medium term (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Real GDP growth rate in Jordan (in percent)



Source: Jordan authorities and IMF staff projections

Figure 2.3: Sector shares of GDP by decade (median, in percent)



The latest global competitiveness report released by the World Economic Forum in September 2013 shows that the Jordan competitive position has slightly weakened, losing four positions to 68th rank after a significant improvement in the previous year. While Jordan is seen to have advanced economic reforms probably further than any other country in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region,

according to the EBRD 2012 report, it still does not enjoy the full benefits of these reforms. Unemployment for example remains high and is again rising at around 12 plus per cent levels. According to the EBRD, the labour market therefore poses one of the key challenges for Jordan, ranging from skill mismatches to brain-drain and high structural unemployment. The challenge also relates to the distribution of employment by industry/service sector. In the period under review, Jordan has also suffered from persistently high unemployment of an average of 14.2 per cent even during periods of high growth between 2000 and 2008. According to Government of Jordan Department of Statistics (DOS) estimates, figures stood at 12.9 per cent in 2011 overall (12.5 per cent in 2010 and up again in 2011 to 12.9 per cent), and 24.1 per cent among women. Furthermore, at 23.3 per cent women's participation in the labour force is among the lowest regionally and globally, according to the EBRD assessment, which also noted the inequality between rural and urban Jordan in terms of employment opportunities.

While growth is necessary to reduce inequality and unemployment, it is generally considered not to be sufficient. The May 2012 IMF Country Report argues¹ that an effective inclusive growth strategy should be centred around creating jobs, reducing inequality and providing equal opportunities so that all segments of the population can benefit from higher growth. "Manufacturing" and "Other Services" have been the greatest contributors to growth. The latter have been particularly important during 1990 to 1999, and the former during 2000 to 2010. For the year 2010, "Other Services" was the main driver of growth comprising finance and insurance services as well as real estate.

Table 2.3: Sectoral contribution to real growth in percentage points (median)

	1980-2010	1980-1989	1990-1999	2000-2010	2010
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	0.18	0.07	0.11	0.29	0.26
Mining and quarrying	0.08	0.19	0.04	0.14	0.30
Manufacturing	0.90	0.24	0.68	1.21	0.34
Electricity and water	0.12	0.12	0.14	0.10	-0.05
Construction	0.23	-0.24	0.10	0.42	-0.30
Trade, restaurants and hotels	0.37	-0.30	0.24	0.54	-0.17
Transport and communications	0.50	0.48	0.47	0.74	0.74
Government services	0.47	0.84	0.46	0.45	0.45
Other services	0.88	0.53	0.93	1.13	1.43

Source: Jordan authorities and IMF staff projections

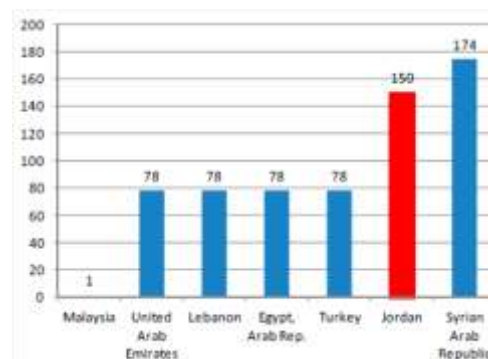
The "Doing Business Report 2011", a co-publication of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation, ranks 183 economies. Jordan's position for 2001 on 11 key indicators is shown in the below Table 2.4. From this ranking, the report derives that more inclusive growth is imperative, removing economic distortions and guaranteeing equal opportunities to start a business, access credit and purchase land and other factors of production. Fewer economic distortions reduce rent-seeking activities and hence create a better business environment where returns from growth are received by all segments of the population, not just a privileged few. Starting a business and especially getting credit in Jordan is more difficult than in the average country in the world.

Table 2.4: Jordan's ranking for doing business In 2011 (of 183 economies)

Ease of Doing Business Rank	96
Starting a Business	95
Dealing with Construction Permits	93
Getting Electricity	36
Registering Property	101
Getting Credit	150
Protecting Investors	122
Paying Taxes	21
Trading Across Borders	58
Enforcing Contracts	130
Resolving Insolvency	104

Source: WB & IFC, Doing Business Report 2011

Figure 2.4: Getting Credit – Jordan Global Rank in 2011



¹ Op. Cit.; p. 14

Jordan has been praised as one of the best reformers among middle-income countries. Renewed growth during recent years has raised expectations that the reforms are finally bearing fruit. In reality job creation and economic inclusion remain key priorities for Jordan today: enhancing competitiveness, improving access to finance and fostering sustainable, private sector-led growth especially for the micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) will offer the decisive contribution to this goal. To face the central challenge of unemployment, it is in effect critical to promote private sector investment and encourage fast-growing MSMEs, as they are the most significant employment generators. The recently implemented Jordan SME policy contributed positively to the business climate, but in the most recent World Bank "Doing Business" report, Jordan fell from 96th to 106th place overall, as none of the measures were deemed to bring substantial improvements.

The Jordanian authorities are committed to MSME development, and have undertaken significant reform measures to improve the enabling environment, and encourage its expansion with the objective of creating jobs. Efforts have been exerted to address the various challenges confronting MSMEs development, as main creators of new jobs and employment opportunities. Improving their access to finance as well as their access to business development services have been a key priority on the Government's agenda, as the remaining challenges are still substantive. Special importance has also been given to local economic development of the Governorates outside Amman to promote growth in these districts, addressing regional disparities with the aim of improving peoples' standards of living and maintaining social stability in the previously marginalized areas.

Trade and Investments

Since the mid-90's Jordan has made substantive strides in opening up and liberalising its economy, notably in investment and trade-related legislation, and in its privatisation programme. The country is relatively open to foreign investment and the investment climate can be considered generally favourable compared with the rest of the region, although both domestic and international investment decisions can obviously be very dependent on regional security issues. Jordan is highly dependent on external markets compared to countries with similar levels of development. Thus export competitiveness is crucial for growth and development. The Government has, over the past fifteen years, registered major achievements in liberalizing its trade and investment environment. Jordan's accession to the WTO in April 2000 signalled its commitment to global integration. Upon accession to the WTO, Jordan substantially reduced its simple average tariff rate (based on Most Favoured Nation, or MFN, tariff rates) from 23.8 percent in 2000 to 10.2 percent in 2011. Foreign investment levels have increased substantially in the first years of the new millennium. Yet EU investment in Jordan remains on the low side and investment flows have been concentrated in privatised industries.

The strategy behind the EU-Jordan Association Agreement (AA) as confirmed in Action Plans (APs) and Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) was focused on trade liberalization as engine for growth and stability for Jordan, including the reduction of EU tariffs and quotas, complemented by support to export-oriented SMEs. This strategy has been under implementation for the last ten years. Jordanian industrial products have gained access to the EU market free of tariffs and quotas, and a critical mass of export-oriented SMEs has been supported through specific technical assistance. The Government has passed and implemented a number of reforms in order to create a business-friendly environment.

After Saudi Arabia, the EU is Jordan's second trade partner – with a total trade amounting to approximately € 3.5 billion in 2011 and estimated almost similar figures for 2012. In 2011, the EU was Jordan's first source of imports and the seventh destination of exports. However there is a permanent deficit on the Jordan side as the Jordan exports cover on average only 10% of the imports from EU, with a trade deficit on average around € 3.0 billion. Chemicals and mineral products dominate EU imports of goods from Jordan while EU exports to Jordan consist mainly of mechanical appliances, chemicals and agricultural products. The Jordanian balance in services is positive and since 2009 continues to improve (showing a surplus of €150 million in 2010) thanks to services in the travel sector and remittances. The high costs related to customs and transportation inside the country have a significant impact on the cost of goods and therefore on Jordan's competitiveness.

Balance of Payments

Economic and fiscal conditions have improved slightly in early 2013, after a challenging year in 2012. With gas supplies from Egypt shrinking, Jordan had to rely on expensive fuel imports to generate the country's electricity, only partially offset by a rebound in tourism and remittances. This led to a rapid deterioration of Jordan's balance of payments and fiscal positions in the first half of 2012. For the year 2012, the current account deficit reached 18 percent of GDP (up 6 percentage points of GDP from 2011) while the overall fiscal deficit reached 8.5 percent of GDP (up about 2 percentage points of GDP from 2011). This result, together with a significant slowdown in inward investment, notably in the first half of the year, led to a deteriorating balance of payments position and to a sharp decrease in foreign exchange reserves. Net international reserves (NIR) halved in 2012 to US\$5.4 billion (to 3 months of imports). NIR improved in late 2012 and early 2013 due to monetary policy tightening by the central bank in December and the receipt of US\$1.2 billion in grants in early 2013. Jordan trails many countries in ECA and East Asia in terms of export growth; it has not fully reaped the benefits of most of its trade agreements; and export survival in new markets is low, highlighting the short-lived impact of export promotions schemes.

The total foreign debt in 2012 was \$22 billion, representing 72% of GDP. Roughly two-thirds of this total had been raised on the domestic market, with the remaining owed to overseas lenders. In late November 2012, the budgetary shortfall was estimated at around \$3 billion, or about 11% of GDP. Growth was expected to reach 3% by the end of 2012, and the IMF predicts GDP will increase by 3.5% in 2013, rising to 4.5% by 2017. The inflation rate was forecasted at 4.5% by the end of 2012.

Due to slow domestic growth, high energy and food subsidies and a bloated public sector workforce, Jordan usually runs annual budget deficits, which are partially offsets by international aid.

Jordan's economy is relatively well diversified. Trade and finance combined account for nearly one-third of GDP; transportation and communication, public utilities, and construction account for one-fifth, and mining and manufacturing constitute nearly that proportion. Despite plans to increase the private sector, the state remains the dominant force in Jordan's economy. The government employs between one-third and two-thirds of all workers.

Water Management and Climate Change

Water scarcity is the most important natural constraint to Jordan's economic development. Rapid increases in population and industrial development have placed unprecedented demands on water resources. Total demand is approaching one billion cubic meters per year, which approximates the limit of Jordan's renewable and economically developable water resources. Current water demands are not being met satisfactorily throughout the country, and the costs of developing new water resources are rising rapidly. Currently, around 70% of the abstracted groundwater is being used for irrigation. The increased agricultural land use brought about a deterioration of groundwater qualities in many areas through the application of fertilizers and pesticides¹. In general, in 2007 the demand exceeded resources by 638m m³ / year and the allocations exceeded resources by 73m m³. Annual per capita water availability is 145 m³ / year, which is far below the international poverty line of 500 m³ / year². Reducing water scarcity and increasing the efficiency of water use are critical for Jordan. The Government has laid out its long-term strategy for the country. It is constructing additional small dams and the Disi-Amman system to mobilize additional water. It is exploring additional sources of supply such as deep aquifers and brackish and large-scale seawater desalination. Efforts are being made to optimize the use of existing resources by reducing physical and commercial losses. Efficiency improvements are part of the strategy as currently 16 percent of the country's energy resources are consumed by water delivery.

Climate variability and change are challenging economic growth and livelihoods in Jordan. Jordan will become a hot spot of severe water stress by 2050: water yield is likely to be reduced by 40-60 percent by 2050 as a result of a 10 percent reduction in precipitation and a temperature increase of two degrees. Water scarcity and climate variability will further increase Jordan's dependence on food

¹ Ministry of Water and Irrigation website: www.mwi.gov.jo. MWI BGR.

² Water for Life. Jordan's Water Strategy. 2008-2022.

imports, particularly wheat and barley as 97 percent of Jordan's consumption of these grains is imported. Jordan recognizes that promoting environmentally and socially sustainable growth creates economic value and opportunities for its citizens, while also improving the environment and protecting global public goods for future generations. Enhancing Jordan's environmental management will not only improve the well-being of Jordanians but will also enable the country to compete better in increasingly environmentally conscious markets.

Energy Efficiency

Jordan imports about 98% of its oil and gas (7.88 million tonnes in 2012), mostly at global market prices, while simultaneously striving to expand energy services to keep its economy growing. The total cost of importing these energy resources (4.6 billion JD in 2012) reached 21% of Jordan's Gross Domestic Product in 2012. The problem exacerbated since 2011 with the fall and interruption in Egyptian natural gas supplies which was the main fuel source for electricity generation (16,595 GWh generated in 2012). Debt from unpaid fuel bills alone is several billion dollars and growing. This extreme dependence on costly fuel oil imports coupled with high demand growth rate has assumed prime political and economic importance now that Jordan must lift subsidies to reflect market prices. Both, continuing subsidies and addressing the energy sector crisis responsibly threaten to provoke social, economic and political instability if not managed deftly. Navigating this crisis requires a strong commitment from all parties to attend to the key energy sector issues, including energy efficiency, and strengthening energy institutions to do so.

In 2007, Jordan updated its National Energy Strategy and made recommendations for all energy sectors. Furthermore, the Strategy identified the energy mix in 2020 to achieve energy security, increase reliance on renewable energy (7% in 2015 and 10% in 2020 of primary energy mix primarily based on wind and solar), increase energy efficiency (identified opportunities reach 20%), exploit oil shale (electricity generation & shale oil production) deposits and introducing nuclear energy as a main source of energy (1000 MW in 2021 and additional 1000 MW in 2023).

Transport

Transport accounts for about 11 percent of GDP and earns foreign exchange through the provision of trans-shipment services via the Port of Aqaba and overland transport routes. Jordan has a well-developed highway and roads network that extends beyond the Amman urban area. The roads infrastructure has adequate capacity but requires enhanced maintenance. Certain links in the trunk road system are missing, particularly a complete ring road in the rapidly urbanizing Greater Amman Area. Another priority need in the transport sector is for an integrated urban public transport system in the 12 Amman metropolitan areas to alleviate congestion and improve mobility. The Government has reformed transport services, including privatizing public enterprises and liberalizing the trucking industry. Together with the European Investment Bank (EIB), it is preparing a National Highway Master Plan that will serve as the basis for all major inter-urban highway sector developments in Jordan in 2010-30. While the private sector is expected to play a role in financing these projects via public-private partnerships (PPPs), the Government is refining its feasibility studies to determine the level of Government contribution needed to attract the private sector and the best sequencing of implementation over time.

2.2. Social Situation

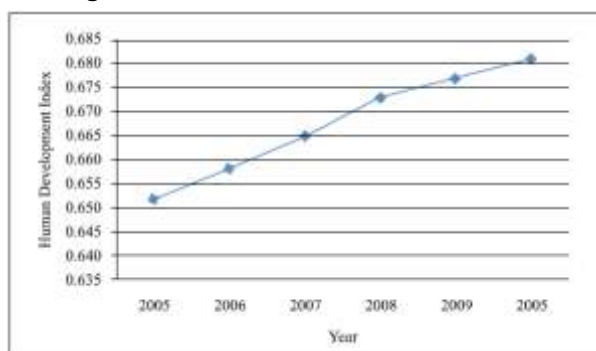
Jordan's Human Development Index level in 2010 measured at 0.681, thus placing it 82nd out of 169 nations worldwide and 8th among the 17 Arab countries for whom an HDI has been developed. Specifically, Jordan has a life expectancy rate of 73.1 years, and adult literacy rate of 92.2%, combined primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment of 73.4% and a per capita income of JD,4,226 (USD 5,956) PPP in 2010. While Jordan's rank between 2005 and 2010 remained midrange at 82nd, the Kingdom is progressing year-on-year in its overall index.

In 2010, the Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) value for Jordan stood at 6.6%, ranking it 29th among 135 countries for which the index has been calculated. Over time in terms of HPI-1, Jordan evolved from 9.8% in 1997 to 6.1% in 2006 to slightly increase then to 6.6% in 2009. The below table gives a summary overview of Jordan's progressing in the period 1997 to 2009 on: (i) HPI-1 value, (ii) Probability of not living past 40, (iii) Adult illiteracy rate, (iii) Population without access to clean water, and (iv) Underweight children (below 5 years old). On the Multidimensional Poverty Index, a more sophisticated and refined poverty measurement tool (values between zero as best possible figure and one as worst possible), Jordan ranked 42nd among 169 countries. According to this index, the percentage of Jordanians with a severe deprivation in at least one aspect of education, health or living standards amounts to 10.6%, 11.9% and 0.2% respectively. Overall, 2.7% of the population suffers from multidimensional poverty, at an intensity of 35.5%. The poverty line in Jordan is set at JD 680 (USD 960) per individual annually. Approximately 13.3% of the population lived beneath the poverty line in 2008. In 2008, in the poor category, the average family size was 7.6 people, while in the non-poor segment, it averaged 4.2 people.

Table 2.5: HDI Levels across the Arab World, 2010

Country	HDI Value	HDI Rank	HDI Rank in the Arab World
Algeria	0.677	84	9
Bahrain	0.801	39	3
Djibouti	0.402	147	14
Egypt	0.62	101	10
Jordan	0.681	82	8
Kuwait	0.771	47	4
Libya	0.755	53	5
Morocco	0.567	114	12
Qatar	0.803	38	2
Saudi Arabia	0.752	55	6
Sudan	0.379	154	15
Syria	0.589	111	11
Tunisia	0.683	81	7
UAE	0.815	32	1
Yemen	0.439	133	13

Figure 2.5: Jordan HDI values from 2005 to 2010



Source: Jordan Human Development Report 2010

Table 4.6: Human Poverty Index -1 (1997-2009)

Measure	1997	2002	2006	2009
HPI-1 value	9.8	7.4	6.1	6.6
Probability of not living past 40	7.1	5.5	6.4	5.3
Adult Illiteracy Rate	12.8	10.3	7.3	8.9
Population without access to clean water	2	2	2	2
Underweight children (below 5 years old)	9	4.4	4	4

Source: Jordan Human Development Report (2010)

Income Distribution

One of the main areas of concern regarding poverty in Jordan is raising income inequality. This is a particularly important issue and poses direct challenges to the country in terms of inclusive and equitable development policies and strategies, the more since as per the WB-OECD categorization Jordan graduated from a "Lower Middle Income Country" to an "Upper Middle Income Country" in the period 2005 – 2010. The richest 20% of households accounted for 35% of total household

expenditures in 2006. The share of the poorest 10% of households was about 3.4% of total household expenditures in 2008. The share of the richest 10% of households was 29.5% of total household expenditures in 2008, up from 25.1% in 2002. In the period between 2006 and 2008 real income dropped in Jordan by 0.9%. For the poorest quartile, the real income dropped by 8.5%, accompanied by a drop of only 0.8% for the richest quartile. In short, the poor became poorer.

Regional Disparities

The 2010 DOS Jordan Poverty Report revealed that 57% of individuals surviving below the official poverty line were to be found in the most densely populated locations within Jordan: Amman, Irbid and Zarqa. The regional disparities between the different Governorates are outspoken, as can be seen from the below table, showing a variation from 8.3% in Amman on the one end to a high 31.9% in Mafraq Governorate (almost one third of the population).

Table 2.7: Poverty statistics and income inequality in Jordan by Governorate

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>Population below poverty line (%)</i>	<i>Proportion of poor population out of total poor population in Jordan (%)</i>	<i>Average Annual income (JD)</i>
Amman	8.3	24.6	1,681.6
Balqa	19.7	8.7	1,078.2
Zarqa	11.2	11.7	1,149.1
Madaba	14.9	2.6	999.6
Irbid	14.7	20.5	1,143.6
Mafraq	31.9	11.9	1,034.5
Jerash	20.3	4.6	1,165.1
Ajloun	13.3	2.3	1,184.4
Karak	17.1	5.5	1,233.3
Tafileh	21.1	2.2	1,078.1
Ma'an	24.2	3.4	1,113.5
Aqaba	11.8	2	1,294.5
Jordan	13.3	100	1,350.5

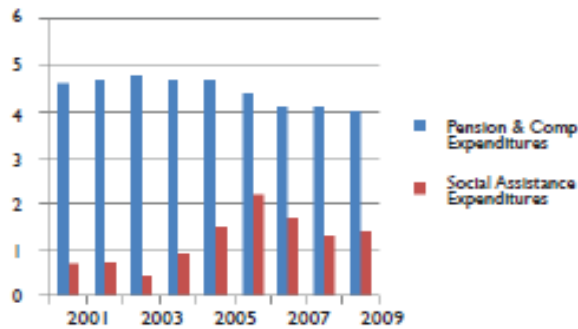
Source: Department of Statistics, Jordan Poverty Report, July 2010

Poverty incidence tends to persist despite different targeted poverty alleviation programmes over time including, amongst others: Social Productivity Programme (SPP), Social and Economic Transformation Programme (SETP), Enhanced Productivity Programme (EPP), Jordan Poverty Alleviation Programme (JPAP), and Poverty Alleviation for a Stronger Jordan Programme.

Social Protection and Social Security

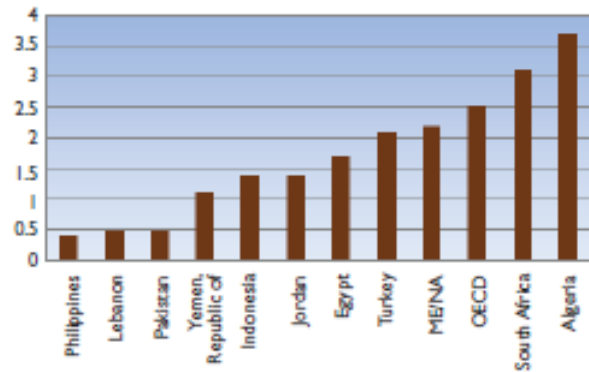
Jordan's social protection system consists of: (i) the social insurance system, which covers 36 percent of the labour force at an annual cost of 5.7 percent of GDP; (ii) social safety net programmes, which cover about 8 percent of the population at a cost of about one percent of GDP; and (iii) active labour market programmes and policies, which include mainly vocational training and in-service training.

Figure 2.6: Social protection spending in % GDP



Source: Jordan Public Expenditure Perspectives, Dec. 2011

Figure 2.7: Social safety net spending around the world, in % of GDP



Reforms to the social insurance system were introduced in Social Security Law Number 7 of 2010, and work is underway to improve the targeting of the social safety net programmes. But there is scope to further improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the system, with a view to putting in place fiscally affordable safety nets that are designed flexibly to be deployed in the event of an economic shock and phased out after the end of a crisis. The recent shocks that have impacted Jordan so heavily have demonstrated the need to combine: (i) income support to the unemployed with (ii) social assistance targeted to the chronically poor. Income support in the form of unemployment benefits helps laid-off workers and could also have macroeconomic benefits through stabilizing aggregate demand.

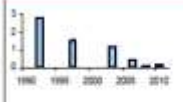


Using an international measure of social safety net spending as a share of GDP, Jordan at about 1.4 percent of GDP ranks somewhere close to the middle of 73 countries surveyed. In the region, Jordan ranks lower on spending than the Middle East / North African regional average (about 2.2 % of GDP) which ranks third highest as a region on social safety net spending in the world and just slightly lower than OECD countries (about 2.5%). Spending on social assistance over the past decade has averaged about 3 percent of government spending annually. Social assistance spending as compared to growth has been quite variable over time, rising and falling with changing conditions, as opposed to meeting specific obligations / targets. Basically, social assistance spending along with general capital spending, is probably about the most discretionary of all government spending categories.

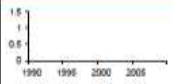
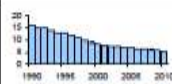
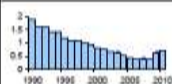


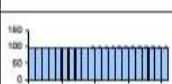


Jordan and the Achievement of the Millennium Development Goals

Generally, Jordan is on track to reach most of the Millennium Development Goals, but important regional disparities persist. Though overall poverty incidence has been reduced from around 20 percent in the late 1990s to 13.3 percent in 2008, higher poverty incidence occurs in rural areas, especially in the Mafraq, Karak, and Tafleh governorates. Although few of the residents of Amman are poor, there are more poor people in Amman than in other governorates due to the concentration of the country's population in Amman. Jordan's primary and secondary enrolment, primary completion, illiteracy rates, and female enrolment have already reached their goals for 2015. In terms of the MDG gender indicators, Jordan lags behind in female representation in parliament (despite efforts undertaken in this regard) and employment in non-agricultural sectors.

Jordan's progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) can be tracked using the MDG framework, formed by 21 targets and 60 official indicators which measure extreme poverty and hunger, education, women's empowerment and gender equality, health, environmental sustainability and global partnerships for development. The below Jordan MDG Country Progress Snapshot provide a summary overview of the progress achieved since 1990 on the Millennium Development Goals at the country level. Since it provides a summary overview of the MDG indicator targets and actual achievements on this wide range of development areas, the self-explanatory snapshot sheet is reflected here below in detail.

Table 2.8: Millennium Development Goals – Jordan Country Progress Snapshot – December 2013

MDG Country Progress Snapshot: Jordan										Last update: Dec. 2013	
Goals and Targets	Indicators	First Year		Latest Year		Percentage Change	Country Progress	Region Latest Data: Western Asia			
		Value	Year	Value	Year			Level ^{1/2}	Chart	Value	Year
Goal 1: Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger											
Reduce extreme poverty by half	Proportion of population living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day (%)	2.8	1992	0.1	2010	-96	low poverty		3.6	2010	
Reduce hunger by half	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (%)	6.1	1991	0.0	2012	-100	very low hunger		10.9	2010-2012	
Goal 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education											
Universal primary schooling	Net enrolment ratio in primary education (enrollees per 100 children)	92.2	1999	90.7	2010	-2	high enrollment		92.1	2011	
Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women											
Equal girls' enrolment in primary school	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	1.00	1990	1.00	2010	0	parity		0.93	2011	
Women's share of paid employment	Share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector (%)	11.0	1991	15.7	2008	-43	low share		19.1	2011	
Women's equal representation in national parliaments	Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (single or lower house only - %)	0.0	1990	12.0	2013	-	low representation		12.2	2013	
Goal 4: Reduce child mortality											
Reduce mortality of under-five-year-old by two thirds	Under-five mortality rate (deaths of children per 1,000 births)	36.7	1990	19.1	2012	-48	low mortality		30	2012	
Goal 5: Improve maternal health											
Reduce maternal mortality by three quarters	Maternal mortality ratio (maternal deaths per 100,000 live births)	110	1990	63	2010	-43	low mortality		71	2010	
Access to universal reproductive health	Contraceptive prevalence rate (percentage of women aged 15-49, married or in union, using contraception)	40.0	1990	59.3	2009	48	moderate access to reproductive health		57.8	2011	
	Unmet need for family planning (percentage of women aged 15-49, married or in union, with unmet need for family planning)	26.5	1990	13.4	2009	-49			16.0	2011	

Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases									
Halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS	HIV incidence rate (number of new HIV infections per year per 100 people aged 15-49)	0.1	1990	0.1	2010	low incidence		<0.1	2010
Halt and reverse spread of tuberculosis	Incidence rate and death rate associated with tuberculosis	16	1990	5	2010	low mortality		32	2010
	Number of new cases per 100,000 population	1.9	1990	0.7	2010			4	2010
Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability									
Reverse loss of forests	Proportion of land area covered by forest (%)	1.1	1990	1.1	2010	low forest cover		3.3	2010
Halve proportion without improved drinking water	Proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (%)	97.0	1990	97.0	2010	high coverage		89.0	2010
Halve proportion without sanitation	Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (%)	97.0	1990	98.0	2010	high coverage		85.0	2010
Improve the lives of slum-dwellers	Proportion of urban population living in slums (%)	15.8	2005	19.6	2009	moderate proportion of slum-dwellers		24.6	2012
Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development									
Internet users	Internet users per 100 inhabitants	0.0	1990	34.9	2011	high usage		34.6	2011

Sources: - United Nations Statistics Division, The Official United Nations Site for the MDG Indicators
<http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Resources/Static/Products/Progress2013/Snapshots/JOR.pdf>

- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and United Nations in Jordan; Keeping the Promise and Achieving Aspirations – Second National Millennium Development Goals Report, Jordan 2010

Gender

Despite Jordan's ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), with reservations to article 9 and article 16, and NGOs' efforts to combat all forms of discrimination against women, the implementation of the Convention undoubtedly continues to pose a constant challenge to NGOs in Jordan. Despite the on-going endeavours to advance the principles of equality and non-discrimination, violation of women's rights is still common within families, society and the state. National policies, laws and social practices still do not recognise women's rights based on the principles that CEDAW was created for, namely substantive equality, non-discrimination, and social justice. Constitutional amendments are key to reinforcing the values for which revolutions and popular movements have broken out. Women regard constitutional amendments as the pathway to a state that safeguards the rights of female and male citizens without discrimination.

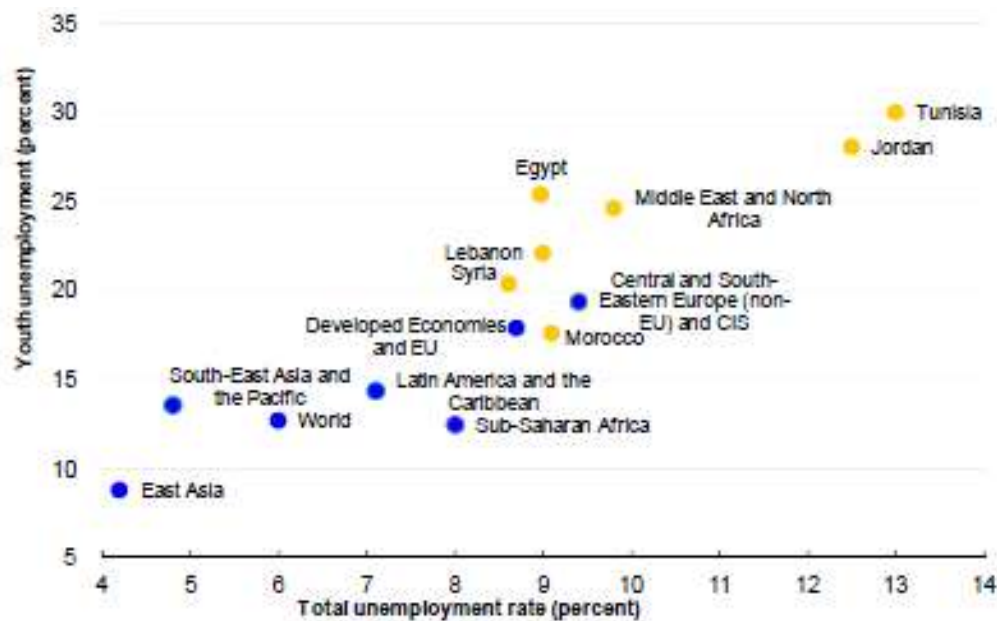
Jordan has shown improvements in the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) which examines the achievements of women in the economic and the political arenas, in specific, the extent to which women can influence decision making in these arenas. The GEM rose from 0.220 in 1995 to 0.297 in 2002. In 2009, Jordan's rank was 96 out of 109 nations. However, the challenges are still substantial. The 2007 ratio of female to male earnings was 0.19, a low figure since a ratio of 1 would indicate absolute equality. The number of women in administrative government roles increased from 4.6% to 9.9% during the 1995 to 2002 period showing that considerably more progress is being made in this area. However, women in Jordan remain seriously under-represented in public life. The quota in the new Election Law remained the same, 10 per cent (15 seats). The Constitution does not explicitly protect the principles of gender equality and non-discrimination. Gender equality is explicitly covered as Goal 3 under the MDGs as "Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women". Its component indicators relate to education, employment and political representation. Jordan's achievements and

important challenges ahead still are summarized in the MDGs Jordan country progress snapshot 2013 table here above.

Employment

Unemployment in Jordan is high, particularly among the young. In 2010, unemployment in Jordan registered 12.5 percent, higher than the average in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region of about 10 percent, which in turn was the highest regional rate worldwide. Unemployment in Jordan is largely a youth phenomenon. Young people, ages 15 to 24, account for about 50 percent of the unemployed, and at 28 percent, the youth unemployment rate is among the highest in the world. In contrast to most of the world, unemployment rates in Jordan tend to be highest among the educated, exceeding 15 percent among those with college degrees.

Figure 4.8: Unemployment rates by region and for selective MENA region countries



Main source: International Labour Organisation, *Global Employment Trends, 2011*

At about 40 percent, the labour force participation rate in Jordan is low when compared to elsewhere. With about 35 percent of working-age people actually employed, this rate is also among the lowest worldwide. High unemployment in Jordan, together with a low labour force participation rate, has resulted in a very low rate of employment to working-age population. It is estimated that to absorb the unemployed and new entrants to the labour force, Jordan will need to increase employment by an estimated 0.8 million full-time positions over the period 2010-2020, but even this would leave the employment to working-age population ratio in 2020 at 43 percent, lower than the average ratio currently observed in any region in the world.

Table 2.9: Employment and labour force participation rates, by gender and age

	Age group 15-29 (percent)		Age group 29-65 (percent)	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Unemployment rate	36	19	9	5
Labor force participation rate	16	54	14	72
Share of unemployed	27	45	8	20

Source: Jordan Employment – Unemployment Survey (EUS), 2009 and 2010

Unemployment continues to be high, standing at 13 percent of the labour force overall, 21 percent among women and 30 percent among university graduates. This points to several issues relating to both the educational system and the labour market. At the macro level, the Jordanian economy is not generating enough jobs to absorb the more than 60,000 young citizens who enter the labour market annually. Major constraints arise from the structure of economic activity, the lack of flexible labour markets, and a large presence of the public sector with market-distorting effects on wages and youth expectations. Jordan's rate of female labour force participation, at around 15 percent, is among the lowest in the region and in the world. This is especially paradoxical given Jordan's huge investments in female education. Female enrolment in tertiary education has exceeded that of male enrolment, and while females represent about 40 percent of the employees in the public sector, they do not exceed 13 percent in the private sector. The situation is particularly difficult for young women, whose unemployment rate is 36 percent compared to 19 percent among young men. Young women account for only nine percent of the economically active population.

One opportunity for Jordan to step up job creation and enhance the employability of its young population is seen as expanding labour-intensive smaller-scale infrastructure projects. This would not just provide employment for workers in the short term (both unskilled and skilled), but would also enhance Jordan's long term growth through the benefits improved infrastructure. For growth to have a maximum impact on job creation, it needs to be inclusive, benefiting all segments of society. The Government has begun implementing a National Employment Strategy focused on addressing the above constraints and on increasing female participation by: (i) Targeting several of its vocational and micro-finance programmes toward unskilled and semi-skilled females; (ii) Approving the new Social Security Law which provides for a new maternity insurance scheme which is financed by both male and female payroll contributions to eliminate discrimination in hiring decisions; and (iii) Expanding public kindergarten schooling and the provision of day care franchises to address the acute shortage of day care spaces and quality issues. On the other hand, Jordan's investments in education, its highly skilled diaspora, and its location near large markets make the country ripe for pursuing innovation.

Also major challenges remain regarding the further enhancement of the quality of education, with particular focus on teacher training and strengthening of the education – work connect. On the other hand, there are remarkable improvements in pupil retention rates, increasing from 92.2% during 1990/1991 to 99% during 2007/2008, meaning that for every 100 pupils joining first grade, 99 of them fully complete grades. However, this indicator does not say anything about differentiated access to education opportunities, neither with regard to the different socio-economic strata, the specific situation caused by the massive influx of refugees / migrants due to the crises in neighbouring countries and Palestinian issues. Improvements in survival rates have been steady among males and females with a slight advantage for females.

Education and E-TVET

As the below figure demonstrates, male and female net enrolment rates are almost equal. Jordan thus has achieved the MDG parity indicator in basic education enrolment. Progress achieved in NERs across gender took place with an increase by 10% from the base year (1990) before slowing down and levelling off eventually. Despite the progress achieved in ensuring universal enrolment of the 6-15 year-olds in education, which is compulsory and free for this age cohort, disparity among the governorates on their basic education NERs remains.

Figure 2.9: Gender differentiated net enrolment rates

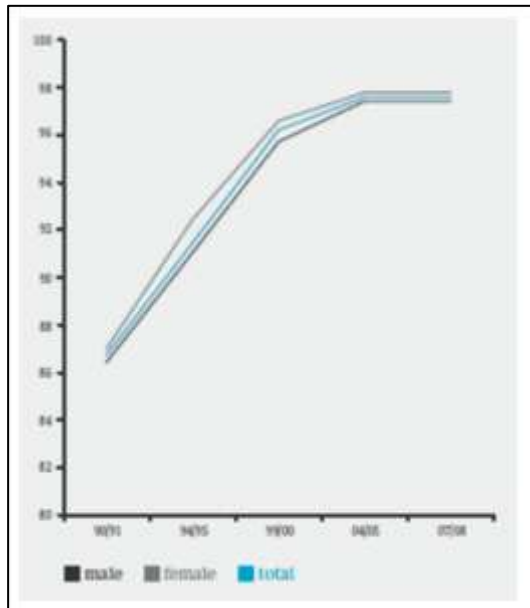
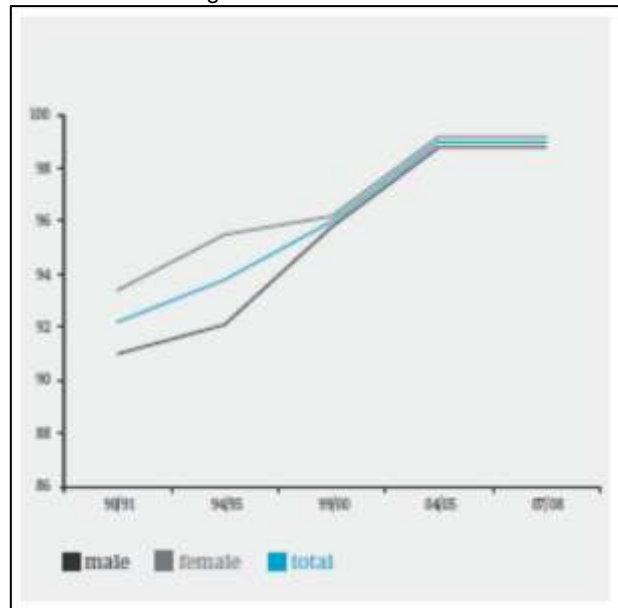


Figure 2.10: Survival rates upon completion of grade 5



Source: MoPIC, 2nd National MDG Report

The Government of Jordan identified human resource development, which include reforming the technical and vocational education and training sector, as a top priority at the national level of “The National Agenda” to be achieved over the upcoming years, including reducing unemployment from approximately 14 % to 6.8 % of the active population by the year 2015 by creating nearly 600,000 jobs. Despite previous ambitious programmes to reform the technical education sector, the sector is still required to have adequate matching between the skills and qualifications needed in the Jordanian economy and the training provided in the different streams of technical education and training. Enhancing employability requires a consistent and sustained effort over the medium and long term. Consequently the Jordan Government developed the National Employment Strategy (NES) that ensures sustainability through an institutional framework to coordinate policies and programs, and to hold stakeholders and governments accountable for implementation of the strategy and action plan.

The vision for the Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (E-TVET) sector is to raise its efficiency and to upgrade the quality and relevance of education and training according to the needs of labour market requirements in order to have a competitive knowledge economy, to secure employability for Jordanian workforce and to contribute to the development of its human capital that comply with lifelong learning principles. The E-TVET reform is focusing on the rationalisation of the E-TVET system, on private sector involvement and on improving the image of E-TVET careers and education and training programmes. The E-TVET Council, under the Ministry of Labour, manages the reform through planning, policy making and coordination for E-TVET stakeholders at the national level.

2.3. Political Environment, Governance and Civil Society

The Constitutional and Political System¹

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a constitutional Monarchy² with a strong executive vested in the King and the Council of Ministers and a feeble Parliament. The Parliament consists of an Upper House, the Senate, with members appointed by the King and an elected Lower House, the House of Representatives. The members of both houses hold office for a four year term. The number of seats in the Senate should not exceed 50 per cent of the number of seats in the House of Representatives according to the Constitution. There are 150 in the House of Representatives. Draft laws are to be sent to each house for approval by the Prime Minister and then presented to the King for ratification. The King can return the law within six months with a statement containing the reasons for the non-ratification. If the law is returned and is approved again by the two Houses with a qualified majority of two-third of the members of each House then the law is considered effective and ratified. The Government, composed of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, is appointed by the King. The Council of Ministers must request a vote of confidence within a month from the appointment. The confidence is obtained with the absolute majority of the members of the lower house. The recent constitutional amendments introduced provisions limiting the executive power vis-à-vis-the Parliament in particular on the vote of confidence obtained requiring an absolute majority of the House of Representatives. The amended Constitution also provides for a motion of no confidence which is adopted by an absolute majority of the House of Representatives

The elected Chamber of Deputies can initiate legislation, but it has to pass through the senate and government, which are both appointed by the King. Jordan has multi-party politics. However, political parties contest fewer than a fifth of the seats, while the rest go to independent politicians. Multi-party politics are not yet in a mature stage, while in the opinion of some independent sources the role of political parties still is somehow irrelevant even. Political parties are placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior (MoI). The MoI continues to chair the intergovernmental "Parties Affairs Committee" which registers / rejects new Parties. A new political parties law was enacted in May 2012. The last parliamentary elections were held on 23 January 2013, with a voter turnout of 56.7 per cent. Voter turnout for the recent local elections of 27 August 2013 was around 30% (with less than 10.5% in the capital Amman).

The Jordanian legal system is derived from the Napoleonic Code (inherited from the Ottoman and Egyptian legal systems) and Sharia. It has also been influenced by tribal traditions. The highest court is the Court of Cassation, followed by the Courts of Appeal. The lower courts are divided into civil courts and sharia courts. Civil courts have jurisdiction over criminal and civil cases, while the sharia courts have jurisdiction over personal status for Muslims, including marriage, divorce, and inheritance. Parallel tribunals handle such matters for non-Muslims.

The Constitution of Jordan was adopted on January 11, 1952 and has been amended different times. In 2011, 42 articles of the Constitution were amended. Article 18 amends Chapter V (sections 58-61) of the Constitution and establishes a Constitutional Court to be located in Amman. The amendment of Section 67 of the Constitution introduces the establishment of an independent commission to oversee elections. Article 97 of Jordan's constitution in principle guarantees the independence of the judicial branch, stating that judges are 'subject to no authority but that of the law.' The actual independence status of the judicial system however is compromised by the practice that the appointment and dismissal of judges are supervised by the Higher Judicial Council. Article 99 of the Constitution divides the courts into three categories: civil, religious and special (military). The civil courts deal with civil and criminal matters in accordance with the law, and they have jurisdiction over all persons in all matters, civil and criminal, including cases brought against the government. The levels that make up the civil court system are: Magistrate's Courts, Courts of First Instance, Major Felonies Court, Courts of Appeal and Courts of Cessation (or Supreme Court).³ The Family Law in force is the Personal Status Law of

¹ Main source: European Union Election Observation Mission; Final Report - The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Parliamentary Elections of 23 January 2013

² In the Constitution, the political system is referred to as a hereditary monarchy with a parliamentary system.

³ Source: Embassy of the United States, Amman, Jordan; Jordanian Legal System - Jordan Fact Sheets

1976. Sharia Courts have jurisdiction over personal status matters relating to Muslims. The State Security Court is part of the special category of courts and is subject of special international and national attention with regard to human right, state of law and related governance issues.

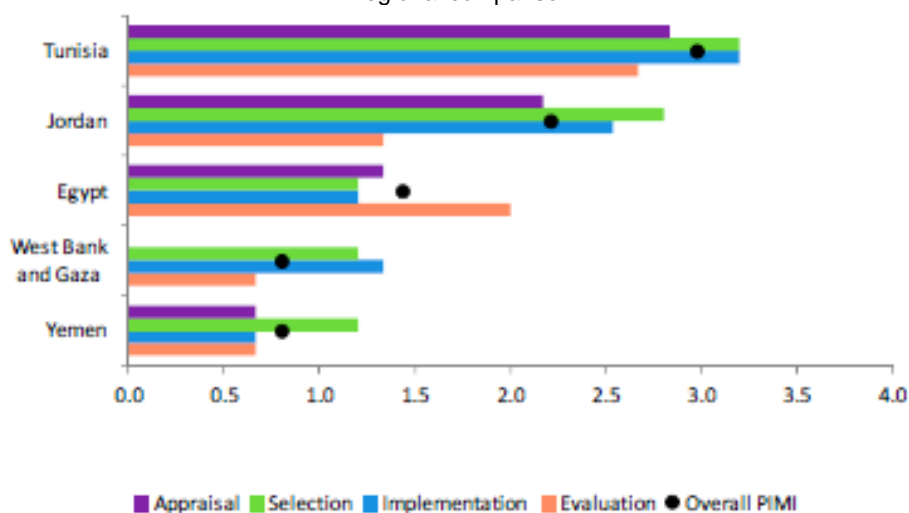
The Constitutional Court has been enacted by Royal Decree on 6 June 2012.¹ This Court, the first of its kind in the Kingdom, is the only one authorised to verify laws' compliance with the Constitution. This Law 15 of 2012 establishes the Constitutional Court Law as financially and administratively independent. The Constitutional Court monitors the constitutionality of laws and regulations in force, interprets provisions of the Constitution when requested, and issue its judgments in the name of the King. The Court will carry out these tasks when requested, either by a decision of the Council of Ministers or by a resolution taken by the Senate or the Chamber of Deputies, passed by an absolute majority.²

According to the Government of Jordan's official website, Jordan's law enforcement ranked 24th in the world, 4th in the Middle East, in terms of police services' reliability in the Global Competitiveness Report. Jordan also ranked 13th in the world and 3rd in the Middle East in terms of prevention of organized crime.³ The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013 prepared by the World Economic Forum⁴ marks Jordan 48th of 144 in the world on judicial independence and 28th on reliability of police services.

Public Sector Management and Governance

Jordan's public investment management process is assessed relatively efficient. It for example scores in the fourth quartile in a sample of 71 emerging and developing countries on a composite public investment management index (PIMI) which serves as a proxy for investment efficiency, covering the four consecutive stages of: (i) strategic guidance and project appraisal, (ii) project selection; (iii) project management and implementation, and (iv) project evaluation and audit. Jordan performs well in all but the last stage of the investment process, as evaluation is weak as projects are not assessed frequently (hence also relatively weak monitoring processes).

Figure 2.11: Performance on Public Investment Management Index (PIMI) and its components – Regional comparison



¹ His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein Website; Jordan Enacts New Political Parties, Constitutional Court Laws, Amman, 6 June 2012
² Source: ILO Natlex, National legislations website
³ Source: Jordan on-line, official website of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; <http://www.w3jordan.com/government.php>
⁴ World Economic Forum, Schwab Klaus (ed.); The Global Competitiveness Report 2012-2013: Insight Report – Full Data Edition; Geneva, 2012, pp. 214-215.

Table 2.10: Jordan PEFA (Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability) Assessment
Overview of Indicators Achievements (EU 2007 and 2011)

N°	PEFA indicators	EU 2007	EU 2011	Improvement since 2007	Comparable Scores
I	Credibility of the Budget				
1	Aggregate expenditure out-turn compared to original approved budget	A	A	No	Unclear
2	Composition of expenditure out-turn compared to original approved budget	D	D	No	Unclear
3	Aggregate revenue out-turn compared to original approved budget	A	A	No	No
4	Stock and monitoring of expenditure payment arrears	D	NR	No	No
II	Comprehensiveness and Transparency				
5	Classification of the budget	A	A	No	Yes
6	Comprehensiveness of information included in budget documentation	A	A	Yes	Yes
7	Extent of unreported government operations	B	C	No	Partial
8	Transparency of Inter-Governmental Fiscal Relations	B+	B	No	No
9	Oversight of aggregate fiscal risk from other public sector entities	B+	C	No	No
10	Public Access to key fiscal information	B	C	No	Yes
III	Policy-Based Budgeting				
11	Orderliness and participation in the annual budget process	B+	C+	No	Yes
12	Multi-year perspective in fiscal planning, expenditure policy and budgeting	B+	A	No	Yes
IV	Predictability and Control In Budget Execution				
13	Transparency of taxpayer obligations and liabilities	B	B+	No	Yes
14	Effectiveness of measures for taxpayer registration and tax assessment	C	B	No	Yes
15	Effectiveness in collection of tax payments	B	D+	No	Yes
16	Predictability in the availability of funds for commitment of expenditures	A	A	No	Yes
17	Recording and management of cash balances, debt and guarantees	A	A	Yes	Yes
18	Effectiveness of payroll controls	B	C+	No	Yes
19	Competition, value for money and controls in procurement	B	C+	No	No
20	Effectiveness of internal controls for non-salary expenditure	B	C+	No	No
21	Effectiveness of internal audit	C	D+	No	No
V	Accounting, Recording, & Reporting				
22	Timeliness and regularity of accounts reconciliation	B+	B+	No	Yes
23	Availability of information on resources received by service delivery units	D	D	Yes	No
24	Quality and timeliness of in-year budget reports	C	D+	No	Partial
25	Quality and timeliness of annual financial statements	C	C+	No	Yes
VI	External Scrutiny & Audit				
26	Scope, nature and follow-up of external audit	C	C+	No	Yes
27	Legislative scrutiny of the annual budget law	A	B+	Yes	No
28	Legislative scrutiny of external audit reports	C	D+	No	No
VII	Donor Practices				
29	Predictability of Direct Budget Support	C	D+	No	Unclear
30	Financial information provided by donors for budgeting and reporting on project and program aid	D	D+	Yes	Partial
31	Proportion of aid that is managed by use of national procedures	D	C+	No	Unclear

Sources: Corm, G.; Hanson-Cooper, S.; Singh, R. - EU (2007): Jordan: Public Financial Management Reform – Performance Report. Paris.

EU (2011), authored by Sumar Sahurie, E.; Palacio, E.; Stroh, P.; Jordan, O.A.; Repeat Public Financial Management Assessment following the PEFA Methodology

A summary assessment of Jordan's performance with regard to public expenditure and financial accountability is provided in the above table of PEFA indicators, assessed in 2007 and again in 2011 through a repeat assessment for seven differentiated PEFA performance dimensions (total of 31 indicators).

The OECD provides a very broad definition of governance: "Governance is the exercise of political, economic and administrative authority necessary to manage a nation's affairs" and thus is a multidimensional concept. It covers different aspects, also for the purposes of this EU-Jordan country level evaluation: democratic governance, economic governance (in both public and private sectors), local governance, amongst others. As far as democratic governance is concerned, different tools (indices) have been developed to measure it. Most of these consist of a battery of indicators clustered for different governance performance areas.

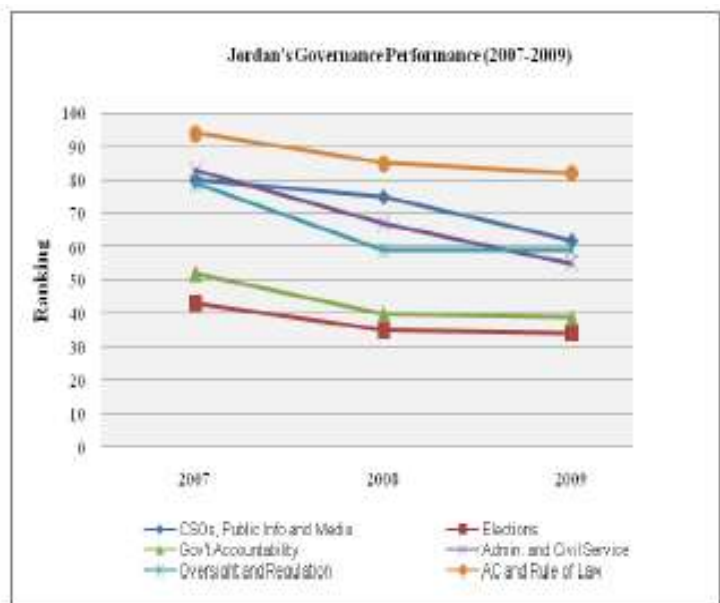
Table 2.11: Comparative table of EU Southern Neighbourhood Countries on the Worldwide Governance Indicators

EU Partner Country Neighbourhood South		Worldwide Governance Indicators (WB)															
Code (Seq. No.)	Name	Voice and accountability		Political stability and absence of violence		Government effectiveness		Regulatory quality		Rule of law		Control of corruption		Consolidated governance score (calculated)		Country consolidated governance ranking (based on C10.7)	
		2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2010 (index -2.5 to 2.5)	2000 (# of 189)	2010 (# of 209)
8.01	Algeria	-1.18	-1.01	-1.59	-1.25	-0.96	-0.56	-0.70	-1.15	-0.95	-0.48	-0.95	-0.48	-1.06	-0.82	165	169
8.05	Egypt	-0.38	-0.28	-0.72	-0.63	-0.80	-0.68	-0.53	-1.15	-0.99	-0.88	-0.99	-0.88	-0.74	-0.75	142	166
8.07	Israel	-1.99	-1.05	-1.83	-2.27	-1.87	-1.23	-2.17	-1.07	-1.47	-1.32	-1.47	-1.32	-1.80	-1.38	186	202
8.08	Jordan	-0.25	-0.83	-0.11	-0.27	-0.04	0.08	0.25	0.24	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.04	-0.02	-0.12	86	104
8.09	Lebanon	-0.28	-0.33	-0.55	-1.53	-0.14	-0.34	-0.39	0.04	-0.41	-0.84	-0.41	-0.84	-0.36	-0.64	111	157
8.10	Libya	-1.62	-1.91	-0.43	-0.06	-1.10	-1.21	-1.80	-1.15	-0.74	-1.26	-0.74	-1.26	-1.07	-1.14	168	189
8.12	Morocco	-0.50	-0.77	-0.18	-0.52	-0.03	-0.17	-0.05	-0.11	-0.03	-0.16	-0.03	-0.16	-0.14	-0.31	91	120
8.13	Palestine				-1.94	-1.26	-0.42	-0.97	0.27	-0.97	-0.31	-0.97	-0.31	-1.04	-0.54	174	149
8.15	Syria	-1.52	-1.68	-0.27	-0.81	-0.99	-0.55	-1.29	-0.94	-0.91	-1.05	-0.91	-1.05	-0.98	-1.01	160	184
8.16	Tunisia	-0.71	-1.34	0.21	0.10	0.52	0.19	-0.05	-0.02	-0.03	-0.13	-0.03	-0.13	-0.01	-0.22	85	111

Source of data: WB Worldwide Governance Indicators project. Table compilation by the CLE evaluation team.

The Worldwide Governance Indicators (WGI) project reports aggregate and individual governance indicators for 213 economies over the period 1996–2010, for six dimensions of governance: (i) Voice and Accountability; (ii) Political Stability and Absence of Violence; (iii) Government Effectiveness; (iv) Regulatory Quality; (v) Rule of Law, and (vi) Control of Corruption. The aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries. 188 countries were covered by the 2000 WGI indicators increasing to 209 countries by the 2010 WGI indicators. The below table shows Jordan's ranking on the 86th place in the world in 2000 and 104th in 2010. Of the European Neighbourhood South Countries Jordan scored second best in 2000 right after Tunisia and scored best in the region in 2010.

Figure 2.12: WEF Global Integrity Jordan Indicators



Source: World Economic Forum 2010 World Competitiveness Review

The 2010 World Economic Forum's Arab World Competitiveness Review shows that Jordan, while a good performer in the region, saw its ratings deteriorate in relative terms from 2005 to 2010, and the country now stands at 65 out of 139 countries worldwide. This decline can be attributed to poorer assessments of public sector institutions, incentive structure in the workplace, transparency of Government policy making and the burden of Government regulation. Scores from the 2010 Open Budget show that Jordan's budget process is relatively transparent. Jordan's score of 50 is the highest in the region and above the worldwide average. At the same time, the scores point to the need to strengthen dissemination of related budget and financial activities to the public to include information on outputs and outcomes; budget oversight; and public participation in budget discussions.

The Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) is produced annually by Transparency International since 1995. The CPI ranks more than 150 countries in terms of perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys. The CPI score is expressed on a 0-10 scale, with a 10 score as highest level of transparency perceptions. Transparency International definition of Corruption: "Corruption is the abuse of entrusted power for private gain. This is the working definition used by Transparency International (TI), applying to both the public and private sectors. The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector, or corruption which involves public officials, civil servants or politicians. The data sources used to compile the index include questions relating to the abuse of public power and focus on: bribery of public officials, kickbacks in public procurement, embezzlement of public funds, and on questions that probe the strength and effectiveness of anti-corruption efforts in the public sector. As such, it covers both the administrative and political aspects of corruption. In producing the index, the scores of countries/territories for the specific corruption-related questions in the data sources are combined to calculate a single score for each country."

Table 2.12: Comparative table of EU Southern Neighbourhood Countries on the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) and on the ECP-UAB Human Rights Index

EU Partner Country Neighbourhood South		Corruption Perceptions Index (TI)						Human Rights Index	
Code (Seq. No.)	Name	Corruption Perceptions Index Score			Corruption Index Country Rank			HR Index ECP-UAB Score	HR Index ECP-UAB Rank
		2000 (0-10 scale)	2005 (0-10 scale)	2010 (0-10 scale)	2000 (#)	2005 (#)	2010 (#)	2009 (0-10 scale)	2009 (#)
8.01	Algeria		2.8	2.9		97	105	6.333	180
8.05	Egypt	3.1	3.4	3.1	63	70	98	3.917	142
8.07	Israel	6.6	6.3	6.1	22	28	30	6.000	176
8.08	Jordan	4.6	5.7	4.7	39	37	50	2.708	114
8.09	Lebanon		3.1	2.5		83	127	5.458	172
8.10	Libya		2.5	2.2		117	146	4.000	144
8.12	Morocco		3.2	3.4		78	85	4.042	147
8.13	Palestine		2.6			107		3.333	134
8.15	Syria		3.4	2.5		70	127	4.042	147
8.16	Tunisia	5.2	4.9	4.3	32	43	59	3.375	136

Source of data: Transparency International (TI) and School for a Culture of Peace (Escola de Cultura de Pau) of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain. Table compilation by the CLE evaluation team.

The TI Corruption Perceptions Index shows for Jordan a score of 4.7 on 10 for the year 2010 at about the same level as for 2000 but one point lower than the 5.7 score for 2005. With this 4.7 score in 2010, Jordan ranks 50th in the world, whereas in 2005 it scores 37th. In the EU Southern Neighbourhood it

ranks 2nd ahead of Tunisia. Jordan ratified the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in February 2005 and has been a regional leader in spearheading efforts to promote the UNCAC and its implementation. Last year in 2002 Jordan scored rank 48 on the TI CPI index, hence two ranks down compared to 2010.

Democracy and Human Rights

The 2010 Arab Democracy Index from the Arab Reform Initiative ranked Jordan first in the state of democratic reforms out of fifteen Arab countries. Civil liberties and political rights scored 5 and 6 respectively in Freedom House's Freedom in the World 2011 report, where 1 is most free and 7 is least free. This earned Jordan "Not Free" status. Jordan ranked ahead of 6, behind 4, and the same as 8 countries in the Middle East and North Africa region.

The Human Rights Index (HRI) of the School for a Culture of Peace (Escola de Cultura de Pau) of the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, measures the degree of vulnerability and non-compliance of the obligations of the states with regard to human rights in 195 countries for a certain period of time and based on different sources. It consists of 22 specific indicators divided into three areas: (i) Non-ratification of the main instruments of International Law on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law (IHL); (ii) The violation of International Law on Human Rights and (iii) The violation of IHL. Index scores are on a 0-10 scale with 0 as best and 10 as worst score. As can be seen from the table on the preceding page, with a score of 2.708, Jordan ranks 114th in the world and ranks best of all Southern Mediterranean Neighbourhood countries / territories (2009 figures).

As far as key issues of the EU-Jordan political dialogue in the fields of democracy and human rights are concerned, Jordan has addressed a number of key recommendations contained in the European Neighbourhood and Partnership (ENP) progress reports. As regards the implementation of the ENP Action Plan, there were some positive developments in relation to deep and sustainable democracy, in line with the recommendations set out in the previous Progress Reports¹. Political reforms continued in the recent year 2012 in particular with the establishment of an independent electoral commission, the establishment of the Constitutional Court, the adoption of a new political parties' law and a new electoral law. The latter law, however, has been strongly criticised by most opposition parties claiming it does not ensure a fair distribution of seats and perpetuates the previous law based on the "one person, one-vote" system (i.e. the single non-transferable vote). Jordan is also expected to step up its fight against corruption, which weakens citizens' trust in democratic institutions and undermines the country's economic and social development.

In November 2012, the Jordanian cabinet adopted a number of austerity measures including the abolition of government subsidies for fuel products, in order to drastically reduce the growing budget deficit that has threatened to plunge the nation into a fiscal crisis. These measures caused violent protests and spontaneous demonstrations all over the country with riots in more than a dozen cities. Over 300 protesters were arrested, although most of them were released within a few days. In December, King Abdullah instructed the government to release those still in jail (some 120 people). In a number of instances in 2012, the General Prosecutor continued referring civilians to the State Security Court with offences involving free speech, contrary to the constitutional amendments made in 2011. The amendments to the Press and Publication Law and the on-line media, adopted in September, stirred a heated debate in the country. Representatives from domestic press voiced their concerns about certain controversial provisions in the law including inter alia a vague definition of electronic publications, the licensing of online media, media outlets liability for posted comments, and the introduction of an obligation for chief editors to be members of the Jordan Press Association.

The latest parliamentary elections for the 17th House of Representatives were held on 23 January 2013. The EU Election Observation Mission concluded in its final report² that the elections were organised and conducted in a transparent and credible manner. Elections were technically well-administered despite serious inadequacies in the recently adopted legal framework. This framework contains substantial gaps and deficiencies which undermine the protection of universally accepted

¹ EU Joint Staff Working Document; Implementation of the European Neighbourhood Policy in Jordan Progress in 2012 and Recommendations for Action; 20 March 2013; pp. 3-6

² Op. Cit.; p.3

principles such as the equality of votes and the universality of suffrage. On the other hand, the adoption of the new Election Law by the National Assembly and the establishment of an independent election management body signify an improvement and a start for further essential legal reforms. Civil society organisations took an active part in all phases of the electoral process. CSOs carried out considerable efforts on voter education by disseminating information material, conducting panel discussions and arranging for interactive voter education activities. The legal framework provides for the first time to the judiciary the role to adjudicate complaints for registration, candidacy and election results. The complaint resolution process is under-regulated and lacks detailed procedures and timelines. The quota in the new Election Law for women remained the same, 10 per cent (15 seats). A total of 191 contested, representing 13.4 per cent of the total number of candidates. Only 3 women gained a seat outside the quota system. Election day was calm and peaceful overall. The final results were published in the official Gazette on 29 January 2013. Voter turnout was 56.7 per cent, with about 1.3 million registered voters casting their ballots. The results announced by the Independent Election Commission provided limited information and did not include the number of invalid votes and the election results established at polling station level.

Justice, Freedom and Security

In the area of migration, the EU-Jordan Dialogue on Migration, Mobility and Security mobility was launched on 12 December of last year 2012. In the framework of the implementation of this dialogue, a first EU mission visited Jordan between 25 and 28 February 2013 to discuss at technical level, with Jordanian authorities and experts, matters related to passport and identity documents, management of borders and migration, as well as asylum and international protection. A second mission was fielded in July 2013.

Jordan continued to accommodate a large number of Syrian refugees, in addition to large communities of refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory and Iraq. Although Jordan is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention, by December 2012 over 173,000 Syrian refugees registered or were awaiting registration with the UNHCR. The latest UNHCR figure on the total number of persons of concern regarding the Syria Regional Refugee Response in Jordan as of 31 December 2013 stands at 576.354, or more than 3.3 times higher compared to the end of the preceding year. Some other recent figures of this massive influx of Syrian refugees¹ into Jordan as of 17 October 2013 include the following: about 350,000 individuals received food assistance through food vouchers in Jordanian communities, about 83,000 Syrian children are registered in public schools and 69,000 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children receive education supplies, about 151,000 children (6 month to <15 years) received vaccinations against measles and 749 received life-saving and essential tertiary health care. In response to the Syrian crisis, the EU has created a special EC cooperation instrument to finance different types of programmes and project known as "Special Measures for Syria". Just recently, on 12 December 2013, another EU grant contract in the amount of 30m € has been signed with the Government of Jordan to deal with the consequences of the influx of Syrian refugees in the field of education.

Jordan remained a destination and transit country for persons subject to forced labour. Migrant workers continued to be caught between lack of proper protection against employers' abuse and insufficient enforcement of legislation in force. Instructions issued by the Ministry of Labour regulating the entrance, vacation, clearance and final departure of Egyptian workers, making up a majority of migrant workers in Jordan, made some of them victims of blackmail by their employers. The EU provided support to civil society organisations advocating migrants' rights. Jordan participated in the new EuroMed regional projects Migration III, Police III, Justice III and Statistics III.

The National Committee to Combat Human Trafficking did not make any significant progress in implementing the National Strategy 2010-2012. In March, the Government approved by-laws under which it established shelters for victims of human trafficking. In July, Jordan's Anti Money-Laundering and Financing of Terrorism Unit joined the Egmont Group as the ninth Arab member. Jordan participated in the International Workshop on "Drug Prevention and Monitoring: Situation and Perspectives in the ENP Southern Partnership Countries" organised by the European Commission

¹ Source: UNHCR website on the Syria Regional Refugee Response, <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>

and the European Monitoring Centre for Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA) under the auspices of the Cypriot Presidency, which took place in Cyprus in October. Jordan and EU Member States further strengthened judicial and police co-operation. A preparatory project on justice reform was launched through the SPRING programme to support the consolidation of the judicial independence strategy. Training was provided to several high-ranking officers of the Derak, the Jordanian Gendarmerie, on public order operations and helped restructure its organisational restructuring and human resources management. An EU funded project assisted Jordan in classifying inmates using internationally recognised criteria, and in introducing a health file for inmates. Another EU funded project helped to draft a criminal justice strategy. A number of international conventions regarding family law, notably children, remained unsigned.

Local Governance

Stronger local governance and greater responsiveness to citizen needs can help address Jordan's regional disparities and reduce pockets of poverty. By moving resources and responsibilities for service delivery to local Governments and by supporting community-driven development, the governance of public institutions and project-level administration can be strengthened. Expanding microfinance is another way to help promote local development and create job opportunities where these are desperately needed. With a view to fostering local development, the Government has improved the mechanism for capital investments at the municipal level through the introduction of 16 performance-based incentives. However, many municipalities (though to a lesser extent the Greater Amman Municipality) still need to improve their municipal management capacity and budgeting. To jumpstart development at the local level, a three-pronged approach needs to be implemented to: (i) Increase local participation in decision making, implementation and monitoring of programmes; (ii) Develop the capacity of sub-national institutions to plan, carry out, and manage their development programs; and (iii) Exploit local endowments and assets as a means of catalysing local economic development through tourism and small industries. The EU supported capacity strengthening of local government at the level of the Governorates and the Municipalities. This included for example capacity strengthening of Municipalities for the participatory development of inclusive Local Development plans in coordination with Civil Society Organisations.

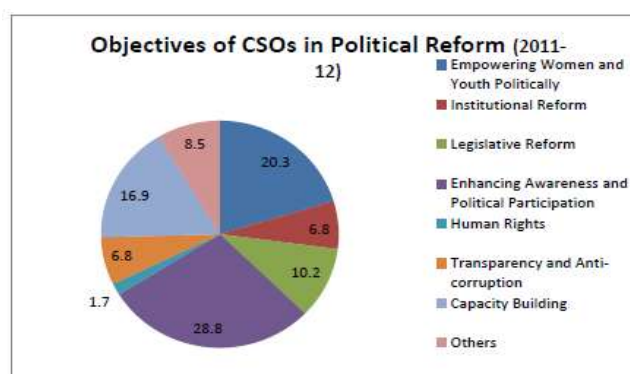
Civil Society

In a recent 2012 study¹, Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) were surveyed about the objectives of their engagement in the political reform process. Enhancing awareness and political participation was the most common objective (28.8%), followed by empowering women and youth politically (20.3%). The least common objective was in the field of Human Rights (1.7%).

As far as the types of programmes they were implementing related to identified key issues are concerned, legislative reform types of programmes are the most frequent (about one third) followed by capacity building types of programmes. The smallest portions were for institutional reform and human rights at rather negligible incidence.

When asked what type of obstacles they were facing, the highest type of obstacles reported were of a financial nature or of a bureaucratic nature, followed by security obstacles, internal administrative and legal. Commonly reported were cultural barriers / obstacles voiced about the way CSOs are perceived.

Figure 2.13: Objectives of CSOs in the political reform process (2011-2012)



¹ Centre of Strategic Studies, University of Jordan (2012); The Role of Civil Society Organizations in the Political Reform in Jordan; Amman, December 2012.

When CSOs were surveyed about what they believed ought to take place in order to overcome the challenges facing them, the most frequent responses were for changing the government's position/attitude towards CSOs (35%); followed by enhancing public awareness (20%); and financial aid and assistance. However, also significant internal and institutional weaknesses are reported including: (i) Weak networking and coordination between institutions; (ii) The absence of real democracy within the institutions themselves, and; (iii) Lack of coordination and joint action between CSOs and civic movements.

Jordan has a varied and active civil society.

Over the past decade, many associations have been formed in defence of human rights, women, and refugees. There also has been noticeable dynamism amongst university student unions, professional associations, and other groups. Until 2008, the 1966 Law on Societies and Social Bodies that governed NGOs operating in Jordan allowed for significant governmental interference in the affairs of civil society organisations. The 2008 Charitable Societies and Associations Law (and its 2009 amendments) is an improvement,

notably by requiring NGOs to register with the executive authorities on a no-objection basis, though it retains the requirement of obtaining clearance from the authorities before receiving any foreign funding. The Law also reserves to the executive the right to suspend the operations and licenses of NGOs without a judicial order. With regard to freedom of association, in July 2012, the Government of Jordan rejected an EU selected project related to protection of migrant workers (ARCS / Tamkeen). It was the first refusal of European funding since the adoption of the 2008 Law of Societies, as amended in 2009.

Some progress was registered in the field of social dialogue with the decision in October 2007 to establish an economic and social council. An ad hoc inter-ministerial committee was also established to investigate and respond to non-labour law violations, such as physical and sexual abuse and human trafficking. Work has been initiated as regards the creation of a tripartite consultative committee on labour affairs. The government and the International Labour Organisation agreed on a decent work country programme, focusing on development of an employment strategy, the strengthening of labour administration and social dialogue as well as the development of the necessary legal and administrative mechanisms for migration management.

Civil society dialogue is a constant feature of EU work in Jordan. Consultations on various topics, mainly political (elections) but also with broader scope such as programming (from 2012 onwards) are well attended and a platform for substantial exchanges. The EU 2011-2014 Medium Term Programme for a renewed European Neighbourhood Policy includes provisions for a Civil Society Facility which has three components: (i) Increase involvement of CSOs in sector policy dialogues between the EU and partner countries and in the implementation of bilateral programmes in relevant fields. In order for CSOs to become stronger partners in the implementation of ENP objectives they need strengthened capacities and information to identify entry points and contribute to bilateral and regional cooperation. A collective reflection is required on how to associate CSOs in formulation and implementation of sector reforms and new aid modalities such as budget support. (ii) Strengthening CSOs through support to regional or country projects. CSOs in the ENP region need reinforced direct access to

Figure 2.14: Type of obstacles as reported by CSOs

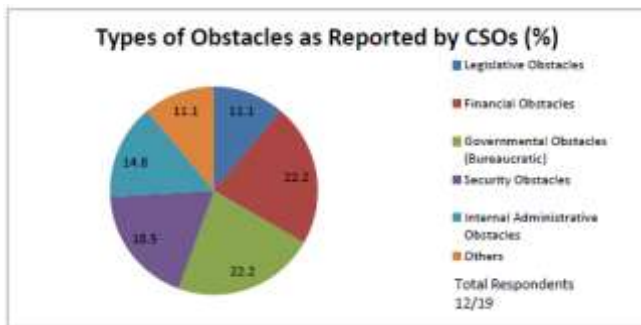
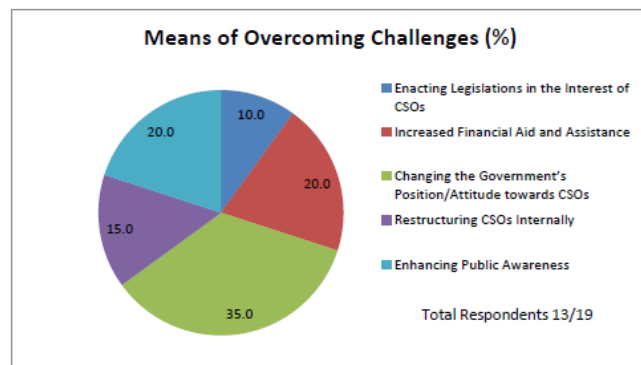


Figure 2.15: CSO means of overcoming the challenges



Source: Op. Cit.

funding to support projects relevant in the context of the ENP (e.g. monitoring implementation or accompanying ENP Action Plans priorities and regional political agendas). (iii) Increased support for stand-alone country-based bilateral projects and programmes targeting the strengthening of civil society and the capacity of civil society actors. This component encourages partner governments to reinforce CSO capacities and their involvement in domestic policy and decision-making processes.

2.4. Regional Context

In addition to the risks originating in the domestic political realm, there are risks that stem from the strong links Jordan's economy has with the other countries in the region as well as with the global economy. The popular uprisings in a number of Middle East and North African countries in the last few years have shaken the political stability of the region as a whole and have increased the risk premium as perceived by investors. Foreign Direct Investment, as well as tourism receipts, fell dramatically in 2011 by 32 percent and 16 percent respectively in the first half of the year, despite high oil prices. Since February 2011, repeated disruptions in the Egypt gas pipeline, which supplies 70 percent of Jordan's gas, have resulted in a four-fold increase in Jordan's energy bill due to the need to substitute costly heavy fuel for gas. If there is a prolonged transition period in surrounding countries, the risk of slower growth resulting from these factors will persist.

Jordan's heavy reliance on imported energy and food (98 percent of the country's energy and 90 percent of its food supply is imported) make it vulnerable to increases in international commodity prices. As long as food and fuel prices continue to rise, this risk will also persist. While in the past the adverse impact of high commodity prices on the current account deficit has been mitigated by cyclically higher FDI and sustained remittances from the Gulf, this has not been the case in 2011, and Jordan has had to rely heavily on foreign grants. The reliability of foreign aid flows is affected by downturns in the global economy as well as by changes in geopolitics, and as such, dependence on this source of financing is inherently risky. The Government of Jordan is determined to minimize Jordan's vulnerability to external shocks and to lessen its reliance on foreign grants by building up fiscal space and by setting the stage for endogenous, private sector led growth.

The macroeconomic situation in Jordan is closely tied to that of other countries in the Middle East. Remittances from Jordanians working in other states, especially in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, are an important source of national income, equivalent to 15–20 percent of GDP. The Persian Gulf region is also the primary destination for Jordanian exports and in turn supplies most of its energy requirements. Additionally, the country receives substantial grants and foreign direct investments from other countries in the region, most notably from the GCC. As a result, the country is very vulnerable to sudden stops or reversals of external income flows.

Figure 2.16: Oil imports (in percent of GDP) and oil prices (in Log)

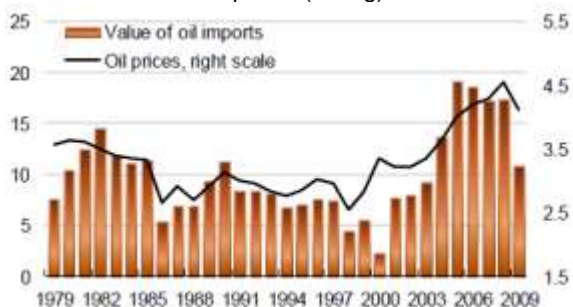
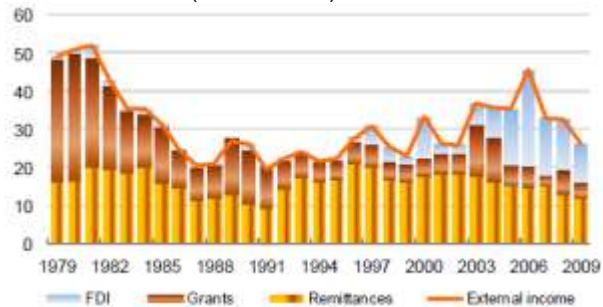


Figure 2.17: External income and its composition (in % of GDP)



Source: IMF, Jordan: Selected Issues, Country Report No. 12/120 of May 2012, p.7

Despite relatively high growth rates in the early 2000s, the Jordanian economy is seen to have created relatively few new productive or skill-based jobs – particular for Jordanians. As a result many Jordanians have remained economically unproductive, or inactive, even unemployed or emigrated. The latter has resulted in substantial inflow of remittances, but also in an export of minds (brain drain), know-how and possible loss for the country in the long term. Meanwhile, immigrants from neighbouring countries and from South or South East Asia have filled many of the unskilled jobs

created by the country's economic growth, thereby creating the paradox that economic growth does not create jobs for the own citizens. While Jordan lacks the industrial or agricultural base for substantial exports and employment generation, much recent emphasis has been placed on the further development of services industries.

According to UNRWA, Jordan was home to 1,951,603 Palestinian refugees in 2008, most of them Jordanian citizens. 338,000 of them were living in UNRWA refugee camps. Jordan revoked the citizenship of thousands of Palestinians to thwart any attempt to resettle West Bank residents in Jordan. West Bank Palestinians with family in Jordan or Jordanian citizenship were issued yellow cards guaranteeing them all the rights of Jordanian citizenship. Palestinians living in Jordan with family in the West Bank were also issued yellow cards. All other Palestinians wishing such Jordanian papers were issued green cards to facilitate travel into Jordan.

With regard to the Middle East Peace Process, Jordan continued to be a strong advocate of reviving the negotiations between the Palestinians and the Israelis. From January to March, Jordan sponsored exploratory talks between Israeli and Palestinian envoys in Amman. As a custodian of Holy Sites in Jerusalem under the Jordan-Israel peace treaty, Jordan frequently criticised Israel's attempts to erase the Arab, Muslim, or Christian elements of Jerusalem's identity and to endanger Al Aqsa Mosque.

Jordan kept an open-door policy towards refugees fleeing Syria. Jordan continued to accommodate a large number of Syrian refugees, in addition to large communities of refugees from the occupied Palestinian territory and Iraq. Although Jordan is not a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention, by December 2012 over 173,000 Syrian refugees registered or were awaiting registration with the UNHCR. In July, Jordan opened the Za'atari camp for Syrian refugees near Mafraq in northern Jordan. In October, Jordan selected Marjeb Al Fahood near Zarqa as the second refugee camp. The latest UNHCR figure on the total number of persons of concern regarding the Syria Regional Refugee Response in Jordan as of 31 December 2013 stands at 576.354, or more than 3.3 times higher compared to the end of the preceding year. Some other recent figures of this massive influx of Syrian refugees into Jordan as of 17 October 2013 include the following: about 350,000 individuals received food assistance through food vouchers in Jordanian communities, about 83,000 Syrian children are registered in public schools and 69,000 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children receive education supplies, about 151,000 children (6 month to <15 years) received vaccinations against measles and 749 received life-saving and essential tertiary health care. In response to the Syrian crisis, the EU has created a special EC cooperation instrument to finance different types of programmes and project known as "Special Measures for Syria". Just recently, on 12 December 2013, another EU grant contract in the amount of 30m € has been signed with the Government of Jordan to deal with the consequences of the influx of Syrian refugees in the field of education."

Jordan became the first country in the Middle East to have removed all minefields from its territory in accordance with its international obligations as a State Party to the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention. The Permanent Secretariat of CBRN (Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear) Risk Mitigation Centres of Excellence in the Middle East opened in Amman in October.

Addendum: Summary Tables on Grants as Percentage of Domestic Revenue

Table 2.12 : Foreign Grants as Percentage of Domestic Revenues - Base Table Based on Three Sources

Year	Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) Data					MOPIC Data		World Bank (WB) Data	
	Foreign Grants (in MJOD)	Domestic Revenues (in MJOD)	Grants as % of Revenues	GDP (in MJOD)	Grants as % of GDP	Foreign Grants (in MJOD)	Grants as % of Revenues	Foreign Grants (in MJOD)	Grants as % of Revenues
2004	811.3	2,147.2	37.78%	8,090.70	10.03%	436.39	20.32	1,037.56	37.66%
2005	500.3	2,561.8	19.53%	8,925.40	5.61%	454.61	17.75	866.70	28.28%
2006	304.3	3,164.5	9.62%	10,675.37	2.85%	478.58	15.12	830.58	23.94%
2007	343.4	3,628.1	9.47%	12,131.42	2.83%	482.12	13.29	958.00	24.12%
2008	718.2	4,020.1	17.87%	15,593.41	4.61%	806.49	20.06	1,959.10	41.34%
2009	333.4	4,192.8	7.95%	16,912.21	1.97%	974.66	23.25	1,620.80	35.84%
2010	401.7	4,261.1	9.43%	18,762.02	2.14%	803.65	18.86	1,656.10	35.51%
2011	1,215.1	4,198.8	28.94%	20,476.59	5.93%	519.92	12.38	2,330.90	43.05%
2012	327.1	4,727.2	6.92%	21,965.50	1.49%	2,163.44	45.77	1,678.60	38.21%
2013	639.1	5,119.1	12.48%	23,851.60	2.68%	1,866.16	36.45	N.I.	N.I.

- Source WB Data: WB country report 2012. Other sources: CBJ, MOPIC, WB Online Database

- Note 1: Figures are kept in million Jordanian Dinar (MJOD) to control for the influence of exchange rate.

- Note 2: While the value of domestic revenues is common for both the CBJ and MOPIC calculations, the amount of grants show s large variability, probably depending not only on the definition (it can include 'soft loans") but also on the phases of the procedure (commitment, transfer, disbursement, availability). WB domestic revenue data are different to arrive at the above reflected grants percentages. The discrepancies in the data suggest that there probably is a need for enhanced instruments to collect and process the data. A unified methodology would be of help.

Table 2.13 : Summary Comparative Table of Foreign Grants as Percentage of Domestic Revenues

Year	% by Source of Data			Average	Variance	Highest	Lowest	Difference Highest-Lowest
	CBJ	MOPIC	WB					
2004	37.78	20.32	37.66	31.92	100.91	37.78	20.32	17.46
2005	19.53	17.75	28.28	21.85	31.79	28.28	17.75	10.53
2006	9.62	15.12	23.94	16.23	52.21	23.94	9.62	14.32
2007	9.47	13.29	24.12	15.62	57.78	24.12	9.47	14.65
2008	17.87	20.06	41.34	26.42	168.11	41.34	17.87	23.47
2009	7.95	23.25	35.84	22.35	195.05	35.84	7.95	27.89
2010	9.43	18.86	35.51	21.27	174.42	35.51	9.43	26.08
2011	28.94	12.38	43.05	28.12	235.62	43.05	12.38	30.67
2012	6.92	45.77	38.21	30.30	424.20	45.77	6.92	38.85
2013	12.48	36.45	N.I.	24.47	287.29	36.45	12.48	23.97
Average	16.00	22.33	34.22	24.18	85.56	34.22	16.00	18.22
Variance	104.91	113.83	50.46	30.08	-	113.83	21.81	-
Highest	37.78	45.77	43.05	31.92	-	-	-	-
Lowest	6.92	12.38	23.94	15.62	-	-	-	-

Table 2.14 : Summary table of Grants and Revenue Figures - Jordan 2004-2012 (WB Figures)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Series Name	Series Code	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)	GC.REV.GOTR.ZS	37.67	28.29	23.94	24.12	41.35	35.85	35.52	43.05	33.21
Grants and other revenue (current LCU - in million)	GC.REV.GOTR.CN	1,037.56	866.70	830.58	958.00	1,959.10	1,620.80	1,656.10	2,330.90	1,678.60
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	GC.REV.XGRT.GD.ZS	25.81	28.73	29.64	29.91	25.78	24.76	22.71	20.51	21.52
Revenue, excluding grants (current LCU - in million)	GC.REV.XGRT.CN	2,087.56	2,562.90	3,164.38	3,628.10	4,020.10	4,187.80	4,260.90	4,198.90	4,727.00
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	GC.TAX.TOTL.GD.ZS	21.00	24.43	24.55	24.69	17.69	17.03	15.91	14.95	15.26
Tax revenue (current LCU - in million)	GC.TAX.TOTL.CN	1,698.73	2,179.20	2,621.33	2,995.20	2,758.10	2,879.90	2,985.90	3,062.20	3,351.40

Source: World Bank website (download 07.11.2014)

Definition and Sources

Grants and other revenue (% of revenue)	Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.
Grants and other revenue (current LCU)	Grants and other revenue include grants from other foreign governments, international organizations, and other government units; interest; dividends; rent; required, nonrepayable receipts for public purposes	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales.	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.
Revenue, excluding grants (current LCU)	Revenue is cash receipts from taxes, social contributions, and other revenues such as fines, fees, rent, and income from property or sales. Grants are also considered as revenue but are excluded here.	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files, and World Bank and OECD GDP estimates.
Tax revenue (current LCU)	Tax revenue refers to compulsory transfers to the central government for public purposes. Certain compulsory transfers such as fines, penalties, and most social security contributions are excluded. Refunds and corrections of erroneously collected tax revenue are treated as negative revenue.	International Monetary Fund, Government Finance Statistics Yearbook and data files.

3 Methodological Approach

3.1 European Union – Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan country strategy 2007-2013 intervention logic diagrams and broader policy framework diagram

- 3.1.1. IL Figure 1: Intervention logic faithful broader framework diagram of the Jordan 2007-2013 Country Strategy Paper (CSP)56

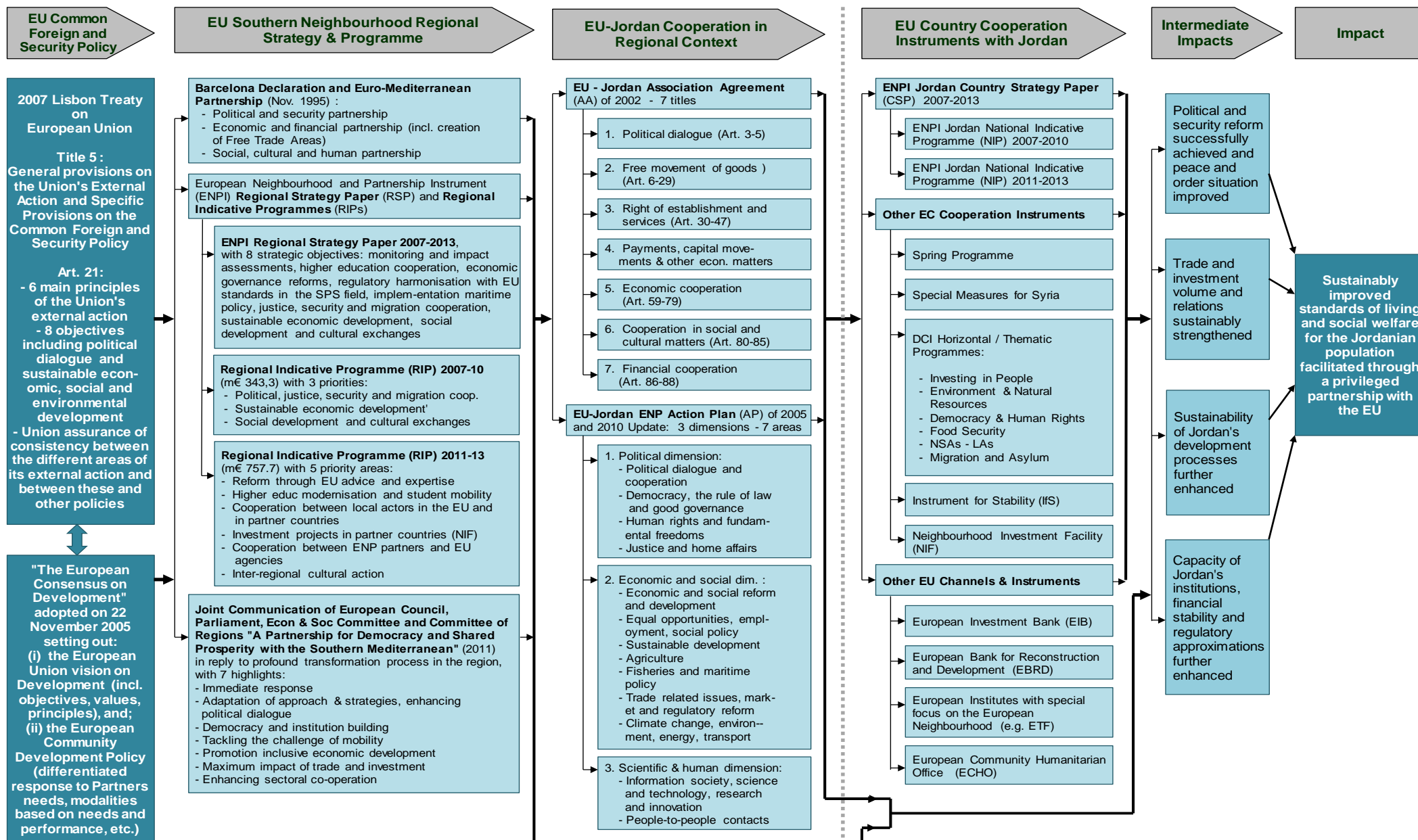
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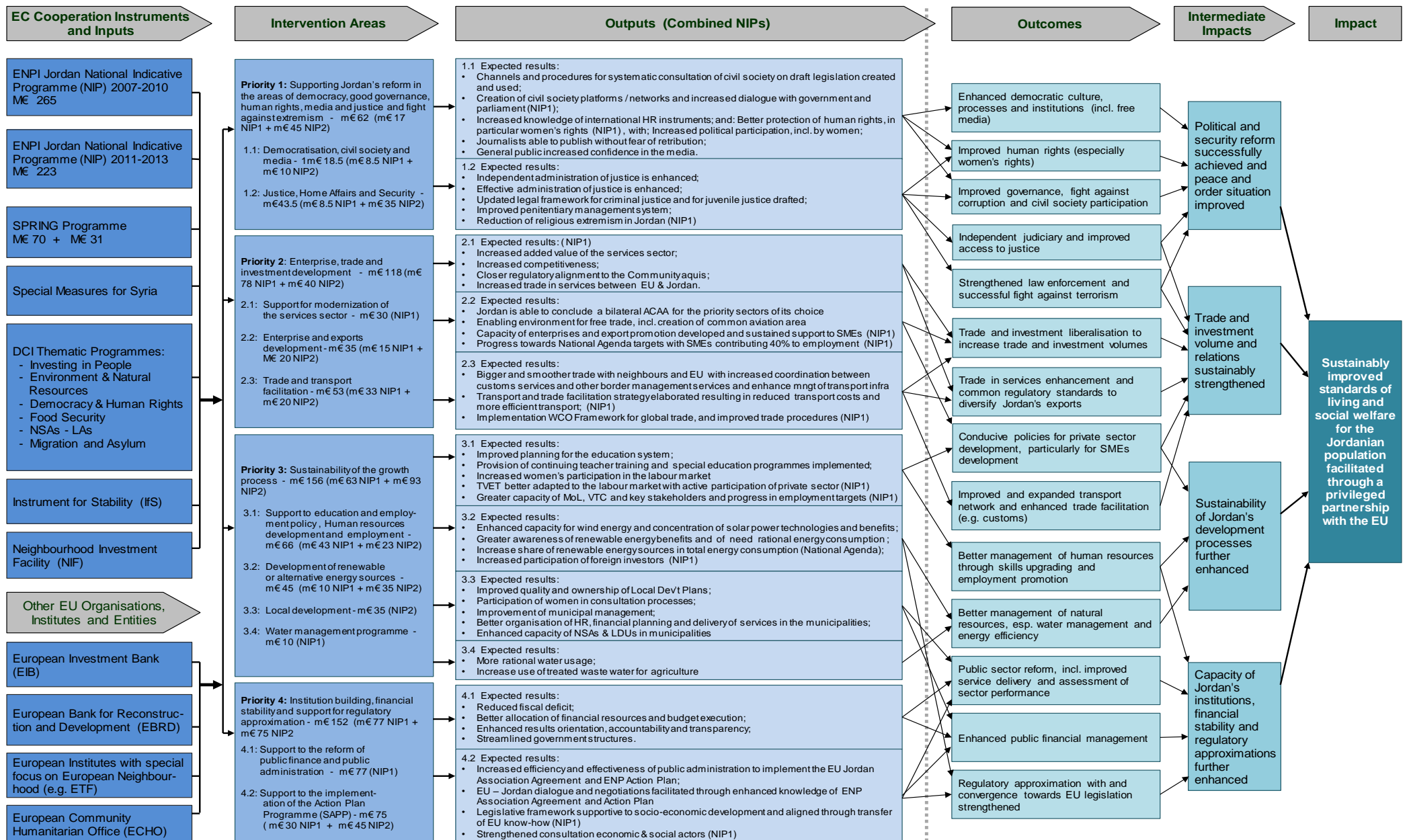
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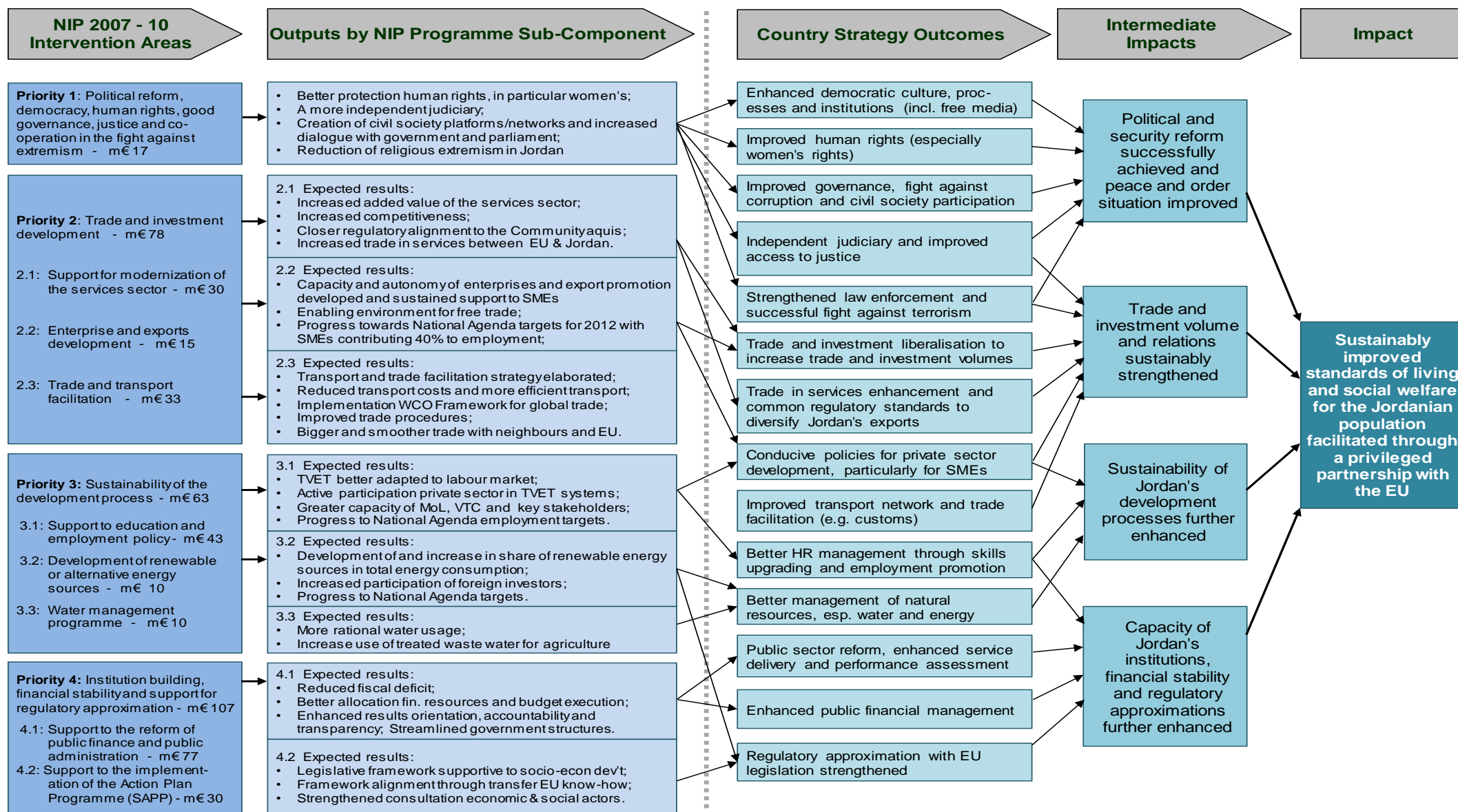
Faithful Broader Framework Diagramme based on EU's Overall Development Cooperation Policy and the ENPI South Regional and Jordan National Strategies and Programmes



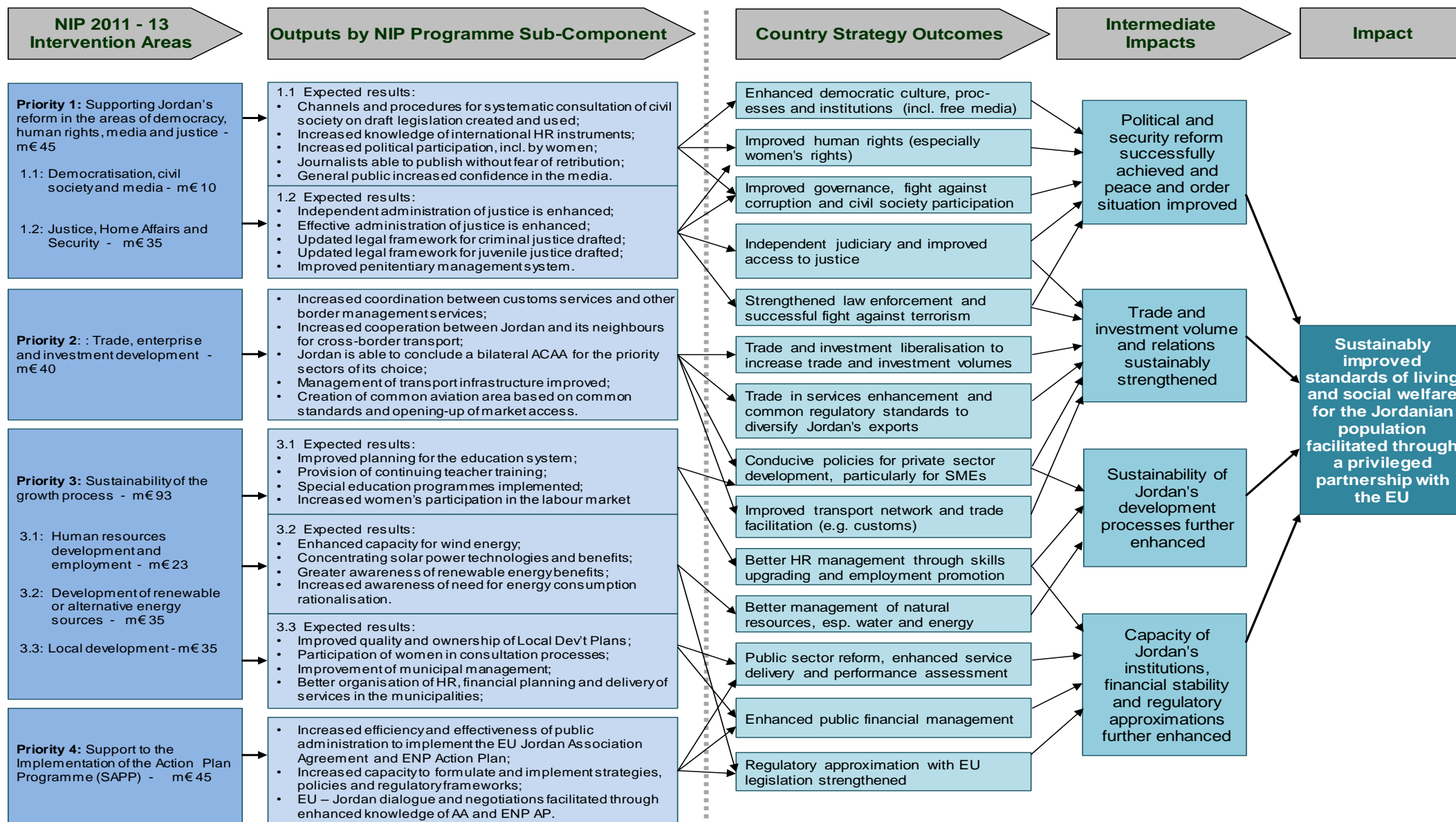
Faithful Effects Diagramme based on Jordan – EU Country Strategy (Paper) 2007-2013



Faithful Effects Diagramme based on the 1st National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) 2007-2010

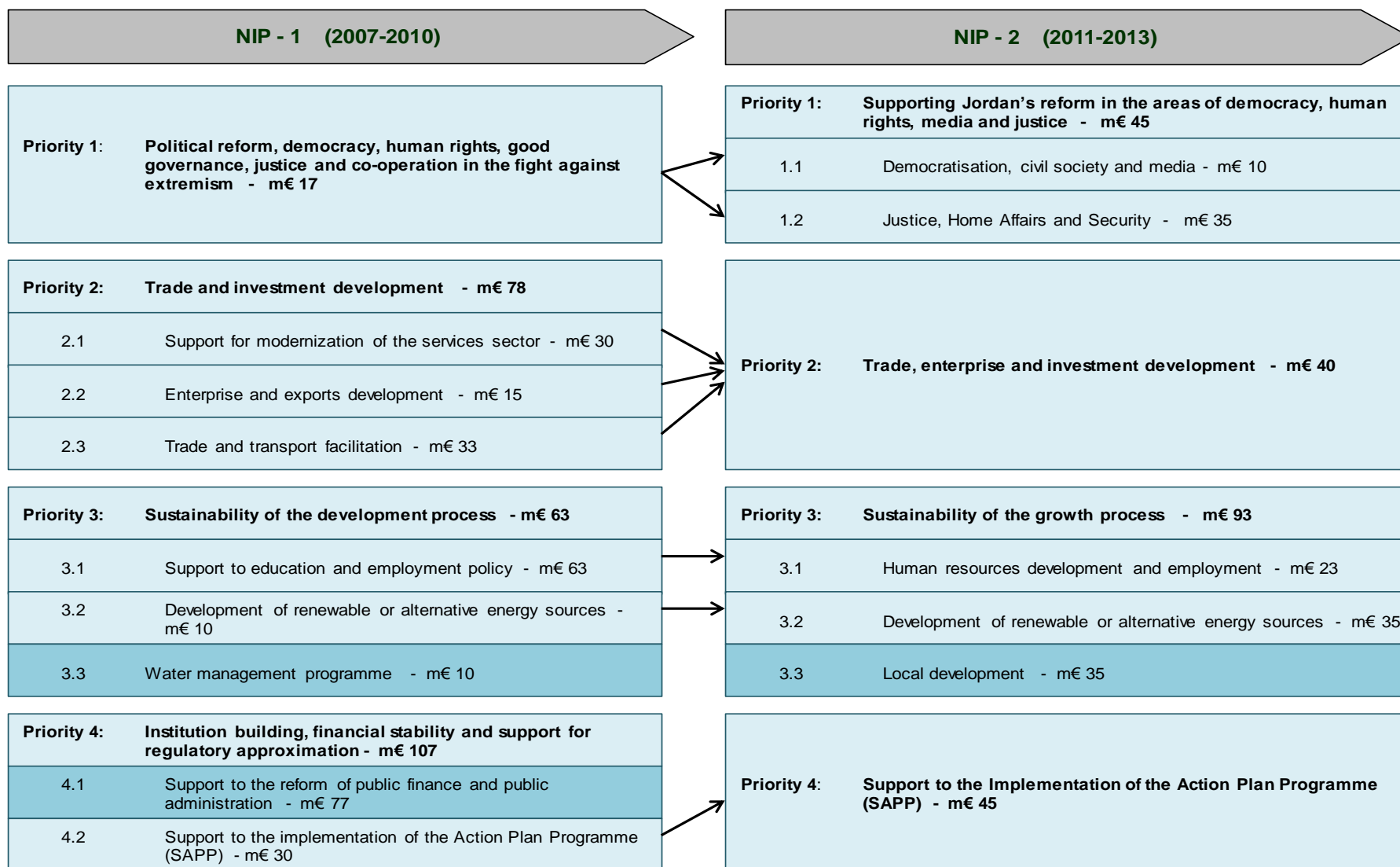


Faithful Effects Diagramme based on the 2nd National Indicative Programme (NIP-2) 2011-2013



IL Figure 2d : Evolution in Priority Areas between the First 2007-2010 National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) and the Second 2011-2013 NIP (NIP-2) under the Country Strategy

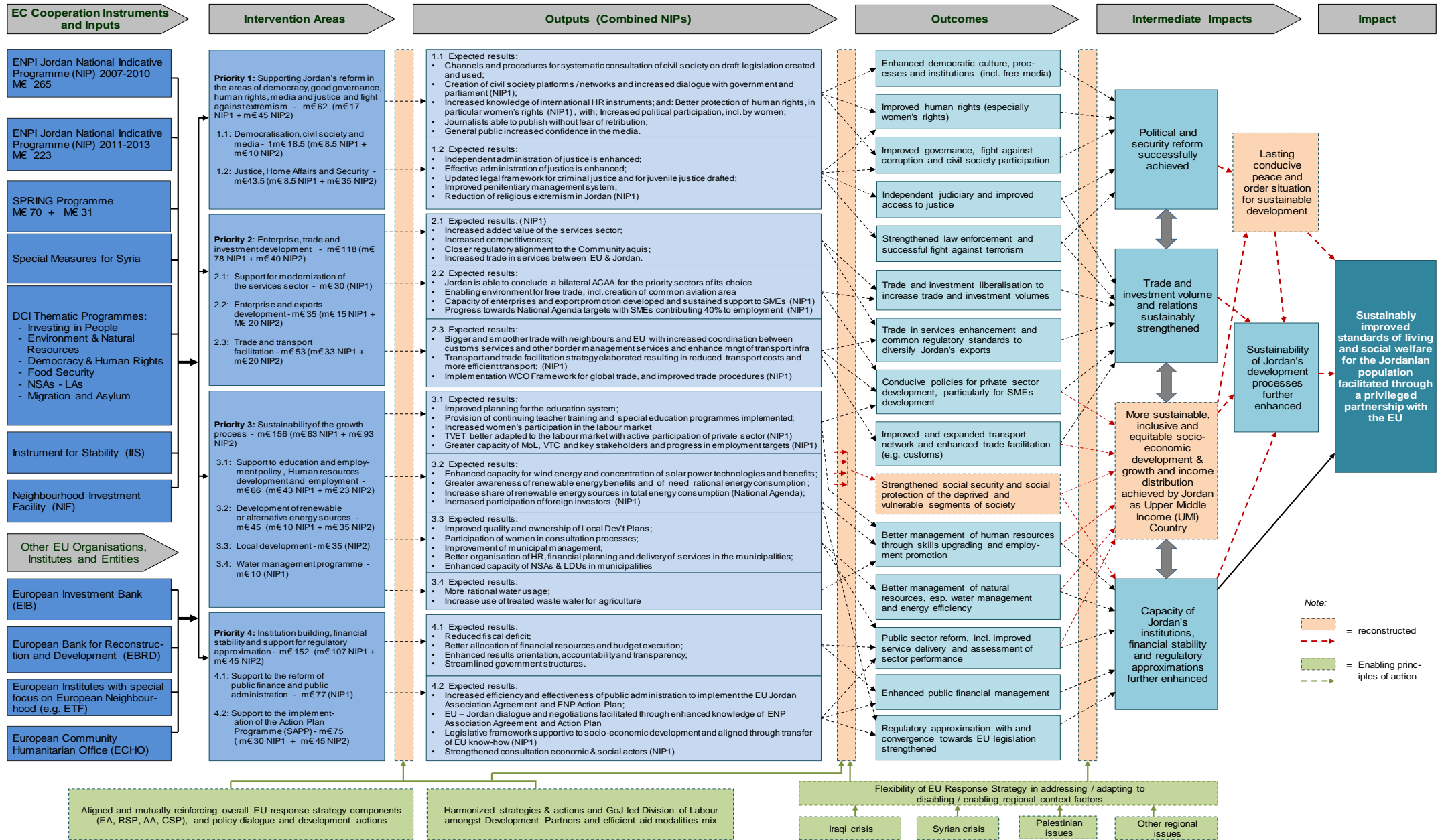
V.6 - 23 Oct 13



Notes: = changes in priority setting NIP-2 vis-à-vis NIP-1
→ = Continuity, concentration or further specification

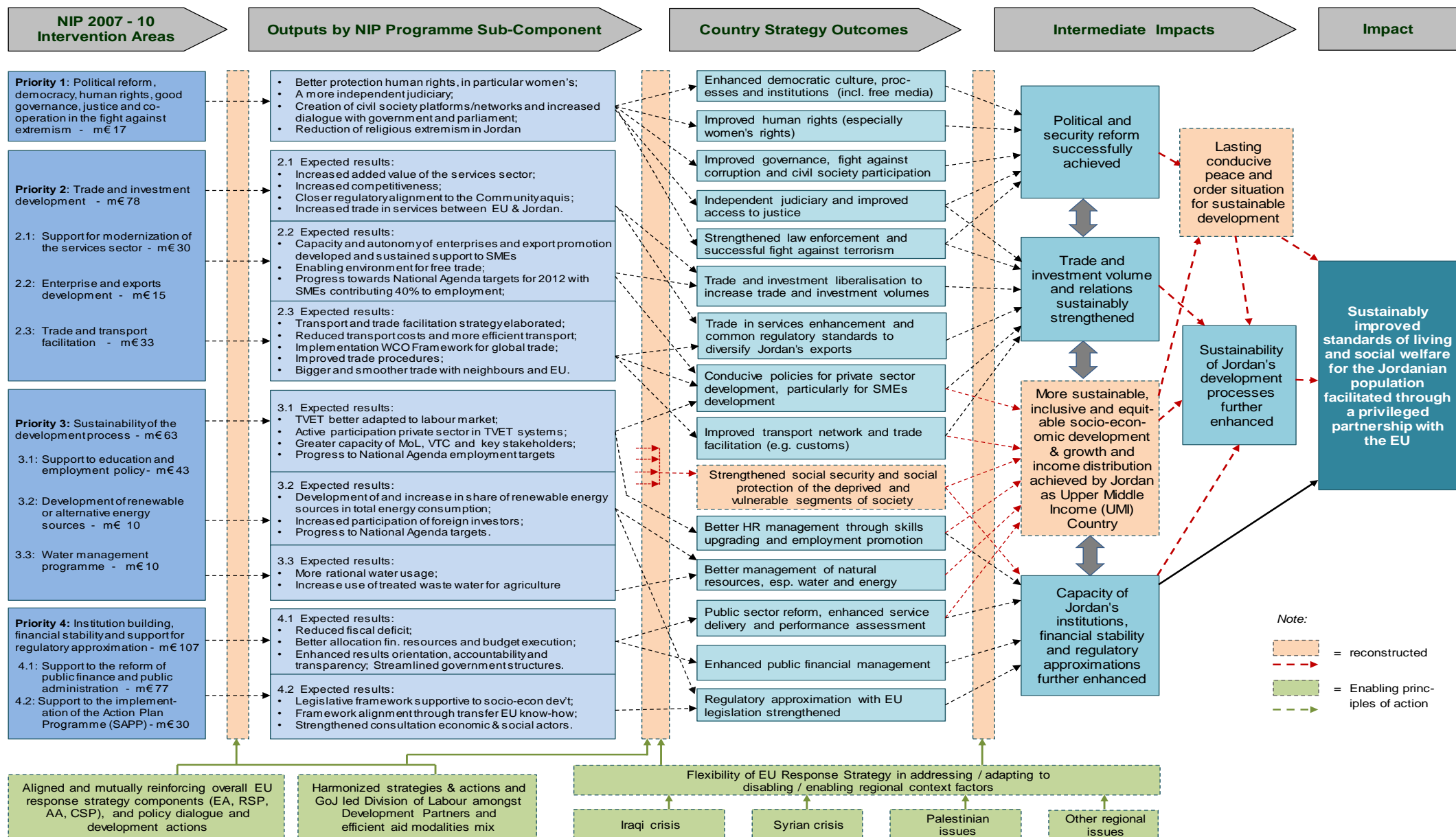
IL Figure 3a : Reconstructed Intervention Logic Effects Diagramme with the 2007 - 2013 Country Strategy Paper (CSP) as Basis

Reconstructed Effects Diagramme with the Jordan – EU Country Strategy (Paper) 2007-2013 as Basis



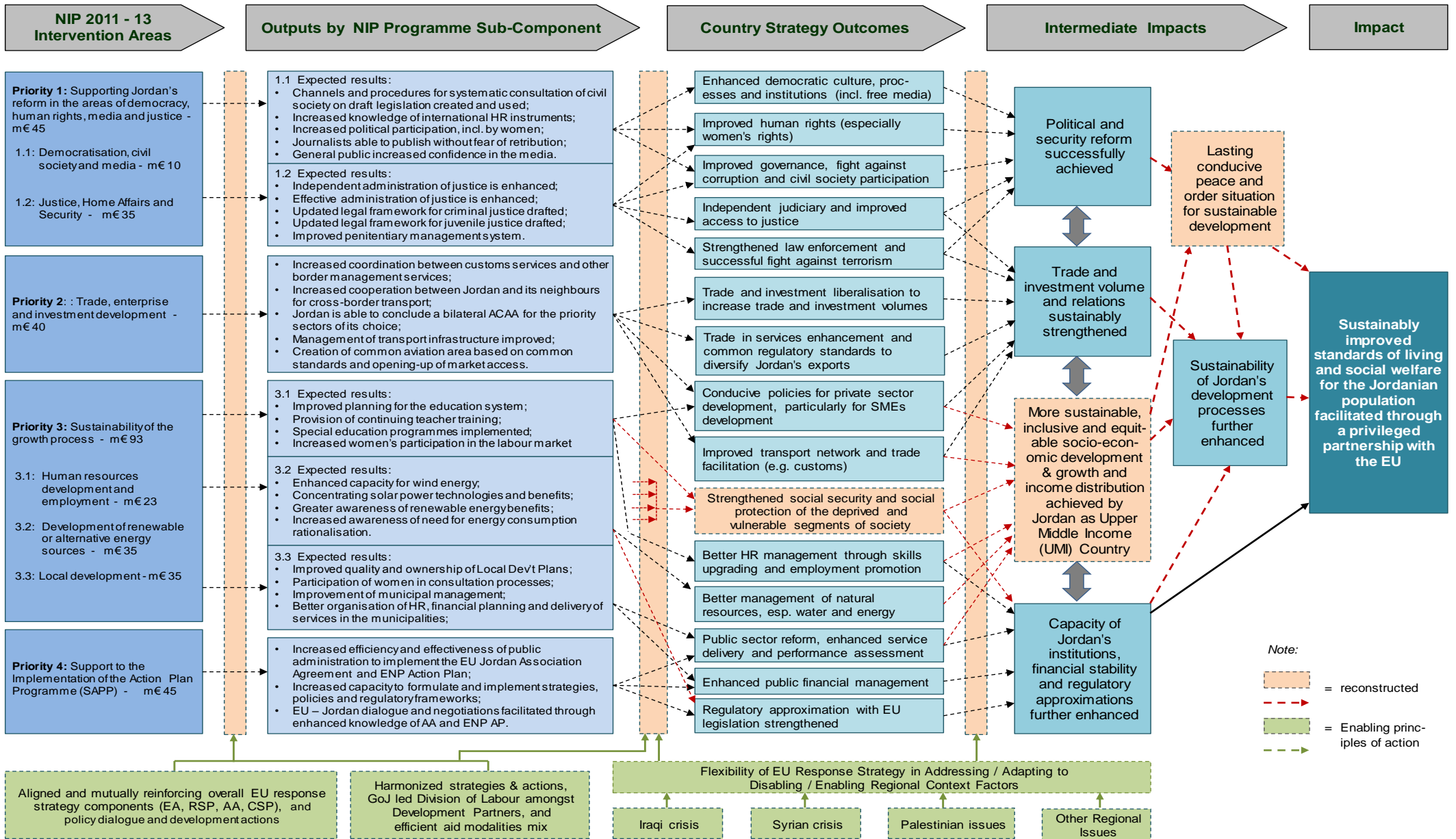
IL Figure 3b : Reconstructed Intervention Logic Effects Diagramme with the National Indicative Programme 2007 - 2010 derived from CSP as Basis

Reconstructed Effects Diagramme with the 1st National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) 2007-2010 as Basis



IL Figure 3c : Reconstructed Intervention Logic Effects Diagramme with the National Indicative Programme 2011 - 2013 derived from CSP as Basis

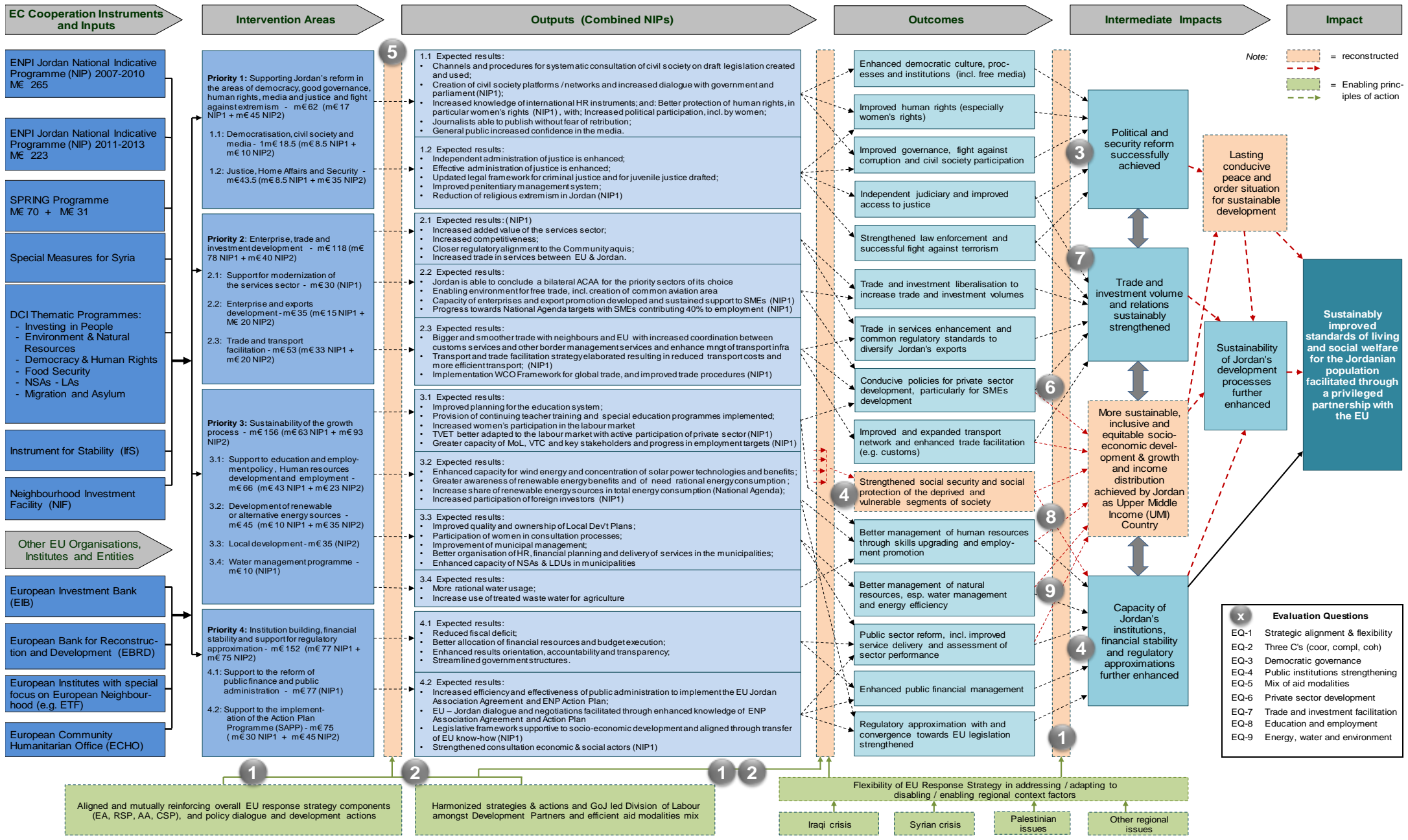
Reconstructed Effects Diagramme with the 2nd National Indicative Programme (NIP-2) 2011-2013 as Basis



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Reconstructed Effects Diagramme with the Jordan – EU Country Strategy (Paper) 2007-2013 as Basis



Annex 3.2.2



Evaluation of the European Union's Cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2007-2013)

- Country Level Evaluation (CLE) -



**Table EQ-1 : List of Evaluation Questions (EQs)
with Number of Judgement Criteria (JCs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) ⁽¹⁾**

Evaluation Question (EQ)			Primary and Secondary Related DAC / EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	Number of Judgement Criteria (JCs) and Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) ⁽³⁾	
Code	Short Title	Full Question		Number of JCs	Number of KPIs
EQ-1	Strategic alignment and flexibility	How well has the EU response strategy been aligned over time with the development objectives and priorities of the Government of Jordan and shown responsiveness in flexibly adapting to changes in the broader regional context affecting Jordan?	Relevance Impact, Sustainability	5	20
EQ-2	Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence	To what extent is the EU-Jordan cooperation well-coordinated with and complementary to the actions of EU Member States and other EU Institutions, and to those of other Development Partners, and coherent with other EU policies?	3 C's, Value added Sustainability, Efficiency	5	20
EQ-3	Democratic governance	To what extent has the EU-Jordan cooperation been successful in bringing about enhanced democratic governance? ⁽⁴⁾	Effectiveness Impact, Added Value, Efficiency	6	29
EQ-4	Public institutions strengthening	To what extent has the EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity strengthening of Jordan public institutions, including management of public resources, for enhanced delivery of public services to the citizens?	Effectiveness Impact, Sustainability	7	31
EQ-5	Aid modalities mix and efficiency	To what extent has the EU aid modalities mix been appropriate for the national context and the EU development strategy in efficiently bringing about the targeted reform and development results? ⁽⁵⁾	Efficiency Effectiveness, Impact	6	28
EQ-6	Sustainable private sector development	To what extent has EU's support in the area of private sector development (PSD) contributed to the process of sustainable and value added modernisation of the Jordan economy and to more sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth?	Effectiveness Relevance, Sustainability, Value added, 3 C's	6	28
EQ-7	Trade, transport and investment facilitation	To what extent has EU's support in the area of trade, transport and investment facilitation contributed to improving the balance of trade and the investment relations between EU and Jordan?	Impact Effectiveness, Sustainability, Value added, 3 C's	5	20
EQ-8	Education and employment	To what extent has EU's support to Education Reform and to the Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (E-TVET) sector contributed to enhanced education quality and to improved employment?	Impact Effectiveness, Relevance	6	30
EQ-9	Sustainable environment friendly energy and water solutions	How successful has the EU cooperation with Jordan been in contributing to the promotion of environment friendly, climate change mitigating and adapting, and sustainable solutions in the energy and water sectors?	Sustainability Effectiveness, Impact, Efficiency	7	33
Totals for the 9 Evaluations Questions				53	239

Notes:

- (1) This final draft of the CLE Jordan EQ-JC-KPIs matrix is the result of an inclusive, participatory process based on: (i) The outcomes of the 10 September 2013 CLE Kick-Off Meeting, (ii) The 21-27 September Preparatory Mission to Jordan, (iii) The information and insights becoming available from further documents consultations during the early inception phase of the evaluation, (iv) The first reactions from the EC on the submitted draft IL and EQ-JC-KPIs matrix; (v) The outcomes of the CLE Reference Group meeting of 21 October 2013 as reflected in the two notes on the IL Diagrammes, the Evaluation Questions and the EQ-JC-KPI Matrix as presented at the meeting, (vi) The Reference Group meeting of 25 November 2011 and its outcomes, and; (vii) The specific updates based on the continued participatory, iterative finalisation process of the matrix up to this date, including the more prominent coverage of BS and PFM evaluation issues.

The matrix presentation of the EQs-JCs-KPIs is based on an in principle agreement of maximum 10 Evaluation Questions (EQs) for the entire Country Level Evaluation in order to keep the evaluation focused and manageable. These EQs are directly derived from the Intervention Logic (IL) analysis of the EU-Jordan Country Strategy 2007-2013 and the 2007-2010 and 2011-2013 National Indicative Programmes, its broader policy and strategic framework formed by the 2007 Lisbon Treaty on the Union's External Action and Specific Provisions on the Common Foreign and Security Policy, the 2005 European Consensus on Development, the EU - Southern Neighbourhood Regional Strategy and Programme (ENPI-South RSP and RIPs) and the EU - Jordan Association Agreement (AA) and EU-Jordan ENP Action Plans (AP). This Intervention Logic analysis at the basis of the EQs pertains to both the actual, faithful as-is IL strategy and programmes and the reconstructed intervention logic highlighting key underlying assumptions of the cause-effects logic at the basis of the country strategy and as such an important source of hypotheses to be tested by the evaluation. Main IL report figure 7.1 shows the location of the EQs in the reconstructed IL diagramme in connection with main underlying assumptions of this effects diagramme.

A standardized EQ-JC-KPIs matrix presentation for each of the 9 Evaluation Questions has been worked out, with for each EQ a (in principle maximum) standard of five Judgement Criteria (JCs) and in turn for each of these JCs a (in principle maximum) standard of four Key Performance Indicators (KPIs). With the more prominent featuring of Budget Support (BS) and Public Finance Management (PFM) evaluation aspects cutting across the different focal sectors / thematic areas, this number of KPIs in the process substantially increased (from 203 to 239). As such, for the whole Country Level Evaluation a total of about 240 Key Performance Indicators is arrived at (this includes possible composite indicators). - Actually in this final draft version of the EQ-JC-KPIs matrix of 17 February 2014, there are a total of 239 KPIs for 53 JCs, thus with an average of 4.5 KPIs per JC, and with the number of KPIs per EQ varying between 20 KPIs in the case of EQs 1, 2 and 7 to 33 KPIs for (composite) EQ 9 on water and energy.

- (2) In accordance with the EU-JEU prescribed evaluation methodology and broader analytical framework, the following clusters of evaluation criteria are at the basis of the Jordan Country Level Evaluation:

- (1) DAC - Standard OECD-DAC evaluation criteria: (1.1) Relevance, (1.2) Effectiveness, (1.3) Efficiency, (1.4) Impact, and (1.5) Sustainability
- (2) EU - Standard additional EU evaluation criteria: (2.1) Value added, and Three "C's" of (2.2) Coordination, (2.3) Complementarity, and (2.4) Coherence
- (3) CC - EU cross-cutting issues criteria: (3.1) Governance (democratic, economic, local, etc.); (3.2) Institutional capacity; (3.3) Human rights; (3.4) Gender, (3.5) Environment
- (4) PD - Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness criteria: (4.1) Alignment; (4.2) Harmonization; (4.3) Managing for results; (4.4) Mutual accountability; (4.5) Ownership

For the OECD-DAC and EU standard evaluation criteria, a differentiation is made between primary criteria (for which the EQ is of prime importance / relevance) and secondary criteria (for which the EQ is of secondary importance / relevance only). Both are separated from each other, with the prime importance criteria listed first. A crosslinking overview of the evaluation questions with the above evaluation criteria is included as table 7.1 in the Inception Report.


- (3) It is important to note that the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are formulated in the perspective of their enabling / facilitation of the completion of the Evaluation Questions (EQs) information matrices (one matrix per EQ - for the standard format see figure 8.1 of the Inception Report). These information matrices contain the empirical evidence (both primary and secondary data and information) for the actual indicator assessment/measurement and score, in turn forming the basis for the statements on the respective judgement criteria, in turn ultimately at the basis of the answer to the evaluation question. Thus, the relevance and quality of the CLE key performance indicators lies in their ability to facilitate empirical evidence based and inductive, hierarchically structured answering of the evaluation questions.

This is a draft set and formulation of the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) only at the inception stage of the evaluation process. The operational definition of the indicators may be further enhanced / refined in the next desk and field phases of the evaluation process, when more and more accurate information and data become available enabling a more refined definition of the KPIs and/or a formulation of the indicator at higher statistical level. Or vice versa, the indicator statistical level may be scaled down if in the process the necessary quantitative and/or qualitative information is not / not sufficiently available.

The hierarchically highest statistical level of indicator formulation is strived for not only for more refined assessment if not measurement of the indicators, but also to avoid underreporting of actual performance due to the use of low / lower level indicators. For the latter reason, and in addition also to enable more refined assessments, for capacity strengthening and similar indicators the preference is given to indicator formulation at the original / categoric level (e.g. "level of ...", "degree to which ...", "overall quality ...", "degree of achievement ..." etc.) instead of deceptively simple logical indicators of the "yes/no" type.

The three main statistical hierarchical levels of indicators with corresponding standard Units of Measurement (UOMs) are as follows:

- Metric: Number (#), and; Percentage (%)
- Ordinal: 0-10 scale; 0-5 scale, and; HSPU qualitative (Highly satisfactory, Satisfactory, Partially satisfactory, and Unsatisfactory)
- Logic: Yes / no (y/n)

It may be considered during the desk or synthesis phase of the evaluation to explicitly state for each Key Performance Indicator (KPI) its corresponding Unit of Measurement (UoM) out of the limited list above of six standard types of UoM, in order to ensure simplification, internal consistency in indicator formulation, and also to ensure actual indicator formulation in accordance with the UoM. Also, de facto composite indicators will be decomposed in singular sub-indicators (S-KPIs) during the evaluation desk and subsequent phases. This enables the design of a multi-tiered, weighted performance index architecture built on the 9 EQs, 53 JCs and 239 KPIs, plus possibly S-KPIs. For that, actual composite indicators in the EQ-JC-KPIs matrix will be further decomposed in singular sub-indicators (S-KPIs) during the evaluation desk and subsequent phases. In this way, the above configuration of EQs-JCs-KPIs may be used for multi-tiered performance assessment/measurement, scoring and rating, in turn forming the basis for "traffic-light" - type scorecarding and dashboarding. 

- (4) EU-Jordan cooperation on democratic governance includes development policy & interventions and policy & political dialogue, and covers democratic governance fields as democracy, human rights, media, rule of law (including justice) and civil society empowerment.
- (5) The original EQ-5 on aid modalities mix and efficiency has been substantially revised to more prominently incorporate Budget Support Level 1 analysis under this evaluation question. To that effect two Judgement Criteria on Budget Support level 1 analysis have been added and the BS analysis has also been further mainstreamed in the other EQ-5 JCs as well as within the aid modalities mix JCs under EQs 3, 6, 8 and 9.

The codes behind the definition of the original budget support indicators under EQ-5 on aid modalities mix and efficiency refer to the numbers of the questions in BS evaluation steps 1 and 2 as included in the EC documents series on "Methodology for Evaluations of Budget Support Operations at Country Level": Issue Paper of May 2008, Methodological Details of April 2009 and Tools for Step 2 on the Evaluation of the Impact of Government Strategies of April 2009. Furthermore as methodological basis are used, amongst others: The Budget Support Guidelines: Programming, Design and Management, A Modern Approach to Budget Support of September 2012, and the Executive Guide to the Budget Support Guidelines of that same month of September 2012.

For this particular Jordan CLE, the EQ-5 on aid modalities mix and efficiency in addition to general and sector budget support (GBS and SBS) will also cover the Programme Estimates (PEs) as a project approach modality especially used as special project approach aid modality in relation to the Association Agreement Action Plans - which became a special separate Priority 4 of the CSP-NIP 2011-2013). Together BS (57.25%) and PE (10.45%) allocations of €m 338.17 represent more than two-thirds (67.70%) of the total EU allocations benefiting Jordan (€m499,55) in the CSP 2007-2013 period. (CRIS - evaluation cut-off date as of 06 Oct 2013). Both BS and PE have a pro-forma registration in CRIS only (with Programme Estimates coded Z01 under decentralised management modality and Budget Support coded Z02 under direct centralised management). Furthermore covered under the aid modalities mix are the other types of "classical" project support, Technical Assistance, Twinning, TA/EX, etc.

Annex 3.2.3

Table EQ-2 : Table of Evaluation Questions (EQs) with Judgement Criteria (JCs)⁽¹⁾

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	
Evaluation Question (EQ)			Primary & Secondary DAC / EU Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	Judgement Criteria (JCs), by Evaluation Question		Key Performance Indicators (N° per JC)								
Code	Short Title	Full Question		Code	Description of Judgement Criterion									
EQ-1	Strategic alignment and flexibility	How well has the EU response strategy been aligned over time with the development objectives and priorities of the Government of Jordan and shown responsiveness in flexibly adapting to changes in the broader regional context affecting Jordan?	1 st : Relevance 2 nd : Impact Sustainability	1.1	The overall objectives and result areas of the EU response strategy are aligned with the national policy and development objectives and priorities of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GoHKOJ) reflecting the needs of the population	4								
				1.2	The regional and national components of the EU response strategy are aligned and mutually reinforcing within the overall ENP framework of the EU-Jordan cooperation	4								
				1.3	The EU response strategy has shown responsiveness in flexibly adapting and proactively adjusting to the evolving regional (i.e. Arab Spring, Iraqi and Syrian crises, Palestinian issues), global (e.g. financial and economic crisis) and national contexts (e.g. Upper Middle Income country status)	4								
				1.4	The policy/political dialogue and the development cooperation strategy components of the EU-Jordan cooperation are consistent, timely, complementary and mutually reinforcing	4								
				1.5	Actual programme implementation and operations are strategically aligned with the overall strategic objectives and priorities of the response strategy, as updated	4								
EQ-2	Coordination, complementarity and coherence	To what extent is the EU-Jordan cooperation well-coordinated with and complementary to the actions of EU Member States and other EU Institutions, and to those of other Development Partners, and coherent with other EU policies?	1 st : 3C's Added value 2 nd : Sustainability Efficiency	2.1	The EU-Jordan cooperation is well coordinated, coherent and complementary to the strategies and programmes of the EU Member States and of the European Financial Institutions	4								
				2.2	The EU-Jordan cooperation is well coordinated, coherent and complementary to the strategies and programmes of other multi-lateral and bilateral Development Partners (DPs)	4								
				2.3	The EU-Jordan cooperation response strategy is coherent with the other EU policies and strategies	4								
				2.4	The EU has actively sought Government advice when setting its own priorities in terms of Division of Labour (DOL) between Development Partners (DPs)	4								
				2.5	The coordination implemented by Central Government of Jordan agencies vis-à-vis the implementing agencies both at national and local levels positively contributes to the EU-Jordan cooperation	4								
EQ-3	Democratic governance	To what extent has the EU-Jordan cooperation been successful in bringing about enhanced democratic governance? ⁽⁴⁾	1 st : Effectiveness 2 nd : Impact Added value Efficiency	3.1	The EU-Jordan cooperation on democratic governance (including development policy and policy and political dialogue) gained strength and depth in bringing about reform through strengthened coordination and institutionalized dialogue mechanisms	4								
				3.2	The EU - Jordan policy/political dialogue and cooperation interventions have adequately covered the fields of human rights (particularly women's rights), fight against corruption and the media	4								
				3.3	EU support contributed to the further strengthening of Civil Society Organisations as empowered partners in the policy/political dialogue and the national and local development processes	4								
				3.4	Within the concerted action of the international community, the EU-Jordan cooperation effectively contributed to enhanced political participation and open and fair elections	4								
				3.5	EU support contributed to enhanced access to justice, law enforcement, security and fight against terrorism	4								
				3.6	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities and financing instruments are the results of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sector	9								

1			2		3		4		5		6		7
Evaluation Question (EQ)			Primary & Secondary DAC / EU Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	Judgement Criteria (JCs), by Evaluation Question		Key Performance Indicators (N° per JC)							
Code	Short Title	Full Question		Code	Description of Judgement Criterion								
EQ-4	Public institutions strengthening	To what extent has the EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity strengthening of Jordan public institutions, including management of public resources, for enhanced delivery of public services to the citizens?	1 st : Effectiveness 2 nd : Impact Sustainability	4.1	EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity development in public institutions at central level for more transparent, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public services	5							
				4.2	EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity development of public institutions at local government level (in Governorates and municipalities) for more transparent, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public services	4							
				4.3	Public Finance Management (PFM) systems have been strengthened	3							
				4.4	EU support contributed to the strengthening of Public Finance Management (PFM) systems	6							
				4.5	EU support contributed to policy reform implementation through the use of the budget as a policy instrument	5							
				4.6	EU support contributed to capacity strengthened, empowered and diversified civil society organisations in bringing about more transparent and inclusive delivery of public services and to strengthened tripartism between government and social partners for work, employment and social protection related matters	4							
				4.7	EU support contributed to regulatory approximation with EU legislation	4							
EQ-5	Aid modalities mix and efficiency	To what extent has the EU aid modalities mix been appropriate for the national context and the EU development strategy in efficiently bringing about the targeted reform and development results? ⁽⁵⁾	1 st : Efficiency 2 nd : Effectiveness Impact	5.1	The synergy between different aid / cooperation modalities and financing instruments have been analysed and defined to suit partners' capacities, both within each focal sector and overall	4							
				5.2	Several options of aid modalities have been discussed for cooperation interventions by sector and overall their combination has been an inclusive internal strategic process	4							
				5.3	The chosen mix of aid modalities has contributed to the establishment of a framework of policy dialogue, technical assistance and capacity building which is strategic and focused on government priorities	5							
				5.4	The chosen mix of aid modalities has contributed to the strengthening of policy processes and of public institutional and technical capacities	5							
				5.5	The chosen mix of aid modalities has facilitated the timely attainment of sustainable results	5							
				5.6	The chosen mix of aid modalities has contributed to the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems and capacities	5							
EQ-6	Sustainable private sector development	To what extent has EU's support in the area of private sector development (PSD) contributed to the process of sustainable and value added modernisation of the Jordan economy and to more sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth ?	1 st : Effectiveness 2 nd : Relevance Sustainability Value added Coordination Complementarity	6.1	The capacity of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supplies and related specialized institutions (public, private and public-private) is sustainably strengthened for SMEs development and modernisation	4							
				6.2	Jordan enterprises, particularly SMEs, are better able to compete regionally and internationally and have better access to technology and new markets, through fostered enterprise competitiveness at both individual firm and sector level	4							
				6.3	EU Private Sector Development support contributed to facilitating the generation of sustainable employment, both decent and gainful self-employment and wage employment	4							
				6.4	The EU Private Sector Development support contributed to more inclusive and equitable national and local economic development and growth	4							
				6.5	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities (BS and project approach) for PSD are the consequence of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sector	8							
				6.6	The EU interventions for PSD explicitly incorporate aspects related to cross cutting issues as environment, social standards, human rights, rule of law, women participation, etc.	4							

Evaluation of the European Union's Cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2007-2013)
- Country Level Evaluation -

1			2		3		4		5		6		7	
Evaluation Question (EQ)			Primary & Secondary DAC / EU Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	Judgement Criteria (JCs), by Evaluation Question				Key Performance Indicators (N° per JC)						
Code	Short Title	Full Question		Code	Description of Judgement Criterion									
EQ-7	Trade, transport and investment facilitation	To what extent has EU's support in the area of trade, transport and investment facilitation contributed to improving the balance of trade and the investment relations between EU and Jordan?	1 st : Impact 2 nd : Effectiveness Sustainability Value added Coordination Complementarity	7.1	The capacity of the overall enabling environment of related specialized institutions (public, private and public-private) with regard to trade, transport and investment facilitation is sustainably strengthened			4						
				7.2	Solid and sustainable increase in exports to the European Union (EU) is facilitated by a conducive overall policy, regulatory and institutional framework			4						
				7.3	Increase of sustainable investments from EU to Jordan as facilitated by a favourable investment policy, regulatory and institutional framework			4						
				7.4	Increase in sustainable and sustained Jordan domestic value added exports with increased share in overall exports realised by SMEs and by enterprises located outside of Greater Amman, enabled with EU support			4						
				7.5	The Country transport strategy developed with EU support facilitates the evolution of Jordan towards a regional transport hub			4						
EQ-8	Education and employment	To what extent has EU's support to education reform and to the Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (E-TVET) sector contributed to enhanced education quality and to improved employment?	1 st : Impact 2 nd : Effectiveness Relevance	8.1	EU support contributed to Jordan education system reform for enhanced quality and accessibility of the overall education system through institutional capacity building at the different levels of the education system			4						
				8.2	EU support contributed to enhanced quality of Jordan's overall education system through improved teacher professional development and updating of curricula, textbooks, pedagogical aids and methods			4						
				8.3	EU support contributed to the national employment strategy and programme in terms of increased formal employment with social security coverage and to an expanded coverage of employment training and career guidance and counselling services			5						
				8.4	EU support contributed to E-TVET sector reform with adoption of effective mechanisms for private sector collaboration in design and development of training programmes			4						
				8.5	EU support contributed to the empowerment of the Gender Unit in the Ministry of Labour in promoting gender sensitization of E-TVET and employment policies, strategies and programmes			4						
				8.6	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities for education reform and E-TVET are the results of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sector			9						
EQ-9	Sustainable, environment friendly energy and water solutions	How successful has the EU cooperation with Jordan been in contributing to the promotion of environment friendly, climate change mitigating and adapting, sustainable solutions in the energy and water sectors?	1 st : Sustainability 2 nd : Effectiveness Impact Efficiency	9.1	EU support contributed to successful regulatory and institutional reform in the Jordan energy and water sectors			4						
				9.2	EU support contributed to institutional and human capacity development on renewable energy and on sustainable water use in relevant key entities of Jordan society (public, private and public-private)			4						
				9.3	The national awareness level on renewable energy and the need / necessity of energy efficiency has been considerably raised over time, partly due to EU support in these areas			4						
				9.4	EU support contributed to changing public awareness and changes in actual water-use trends			4						
				9.5	EU support contributed to the legislative framework for environmental protection			4						
				9.6	EU support contributed to improving the institutional and human capacity of the Ministry of Environment on sustainable environment protection and to ensure its mainstreaming, including on cross-border environmental and climate change issues			4						
				9.7	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities to support sustainable solutions in the energy and water sectors are the results of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sectors			9						
Totals for the 9 Evaluations Questions					53			239						

Annex 3.2.4

Table EQ-4 : Cross-Tabulation of Evaluation Questions (EQs) and Standard Evaluation Criteria (OECD-DAC, EU and PD) ⁽¹⁾

Evaluation Question (EQ)			1. OECD-DAC Standard Criteria ⁽²⁾					2. Additional EU Standard Criteria ⁽²⁾				3. EU Cross-Cutting Issues					4. Paris Declaration Principles					Total Number of Primary Criteria per EQ
Code	Shot Title	Full Question	1.1 Relevance	1.2 Effectiveness	1.3 Efficiency	1.4 Impact	1.5 Sustainability	2.1 Value added	2.2 3C's - Coordination	2.3 3C's - Complementarity	2.4 3C's - Coherence	3.1 Governance	3.2 Institutional capacity	3.3 Human rights	3.4 Gender	3.5 Environment	4.1 Alignment	4.2 Harmonisation	4.3 Managing for Results	4.4 Mutual accountability	4.5 Ownership	
EQ-1	Strategic alignment and flexibility	How well has the EU response strategy been aligned over time with the development objectives and priorities of the Government of Jordan and shown responsiveness in flexibly adapting to changes in the broader regional context affecting Jordan?	X			2	2				X	X					X		X		X	6
EQ-2	Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence	To what extent is the EU-Jordan cooperation well-coordinated with and complementary to the actions of EU Member States and other EU Institutions, and to those of other Development Partners, and coherent with other EU policies?			2		2	X	X	X	X	X	X					X		X	X	9
EQ-3	Democratic governance	To what extent has the EU-Jordan cooperation been successful in bringing about enhanced democratic governance?		X	2	2		2				X	X	X	X					X	X	7
EQ-4	Public institutions strengthening	To what extent has the EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity strengthening of Jordan public institutions, including management of public resources, for enhanced delivery of public services to the citizens?		X		2	2					X	X						X	X	X	6
EQ-5	Aid modalities mix and efficiency	To what extent has the EU aid modalities mix been appropriate for the national context and the EU development strategy in efficiently bringing about the targeted reform and development results?		2	X	2						X	X						X	X	X	6
EQ-6	Sustainable private sector development	To what extent has EU's support in the area of private sector development (PSD) contributed to the process of sustainable and value added modernisation of the Jordan economy and to more sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth?	2	X			2	2	2	2		X	X		X		X		X	X		7
EQ-7	Trade, transport and investment facilitation	To what extent has EU's support in the area of trade, transport and investment facilitation contributed to improving the balance of trade and the investment relations between EU and Jordan?		2		X	2	2	2	2		X	X									3
EQ-8	Education and employment	To what extent has EU's support to Education Reform and to the Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (E-TVET) sector contributed to enhanced education quality and to improved employment ?	2	2		X			2	2			X	X	X		X		X			6
EQ-9	Sustainable environment friendly energy and water solutions	How successful has the EU cooperation with Jordan been in contributing to the promotion of environment friendly, climate change mitigating and adapting, and sustainable solutions in the energy and water sectors?		2	2	2	X					X	X			X	X					5
Totals Number of Questions with Primary Criteria			1	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	8	8	2	3	1	4	1	5	5	5	55

Annex 3.2.5

Matrices of evaluation questions, judgement criteria and evaluation questions (EQ-JC-KPIs matrix), by evaluation question

(Tables EQ-3.1 to EQ-3.9)

3.2.5.1	Table EQ-3.1: Strategic alignment and flexibility	73
3.2.5.2	Table EQ-3.2: Coordination, complementarity and coherence	75
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Table EQ-3.1 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 1 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9											
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)																			
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description																
01.	Strategic alignment and flexibility EU response strategy alignment with Jordan policies and strategies and with overall and regional EU policies and strategies concerned, with special attention for flexibility in adapting and proactively adjusting to changing circumstances and broader regional enabling / disabling developments (responsiveness)	DAC/EU - 1 st : Relevance DAC/EU - 2 nd : Impact Sustainability CC: Governance PD: Alignment Ownership Management for Results	01. How well has the EU response strategy been aligned over time with the development objectives and priorities of the Government of Jordan and shown responsiveness in flexibly adapting to changes in the broader regional context affecting Jordan?	01.1	The overall objectives and result areas of the EU response strategy are aligned with the national policy and development objectives and priorities of the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (GoHKOJ) reflecting the needs of the population	01.1.1	Level of alignment of the EU response strategy overall objectives and result areas (especially the 2007-2013 CSP and NIPs and the EU-Jordan ENP Action Plan) with the key national policy dialogue and development objectives and priorities included in the GoHKOJ policy and strategy documents concerned	01.1.2	Overall quality and intensity of the consultation and participatory processes with Government and civil society at the basis of the EU response strategy preparation and formulation documents	01.1.3	Extent to which the Logical Frameworks / Results Frameworks of the key strategy and programming documents and their updates are based on adequate and reliable information and analyses of the national situation and needs and their changes over time	01.1.4	Level of evidence that Civil Society / Non State Actors have been actively involved in the policy dialogue and consultation processes leading to the formulation of the response strategy and programmes and their updating, as for example evidenced by significant changes (thematic, target areas or groups, etc.) brought about by their participation in public debates / policy dialogue forums or other consultation mechanisms	01.2.1	Level of internal consistency of the EU Southern Neighbourhood regional strategy and programmes (RSP-RIPs), the EU-Jordan Association Agreement and ENP Action Plans (AA and APs) and the EU ENPI Jordan country strategy and programmes (CSP-NIPs)	01.2.2	Evidence level of EU programming and implementation documents on strategic and operational links (identification and formulation missions, TA missions, co-financed projects or events, etc.) between regional (RIP and APs) and national (NIP) strategic and programmatic responses	01.2.3	Level of synchronization of outputs timing from regional programmes facilitating implementation of national support operations and vice versa	01.2.4	Overall quality and intensity of the coordination and complementarity between EU staff, project managers, twinning and TA missions from thematically / sector related regional and national programmes and interventions	01.3.1	Level of responsiveness of the EU support to initiatives in Jordan (from both Government and civil society) to take up the impulse of "Arab Spring" democratisation in the region	01.3.2	Levels of flexibility, promptness and adequacy of the EU response strategy in adapting to and proactively supporting Jordan in the wake of the regional acute crisis situations in neighbouring countries (e.g. Iraq and Syria) directly affecting the country, especially with regard to the refugees situation	01.3.3	Degree to which the EU - Jordan response strategy and programme has been supportive to / contributed to the efforts of Jordan to strive for lasting peace and cooperation in the region

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)									
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
										01.3.4	Degree to which overall the EU support strategy and programme to Jordan reacted effectively, flexibly and adequately to the impact of the global economic and financial crises on the Country, and with for Jordan specifically to its actual upgrading to Upper Middle Income (UMI) country status						
						01.4	The policy/political dialogue and the development cooperation strategy components of the EU-Jordan cooperation are consistent, timely, complementary and mutually reinforcing			01.4.1	Level of qualitative improvement of EU's cooperation with Jordan as combined policy/political dialogue and development cooperation interventions brought about by the change in the EUD institutional set-up						
										01.4.2	Level of enhanced strategic and programmatic synergy, consistency, complementarity and intended effects reinforcing one another between on the one hand the policy/political dialogue and on the other development cooperation strategies and interventions, in line with the provisions concerned in the 2007 Lisbon Treaty on the European Union (e.g. title 5 - article 21)						
										01.4.3	Level of institutional anchoring of the internal dialogue and coordination within the EU Delegation regarding policy/political dialogue and development operations aspects of the EU cooperation with Jordan (e.g. as evidenced by regular joint meetings, in procedures, function descriptions, job descriptions, joint strategies and reports, etc.)						
										01.4.4	Overall balance in the EU Jordan interventions portfolio between interventions mainly supporting higher level policy / political dialogue and capacity strengthening on the one hand and interventions targeting the local levels and implementation on the ground on the other (if info available: in number and amounts)						
						01.5	Actual programme implementation and operations are strategically aligned with the overall strategic objectives and priorities of the response strategy, as updated			01.5.1	Degree to which the EU Jordan national portfolio of interventions (allocations and expenditures) is in line with the strategic objectives and priority areas as included in the CSP and NIPs documents as updated / amended (if info available: in number and amounts)						
										01.5.2	Degree to which the regional portfolio of interventions (allocations and expenditures) benefitting Jordan and those financed through the ENP Association Agreement Action Plan are in line with the strategic objectives and priority areas as included in the AA-AP and RSP-RIP documents as updated / amended and in the CSP and NIPs documents (if info available: in number and amounts)						
										01.5.3	Degree to which the EU Jordan portfolio of horizontal / thematic interventions (allocations and expenditures) is in line with the CSP-NIPs configuration of priority sectors and thematic areas, covering both the policy/political dialogue and development cooperation main components (if info available: in number and amounts)						
										01.5.4	Degree to which the changed strategic priorities over time are also matched by a changed composition over time of the interventions portfolio (if info available: in numbers and amounts)						

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

Table EQ-3.2 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 2 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9					
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)													
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description												
02.	Coordination, complementarity and coherence Coordination, harmonisation and complementarity of EU-Jordan cooperation policies, strategies and programmes with the European Member States and Member States Agencies, and with other bilateral and multilateral Development Partners (DPs) and Division of Labour (DoL) steered and coordinated by the Government of Jordan	DAC/EU - 1 st : 3C's Added value		02. To what extent is the EU-Jordan cooperation well-coordinated with and complementary to the actions of EU Member States and other EU Institutions, and to those of other Development Partners, and coherent with other EU policies?	02.1	The EU-Jordan cooperation is well coordinated, coherent and complementary to the strategies and programmes of the EU Member States and of the European Financial Institutions	02.1.1	Overall quality and trends in the implementation of the 2007 EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy in the EU cooperation with Jordan	02.1	Overall quality and trends in the implementation of the 2007 EU Code of Conduct on Division of Labour in Development Policy in the EU cooperation with Jordan											
		02.1.2	The degree to which the provisions of the EU DoL code are adhered to in developing the EU's strategic response and programming documents (CSP, NIPs, AAPs, APs, etc.) complementary to those of the EU Member States, as based on demonstrated comparative advantages and added value																		
		02.1.3	Number of EU Development Assistance Group (DAG) meetings of the EUD with EU Member States and European Financial Institutions / Member States Agencies conducted per year with proceedings and/or recommendations documented																		
		02.1.4	Overall quality of policy/political dialogue coordination between the EU and EU Member States and level of harmonized dialogue outcomes on key policy / political dialogue issues, with trends over time																		
		02.2	The EU-Jordan cooperation is well coordinated, coherent and complementary to the strategies and programmes of other multi-lateral and bilateral Development Partners (DPs)		CC: Institutional capacity Governance		02.2	The EU-Jordan cooperation is well coordinated, coherent and complementary to the strategies and programmes of other multi-lateral and bilateral Development Partners (DPs)	02.2.1	Overall quality of donor mapping of sectoral / thematic area involvement and their perceived comparative advantages as basis for the design of the EU strategic response and actual programming priorities	02.2	Overall quality of donor mapping of sectoral / thematic area involvement and their perceived comparative advantages as basis for the design of the EU strategic response and actual programming priorities									
					PD: Harmonisation Ownership Mutual accountability				02.2.2	Degree to which donor mapping of sectoral / thematic area involvement and their perceived comparative advantages were used as basis for decision making on preferred aid / cooperation modalities based on shared / common resources inputs and/or joint PCM activities (basket funding, trust funding, joint reviews and evaluations, MTEF, PAFs, etc.)											
									02.2.3	Degree of proactive engagement of the EUD in Development Partners coordination and promotion of Division of Labour											
									02.2.4	Number of DP meetings organised / chaired by the EUD in the last year regarding overall development, thematic, sectoral and/or policy / political dialogue key issues											
		02.3	The EU-Jordan cooperation strategy and programme is coherent with the other EU policies					02.3	The EU-Jordan cooperation strategy and programme is coherent with the other EU policies	02.3.1	Level of coherence of the EU-Jordan cooperation strategy and programme with the other main sectoral / thematic policies, especially on trade, employment, environment and security	02.3	Level of coherence of the EU-Jordan cooperation strategy and programme with the other main sectoral / thematic policies, especially on trade, employment, environment and security								
										02.3.2	Overall quality of the strategic coordination on these other EU policies with the competent / mandated EU entities concerned including DG Trade, DG Employment, Social Affairs and Equal Opportunities and the EEAS entity in charge of the Instrument for Stability (IFS)										

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)								Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)			
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
												02.3.3	Level to which the coordination and contacts with these competent / mandated entities for these other EU policies got intensified / more institutionalized over time				
												02.3.4	Intensity and type of cooperation (policy, strategic, programming, TA, ...) with special EU agencies with specific mandates for the European Neighbourhood (e.g. ETF, etc.) on sector / thematic areas of special relevance to the EU-Jordan cooperation				
						02.4	The EU has actively sought Government advice when setting its own priorities in terms of Division of Labour (DOL) between Development Partners (DPs)					02.4.1	Overall quality of the leadership of the Government of Jordan in promoting and managing the actual implementation of Division of Labour (DoL) between the Developing Partners (DPs) and in advancing the policy/political dialogue with them				
												02.4.2	Level of institutional, operational and human capacity of the special Units in central ministries MoPIC, MoF and MoFA and in concerned line ministries / agencies to effectively assume DoL and policy/political dialogue leadership functions (with adequate and high level staffing, resources, capacities developed, institutionally anchored, etc.) and extent and quality of support provided to these by the EU				
												02.4.3	Extent to which appropriate institutional fora are created and are effectively operational for DoL and PD purposes at both executive policy making and technical, operational levels (with sanctioned mandates, secretarial services, established procedures, etc.) and extent and quality of support provided to these by the EU				
												02.4.4	Number of regular (plus possibly ad hoc) meetings held per year (and trends) of these DoL and PD fora attended by the EUD as documented by proceedings and recommendations records / reports or based on other documentary evidence, by level and type of meetings and by topic / subject				
						02.5	Strategic steering and coordination of the EU-Jordan cooperation is internally ensured by the coordinating central government of Jordan agencies vis-à-vis the implementing agencies both at national and local levels					02.5.1	Overall quality and extent of the proactive steering and coordination of implementing ministries and agencies by the umbrella central Government entities as MoPIC, MoF and MFA, covering all aspects of the integrated programme cycle from strategizing and planning, over results management, monitoring and reporting, to reviews and evaluations, and feedback / re-programming (particularly also with regard to the BS and PE modalities of aid)				
												02.5.2	Extent to which these GoHKOJ internal performance planning, management, monitoring and reporting systems are in place and operational, and their reporting is consolidated and shared with the EUD, e.g. for external reporting, accountability and M&E purposes (e.g. ROM etc.).				
												02.5.3	Extent to which these performance planning and monitoring key units in the government entities concerned are mainstreamed, effectively trained / capacitated on performance planning, management, measurement, monitoring, reporting and evaluation (especially in connection with BS and PE progress and results performance reporting based on the PAFs as basis for next, fixed and/or variable tranches releases				
												02.5.4	Percentage and quality of compliance with actual progress and results performance reporting requirements by all covered Government ministries, agencies, public-private sector partnerships and Local Government Units concerned				

Notes (1) to (5): Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

Table EQ-3.3 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 3 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9											
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)																			
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description										
03.	Democratic governance Effectiveness and added value of the EU-Jordan policy / political dialogue and cooperation interventions in support of political reform, human (especially women's) rights, support to Civil Society (CSOs/NSAs) democracy, elections and rule of law (incl. security and access to justice)	DAC/EU - 1 st : Effectiveness DAC/EU - 2 nd : Impact Added value Efficiency CC: Governance, Human rights Gender Institutional capacity PD: Ownership Mutual accountability		03. To what extent has the EU-Jordan cooperation been successful in bringing about enhanced democratic governance? ⁽⁴⁾		03.1	The EU-Jordan cooperation on democratic governance (including development policy and political dialogue) gained strength and depth in bringing about reform through strengthened coordination and institutionalized dialogue mechanisms	03.1.1	Degree to which the National Agenda and Kulluna al Urdun have served as basis for the EU-Jordan policy/political dialogue and cooperation interventions to achieve the political reform aspired for with regard to democracy, good governance, human rights, civil society, women's empowerment, freedom of the media, political parties, independent judiciary, etc.)	03.1.2	Instances of meetings of the EU-Jordan Sub-Committees on democratic governance issues per year (e.g. on Human Rights and Democracy) with documented decisions, resolutions and/or recommendations effectively monitored and followed-up	03.1.3	Percentage of key components of the policy/political dialogue and reform agenda which are effectively institutionalized and supported by cooperation interventions to enable / ensure their effective implementation and monitoring	03.1.4	Average level of political reform progress and results on the main components of the policy/political dialogue and reform process as documented in the authoritative dialogue progress and results reports concerned at regional and/or national level (e.g. Sub-Committee Meetings, Senior Officials Meetings, Ministerial Meetings)	03.2.1	Overall success of the translation of international human rights instruments (incl. European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights - EIDHR) provisions into domestic laws as a result of EU supported policy/political dialogues, supported by training of relevant professionals and CSOs and by public information campaigns	03.2.2	Level of operational functioning of the Anti-Corruption Commission and of the Ombudsman Office as measured by submitted cases effectively and satisfactorily handled	03.2.3	Extent to which women advocacy groups and CSOs are effectively and successfully supported in enhancing their institutional, managerial, operational and human capacities	03.2.4	Extent and quality of the EU capacity development interventions and programmes of media representatives, journalists and technical staff (gender balanced / sensitive) in support of the media (press, radio, TV, internet)	03.3.1	Degree to which the legal framework, the channels and procedures for systematic consultation of civil society on policy dialogue and development matters are effectively strengthened, both at central and local levels	03.3.2	Degree to which the institutional, managerial, technical and human capacities of independent and representative CSOs are further strengthened, and Apex structures, federations and networks and platforms are starting to get created and operationalised
						03.2	The EU - Jordan policy/political dialogue and cooperation interventions have adequately covered the fields of human rights (particularly women's rights), fight against corruption and the media																				
						03.3	EU support contributed to the further strengthening of Civil Society Organisations as empowered partners in the policy/political dialogue and the national and local development processes																				

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)						Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)					
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
														03.3.3	Degree to which the political dialogue between government and CSOs is strengthened and institutionalised with civil society effectively impacting on political dialogue agenda setting through lobbying		
														03.3.4	Enhanced degree of involvement and responsibilities of Civil Society Organisations in the design and implementation of EU cooperation strategies and action programmes		
						03.4	Within the concerted action of the international community, the EU-Jordan cooperation effectively contributed to enhanced political participation and open and fair elections			03.4.1	Extent to which representative democracy is effectively operational in Jordan, both at national and local levels			03.4.2	Percentage increase in voters registration as a proxy indicator for the successfulness of political awareness raising and voters education campaigns (with breakdown of figures for women and young people, and for both national and local elections)		
										03.4.3	Degree of transparency, openness, fairness and representativeness (in terms of voter turnout) of the national and local election processes supported by the EU			03.4.4	Degree of timeliness and appropriateness of EU inputs in support of the electoral process, including voters education and preparation		
						03.5	EU support contributed to enhanced access to justice, law enforcement, security and fight against terrorism			03.5.1	Extent to which the EU has contributed to a successful implementation of the Judicial Upgrading Strategy to enhance the capacity and efficiency of the judiciary (incl. strategic planning, criminal justice, juvenile justice, penitentiary reform, administrative capacity, training of judges, etc.)			03.5.2	Overall appreciation by the key stakeholders of the EU support provided in the fields of justice, law enforcement and security, particularly in relation to the financing instruments and applied aid modalities		
										03.5.3	Extent to which the Amman Message and agenda has been effectively supported, particularly with regard to its institutional development and public education components including support to the dialogue between cultures			03.5.4	Quality of the complementarity, coherence and overall integration of the actions under the Instrument for Stability (IfS) in support of the overall EU-Jordan policy/political dialogue and response strategy within the broader concerted action of the MS and other DPs		
						03.6	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities and financing instruments are the results of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sector			03.6.1	Percentage of programmed democratic interventions which are derived from a credible diagnostic analysis taking into account the existing preconditions (the current stage of policy and reform context)			03.6.2	Percentage of democratic governance interventions for which the full set of project identification, formulation, key implementation and M&E documents are available		
										03.6.3	Extent to which alternative options of democratic governance support are studied and criteria for preference and eligibility are defined						

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1 Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		3 DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	4 Evaluation Question (EQ) <i>(Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)</i>		6 Judgement Criteria (JC) <i>(Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)</i>		8 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ <i>(Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)</i>	
Code	Description		Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
							03.6.4	Percentage of democratic governance interventions for which the overall objectives and project purpose are clearly and correctly differentiated and the assumptions and risk are clearly identified
							03.6.5	Degree to which the chronology of changes in frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA / capacity development initiatives for enhanced democratic governance show evidence that BS programmes, projects, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role (or not) in driving the development of effective frameworks for democratic governance (e.g. for BS, general and specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches are defined on the basis of the contents of policy dialogue and promote the development of improved frameworks for policy dialogue, and their monitoring feeds policy dialogue processes) - (Cfr. 5.3.4)
							03.6.6	Extent to which, in the perception of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, influence the evolution of frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA/capacity development initiatives. - (Cfr. 5.3.5)
							03.6.7	Degree to which the chronology of changes in policies, policy processes and capacities show evidence that BS programmes, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role, or not, in furthering democratic governance (e.g. specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches address issues of policy processes and capacities; complementary or embedded TA foresees support to the strengthening of capacities; programme estimates enhance institutional capacities,...) - (Cfr. KPI 5.4.4)
							03.6.8	Extent to which, in the perceptions of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, had an influence on the evolution of policies, policy frameworks and capacities (cfr. KPI 5.4.5)
							03.6.9	Level of evidence that financing made available through BS has contributed to closing the gap of the justice sector's medium term financing plans [e.g. volume and share of EU's contribution to the financing of reforms in key sectors (e.g. juvenile justice) benefiting from EU BS / Level of evidence of increased sector expenditure in supported sectors (cfr. KPI 4.5.4)

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

Table EQ-3.4 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 4 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9					
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)													
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description				
04.	Public institutions strengthening Effectiveness (and impact and sustainability) of the EU support to institutional reform and capacity strengthening in Jordan public institutions at both national and local levels with the aim of enhanced delivery of more transparent, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public services, and with special focus on the role therein of an empowered civil society (CSOs / NSAs), improved public finance management and regulatory approximation with EU legislation	DAC/EU - 1 st : Effectiveness		04. To what extent has the EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity strengthening of Jordan public institutions, including management of public resources, for enhanced delivery of public services to the citizens?		04.1	EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity development in public institutions at central level for more transparent, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public services			04.1.1	Instances of central level public administrations / institutions of which the managerial, administrative and/or service delivery capacities are effectively strengthened particularly in relation to the pursuit of the public sector and public finance management reforms as strategized and planned for	04.1.2	Extent to which the technical capacities of a number of specifically targeted public administrations and institutions are further strengthened (e.g. in relation to environment, water and energy) for the whole cycle of strategizing, planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and re-formulation	04.1.3	Number of public administrations / institutions of which the institutional and human capacity of the performance planning, monitoring and evaluation units directly reporting to the SG / Head of the institution are effectively and sustainably strengthened	04.1.4	Extent to which the EU institutional reform and capacity development support provided through different modalities and programmes is strategically steered, effectively coordinated and harmonized, and institutionally anchored in an officially mandated institutional entity of the Government of Jordan and same within the EU Delegation	04.1.5	Overall improvement of the overall livelihood, quality of life and basic needs of the population (incl. access to quality health, education, water & sanitation and other MDGs) through increased accessibility and use of quality public services [4.2]		
		DAC/EU - 2 nd : Impact Sustainability																			
		CC: Governance Institutional capacity																			
		PD: Ownership Managing for development results Mutual accountability																			
		04.2								04.2	EU support contributed to institutional reform and capacity development of public institutions at local government level (in Governorates and municipalities) for more transparent, efficient, effective and inclusive delivery of public services			04.2.1	Instances of targeted Local Government Units (Municipalities and Governorates) of which the managerial, administrative and/or service delivery capacities are effectively strengthened, particularly with regard to integrated and inclusive development planning and programme implementation, monitoring and reporting	04.2.2	Number of targeted Local Government Units of which the technical capacities in selective priority thematic areas and sectors (e.g. environment, water, energy) is effectively strengthened for the whole cycle of strategizing, planning, implementation, monitoring, reporting and re-formulation	04.2.3	Overall appreciation and satisfaction rating by Local Government Units of EU support for institutional reform and capacity development (both institutional and human capacity building)	04.2.4	Number of targeted Local Government Units of which the institutional and human capacity of the local development planning, monitoring and evaluation units directly under the Mayor / Governor is effectively and sustainably strengthened

Table EQ-3.4 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 4 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)									
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description								
						04.3	Public Finance Management (PFM) systems have been strengthened	04.3.1	Degree to which records of PFM reform activities undertaken and outputs produced including processes and capabilities are available (on what and when) (HSPU indicator)								
								04.3.2	Average percentage trends in indicators related to PFM quality as recorded in Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability (PEFA) Assessments (2007 and 2011), and other studies on quality of PFM systems and processes (e.g. EU, IMF, World Bank) (% indicator and % sub-indicators)								
								04.3.3	Average overall assessments on relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of PFM reforms as included in independent reports and as provided by government officials (MoF, MOPIC), EU and other donors working on PFM reforms, (EU, USAID, GIZ,...) (HSPU indicator and sub-indicators by criterion)								
						04.4	EU support contributed to the strengthening of Public Finance Management (PFM) systems	04.4.1	Overall Quality of Budget Support (BS) Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) indicators on Public Finance Management (PFM) and links with changes identified in JC 04.3 (records of PFM reforms and system changes as presented in the BS reviews and assessments prior to tranche release) (HSPU indicator and sub-indicators)								
								04.4.2	Quality of policy dialogue and links with changes identified in JC 4.3 (documentation reflecting the process and content of policy dialogue) (HSPU indicator and sub-indicators)								
								04.4.3	Volume and timing of BS disbursements in relation to domestic funding of PFM reform programme (potential critical significance of flows) (% or HSPU indicator and possible sub-indicators)								
								04.4.4	Overall quality of complementary capacity development activities (e.g. TA support) and links with changes identified in JC 4.3 (monitoring reports, annual reports, evaluations) (HSPU indicator and possible sub-indicators)								
								04.4.5	Overall perceptions of MoF, EU and other donors' representatives regarding the degree of influence of EU support to the strengthening of PFM systems through policy dialogue, PAFs, funds and complementary capacity building (HSPU indicator and sub-indicators)								
								04.4.6	Overall perceptions of MoF, EU and other donors' representatives regarding the degree of influence of other factors to the strengthening of PFM systems (other donors' support, government ownership,..) - (HSPU indicator and sub-indicators)								
						04.5	EU support contributed to policy reform implementation through the use of the budget as a policy instrument	04.5.1	Level of improvements in policy-based budgeting (PEFA indicators PI 11 – 12)								
								04.5.2	Extent to which the evolution in budget allocations and/or public spending better reflects government priorities (HSPU indicator)								
								04.5.3	Level of improvement of democratic accountability and transparency of budgeting (relevant PEFA indicators, ranking and scores of Open Budget Index) - (% or HSPU indicator and sub-indicators)								

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1 Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		3 DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	5 Evaluation Question (EQ) <i>(Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)</i>		7 Judgement Criteria (JC) <i>(Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)</i>		9 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ <i>(Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)</i>	
Code	Description		Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
							04.5.4	Level of evidence that financing made available through BS has contributed to closing the gap of the sectors' medium term financing plans (e.g. volume and share of EU's contribution to the financing of reforms in key sectors benefitting from EU BS) / Level of evidence of increased sectors expenditure in supported sectors (see also focal sectors KPIs concerned)
							04.5.5	Overall perceptions of MoF, concerned sector ministries, EU and other donors' representatives regarding the degree of influence of BS on sector policies implementation / spending
			04.6	EU support contributed to capacity strengthened, empowered and diversified civil society organisations in bringing about more transparent and inclusive delivery of public services and to strengthened tripartism between government and social partners for work, employment and social protection related matters			04.6.1	Instances of independent and representative national (associations of) CSOs of which the capacities are strengthened to actively engage with government agencies on policy/political dialogues issues and development planning and implementation issues for enhanced transparency and accountability purposes
							04.6.2	Number of independent and representative local CSOs of which the capacities are strengthened to actively engage with local governments in local development planning and budgeting
							04.6.3	Number of independent and representative economic Non-State Actors (NSAs), both employers and workers, of which the capacities are strengthened as social partners to engage with government on decent work and employment issues in a tripartite setting
							04.6.4	Increased level to which tripartism as consultative mechanism between government and the social partners (employers and workers) is getting institutionalised for matters related to decent work, employment, social security and social protection, amongst others
			04.7	EU support contributed to regulatory approximation with EU legislation			04.7.1	Extent to which regulatory frameworks are getting better aligned between Jordan and the EU as a result of the transfer and sharing of know-how, skills, tools, systems and procedures
							04.7.2	Degree to which the legislative frameworks are more effectively supportive to sustainable, inclusive and equitable socio-economic development and growth (sectors, scope and volume covered by these legislative frameworks)
							04.7.3	Level to which the regulatory and institutional frameworks are getting further strengthened as basis for further structured and systematic consultations between the tripartite partners (government, employers and workers)
							04.7.4	Degree to which the definition of service delivery standards is effectively accomplished, approved and effectively implemented (incl. capacity development and monitoring mechanisms)

Notes (1) to (5): Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

Table EQ-3.5 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 5 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9														
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)																						
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description													
05.	Aid modalities mix and efficiency Efficiency and effectiveness of the EU-Jordan cooperation through an optimal mix of aid modalities and financing instruments adapted to the capacities of the partners and the specific characteristics and requirements of the interventions with special attention for budget support and programme estimates representing more than two thirds of the allocated resources in the period covered by the CSP	DAC/EU 1 st : Efficiency DAC/EU 2 nd : Effectiveness Impact CC: Institutional capacity Governance PD: Managing for results Mutual accountability Ownership	05.	To what extent has the EU aid modalities mix been appropriate for the national context and the EU development strategy in efficiently bringing about the targeted reform and development results? ⁽⁵⁾	05.1	The synergy between different aid / cooperation modalities and financing instruments have been analysed and defined to suit partners' capacities, both within each focal sector and overall	05.1.1	Level of comprehensiveness of the capacity assessment (and updates) of main coordinating and implementing Jordan partners in the EU (internal) programming and interventions implementation documents	05.1.2	The degree to which the mix of aid modalities and financing instruments differs by sector in order to take into account needs and institutional capacities over time	05.1.3	Extent to which, according to the key stakeholders at country level, notably national counterparts and EU Delegation, the mix of aid modalities and financing instruments takes into consideration the beneficiary institutions' capacities	05.1.4	Degree to which the mix and link between aid modalities and financing instruments is analysed for focal sectors in the EU (internal) identification or preparation documents and the actual synergy between aid modalities is assessed in follow-up or monitoring reports	05.2	Several options of aid modalities have been discussed for cooperation interventions by sector and overall their combination has been an inclusive internal strategic process	05.2.1	Degree to which different aid modalities' options are analysed and justification of the chosen modality (e.g. consideration of macro-economic goals or governance considerations, risks assessments, lessons learned,...) is integrated in strategic and programming documents, both overall and sectoral	05.2.2	Degree to which the different aid modalities have been effectively discussed with the key institutional stakeholders concerned to arrive at the chosen option	05.2.3	Degree to which interventions used appropriate aid delivery methods (e.g. use of TA services and twinning arrangements to build institutional and human resource capacities; programme estimates to support the implementation of programmes executed by public or public-private agencies or services of the beneficiary country, where that country's administration possesses qualified managers; BS to support implementation of government policies and reforms including - where relevant - envelopes for embedded or complementary TA to strengthen institutional and human resources' capacities; ...).	05.2.4	Overall appreciation levels of the respective aid modalities and financing instruments by the different key Jordan parties / stakeholders concerned as well as EUD	05.3	The chosen mix of aid modalities has contributed to the establishment of a framework of policy dialogue, technical assistance and capacity building which is strategic and focused on government priorities	05.3.1	Degree to which frameworks for policy dialogue at national / sectoral level (focal areas of EU intervention) steered by the GoHKJ are in place, with regular meetings and involvement of relevant sector ministries, clear objectives, and mechanisms for recording decisions	05.3.2	Degree to which the content of discussions in policy dialogue frameworks are focused on strategic issues and conducive to the effective implementation of the government's strategy / National Agenda and sectoral policies (in focal areas of EU intervention)

1 Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		3 DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	4 Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		6 Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		8 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)	
Code	Description		Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
					05.5	The chosen mix of aid modalities has facilitated the timely attainment of sustainable results	05.5.3	Degree of programme efficiency, effectiveness and impact resulting from the analysis of ROM reports analysed by aid modality and sector
							05.5.4	Degree of national ownership at policy and implementation level allowed by the choice of aid modality (parallel Programme Implementation Units, etc.) allowed by the choice of aid modality
							05.5.5	Key stakeholders at country level confirm the role played by the choice of aid modalities (and their mix) in achieving (or not) the expected results at a reduced (or increased) cost
					05.6	The chosen mix of aid modalities has contributed to the strengthening of monitoring and evaluation systems and capacities	05.6.1	Degree to which the indicators / triggers to monitor implementation of EU programmes were jointly identified with the GoHKJ and tailored to the specific context, in particular with reference to BS and programme estimates
							05.6.2	Degree to which the GoHKJ has put in place an effective performance monitoring system to monitor the implementation of EU supported policies and programmes
							05.6.3	Degree to which data on selected indicators collected by the GoHKJ on a regular basis is reliable
							05.6.4	Degree to which data on selected indicators collected by the GoHKJ on a regular basis disseminated
							05.6.5	Percentage of progress and results reports submitted in time (and for BS to facilitate next tranche releases as proxy for the improvement of timely and quality results-oriented performance monitoring and reporting, overall and by sector

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

Table EQ-3.6 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 6 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)										
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description									
06.	Sustainable private sector development Effectiveness and relevance of EU support to sustainable and value added private sector development (PSD) in contributing to inclusive economic development and growth, with special attention for cross-cutting issues (especially gender and environment), decentralisation, economic governance and complementarity with PSD support provided by other EU sources	DAC/EU - 1 st : Effectiveness DAC/EU - 2 nd : Relevance Sustainability Value added Coordination Complementarity CC: Governance (Economic) Gender Institutional capacity PD: Managing for Results Mutual accountability Alignment		06. To what extent has EU's support in the area of private sector development (PSD) contributed to the process of sustainable and value added modernisation of the Jordan economy and to more sustainable, inclusive and equitable economic growth ?		06.1	The capacity of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supplies and related specialized institutions (public, private and public-private) is sustainably strengthened for SMEs development and modernization	06.1.1	Instances of intended / required specific laws and regulations for investment promotion and SMEs development effectively drafted, approved and implemented									
								06.1.2	Percentage of planned specialized institutions (public, private and public-private) to support SMEs with clear mandate established, funded and effectively operational									
								06.1.3	Degree to which the operationalisation of more efficient company registration processes have been effectively facilitated as a combined effort of the public and private sectors									
								06.1.4	Number of targeted SMEs effectively and sustainably supported by the specialized institutions, with breakdown by type and size of support services, by type (size, sector) and location of SMEs and with special focus on starters and on economic governance aspects									
						06.2	Jordan enterprises, particularly SMEs, are better able to compete regionally and internationally and have better access to technology and new markets, through fostered enterprise competitiveness at both individual firm and sector level	06.2.1	Number of SMEs with enhanced access to new markets (domestic and regional, international) thanks to improved competitiveness and access to technology, by type and location of SMEs in the broader perspective of sustainable and inclusive economic growth									
								06.2.2	Trends in imports of advanced commodities (total value and percentage) and percentage changes in prices of a basket of advanced commodities to local consumers									
								06.2.3	Trends in exports from most advanced, special growth (production and services) sectors (incl. ICT, health and pharma, engineering, education), both total value and percentage									
								06.2.4	Percentage actual achievements of targeted Key Performance Indicators of EU support to sustainable, value added and inclusive Private Sector Development, both at SMEs micro and overall sector macro-economic levels (e.g. those included in WEF Competitiveness Index)									
						06.3	EU Private Sector Development support contributed to facilitating the generation of sustainable employment, both decent and gainful self-employment and wage employment	06.3.1	Trends in the development of Jordanian SMEs in terms of number, size and turnover (number and percentage)									
								06.3.2	Trends of employment in the firms directly or indirectly benefitting from EU support, in terms of numbers (absolute and percentage growth), quality (gainful, decent and sustainable) and geographical location (decentralisation)									
								06.3.3	Trends in share of private sector employment in the overall employment figures, both self-employed and wage employment (gender and age differentiated)									
								06.3.4	Number, percentage and trends of entrepreneurs transiting from the informal to the formal sector (gender differentiated)									

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9			
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)						Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)							
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description		
						06.4	The EU Private Sector Development support contributed to more inclusive and equitable national and local economic development and growth	06.4.1	Percentage distribution of EU resources for Private Sector Development according to the location of beneficiaries	06.4.2	Percentage increase of new enterprises in the different Governorates, especially in the more advanced sectors, and improved sustainability of operations	06.4.3	Degree to which the recommendations of past sector and projects / programmes evaluations have been taken into account and are actually implemented to ensure PSD contribution to more inclusive and equitable national and local economic development and growth	06.4.4	Overall quality of the policy dialogue and coordination with the European Financial Institutions active in Jordan (EIB and EBRD) and Member States financing agencies active in Jordan on PSD and of their programmes complementarity				
						06.5	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities (BS and project approach) for PSD are the consequence of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sector	06.5.1	Percentage of programmed PSD interventions which are derived from a credible diagnostic analysis taking into account the existing preconditions (the current stage of policy and reform context)	06.5.2	Percentage of PSD interventions for which the full set of project identification, formulation, key implementation and M&E documents are available	06.5.3	Extent to which alternative options of PSD support are studied and piloted, and criteria for preference and eligibility are defined and applied	06.5.4	Level of coordination and research of synergies between the different interventions	06.5.5	Degree to which the chronology of changes in frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA / capacity development initiatives show that BS programmes, projects, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role (or not) in driving the development of effective frameworks for sustainable private sector development (e.g. for BS, general and specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches are defined on the basis of the contents of policy dialogue and promote the development of improved frameworks for policy dialogue, and their monitoring feeds policy dialogue processes) - (Cfr. 5.3.4)	06.5.6	Extent to which, in the perception of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, influence the evolution of frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA/capacity development initiatives for sustainable private sector development. - (Cfr. 5.3.5)

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Code	Description		Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
							06.5.7	Degree to which the chronology of changes in policies (e.g. investment promotion, SME development), policy processes and capacities (in particular at the level of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and Supplies as well as related specialized institutions), show evidence that BS programmes, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role, or not, in furthering sustainable private sector development (e.g. <i>specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches address issues of policy processes and capacities; complementary or embedded TA foresees support to the strengthening of capacities; programme estimates enhance institutional capacities...</i>) - (Cfr. KPI 5.4.4)
							06.5.8	Extent to which, in the perceptions of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, had an influence on the evolution of policies, policy frameworks and capacities on sustainable private sector development (cfr. KPI 5.4.5)
					06.6	The EU interventions for PSD explicitly incorporate aspects related to cross-cutting issues as environment, social standards, human rights, rule of law, women participation, etc.	06.6.1	Extent to which Non-governmental stakeholders have been actively involved in the different stages of PSD intervention cycles (policies, strategies, programming and PCM) with evolutions over time of such involvement
							06.6.2	Level of evidence of consultations, discussion groups, community councils, public debate notably in the local press, etc. at the different stages of the programming and interventions cycles
							06.6.3	Percentage of PSD projects /programmes of which the design and implementation documents explicitly refer to cross cutting issues and implementation reports provide empirical evidence of such effective mainstreaming throughout the project/programme cycle
							06.6.4	Overall quality of the references to cross cutting issues in Call for Proposals (CfPs) guidelines and other procedural documents for PSD support programmes and interventions

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9													
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)																					
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description																		
07.	Trade, transport and investment facilitation Sustainable trade, transport and investment facilitation through a more conducive, enabling policy, institutional, legal and regulatory framework resulting in increased and more balanced trade and investment relations between the EU and Jordan	DAC/EU 1 st : Impact DAC/EU 2 nd : Effectiveness Sustainability Value added Coordination Complementarity CC: (Economic) Governance Institutional capacity PD:	07. To what extent has EU's support in the area of trade, transport and investment facilitation contributed to improving the balance of trade and the investment relations between EU and Jordan?	07.1	The capacity of the overall enabling environment of related specialized institutions (public, private and public-private) with regard to trade, transport and investment facilitation is sustainably strengthened	07.1.1	Percentage progress in the drafting and approval of the Investment Promotion Law and its implementing rules and regulations	07.1.2	Percentage progress in the drafting, approval and funding / operationalisation of the Export Strategy	07.1.3	Degree to which the trade and investment regulatory and institutional framework is defined and operational, including a clear definition of roles and delineation of tasks of the Institutions operating for export promotion and investment	07.1.4	Degree to which the strategic plan of the Jordan Investment Board is finalised, approved and translated in annual operational plans with clear target setting on key performance indicators, with special attention for trade and investment factors related to sustainable and inclusive development and growth	07.2.1	Trends in EU Jordan trade volumes from different sources, both in monetary terms and in volume, and both in absolute and percentage increase	07.2.2	Percentage increase of Jordan exports to the European Union, overall and broken down for the individual EU Member States	07.2.3	Overall level and quality of the progress in TBT and SPS standards setting and metrology advancements	07.2.4	Overall progress status of accreditation and related institutional processes regarding trade facilitation, with special focal attention for TBT, SPS and rules of origin issues	07.3.1	Absolute and percentage increase of EU investments in Jordan, EU overall and by Member States	07.3.2	Extent to which specific financial credit lines are available to and effectively used by EU operators	07.3.3	Percentage share of Jordan exports coming from EU investments	07.3.4	Extent to which the planned Direct Foreign Investments, customs, taxation, international payments and related trade and investments coordination agreements between Jordan and Europe have been formally concluded, implemented and monitored

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9													
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)								Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)															
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description												
07.	Trade, transport and investment facilitation Sustainable trade, transport and investment facilitation through a more conducive, enabling policy, institutional, legal and regulatory framework resulting in increased and more balanced trade and investment relations between the EU and Jordan	DAC/EU 1 st : Impact DAC/EU 2 nd : Effectiveness Sustainability Value added Coordination Complementarity CC: (Economic) Governance Institutional capacity PD:	07. To what extent has EU's support in the area of trade, transport and investment facilitation contributed to improving the balance of trade and the investment relations between EU and Jordan?	07.1	The capacity of the overall enabling environment of related specialized institutions (public, private and public-private) with regard to trade, transport and investment facilitation is sustainably strengthened	07.1.1	Percentage progress in the drafting and approval of the Investment Promotion Law and its implementing rules and regulations	07.1.2	Percentage progress in the drafting, approval and funding / operationalisation of the Export Strategy	07.1.3	Degree to which the trade and investment regulatory and institutional framework is defined and operational, including a clear definition of roles and delineation of tasks of the Institutions operating for export promotion and investment	07.1.4	Degree to which the strategic plan of the Jordan Investment Board is finalised, approved and translated in annual operational plans with clear target setting on key performance indicators, with special attention for trade and investment factors related to sustainable and inclusive development and growth	07.2.1	Trends in EU Jordan trade volumes from different sources, both in monetary terms and in volume, and both in absolute and percentage increase	07.2.2	Percentage increase of Jordan exports to the European Union, overall and broken down for the individual EU Member States	07.2.3	Overall level and quality of the progress in TBT and SPS standards setting and metrology advancements	07.2.4	Overall progress status of accreditation and related institutional processes regarding trade facilitation, with special focal attention for TBT, SPS and rules of origin issues	07.3.1	Absolute and percentage increase of EU investments in Jordan, EU overall and by Member States	07.3.2	Extent to which specific financial credit lines are available to and effectively used by EU operators	07.3.3	Percentage share of Jordan exports coming from EU investments	07.3.4	Extent to which the planned Direct Foreign Investments, customs, taxation, international payments and related trade and investments coordination agreements between Jordan and Europe have been formally concluded, implemented and monitored

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1 Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		3 DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	4 Evaluation Question (EQ) <i>(Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)</i>		6 Judgement Criteria (JC) <i>(Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)</i>		8 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ <i>(Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)</i>	
Code	Description		Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
					07.4	Increase in sustainable and sustained Jordan domestic value added exports with increased share in overall exports realised by SMEs and by enterprises located outside of Greater Amman, enabled with EU support	07.4.1	Percentage increase of amounts / total value / unit value of exports from Jordan (commodities and services), with special attention for the value added exports realised by SMEs and by enterprises located outside of Greater Amman having benefitted from EU support
							07.4.2	Overall quality assessment and domestic added value of exports from Jordan (for both commodities and services) with special attention for the value added exports realised by SMEs and by enterprises located outside of Greater Amman having benefitted from EU support
							07.4.3	Quality / amounts / total value / unit value of imports into Jordan (commodities and services) from Europe, with trends over time
							07.4.4	Trends in percentage taxation of imports / exports, overall and broken down by types of goods and services
					07.5	The Country transport strategy developed with EU support facilitates the evolution of Jordan towards a regional transport hub	07.5.1	Degree to which the elaborated transport strategy and a trade facilitation strategy, including the inter modality approach (connection between road and rail transport) are actually implemented
							07.5.2	Number of neighbouring countries with which shared procedures for cross-border transport and trade facilitation are agreed upon and implemented
							07.5.3	Degree to which horizontal legislation is aligned and related infrastructure is upgraded to enable the conclusion of an ACAA covering Jordan's priority sectors
							07.5.4	Percentage increase of traffic volumes of passengers and goods with neighbouring countries destinations and percentage reduced average waiting time at border crossings / Aqaba port

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9												
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)						Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)																
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description											
08.	Education and employment Enhanced quality of (especially technical) education and improved sustainable and gender-sensitive access to formal employment (both self-employment and wage employment) and social security coverage, with due consideration of brain drain and migration issues	DAC/EU 1 st : Impact DAC/EU 2 nd : Effectiveness Relevance CC: Institutional Capacity Gender Human rights PD: Management for results Alignment	08.	To what extent has EU's support to education reform and the Employment and Technical and Vocational Education and Training (E-TVET) sector contributed to enhanced education quality and to improved employment?	08.1	EU support contributed to Jordan education system reform for enhanced quality and accessibility of the overall education system through institutional capacity building at the different levels of the education system	08.1.1	Degree to which the EU support contributed to improvements in the delegation of authority and responsibility to the regional (Governorates), local (municipalities) and schools levels, enabled by an operational performance monitoring and evaluation systems and based on partnerships with local communities and the private sector.	08.1.2	Degree to which the EU support contributed to the successful use of the Budget Support Modality - MTEF, including translation of policy priorities into budget priorities based on thorough cost calculation methods at the programme level within MoE Departments and entities, and the effective monitoring of the execution of these programmes in relation to the priorities	08.1.3	Increased enrolment rates of children in early childhood education / pre-school education (KG2 level), overall and in underserved areas	08.1.4	Increased enrolment rates of children in Special Needs Education schools and programmes, overall and in underserved areas	08.2.1	Number of teachers trained in the National Teacher Professional Standards who effectively apply this pre-service and in-service learning in their teaching practice	08.2.2	Actual coverage rate of teachers by the Ministry of Education's "Continuous Professional Career Development" framework including a clear career path matrix and rewarding structure	08.2.3	Degree to which the EU support to MoE contributed to the actual achievement of programme targets in relation to the development and actual introduction of new curricula (with application of new teaching methods) and to the production and disseminating of new textbooks	08.2.4	Improved progression rates and reduced drop out rates of pupils and students exposed to / benefitting from the reformed education programmes (incl. the reformed curricula, improved textbooks, enhanced pedagogical aids and methods, enhanced school contacts with the community and parents, etc.)	08.3.1	Degree to which the EU support to Jordan contributed to the strengthening and expansion of the social security system in terms of reach, coverage and quality	08.3.2	Increased number and rates of employment in the formal sector covered by the Social Security Corporation	08.3.3	Overall quality and extent to which the national policy, strategy and system of employment mediation, employment training, career guidance and training is in place, with due consideration given to brain drain and migration issues

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1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)						Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)					
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
														08.3.4	Number of municipalities providing employment, training and career guidance and counselling, for which they are fully operational and equipped in terms of infrastructure and trained human resources		
														08.3.5	Success rates of these mediation and counselling services in terms of numbers of sustainable entrances in the wage labour market or self employment / entrepreneurship		
						08.4	EU support contributed to E-TVET sector reform with adoption of effective mechanisms for private sector collaboration in design and development of training programmes							08.4.1	Number of Vocational Training Centres of Excellence developed / supported which are running new programmes developed (and implemented) in collaboration with the private sector, employers and/or in a tripartite setting (government, employers, workers / communities)		
														08.4.2	Satisfaction of both employers and students in the target sectors with the quality and relevance of the training programmes that lead to increased formal self-employment and wage employment rates		
														08.4.3	Number and percentage of companies in the target sectors which contributed to designing and actually developing apprenticeship training programmes, with numbers of effectively graduating interns / apprentices		
														08.4.4	Number of graduating TVET students that find sustainable employment (self of wage) within one year after graduation for at least an uninterrupted period of minimum 12 months		
						08.5	EU support contributed to the empowerment of the Gender Unit in the Ministry of Labour in promoting gender sensitization of E-TVET and employment policies, strategies and programmes							08.5.1	Degree to which the capacities of the Ministry of Labour and of its Gender Unit in particular are effectively strengthened with regard to gender sensitive policy making, strategizing, programming and actual programmes implementation with regard to TVET and the education - work link in general		
														08.5.2	Number of programmes and curricula that are gender sensitized in non-conventional areas for women's participation in TVET sector		
														08.5.3	Degree to which the gender sensitized programmes and curricula are effective in promoting women employment (self and wage) as for example evidenced from tracer studies amongst others		
														08.5.4	Increased labour force participation rate of women, with breakdowns by sector (special attention for wage employment in the non-agriculture sector), by region, by education attainment and age group		

Evaluation of the European Union's Cooperation with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2007-2013)
- Country Level Evaluation -

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9																													
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)						Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ (Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)																																	
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description																												
						08.6	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities for education reform and E-TVET are the results of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sector			08.6.1	Percentage of programmed education reform and E-TVET interventions which are derived from a credible diagnostic analysis taking into account the existing preconditions (the current stage of policy and reform context)			08.6.2	Percentage of education reform and E-TVET interventions for which the full set of project identification, formulation, key implementation and M&E documents are available			08.6.3	Percentage of education reform and E-TVET interventions for which the overall objectives and project purpose are clearly and correctly differentiated and the assumptions and risk are clearly identified			08.6.4	Level and overall quality of coordination with the UNRWA action in the education sector for the Palestinian refugees and coherence with the on-going evaluation on Palestine			08.6.5	Degree to which the chronology of changes in frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA / capacity development initiatives show evidence that BS programmes, projects, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role (or not) in driving the development of effective frameworks in the education and E-TVET sectors (e.g. for BS, general and specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches are defined on the basis of the contents of policy dialogue and promote the development of improved frameworks for policy dialogue, and their monitoring feeds policy dialogue processes) - (Cfr. 5.3.4)			08.6.6	Extent to which, in the perception of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, influence the evolution of frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA/capacity development initiatives in the education and E-TVET sectors. - (Cfr. 5.3.5)			08.6.7	Degree to which the chronology of changes in policies, policy processes and capacities show evidence that BS programmes, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role, or not, in supporting the changes / reforms in the education and E-TVET sector (e.g. specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches address issues of policy processes and capacities; complementary or embedded TA foresees support to the strengthening of capacities; programme estimates enhance institutional capacities,...) - (Cfr. KPI 5.4.4)			08.6.8	Extent to which, in the perceptions of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, had an influence on the evolution of policies, policy frameworks and capacities in the education and E-TVET sectors (cfr. KPI 5.4.5)			08.6.9	Level of evidence that financing made available through BS has contributed to closing the gap of the education and E-TVET medium term financing plans [e.g. volume and share of EU's contribution to the financing of reforms in key sectors benefiting from EU BS / Level of evidence of increased sector expenditure in supported sectors (cfr. KPI 4.5.4)]		

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

Table EQ-3.9 : Matrix of Evaluation Question 9 , Judgement Criteria and Key Performance Indicators ⁽¹⁾

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		
Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾		Evaluation Question (EQ) (Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)		Judgement Criteria (JC) (Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾		Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾		
Code	Description			Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description	
						09.4	EU support contributed to changing public awareness and changes in actual water-use trends	09.4.1	Overall quality, reach and intensity of the public information campaign on the non-continuous distribution of water resources and of the need / necessity of rational water use	09.4.2	Percentage change in water-use trends for irrigation in the Jordan Valley as a result of the measures taken by the Jordan Valley Authority	09.4.3	Percentage change in water-use trends for irrigation in the Jordan Valley with emphasis on increasing the use of treated waste water as a result of the measures taken by the Jordan Valley Authority	09.4.4	Awareness level of the general population of the non-continuous distribution of water resources and percentage of the population which has changed its behaviour accordingly (with breakdowns by main water users groups, geographical location, urban-rural differences, age groups, etc.)			
						09.5	EU support contributed to the legislative framework for environmental protection	09.5.1	Required environment protection by-laws, implementing rules and regulations of the Environment Law are developed, approved, codified and disseminated through multi-media channels	09.5.2	Degree to which the environment protection articles of the Environment Law are effectively enforced by the Ministry	09.5.3	Number of qualified staff at the Legal Affairs Unit at the MOE to adequately monitor and trace violations of the Environment Law and to refer to the appropriate administrative and/or judicial entities for sanctioning (actual versus necessary)	09.5.4	Level of adequacy of the EU support to develop the environment protection legal framework, to ensure its effective implementation including support to public awareness raising campaigns, to institutional and human capacity development of key stakeholders and actors concerned, and to mechanisms to sanction violations			
						09.6	EU support contributed to improving the institutional and human capacity of the Ministry of Environment on sustainable environment protection and to ensure its mainstreaming, including on cross-border environmental and climate change issues	09.6.1	Degree to which environmental concerns are effectively mainstreamed into at least two to three other national policies and in all EU cooperation policies, strategies and programmes with Jordan as cross-cutting issue	09.6.2	Degree to which the Ministry of Environment (MoE) is proactively cooperating and networking with other Jordanian institutions (public, private and civil society) regarding environment protection initiatives	09.6.3	Percentage of MOE personnel with knowledge and capacities effectively strengthened on environment protection through participation in EU supported capacity development activities	09.6.4	Level of MOE participation in regional programmes oriented towards environment protection at the regional level especially with regard to cross-border environmental and climate change issues			

1 Evaluation Question Short Title and EQ Focal Area / Rationale ⁽¹⁾		3 DAC/EU Evaluation Criterion(a) ⁽²⁾	5 Evaluation Question (EQ) <i>(Max. 10 EQs for the CLE)</i>		7 Judgement Criteria (JC) <i>(Max. 5 per Evaluation Question)</i>		9 Key Performance Indicators (KPI) ⁽³⁾ <i>(Max. 4 per Judgement Criterion)</i>	
Code	Description		Code	Description	Code	Description	Code	Description
					09.7	The choice and the combination of the EU aid modalities to support sustainable solutions in the energy and water sectors are the results of the search for efficiency and cost/effectiveness in line with Jordan Government objectives and complementary to other DP support to the sectors	09.7.1	Percentage of programmed EU supported interventions in the energy, water and environment sectors which are derived from a credible diagnostic analysis taking into account the existing preconditions (the current stage of policy and reform context)
							09.7.2	Percentage of EU supported interventions in the energy, water and environment sectors for which the full set of project identification, formulation, key implementation and M&E documents are available
							09.7.3	Extent to which alternative options of EU support to the energy, water and environment sectors are studied and piloted, and criteria for preference and eligibility are defined and applied
							09.7.4	Percentage of EU supported interventions in the energy, water and environment sectors for which the overall objectives and project purpose are clearly and correctly differentiated and the assumptions and risk are clearly identified
							09.7.5	Degree to which the chronology of changes in frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA / capacity development initiatives for enhanced democratic governance show evidence that BS programmes, projects, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role (or not) in driving the development of effective frameworks in the energy and water sectors (e.g. for BS, general and specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches are defined on the basis of the contents of policy dialogue and promote the development of improved frameworks for policy dialogue, and their monitoring feeds policy dialogue processes) - (Cfr. 5.3.4)
							09.7.6	Extent to which, in the perception of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, influence the evolution of frameworks for policy dialogue and coordinated TA/capacity development initiatives in the energy and water sectors. - (Cfr. 5.3.5)
							09.7.7	Degree to which the chronology of changes in policies, policy processes and capacities show evidence that BS programmes, programme estimates and/or TA played a critical role, or not, in supporting the changes / reforms in the energy and water sectors (e.g. specific conditions for the disbursement of BS tranches address issues of policy processes and capacities; complementary or embedded TA foresees support to the strengthening of capacities; programme estimates enhance institutional capacities,..) - (Cfr. KPI 5.4.4)
							09.7.8	Extent to which, in the perceptions of representatives of the GoHKJ (including sector ministries), EU and other donors' representatives, BS processes and/or other aid modalities, working independently or as a complement to BS, had an influence on the evolution of policies, policy frameworks and capacities in the energy and water sectors (cfr. KPI 5.4.5)
							09.7.9	Level of evidence that financing made available through BS has contributed to closing the gap of the energy and water medium term financing plans [e.g. volume and share of EU's contribution to the financing of reforms in sectors benefitting from EU BS / Level of evidence of increased sector expenditure in supported sectors (cfr. KPI 4.5.4)

Notes (1) to (5) : Table notes are included at the bottom of Table EQ-1 with the list of Evaluation Questions (see Annex 5.2 on annexes page 30)

3.3 Evaluation Questions Information Matrices (EQ-IMs)

Please refer to separate Volume II “Information Matrices” of this final report.

This Volume II consists of three parts, as follows:

- Volume II: Evaluation Questions Information Matrices (Abridged)
- Volume II.a: Information Matrices for Evaluation Questions 1 to 5
- Volume II.b: Information Matrices for Evaluation Questions 6 to 9

3.4 Tools for Complementary Data and Information Collection during the Evaluation Field Phase

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Table EQ-6 : Overview Table of Tools for Complementary Data and Information Collection during the Evaluation Field Phase and Mission to Jordan

V.2 - 17 Apr 14

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
CLE Jordan Evaluation Question (EQ)		Main Types of Data and Information Collection Tools Utilized during the Field Phase and Visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan ⁽¹⁾													
Code	Shot Title	1. Semi-Structured Interviews (individual and group)	2. Focus Group Discussions	3. Workshops / Seminars	4. Field Visit / Beneficiaries Interviews	5. Mini-Survey (with questionnaires)	6. Additional Documents / Materials Collection								
EQ-1	Strategic alignment and flexibility	1		1		1	1								
EQ-2	Coordination, Complementarity and Coherence	1		1			1								
EQ-3	Democratic governance	1	1				2	1							
EQ-4	Public institutions strengthening	1	2				2	1							
EQ-5	Aid modalities mix and efficiency	1	1											1	
EQ-6	Sustainable private sector development	1	2				2							2	
EQ-7	Trade, transport and investment facilitation	1						1						2	
EQ-8	Education and employment	1	1				2	1						2	
EQ-9	Sustainable, environment friendly energy and water solutions	1					2	1						2	
Totals for all EQs	Main Tool	9	3	2	0	6	5								
	Secondary Support Tool	0	2	0	5	0	4								

Notes:

(1) Main data/information collection tools are indicated in the table with a bold and large 1 with dark background, as follows:

1

Secondary support tools are reflected in the above table with a regular typeface 2 against lighter background, as follows:

2

4 Quantitative interventions portfolio analysis of the EU – Jordan cooperation in the period 2007-2013

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Portfolio analysis¹ of EU interventions benefiting Jordan (2007-2013) and the interventions contracts, as examined during the evaluation desk phase

This analysis focuses on spending activities and presents the interventions portfolio (financing decisions) and the analysis of its implementation through contracting and payments' figures as quantitative proxy for the execution of spending activities. It provides a rather detailed analytical presentation of the portfolio followed by a more in-depth and synthetic analysis. The presentation of the portfolio is divided in two main sections: a preliminary analysis of the financing decisions (FDs) benefiting Jordan in the period 2007-2013 is followed by an analysis of financing decisions' implementation and contracting (COs). A selection of key summary lists and statistical tables is provided hereafter whereas the full set of portfolio analysis tables is provided in the annexes. Synthetic graphics in further support of The aggregate / consolidated portfolio analysis is accompanied by graphs and figures which provide a more immediate picture of the inventory at contract level.

The mapping of spending activities and the portfolio analysis is preceded by clarifications of key terms used and by an overview of challenges encountered.

Box 1: Definitions of key terms in the overview of financial information related to EU support to Jordan

The following terms have been used to characterise the various financial amounts:

- **Allocated amount** (related to the financing decisions): This refers to the financial amount indicated in the financing decision of an intervention. The details of a financing decision are usually entered in the EC financial system at the latest at the formulation stage of an intervention². These sums are found at "decision level" in the CRIS database and are marked as "allocated amount" in the database.
- **Contracted amount**: These sums are found at "decision level" in the CRIS database. They refer to the amount agreed between the EC and a contracting party that will implement (part of) the intervention.
- **Planned amount** is found at "contract level" in the CRIS database and refers to the amount agreed between the EC and a contracting party that will implement the given intervention.
- **Paid amount** refers to the money which has been disbursed by the EC to implement the intervention up to this analysis cut-off date of 04 October 2013. These sums are also to be found at "contract level" in the CRIS database. Funds contracted can be only partially disbursed for two main reasons: 1) the contract is still ongoing and further disbursements are planned; 2) the intervention funded under the contract has been only partially carried out due to difficulties faced during the implementation.

Challenges for the Inventory

- Although a sound and systematic approach was applied, the results remain dependent to a certain extent on limits that concern the CRIS database and the extractions which can be made from the database.
- The extraction included all interventions benefiting Jordan encompassing all financing decisions (FDs) including those taken ahead of the 2007-2013 period and all contracts signed and/or for which there has been a disbursement (or a rider) within the 2007 - 2013.
- The ToRs set out the thematic scope of the evaluation. While the analysis of the financial amounts looks mainly at the focal sectors, key findings for all sectors are also included to the extent that they might provide interesting findings.
- The grouping of interventions by sector was carried out by the evaluation team in line with the OECD-DAC codes associated to the decisions / contracts in the CRIS database. Where missing, the team has associated a DAC code to the decisions and contracts on the basis of similar contracts' codes, titles or knowledge of programmes/projects. In a limited number of cases, the team was unable to unequivocally associate a DAC code / sector to the contracts.

¹ This analysis is the Annex 5 excerpt of the CLE Desk Report Volume III Annexes (pp. 71-97) of 15 May 2014.

² See 2004 EC Project Cycle Management (PCM) guidelines.

- The extraction used by the evaluation team was made in October 2013. All contracts signed between 2007 and 4 October 2013 appear in this extraction. However, it is possible that some contracts have since been updated in the CRIS database.
- Additional challenges emerge through the sometimes inconsistent way of how data are entered in the system leading to problems in the computer-based search for relevant contracts.

Box 2 : Key findings of the inventory / portfolio analysis

The EU support to Jordan amounted to 499.5 M € during the 2007-2013 period.

Out of this, just above 430 M € (or 86%) were absorbed by six key sectors, as follows:

- Government and Civil Society: 152 M €
- Education: 111 M €
- Energy: 47 M €
- Trade: 42 M €
- Industry and Business and other services: 38 M €
- Water and Sanitation: 111 M €.

The ENPI constitutes the main financing instrument and accounts for 425 M € or 85% of all support provided to Jordan.

Approximately half of the funds (49%) are provided through sector budget support and if general budget support GBS (8%) is added, budget support becomes by far the preferred aid modality (57% or 244.5 M .€).

4.1 Financing Decisions Benefiting Jordan (2007-2013)

Spending activities in the 2007-2013 do not only consist of the interventions under the EU-ENPI bilateral country strategy with Jordan (contracting under the 2007-2013 CSP with a NIPs indicative budget of 488m € under review plus contracting in that period still of approved interventions under the predecessor CSPs), but also from other EU cooperation financing instruments, both ENP neighbourhood related (SPRING, Special measures for Syria, Neighbourhood Investment Facility, etc.), global, horizontal (e.g. DCI thematic programmes and instruments as EIDHR, investing in people, environment and natural resources, food security, non-state actors and local authorities, migration and asylum, etc.) and other special programmes / instruments (e.g. Instrument for Stability – IfS¹). In accordance with the ToR, the present country level evaluation does not foresee the analysis of interventions funded through other EU channels such as the European financial institutions (EIB, EBRD), European Institutes with a special focus on the European Neighbourhood such as the ETF and by the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO). These interventions are therefore not included in the inventory and will be covered only marginally by the evaluation with a view to assess their coherence with and complementarity to the EC interventions under review.

The CLE Portfolio of Interventions

The inventory and the ensuing portfolio analysis are based on the data extracted from the EC's CRIS-DWH database (Common Relex Information System – Data Warehouse database and e-documents repository), the official financing decisions and contracting database of the European Commission as far as its international cooperation activities are concerned. Consultations, including extractions and documents' downloads, took place in the period from 04 October to 01 November 2013. The cut-off date for the database extractions on the interventions and contracts portfolio is therefore set at 04 October 2013. This will be maintained as portfolio status date throughout the country level evaluation process, for both data consistency and integrity purposes.

The extraction included all interventions benefiting Jordan encompassing all financing decisions (FDs) including those taken ahead of the 2007-2013 period and all contracts signed and/or for which there has been a disbursement (or a rider) within the 2007 - 2013. These were then compiled in a Country Level Evaluation master database integrating both the CRIS FD database and the CRIS contracting

¹ A summary overview of IfS ongoing projects in Jordan is included under Annex 5A.8 to this report (Annexes pages 86-87)

database. Overall, the database included: i) the 39 financing decisions taken in the 2007-2013 CSP; and ii) the 18 financing decisions taken in the preceding period with final date for contracting later than 2006. Out of these 18 FDs, four FDs¹ presented substantive contracting in the 2007-2013 period and were thus retained. As a result, a total of 43 financing decisions / key interventions form the basis of the country evaluation as far as spending activities are concerned. In short, all financing decisions made in the 2007-2013 period are included, plus in addition 4 financing decisions dating back to before 2007, These 4 retained Financing Decisions represent more than half (57.1%) of all contracting done in the 2007-2013 period for all 39 Financing Decisions benefiting Jordan made before the 2007-2013 period under review.

Table 5.1 : Summary Table of EC Financing Decisions / Interventions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Period 2007 - 2013) and of the CLE Key Interventions⁽¹⁾ with Total Financial Figures (Allocations, Contracted and Paid) and Interventions Operational Status (status as of 04 October 2013)

Financing Decisions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan <i>(Totals and CLE Key Interventions)</i>	Total Number of FDs		Budgetary / Financial Totals								Number of Interventions / FDs by Operational Status ⁽³⁾						
	#	In % of Total	Allocated		Contracted		Paid		RAC ⁽³⁾ (Reste à Contracter) c14-c15	RAL ⁽³⁾ (Reste à Liquider) c14-c16	PO Provisional	EG Committed	EC - Ongoing		CL - Closed		CA Cancelled
			In Euro	In % of All FDs	In Euro	In % of Allocated	In Euro	In % of Allocated					#	% of Total	#	% of Total	
All Financing Decisions Before 2007 with Final Date for Contracting Later Than 2006	18	31.6%	266,728,513	29.0%	265,194,250	99.4%	265,190,371	99.4%	1,534,263	1,538,142	0	0	4	22.2%	12	66.7%	2
All Financing Decisions in the Period 2007-2013	39	68.4%	653,256,334	71.0%	417,314,717	63.9%	306,964,365	47.0%	83,541,617	193,891,968	2	6	29	74.4%	2	5.1%	0
Grand Totals for All Financing Decisions Benefitting Jordan with Contracting Date(s) in 2007-2013 Period	57	100.0%	919,984,847	100.0%	682,508,967	74.2%	572,154,736	62.2%	85,075,880	195,430,111	2	6	33	57.9%	14	24.6%	2
All CLE Key Interventions / Financing Decisions Before 2007 with Substantive Contracting Still in the 2007-2013 Period	4	9.3%	42,090,289	6.1%	41,093,943	97.6%	41,090,064	97.6%	996,346	1,000,225	0	0	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0
All CLE Key Interventions / Financing Decisions in the 2007-2013 Period	39	90.7%	653,256,334	93.9%	417,314,717	63.9%	306,964,365	47.0%	83,541,617	193,891,968	2	6	29	74.4%	2	5.1%	0
Grand Totals for CLE Key Interventions	43	75.4%	695,346,622	75.6%	458,408,660	65.9%	348,054,429	50.1%	84,537,962	194,892,193	2	6	31	72.1%	4	9.3%	0

Notes:

- (1) - CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO "
- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
- Clustering of Financing Decisions:
 - (1) Financing decisions before 01 Jan 2007 and decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards
 - (2) For the first cluster of financing decisions before 01 Jan 2007: Sub-clustering for financing decisions with criterion "Final Date for Contracting (FDC ILC)" before or after 2007 (as proxy for pre-2007 decisions with still ongoing action / activities in the CSP 2007-2013 period under review)
 - Within each of the three clusters, sorting of Financing Decisions by Allocated Budget
- (2) - Columns 11 to 17: Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decided, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional
- (3) - Column 17: RAC (Reste à contracter) = Amount that is still available on your commitment level 1 to commit for a commitment level 2.
- Column 18: RAL (Reste à liquider) = Amount that is still available on your commitment level 2 for payments.

As can be seen from the table, the retained 43 CLE key interventions represent a total budget (allocations) of 695.3 M € or 75.6% of the 920 M € grand total of all financing decisions benefiting Jordan in the CRIS database. Of these, the 39 financing decisions in the 2007-2013 period constitute 93.9% of the total budgetary resources. The four additional interventions approved in prior periods in the amount of 42 M € constitute the other 9.3% of the total CLE portfolio of interventions. Of this total allocated amount of 695.3 M €, a total of 458,4 M € (or 65.9%) was contracted as of the CLE cut-off date of 04 October 2013 and 348.1 million € (50.1% or about half) was actually paid.

1 These four FDs were selected on the basis of two criteria: (1) The FD concerns a key thematic area / sector of the CLE, and; (2) Substantive operational contracting (thus not only evaluations and reviews) of the FD was still done in the 2007-2013 CLE period. Annex 5.A pages 72-75, table PA-1.0 "Sorted list of EU Financing Decisions benefiting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Period 2007 - 2013), by FD period before 2007 or in the period 2007-2013 as basis for case studies selection - Selection of FDs for CRIS-DWH documents retrieval in yellow colour: All FDs in the period 2007-2013 and the FDs before 2007 with substantive contracting still in 2007-2013 and in sectors / thematic areas relevant to the CLE Evaluation Questions (EQs)" presents the list of retained Financing Decisions for the Country Level Evaluation.

Interventions portfolio analysis by OECD-DAC 5 sector code

The portfolio analysis by OECD-DAC 5 sector code (see table 5.2) shows that by far the largest number of interventions (15 out of 43 or 34.9%) relate to the Government and Civil Society thematic area. Also budget wise these interventions represent an equally large part of the total allocations (225.7M € or 32.5% of the total), with individual interventions size of about 15,0m € and ranging from a smallest 2,0m € to a largest 76,0m € under budget support. The governance and civil society sector is closely followed by the Private Sector Development and trade sector, with 9 interventions amounting to 162.2M € or 23.3% of allocated resources, and by the education sector with 139.5M € or 20.1% of the total allocated financial resources. Far behind, middle positions are taken by the energy sector (5 interventions absorbing 8.4% of allocated resources), multi-sectoral / cross-cutting interventions (basically the 4 Support to the Implementation of the Action Plan Programme – SAPP interventions with 6.4%) and general budget support (only 1 intervention of 40.0M €). The smallest sector is water and sanitation, with 3 interventions representing 3.4% of the total allocated budgetary resources.

Table 5.2 : Summary Table on Key EU Interventions / Financing Decisions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with Contracted Resources in the Period 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾, Clustered by OECD-DAC 5 Code

OECD-DAC 5 Sectoral / Thematic Code and Name		Number of FDs / Interventions		Budgetary / Financial Totals					Individual Interventions Allocations (in Euro)		
Code	DAC 5 Sector / Thematic Area	#	In % of Total	Allocated		Paid			Average	Smallest	Largest
				In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Allocated			
110	Education	4	9.3%	139,488,000	20.1%	71,820,343	20.6%	51.5%	34,872,000	15,008,000	63,000,000
140	Water and Sanitation	3	7.0%	23,383,000	3.4%	9,893,516	2.8%	42.3%	7,794,333	4,134,179	2,519,337
150	Government and Civil Society	15	34.9%	225,729,757	32.5%	111,558,059	32.1%	49.4%	15,048,650	2,000,000	76,000,000
230	Energy Generation and Supply	5	11.6%	58,200,000	8.4%	21,321,482	6.1%	36.6%	11,640,000	239,995	14,921,117
250	Business and Other Services	4	9.3%	94,173,215	13.5%	49,692,072	14.3%	52.8%	23,543,304	14,746,517	35,000,000
321	Industry	2	4.7%	20,400,000	2.9%	4,899,880	1.4%	24.0%	10,200,000	5,400,000	15,000,000
331	Trade Policy and Regulations	3	7.0%	47,663,591	6.9%	40,814,122	11.7%	85.6%	15,887,864	14,663,591	33,000,000
230-250	PSD and trade	9	20.9%	162,236,806	23.3%	95,406,075	27.4%	58.8%	18,026,312	5,400,000	35,000,000
430	Multi-sector / Cross-cutting other than environment protection	4	9.3%	44,309,060	6.4%	17,154,955	4.9%	38.7%	11,077,265	5,000,000	20,000,000
510	General Budget Support	1	2.3%	40,000,000	5.8%	20,000,000	5.7%	50.0%	40,000,000	40,000,000	40,000,000
730	Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation	1	2.3%	2,000,000	0.3%	900,000	0.3%	45.0%	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
-	Undetermined	1	2.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	-	0	0	0
Totals for All CLE Key Interventions / Financing Decisions		43	100.0%	695,346,622	100.0%	348,054,429	100.0%	50.1%	16,170,852	2,000,000	76,000,000

Notes:

- (1) - CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO "
- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
- The selection of Key Interventions / Financing Decisions includes all 39 Financing Decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards and 4 Financing Decisions (N°s 3311, 6087, 17549 and 17260) from before 2007 with substantive contract awarding still in the 2007-2013 period)

As far as actual payments are concerned, highest payment rates in relation to the allocated resources are noted from the PSD and trade sector (58.8% payments in relation to the allocated amounts), closely followed by education (51.5%), budget support (50.0%) and government and civil society (49.4%). The infrastructure sectors score lowest with respectively 36.6% for energy and 42.3% for water and sanitation. A detailed list of all 43 interventions grouped by DAC-5 sector code is provided under Annex 8.4.¹

Interventions portfolio analysis by financing decision year, NIP and operational status

Table 5.3 provides a summary overview of the financing decisions / interventions approvals by financial year, clustered in three periods: (i) the Pre-CSP period, hence before 2007, (ii) the first

¹ See annexes pages 73-74

National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) period 2007-2010 under the CSP, and (iii) the second National Indicative Programme (NIP-2) period 2011-2013 under the CSP (until 04 October 2013 – CRIS extraction cut-off date).

Table 5.3 : Summary Table on Key EU Interventions / Financing Decisions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with Contracted Resources in the Period 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾, Clustered by Financing Decision Year

Year of Financing Decision		Number of FDs / Interventions		Budgetary / Financial Totals									Individual Interventions Allocations (in Euro)		
CSP- NIP Period ⁽²⁾	Financial Year	#	In % of Total	Allocated		Contracted			Paid			Average	Smallest	Largest	
				In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Allocated	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Allocated				
Pre-CSP	2001	1	2.3%	19,426,698	2.8%	19,426,698	4.2%	100.0%	19,422,818	5.6%	100.0%	19,426,698	19,426,698	19,426,698	
	2004	1	2.3%	5,000,000	0.7%	4,134,179	0.9%	82.7%	4,134,179	1.2%	82.7%	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	2005	2	4.7%	17,663,591	2.5%	17,533,066	3.8%	99.3%	17,533,066	5.0%	99.3%	8,831,796	3,000,000	14,663,591	
Totals for Financing Decisions before the 2007-2013 CSP		4	9.3%	42,090,289	6.1%	41,093,943	9.0%	97.6%	41,090,064	11.8%	97.6%	10,522,572	3,000,000	19,426,698	
NIP-1	2007	4	9.3%	88,226,008	12.7%	87,323,030	19.0%	99.0%	85,630,952	24.6%	97.1%	22,056,502	4,499,491	42,500,000	
	2008	6	14.0%	83,422,325	12.0%	75,770,278	16.5%	90.8%	58,652,950	16.9%	70.3%	13,903,721	1,000,000	33,000,000	
	2009	4	9.3%	72,000,000	10.4%	61,636,502	13.4%	85.6%	35,457,341	10.2%	49.2%	18,000,000	3,000,000	35,000,000	
	2010	6	14.0%	102,200,000	14.7%	71,935,079	15.7%	70.4%	58,629,201	16.8%	57.4%	17,033,333	0	76,000,000	
Totals for Financing Decisions in NIP-1 Period 2007-2010		20	46.5%	345,848,334	49.7%	296,664,890	64.7%	85.8%	238,370,444	68.5%	68.9%	17,292,417	0	76,000,000	
NIP-2	2011	5	11.6%	136,000,000	19.6%	67,136,839	14.6%	49.4%	35,429,219	10.2%	26.1%	27,200,000	5,000,000	63,000,000	
	2012	9	20.9%	117,008,000	16.8%	53,512,988	11.7%	45.7%	33,164,702	9.5%	28.3%	13,000,889	2,000,000	40,000,000	
	2013 (CRIS 04.10.13)	5	11.6%	54,400,000	7.8%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	10,880,000	0	35,000,000	
Totals for Financing Decisions in NIP-2 Period 2011-2013		19	44.2%	307,408,000	44.2%	120,649,827	26.3%	39.2%	68,593,921	19.7%	22.3%	16,179,368	0	63,000,000	
Totals for All CLE Key Interventions / Financing Decisions		43	100.0%	695,346,622	100.0%	458,408,660	100.0%	65.9%	348,054,429	100.0%	50.1%	16,170,852	0	76,000,000	

Notes:

- (1) - CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ".
- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
- The selection of Key Interventions / Financing Decisions includes all 39 Financing Decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards and 4 Financing Decisions (N^os 3311, 6087, 17549 and 17260) from before 2007 with substantive contract awarding still in the 2007-2013 period)
- (2) Country Strategy Paper (CSP) period: 2007 - 2013
CSP First National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) period: 2007 - 2010
CSP Second National Indicative Programme (NIP-2) period: 2011-2013

The table shows that twenty (20) FDs have been approved under the 1st NIP period 2007-2010 for a total value of 345.8M € or about half (49.7%) of all FDs covered by the evaluation. An about equal number of FDs (19) were approved in the second NIP period 2011-2013 with a total allocated amount of 307.4M € or 44.2% of all FDs. The 4 pre-CSP approved FDs represent a total of 42.09M € or 6.1% of all allocated resources under review.

The most prolific approval year in terms of number of FDs was 2012 with 9 decisions (about one fifth of all decisions) for a total of 117.0M € (16.8% of total allocations). It is only surpassed in total approved amounts by the preceding year 2011 in which FDs for a total of 136.0M € were approved. Probably this heightened financing decisions activity is related to the regional events referred to as Arab Spring and its repercussions on the Jordanian situation (e.g. following the EU COM(2011)200 Joint Communication on a Partnership for Democracy and Shared Prosperity with the Southern Mediterranean of 08 March 2011).

As far as project / programme cycle operational status is concerned, the vast majority of FDs - 31 out of 43 or 72.1% of the total - is still on-going / under execution, while only four FDs have been closed (Table PA-3.5 under Annex 5.A).

As is to be expected, actual payments percentages in relation to the allocated amounts are higher for the earlier approved FDs as contracts under these FDs are more advanced through the project cycle compared to the FDs approved at a later date. Of the pre-CSP approved interventions, 97.6% of allocated budgets also have been actually executed (contracted and paid). For the NIP-1 interventions the execution rate is 68.9%, whereas for the NIP-2 with quite a number of interventions still in an early stage of implementation or awaiting actual start still, this overall execution rate is 22.3%. In total, about half (50.1%) of the total approved intervention resources are still awaiting execution as of 04 October 2013. A total of 2.4% of the resources approved in the period before 2007 (actually in years 2001, 2004 and 2005) is still not executed / paid.

Table 5.3a : Summary Table on Key EU Interventions / Financing Decisions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with Contracted Resources in the Period 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾, broken down by Operational Status ⁽²⁾ in the Intervention Cycle as of 04 October 2013 and by Year of Financing Decision

Year of Financing Decision		Number of FDs / Interventions		Number of Interventions / FDs by Operational Status of 04 October 2013 ⁽²⁾						Budgetary / Financial Totals						
CSP- NIP Period ⁽²⁾	Financial Year	#	In % of Total	PO Provisional	EG Committed	EC - Ongoing		CL - Closed		CA Cancelled	Allocated		Contracted		Paid	
						#	% of Total	#	% of Total		In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Allocated	In Euro	In % of Allocated
Pre-CSP	2001	1	2.3%				0.0%	1	100.0%		19,426,698	2.8%	19,426,698	100.0%	19,422,818	100.0%
	2004	1	2.3%			1	100.0%		0.0%		5,000,000	0.7%	4,134,179	82.7%	4,134,179	82.7%
	2005	2	4.7%			1	50.0%	1	50.0%		17,663,591	2.5%	17,533,066	99.3%	17,533,066	99.3%
Totals for Financing Decisions before the 2007-2013 CSP		4	9.3%	0	0	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	0	42,090,289	6.1%	41,093,943	97.6%	41,090,064	97.6%
NIP-1	2007	4	9.3%			2	50.0%	2	50.0%		88,226,008	12.7%	87,323,030	99.0%	85,630,952	97.1%
	2008	6	14.0%			6	100.0%		0.0%		83,422,325	12.0%	75,770,278	90.8%	58,652,950	70.3%
	2009	4	9.3%			4	100.0%		0.0%		72,000,000	10.4%	61,636,502	85.6%	35,457,341	49.2%
	2010	6	14.0%	1		5	83.3%		0.0%		102,200,000	14.7%	71,935,079	70.4%	58,629,201	57.4%
Totals for Financing Decisions in NIP-1 Period 2007-2010		20	46.5%	1	0	17	85.0%	2	10.0%	0	345,848,334	49.7%	296,664,890	85.8%	238,370,444	68.9%
NIP-2	2011	5	11.6%			5	100.0%		0.0%		136,000,000	19.6%	67,136,839	49.4%	35,429,219	26.1%
	2012	9	20.9%		3	6	66.7%		0.0%		117,008,000	16.8%	53,512,988	45.7%	33,164,702	28.3%
	2013 ⁽³⁾ (CRIS 04.10.13)	5	11.6%	1	3	1	20.0%		0.0%		54,400,000	7.8%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Totals for Financing Decisions in NIP-2 Period 2011-2013		19	44.2%	1	6	12	63.2%	0	0.0%	0	307,408,000	44.2%	120,649,827	39.2%	68,593,921	22.3%
Totals for All CLE Key Interventions / Financing Decisions		43	100.0%	2	6	31	72.1%	4	9.3%	0	695,346,622	100.0%	458,408,660	65.9%	348,054,429	50.1%

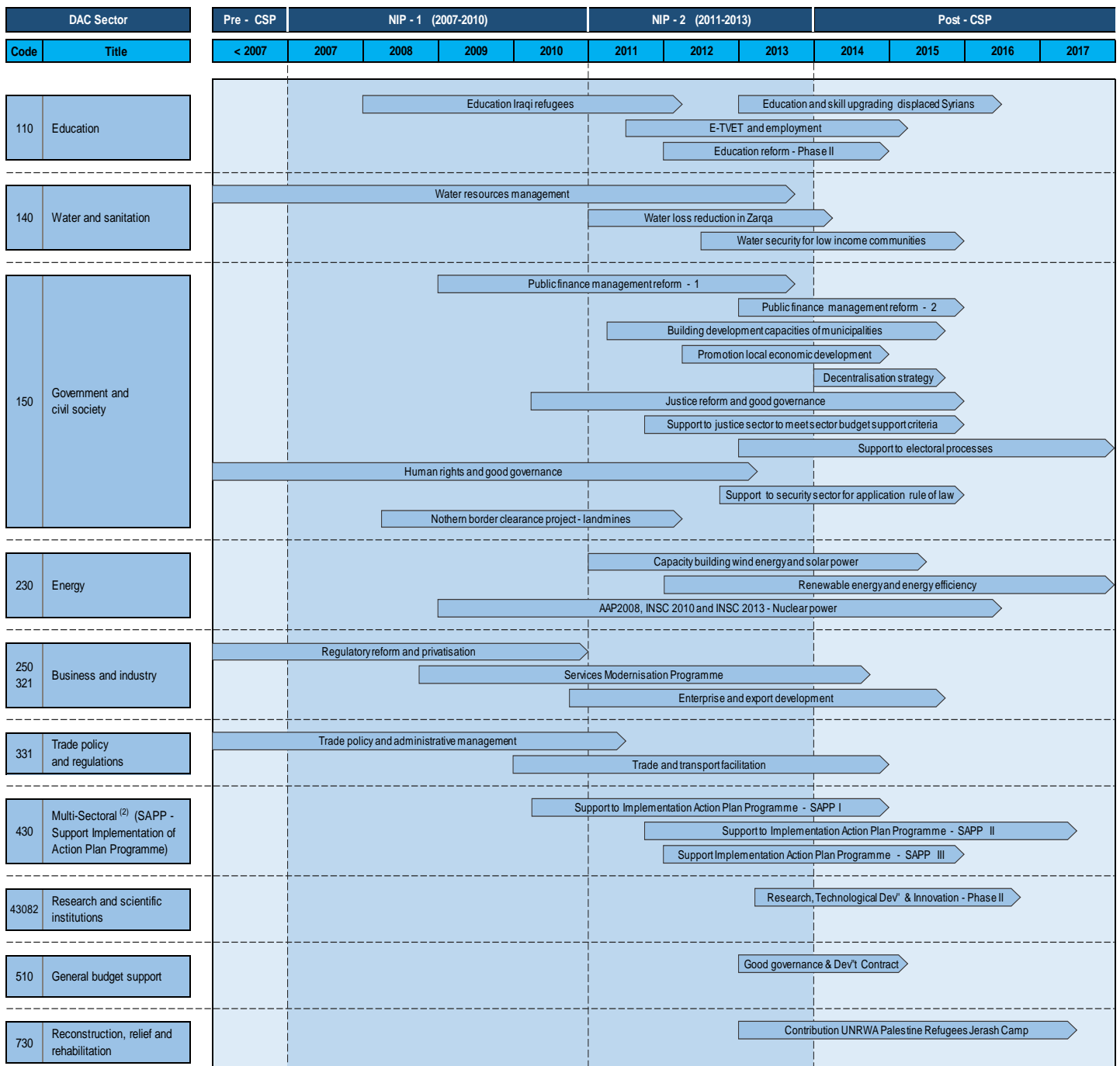
Notes:

- (1) - CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ".
- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
- The selection of Key Interventions / Financing Decisions includes all 39 Financing Decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards and 4 Financing Decisions (N°s 3311, 6087, 17549 and 17260) from before 2007 with substantive contract awarding still in the 2007-2013 period
- (2) "Operational Status" has five standard categories with CRIS abbreviated codes as follows: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decision, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional
- (3) The totals for operations / financing decisions for FY 2013 with "EG - Committed" operational status include one financing decision with "DE" status as of 04 Oct 2013 (FD number 24927 - DNJP)

This has also important repercussions when looking at impact (or even outcomes) evaluation of these interventions, and also for the Country Level Evaluation on the whole of the entire CSP country portfolio, especially in view of the important time lag as far as impact manifestation is concerned, particularly in reform and capacity building projects forming the majority of the EU-Jordan cooperation portfolio. It requires proxy assessments via process and direct output indicators.

Figure 5.1 provides a graphical presentation of the actual execution timeframe of the 43 financing decisions of the CSP 2007-2013 period of EU-Jordan cooperation clustered by main DAC sector. The Gantt chart bars cover the period from 2007 to 2017, with the NIP-1 2007-2010 and NIP-2 2011-2013 periods under the CSP 2007-2013 especially highlighted.

Figure 5.1 : Implementation Planning and Execution of Interventions / Financing Decisions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the CSP Period 2007-2013⁽¹⁾, by Sector



Notes:

(1) Based on CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO "

- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)

- The selection of Key Interventions / Financing Decisions includes all 39 Financing Decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards and 4 Financing Decisions

(N^os 3311, 6087, 17549 and 17260) from before 2007 with substantive contract awarding still in the 2007-2013 period)

See Table PA-5.1 for actual dates and figures, and the notes to table PA-5.2 for further details.

(2) The DAC CRS code for SAPP I and SAPP II is indicated as 43010 "Multisector Aid". The code for SAPP III is 15110 "Public sector policy and administrative management". The same for SAPP IV which is not entered in the above implementation table while still under commitment status ("EG") as of the CLE interventions portfolio inventory date.

Some of the observations which immediately strike the eye when glancing over the above Gantt chart style presentation of the implementation¹ of the EU-Jordan cooperation interventions in the 2007-2013 CSP period include the following:

- Very limited number of actual implementation start-ups of operations / financing decisions in the first NIP period 2007-2010. Only 8 operations actually started during this NIP-1 period, and most of these towards the end of the NIP period only;
- The implementation of the four interventions / financing decisions from the pre-CSP period which started operations also ahead of the CSP 2007-2013 period continued for the full duration of the first NIP, with three of the four only ending in the course of the 2nd NIP period 2010-2013;
- Actual implementation of most of the financing decisions started in the 2nd NIP period, and for quite a number from 2012 onwards only;
- Actual implementation of most of the operations / financing decisions will last beyond the present CSP period ending on 31 December 2013. Quite a number will continue operations until the end of 2015 and beyond.
- Only 7 operations (of which the 4 that started ahead of the present 2007-2013 CSP) were completed in the current 2007-2013 CSP period.

Table 5.4 on the next page provides further details on the implementation planning and actual execution of the individual 43 interventions / financing decisions benefiting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the period 2007-2013, clustered by OECD-DAC CRS sector (see columns 7 and 8 for the codes and names of the sub-sectors). The individual financing decisions /key interventions are detailed under columns 1 to 6 of the table, including decision year, decision number and actual operational status. Budgetary / financial figures are included under columns 9 to 13 (including both allocated and actually paid amounts, with both absolute figures and in percentage of total and for the paid amounts also in percent of the allocated amounts).

The Financing Decision planned timeframe is included under columns 13 to 15, including the Commission decision date, the final date for concluding the FA and the final date for contracting as stipulated in the FD. The contracting actual timeframe is captured under columns 16 and 17, both the actual implementation starting date and the closing date.

1 Actual start of Financing Decision implementation is defined as the actual implementation starting date of the first contract awarded under the Financing Decision concerned. For the FDs which were signed before the 2007-2013 CSP period, the EC Financing Decision date is taken as actual start. See column 16 of the table 5.4 hereafter.

The closing date of the FD implementation is represented either by the latest closing date of the contracts awarded under a closed Financing Decision (CL status) or the final date of implementation (FDI) foreseen for the main contract or of the contract with the latest FDI in case of a series of contracts of more or less equal amount under a Financing Decision which is ongoing / under implementation (EC operational status). The actual dates are taken from the CLE master database, developed as a cross-linked combination of the CRIS financing decisions database and the CRIS contracts database. Actual / projected closing dates of each Financing Decision are included under column 17 of the table 5.4 hereafter. Further detailed information is available in the CLE portfolio analysis PA-M1.3 master database file.

Table 5.4 : Implementation Planning and Actual Execution of Interventions / Financing Decisions Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Period 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾, by Sector

CLE Financing Decisions / Key Interventions					OECD-DAC CRS Sector		Budgetary / Financial Totals				FD Planned Timeframe			Contracting Actual Timeframe ^{(3) (4)}	
Table Seq. No	Decision year	Decision N° (Short)	Status ⁽²⁾	Title	Sector Code	(Sub)-Sector	Allocated		Paid		Commission Decision Date	Final Date for Concluding the FA (FDC FA)	Final Date for Contracting (FDC ILC)	Implement-ation Starting Date	Closing Date / FDI
							In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Allocated					
1	2007	19517	CL	Special Measure to support Jordan education system given the large influx of Iraqi refugees.	11110	Education policy and administrative management	26,480,000	3.8%	26,480,000	100.0%	21/12/07	31/12/08	27/12/10	01/01/08	26/03/12
2	2011	22722	EC	EU Support to Second Phase of Education reform	11110	Education policy and administrative management	63,000,000	9.1%	15,301,572	24.3%	MULTI	31/12/14	16/09/15	20/12/11	214/12/14
3	2012	24425	EC	Support to the Education, mentoring and skills development for displaced Syrian in Jordan	11320	Secondary education	15,008,000	2.2%	10,960,537	73.0%	14/12/12		31/12/14	01/02/13	30/06/16
4	2009	20480	EC	Support to the Employment and Technical Vocational Education and Training (ETVET) reform	11330	Vocational training	35,000,000	5.0%	19,078,233	54.5%	07/10/09	31/12/10	31/10/13	06/08/11	30/04/15
Sub-Totals 110 - Education					4	-	139,488,000	20.1%	71,820,343	51.5%	-	-	-	-	-
5	2004	6087	EC	Al Meyah - Supporting Management of water resources in Jordan	14010	Education policy and administrative management	5,000,000	0.7%	4,134,179	82.7%	24/03/04	31/12/05	06/04/07	24/03/04	21/08/13
6	2010	21928	EC	Improved Water Resources Security for Low Income Rural and Urban Communities	14010	Education policy and administrative management	10,000,000	1.4%	3,240,000	32.4%	MULTI	31/12/11	19/12/14	20/07/12	31/12/15
7	2008	20305	EC	Jordan - Water Loss Reduction in Zarqa	14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	8,383,000	1.2%	2,519,337	30.1%	09/12/08	31/12/09	30/12/12	20/01/11	01/04/15
Sub-Totals 140 - Water and Sanitation					3	-	23,383,000	3.4%	9,893,516	42.3%	-	-	-	-	-
8	2011	22723	EC	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme III (SAPP III)	15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	13,000,000	1.9%	0	0.0%	14/10/11	31/12/12	17/12/15	14/10/11	17/12/15
9	2013	24775	EG	Support to the Action Plan Programme IV	15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	12,000,000	1.7%	0	0.0%		31/12/14			
10	2007	19214	EC	Support to the Public Finance Reform Programme	15111	Public finance management	42,500,000	6.1%	41,482,683	97.6%	14/12/07	31/12/08	16/12/11	16/12/08	19/08/13
11	2010	21932	EC	Support to the Public Financial Management Reform Programme	15111	Public finance management	76,000,000	10.9%	54,449,956	71.6%	MULTI	31/12/13	17/12/14	21/12/10	21/12/15
12	2009	21219	EC	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	3,000,000	0.4%	2,202,750	73.4%	07/10/09	13/12/10	31/05/13	07/03/11	31/10/15
13	2010	21930	EC	Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan (PLEDJ)	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	5,000,000	0.7%	699,250	14.0%	MULTI	31/12/11	19/12/14	01/03/12	31/12/14
14	2010	21931	EC	Support to Democratic Governance	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	10,000,000	1.4%	0	0.0%	MULTI	31/12/11	20/12/14	01/04/13	31/03/15
15	2008	19569	EC	Support to Justice Reform and Good Governance in Jordan	15130	Legal and judicial development	6,730,265	1.0%	4,050,289	60.2%	23/10/08	31/12/09	30/09/09	01/05/10	31/12/15
16	2012	23471	EG	Support to the justice reform in Jordan	15130	Legal and judicial development	30,000,000	4.3%	0	0.0%		31/12/13			
17	2012	24238	EC	Support to the justice sector in meeting the required criteria for sector budget support	15130	Legal and judicial development	3,000,000	0.4%	559,741	18.7%	15/09/11	31/12/12	20/05/15	05/11/12	15/01/16
18	2012	24290	EC	Support to the Electoral Process in Jordan	15151	Elections	2,000,000	0.3%	744,424	37.2%	26/09/11	31/12/12	20/09/15	13/12/12	30/06/17
19	2012	23849	EG	Support to Civil Society and Media in Jordan	15153	Media and free flow of information	10,000,000	1.4%	0	0.0%		31/12/13			
20	2005	17260	EC	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	15160	Human rights	3,000,000	0.4%	2,869,475	95.6%	11/08/05	31/12/06	16/08/08	11/08/05	31/12/12
21	2012	23533	EC	Support to the security sector in applying the rule of law	15210	Security system management and reform	5,000,000	0.7%	0	0.0%	15/09/12	31/12/13	28/12/15	15/09/12	28/12/15
22	2007	19367	CL	Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	15250	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	4,499,491	0.6%	4,499,491	100.0%	14/12/07		31/12/08	25/04/08	06/02/12
Sub-Totals 150 - Government and Civil Society					15	-	225,729,757	32.5%	111,558,059	49.4%	-	-	-	-	-
23	2009	20479	EC	Capacity-Building in Wind Energy and Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) in Jordan	23030	Power generation / renewable sources	14,000,000	2.0%	5,225,898	37.3%	07/10/09	31/12/14	31/12/14	17/01/11	31/05/15
24	2011	22721	EC	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	23030	Power generation / renewable sources	40,000,000	5.8%	14,921,117	37.3%	15/09/11	31/12/14	20/12/14	20/12/11	31/12/17
25	2008	20367	EC	AAP2008-part II - Jordan	23064	Nuclear power plants	1,000,000	0.1%	934,472	93.4%	28/11/08	31/12/09	27/07/12	28/11/08	27/07/12

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CLE Financing Decisions / Key Interventions					OECD-DAC CRS Sector		Budgetary / Financial Totals				FD Planned Timeframe			Contracting Actual Timeframe ^{(3) (4)}	
Table Seq. No	Decision year	Decision N° (Short)	Status (2)	Title	Sector Code	(Sub-)Sector	Allocated		Paid		Commission Decision Date	Final Date for Concluding the FA (FDC FA)	Final Date for Contracting (FDC ILC)	Implementation Starting Date	Closing Date / FDI
							In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Allocated					
26	2010	22629	EC	INSC 2010 part II - Jordan	23064	Nuclear power plants	1,200,000	0.2%	239,995	20.0%	29/11/10	31/12/11	10/05/14	29/11/10	10/05/14
27	2013	24784	EC	INSC 2013 Jordan (1 Action fiche)	23064	Nuclear power plants	2,000,000	0.3%	0	0.0%	MULTI	31/12/14	31/05/16	MULTI	31/05/16
Sub-Totals 230 - Energy Generation and Supply					5	-	58,200,000	8.4%	21,321,482	36.6%	-	-	-	-	-
28	2013	24481	EG	Promoting financial inclusion through improved governance and outreach of microfinance in Jordan	24040	Informal / semi-formal financial intermediaries	35,000,000	5.0%	0	0.0%		31/12/14			
29	2007	19213	EC	Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	25010	Business support services and institutions	14,746,517	2.1%	13,168,778	89.3%	14/12/07	31/12/08	18/09/11	17/10/08	17/09/14
30	2008	19570	EC	Support to Enterprise and Export Development	25010	Business support services and institutions	25,000,000	3.6%	17,100,476	68.4%	MULTI	31/12/13	26/12/15	08/12/10	29/06/15
31	2001	3311	CL	Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation (SRRP)-	25020	Privatisation	19,426,698	2.8%	19,422,818	100.0%	10/12/01	13/12/03	14/03/10	10/12/01	06/12/10
Sub-Totals 250 - Business and Other Services					4	-	94,173,215	13.5%	49,692,072	52.8%	-	-	-	-	-
32	2011	23205	EC	Reinforce and Expand the modernisation of the services sector in Jordan	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	15,000,000	2.2%	4,899,880	32.7%	15/10/11	31/12/12	22/02/15	01/09/12	21/02/18
33	2013	24927	DE	Development of Northern Jordan Programme (DNJP)	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	5,400,000	0.8%	0	0.0%		31/12/14			
Sub-Totals 321 - Industry					2	-	20,400,000	2.9%	4,899,880	24.0%	-	-	-	-	-
34	2005	17549	CL	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement - SAAP II	33110	Trade policy and administrative management	14,663,591	2.1%	14,663,591	100.0%	11/08/05	31/12/06	16/08/08	11/08/05	22/06/11
35	2010	21933	PO	Support expansion and reinforcements for the modernisation of the services sector	33110	Trade policy and administrative management	0	0.0%	0	-					
36	2008	19568	EC	Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme Jordan	33120	Trade facilitation	33,000,000	4.7%	26,150,531	79.2%	23/10/08	31/12/09	16/12/12	17/12/09	16/12/14
Sub-Totals 331 - Trade Policy and Regulations					3	-	47,663,591	6.9%	40,814,122	85.6%	-	-	-	-	-
Clustered Sub-Totals 230-250 - PSD and trade					9	-	162,236,806	23.3%	95,406,075	58.8%	-	-	-	-	-
37	2008	19571	EC	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme (SAPP)	43010	Multisector aid	9,309,060	1.3%	7,897,845	84.8%	23/10/08	31/12/09	29/09/12	15/03/10	30/12/14
38	2009	20478	EC	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme II (SAPP II)	43010	Multisector aid	20,000,000	2.9%	8,950,460	44.8%	07/10/09	31/12/10	25/08/13	10/09/11	30/07/17
39	2012	24521	EG	Support Solid Waste Disposal Northern Governorates of Jordan	43040	Rural development	10,000,000	1.4%	0	0.0%		31/12/13			
40	2011	23204	EC	Support to Research, Technological Development and Innovation in Jordan – Phase II	43082	Research/scientific institutions	5,000,000	0.7%	306,650	6.1%	24/11/11	31/12/12	22/02/15	12/04/13	28/08/16
Sub-Totals 430 - Multi-sector / Cross-cutting other than environment protection					4	-	44,309,060	6.4%	17,154,955	38.7%	-	-	-	-	-
41	2012	24396	EC	Good Governance and Development Contract Jordan	51010	Research/scientific institutions	40,000,000	5.8%	20,000,000	50.0%	26/09/11	31/12/12	31/12/14	22/11/12	07/10/14
Sub-Totals 510 - General Budget Support					1	-	40,000,000	5.8%	20,000,000	50.0%	-	-	-	-	-
42	2012	24567	EC	Contribution to UNRWA for Improvement of Living Conditions of Vulnerable Palestine Refugees in Jerash Camp	73010	Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation	2,000,000	0.3%	900,000	45.0%				19/12/12	18/06/17
Sub-Totals 730 - Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation					1	-	2,000,000	0.3%	900,000	45.0%	-	-	-	-	-
43	2013	24477	PO	Support to Jordan Investment Framework Reform	N.I.		0	0.0%	0	-					
Sub-Totals - Undetermined					1	-	0	0.0%	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals for All CLE Key Interventions / Financing Decisions					43	-	695,346,622	100.0%	348,054,429	50.1%	-	-	-	-	-

Notes:

- (1) - CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ".
- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
- The selection of Key Interventions / Financing Decisions includes all 39 Financing Decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards and 4 Financing Decisions (N°s 3311, 6087, 17549 and 17260) from before 2007 with substantive contract awarding still in the 2007-2013 period)
- (2) Column 5: Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decided, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional
- (3) Contracting actual timeframe:
- Column 17: Actual start of Financing Decision implementation is defined as the actual implementation starting date of the first contract awarded under the Financing Decision concerned. For the FDs which were signed before the 2007-2013 CSP period, the Commission Financing Decision date is taken as actual start.
- Column 18: As closing date of the FD implementation is taken either the latest closing date of the contracts awarded under a closed Financing Decision (CL status) or the final date of implementation (FDI) foreseen for the main contract or of the contract with the latest FDI in case of a series of contract of more or less equal amount under a Financing Decision which is ongoing / under implementation (EC operational status). The actual dates are taken from the CLE master database, developed as a cross-linked combination of the CRIS financing decisions database and the CRIS contracts database (see PA-M1.3 master database file)
- (4) Dates indicated in red in the contractual actual timeframe column 16 and 17 signify that for the Financing Decisions concerned no contractual data are present in the CRIS database. This means that either there are no contracts awarded (yet) under the financing decision or that contracts may have been awarded but that they are not (yet) entered in the CRIS contracts database. In these cases, the planned days of the Financing Decision are included as an approximation of the actual implementation schedule originally envisioned.
- In this case the Commission Decision Date (column 13) is taken as proxy for the implementation starting date (under column 16), if available
- And the final date of contracting (FDC ILC - column 15) is taken as proxy for the closing date / final date of implementation (under column 17), if available

4.2 Financing Decisions Contracting (2007-2013)

The second main component of the EU-Jordan cooperation CLE portfolio analysis is related to the actual execution of the financing decisions and other financed interventions via contracting, analysis based on the data extracted from the CRIS contracts database.

Overall, the inventory includes a total of 401 EU contracts benefiting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan over the 2007-2013 period.¹ Summary data presented in table 6.5 below on the next page show that:

- the majority of contracts (217 or 54.1%) has been issued under the NIP-1 period 2007-2010, with a slight reduction (184 or 45.9% of the total) under the NIP-2 period up to 04 October 2013;
- the trend is reversed when looking at amounts whereby out of the total planned contracted value of 500 M € (499,549,502 €) more than half (51.6%) was contracted under the 3 year 2nd NIP and slightly less in the preceding 4 year 1st NIP (48.4%).
- 2010, the last year of the 1st NIP was the most proficient contracting year in absolute value of contracts with more than 25% of the total contracts value issued whereas 2007 (first year of the CSP) registered the highest number of signed contracts (68 or 17% of total contract number over the period).
- There is a tendency towards larger contracts in the NIP-2 period although 2010 (last year of the 1st NIP) registered the largest contracts signed in terms of average size.
- Finally, of the planned amounts (awarded contracts) less than three quarters (71.3%) were actually paid (executed or completed), leaving a balance of 143.4 M € contracted amounts (or 28.7%) still not used / unfinished. This balance of unspent awarded contract amounts also includes balances for contracts established / awarded in the first NIP period of 2007 to 2010 for a total value of 31.6M € or 13% of the planned contract contracts.

¹ "zone benefitting from the action = Jordan" and "EC signature date on or after 01 January 2007" as selection / filter criteria.

Table 5.5 : Summary Table of EC Contracts Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Period 2007 - 2013) ⁽¹⁾, by Contract Year

Year of Contracting		Number of Contracts		Budgetary / Financial Totals of Contracts in CSP Period 2007-2013 (in Euro)									Size of Individual Contracts		
CSP- NIP Period ⁽²⁾	Financial	#	In % of Total	Planned		Paid			Balance			Average	Smallest	Largest	
				In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Planned	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Planned				
NIP-1	2007	68	17.0%	45,977,765	9.2%	45,757,517	12.8%	99.5%	220,247	0.2%	0.5%	676,144	2,500	26,480,000	
	2008	57	14.2%	55,037,635	11.0%	55,037,635	15.5%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	965,573	1,150	39,017,857	
	2009	49	12.2%	14,620,939	2.9%	12,764,422	3.6%	87.3%	1,856,517	1.3%	12.7%	298,387	6,156	10,653,321	
	2010	43	10.7%	126,086,286	25.2%	96,586,288	27.1%	76.6%	29,499,998	20.6%	23.4%	2,932,239	4,900	44,000,000	
Totals for Contracts in NIP-1 Period 2007-2010		217	54.1%	241,722,626	48.4%	210,145,863	59.0%	86.9%	31,576,762	22.0%	13.1%	1,113,929	1,150	44,000,000	
NIP-2	2011	63	15.7%	102,941,831	20.6%	68,344,896	19.2%	66.4%	34,596,935	24.1%	33.6%	1,633,997	9,100	30,000,000	
	2012	65	16.2%	95,577,783	19.1%	52,560,997	14.8%	55.0%	43,016,786	30.0%	45.0%	1,470,427	9,000	39,700,000	
	2013 ⁽⁴⁾	56	14.0%	59,307,263	11.9%	25,070,470	7.0%	42.3%	34,236,793	23.9%	57.7%	1,059,058	13	10,671,119	
Totals for Contracts in NIP-2 Period 2011-2013		184	45.9%	257,826,876	51.6%	145,976,362	41.0%	56.6%	111,850,514	78.0%	43.4%	1,401,233	13	39,700,000	
Totals for All Contracts in CSP Period 2007-2013		401	100.0%	499,549,502	100.0%	356,122,226	100.0%	71.3%	143,427,276	100.0%	28.7%	1,245,759	13	44,000,000	

Notes:

- (1) CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) "Zone benefitting from the action = JO ", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS database extraction)
Results of CRIS extraction: Total of 401 CRIS database records = 401 contracts in period starting from 01 Jan 2007 to 04 October 2013
- (2) Contract Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decided, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional
- (3) Country Strategy Paper (CSP) period: 2007 - 2013
CSP First National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) period: 2007 - 2010
CSP Second National Indicative Programme (NIP-2) period: 2011-2013
- (4) For current Financial Year To-Date as of 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS database extraction)

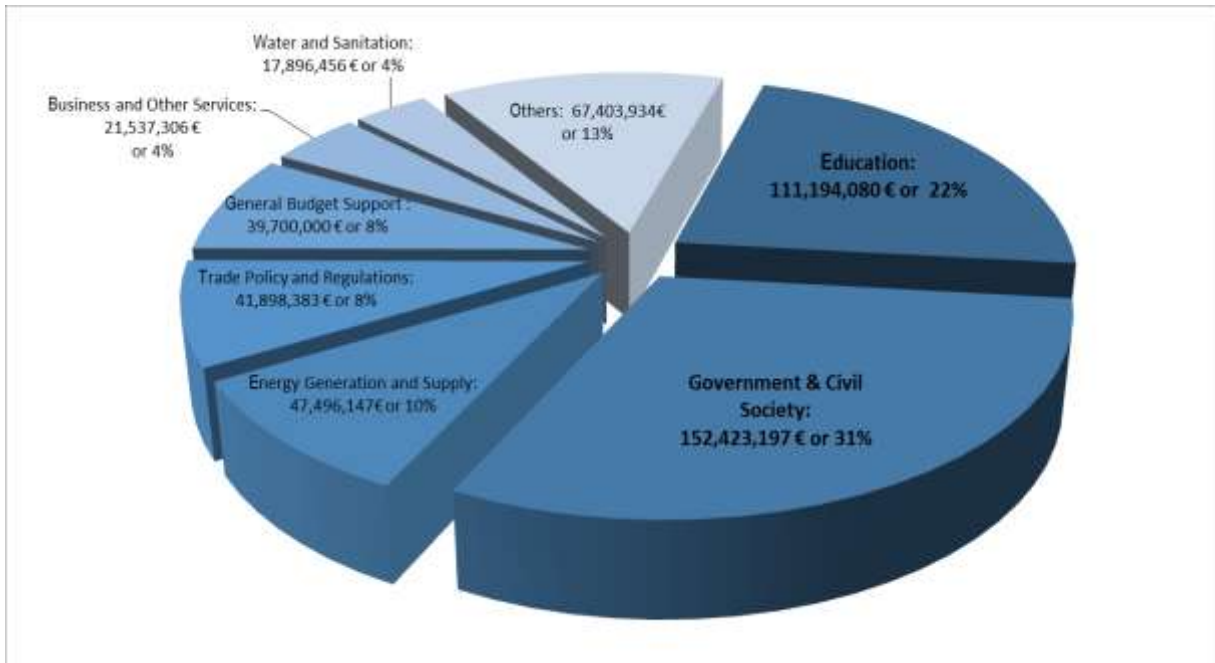
Contracts analysis by sectors

Table 5.6 and the figures on the following pages give an overview of the contracts benefiting Jordan during the 2007-2013 period broken down by sector / OECD-DAC 5 and CRS¹ sector and sub-sector codes. The table is one of the tools to assess consistency of actual portfolio execution with the strategic priorities.

By far the largest sector benefiting from EC support in the period under review has been the government and civil society sector with more than one fourth (31%) of all resources and a total of 155 contracts. Add to this the total the 8% of resources contracted under "General Budget Support" and the reform of the public sector has by far been the largest beneficiary of EU cooperation. Within this macro-sector, public finance management absorbs the lion share of funds, with over 105M € - 71% of funds. The other sector which has absorbed a very significant amount of resources is the education sector with 22% of all planned resources in the 2007-2013 period.

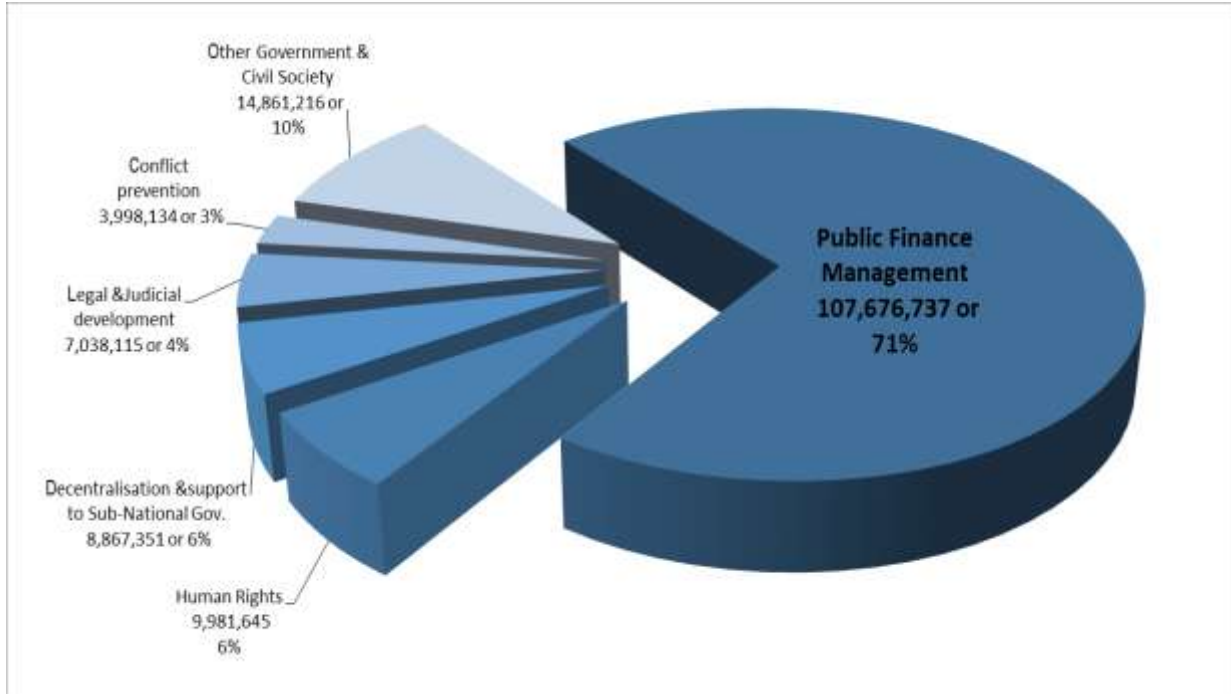
¹ OECD-DAC Creditor Reporting System (five digit sector coding system)

Figure 2: Distribution of Contracted Amounts by Sector



Source: CRIS and own analysis

Figure 3: Distribution of Contracted Amounts within the Government and Civil Society Sector



Source: CRIS and own analysis

**Table 5.6 : Summary Table of EC Contracts Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Period 2007 - 2013) ⁽¹⁾ ,
Clustered by OECD-DAC 5 - CRS (Sub-)Sectoral Code - Additionally Coded Portfolio by CLE Team ⁽²⁾**

OECD-DAC 5 or CRS Sectoral / Thematic Code and Name		Number of Contracts		Budgetary / Financial Totals of Contracts in CSP Period 2007-2013 (in Euro)									Average Size of Individual Contracts (in Euro)
DAC Code	Name of OECD-DAC 5 or CRS Sector / Thematic Area	#	In % of Total	Planned		Paid			Balance				
				In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Planned	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Planned		
110	Education	43	10.7%	111,194,080	22.3%	73,266,996	20.6%	65.9%	37,927,084	26.4%	34.1%	2,585,909	
120	Health	2	0.5%	290,933	0.1%	290,933	0.1%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	145,467	
130	Population policies, programmes and reproductive health	1	0.2%	437,416	0.1%	289,845	0.1%	66.3%	147,571	0.1%	33.7%	437,416	
140	Water and Sanitation	19	4.7%	17,896,456	3.6%	9,869,325	2.8%	55.1%	8,027,130	5.6%	44.9%	941,919	
150	Government and Civil Society	155	38.7%	152,423,197	30.5%	126,221,416	35.4%	82.8%	26,201,781	18.3%	17.2%	983,375	
15111	- of which Public Finance Management	15	3.7%	107,676,737	21.6%	97,316,212	27.3%	90.4%	10,360,524	7.2%	9.6%	7,178,449	
15130	- of which Legal and Judicial development	14	3.5%	7,038,115	1.4%	3,095,743	27.3%	44.0%	3,942,373	2.7%	56.0%	502,723	
15160	- of which Human Rights	44	11.0%	9,981,645	2.0%	9,158,577	27.3%	91.8%	823,067	0.6%	8.2%	226,856	
15112	- of which decentralisation and support to Sub-National Government	14	3.5%	8,867,351	1.8%	3,528,136	1.0%	39.8%	5,339,214	3.7%	60.2%	633,382	
160	Other Social Infrastructure and Services	14	3.5%	1,811,392	0.4%	1,125,547	0.4%	62.1%	685,845	0.5%	37.9%	129,385	
210	Transport and storage	11	2.7%	3,340,266	0.7%	2,290,006	0.7%	68.6%	1,050,260	0.7%	31.4%	303,661	
220	Communications	6	1.5%	1,446,714	0.3%	1,112,273	0.3%	76.9%	334,441	0.2%	23.1%	241,119	
230	Energy Generation and Supply	29	7.2%	47,496,147	9.5%	26,357,859	7.0%	55.5%	21,138,289	14.7%	44.5%	1,637,798	
240	Banking and financial services	2	0.5%	1,273,601	0.3%	618,435	0.2%	48.6%	655,167	0.5%	51.4%	636,801	
250	Business and Other Services	11	2.7%	21,537,306	4.3%	19,274,269	4.9%	89.5%	2,263,037	1.6%	10.5%	1,957,937	
311	Agriculture	2	0.5%	1,140,328	0.2%	984,197	0.3%	86.3%	156,131	0.1%	13.7%	570,164	
321	Industry	13	3.2%	16,776,473	3.4%	15,041,382	4.2%	89.7%	1,735,091	1.2%	10.3%	1,290,498	
331	Trade Policy and Regulations	23	5.7%	41,898,383	8.4%	32,066,885	9.9%	76.5%	9,831,498	6.9%	23.5%	1,821,669	
332	Tourism	4	1.0%	2,569,739	0.5%	2,042,616	0.6%	79.5%	527,123	0.4%	20.5%	642,435	
410	Environment / General Environmental Protection	5	1.2%	779,905	0.2%	701,653	0.1%	90.0%	78,251	0.1%	10.0%	155,981	
430	Other multi-sector	28	7.0%	13,142,247	2.6%	9,505,212	3.0%	72.3%	3,637,035	2.5%	27.7%	469,366	
43010	- of which: multi-sector aid	11	2.7%	4,076,419	0.8%	2,679,229	0.8%	65.7%	1,397,190	1.0%	34.3%	370,584	
43040	- of which: rural development	5	1.2%	940,590	0.2%	424,626	0.1%	45.1%	515,964	0.4%	54.9%	188,118	
43082	- of which: Research / scientific institutions	12	3.0%	8,125,238	1.6%	6,401,357	2.1%	78.8%	1,723,881	1.2%	21.2%	677,103	
510	General Budget Support	1	0.2%	39,700,000	7.9%	20,000,000	5.6%	50.4%	19,700,000	13.7%	49.6%	39,700,000	
720	Emergency Response	3	0.7%	17,500,000	3.5%	9,500,000	2.7%	54.3%	8,000,000	5.6%	45.7%	5,833,333	
99820	Promotion of development awareness	2	0.5%	27,850	0.0%	27,850	0.0%	100.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	13,925	
-	Unallocated contracts (no OECD-DAC CRS code and/or no sector specifications) ⁽²⁾	27	6.7%	6,867,071	1.4%	5,535,526	1.5%	80.6%	1,331,544	0.9%	19.4%	254,336	
Totals for All 2007-2013 Contracts		401	100.0%	499,549,502	100.0%	356,122,226	100%	71.3%	143,427,276	100%	35.5%	1,245,759	

Notes:

- (1) CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) "Zone benefitting from the action = JO", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
Results of CRIS extraction: Total of 401 CRIS database records = 401 contracts in period starting from 01 Jan 2007 to 04 October 2013.
- (2) Of the original 171 contracts without OECD-DAC codes, a total of 144 have been additionally coded by the CLE Team in preparation of this Desk Report (April 2014), leaving 27 contract without code (representing a total of 1.4% of total planned resources)

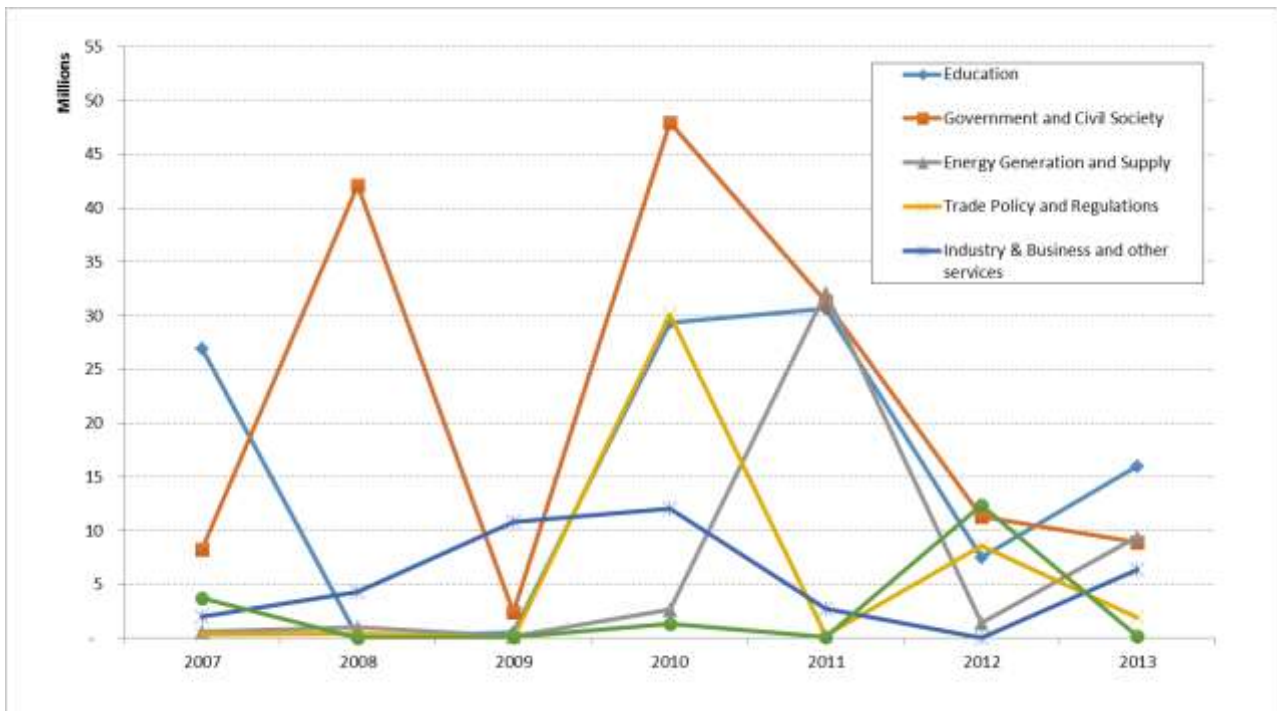
**Table 5.7 : Summary Table of EC Contracts Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Period 2007 - 2013)⁽¹⁾,
by Contract Operational Status⁽²⁾ per OECD-DAC 5 - CRS (Sub-)Sector - Additionally Coded by CLE Team⁽³⁾**

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12	
OECD-DAC 5 or CRS Sectoral / Thematic Code and Name		Budgetary / Financial Totals of Contracts in CSP Period 2007-2013		Total Number of Contracts		Number of Contracts by Operational Status ⁽²⁾																	
				#	In % of Grand Total	PO-EG-DC Provisional/ Committed/ Decided #	EC Ongoing		CL Closed		CA Cancelled #												
DAC Code	Short Title of Sector / Thematic Area	In Euro	In % of Total				#	% of Total	#	% of Total		#											
110	Education	111,194,080	22.3%	43	10.7%		10	23.3%	27	62.8%	6												
120	Health	290,933	0.1%	2	0.5%			0.0%	2	100.0%													
130	Population policies, programmes and reproductive health	437,416	0.1%	1	0.2%		1	100.0%		0.0%													
140	Water and Sanitation	17,896,456	3.6%	19	4.7%		6	31.6%	10	52.6%	3												
150	Government and Civil Society	152,423,197	30.5%	155	38.7%		2	29.7%	97	62.6%	10												
15111	- of which Public Finance Management	107,676,737	21.6%	15	3.7%		5	33.3%	10	66.7%													
15130	- of which legal and judicial development	7,038,115	1.4%	14	3.5%		2		2		4												
15160	- of which human rights	9,981,645	2.0%	44	11.0%		8		36														
15112	- of which decentralisation and support to Sub-National Government	8,867,351	1.8%	14	3.5%		9	64.3%	3	21.4%	2												
160	Other Social Infrastructure and Services	1,811,392	0.4%	14	3.5%		1	28.6%	8	57.1%	1												
210	Transport and storage	3,340,266	0.7%	11	2.7%		3	27.3%	8	72.7%													
220	Communications	1,446,714	0.3%	6	1.5%		1	16.7%	5	83.3%													
230	Energy Generation and Supply	47,496,147	9.5%	29	7.2%		14	48.3%	13	44.8%	2												
240	Banking and financial services	1,273,601	0.3%	2	0.5%		1	50.0%	1	50.0%													
250	Business and Other Services	21,537,306	4.3%	11	2.7%		2	18.2%	9	81.8%													
311	Agriculture	1,140,328	0.2%	2	0.5%		2	100.0%		0.0%													
321	Industry	16,776,473	3.4%	13	3.2%		5	38.5%	8	61.5%													
331	Trade Policy and Regulations	41,898,383	8.4%	23	5.7%		11	47.8%	12	52.2%													
332	Tourism	2,569,739	0.5%	4	1.0%		1	25.0%	3	75.0%													
410	General Environmental Protection	779,905	0.2%	5	1.2%		1	20.0%	4	80.0%													
430	Other multi-sector	13,142,247	2.6%	28	7.0%		1	50.0%	10	35.7%	3												
43010	- of which: multi-sector aid	4,076,419	0.8%	11	2.7%		6	54.5%	2	18.2%	3												
43040	- of which: rural development	940,590	0.2%	5	1.2%		5	100.0%		0.0%													
43082	- of which: Research / scientific institutions	8,125,238	1.6%	12	3.0%		1	25.0%	8	66.7%													
510	General Budget Support	39,700,000	7.9%	1	0.2%		1	100.0%		0.0%													
720	Emergency Response	17,500,000	3.5%	3	0.7%		1	66.7%		0.0%													
99820	Promotion of development awareness	27,850	0.0%	2	0.5%			0.0%	2	100.0%													
-	Unallocated contracts (no OECD-DAC CRS code and/or no sector specifications) ⁽²⁾	6,867,071	1.4%	27	6.7%		1	33.3%	16	59.3%	1												
Grand totals for All 2007-2013 Contracts		499,549,502	100.0%	401	100.0%		6	33.4%	235	58.6%	26												

Notes:

- (1) CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
Results of CRIS extraction: Total of 401 CRIS database records = 401 contracts in period starting from 01 Jan 2007 to 04 October 2013
- (2) Of the original 171 contracts without OECD-DAC codes, a total of 144 have been additionally coded by the CLE Team in preparation of this Desk Report (April 2014), leaving 27 contract without code (representing a total of 1.4% of total planned resources)
- (3) Contract Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decided, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional
Two contracts with DE (= Decision) status are integrated under the EG (=Committed) category (1 under DAC code 160 and 1 under the category contracts without DAC code)

Figure 4: Evolution of Contracted Amounts by Year (Selected Sectors), 2007-2013



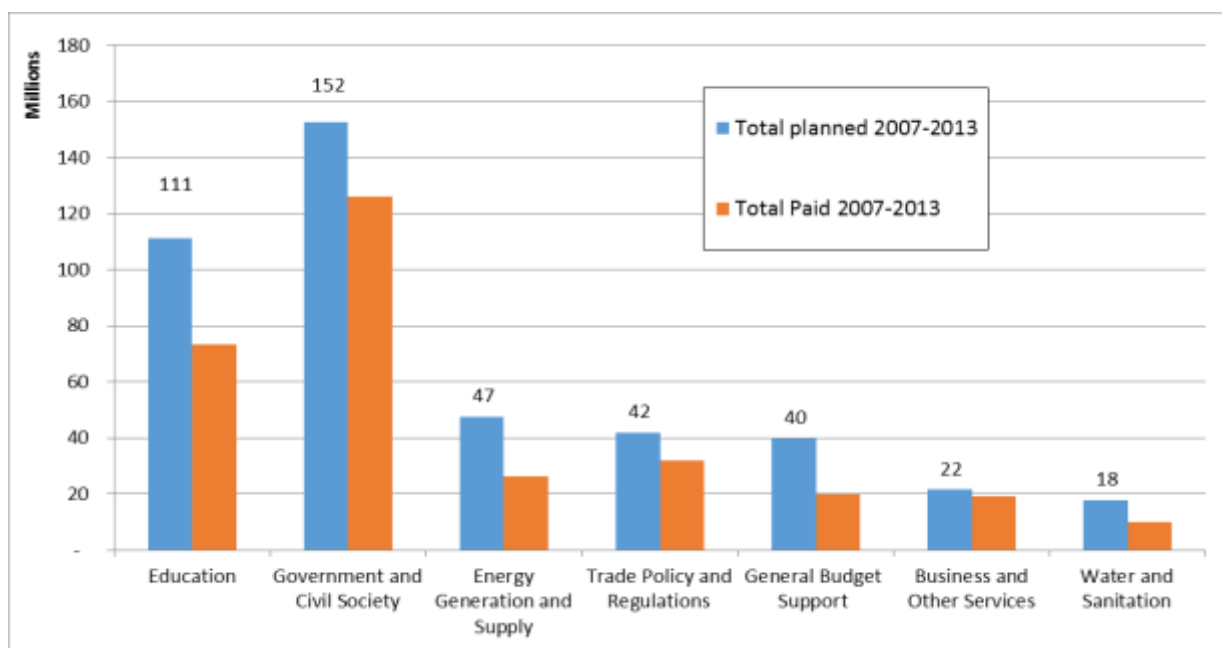
Source: CRIS and own analysis

The figure shows the evolution of the amounts contracted for selected sectors during the evaluation period. Again, the graph highlights the significantly high amount of funds contracted in the Education and Government and Civil Society sectors while – at the same time – indicating the lack of clear trends whereby peaks are followed by lows.

The figure below instead compares the contracted and paid amounts for the key sectors of the evaluation. Paid amounts in % of total amounts contracted vary quite greatly among sectors: the highest percentages are recorded by the 'Industry and Businesses and other services' and the 'Government and Civil Society' macro-sectors with respectively 90% and 83% whereas the lowest percentages are recorded by the 'Energy Generation and Supply' and 'Water and Sanitation' sectors which in the latter case is partly explained by the fact that two contracts for an overall amount of 3.4M € have been cancelled but funds are yet to be de-committed.

More details on status of contracts can be found in table 5.7 (two pages back) which also provides information on the total amounts of planned, contracted and paid resources with comparisons of these amount (two pages back). Table 5.8 thereafter (on the just preceding page) also provides the number of contracts established under each sector and their status. As can be seen, a total of 235 contracts or good half of the contracts (59%) were closed as of the cut-off date, while 134 (or 33% of the total) were still ongoing / under execution. A total of 26 contracts have been cancelled in the process.

Figure 5: Funding per Sector / Thematic Area – Contracted vs. Paid Amounts (Focal Sectors)



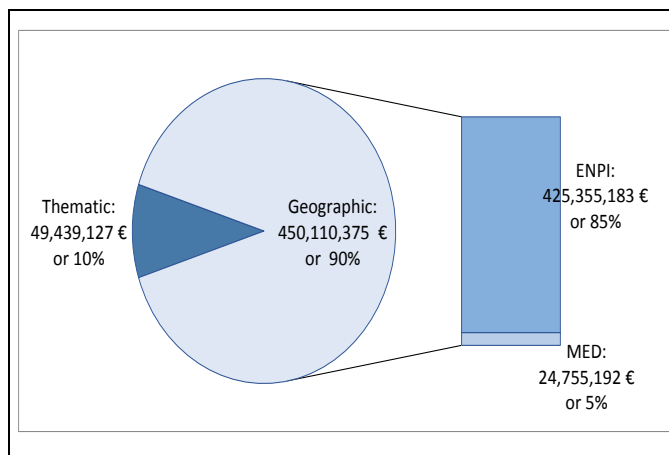
Source: CRIS and own analysis

Distribution of funds per financing instruments

The EU support to Jordan was funded through a variety of financing instruments. The figure below shows that the bilateral cooperation via the European Neighbourhood and Partnership Instrument (ENPI) remains the main tool for providing assistance with approximately 425 M € provided throughout the 2007-2013 period. Just above 49 M € were provided through thematic budget lines. Looking more closely at the thematic instruments, it appears that 37 M € were contracted under DCI-MED with one specific contract falling under the FD 'Special Measure to support Jordan education system given the large influx of Iraqi refugees' of 2007 accounting for over 25 M €. This is followed in order of importance by the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Right (EIDHR), the Nuclear Safety Instrument (NSI) and the DDH instrument.

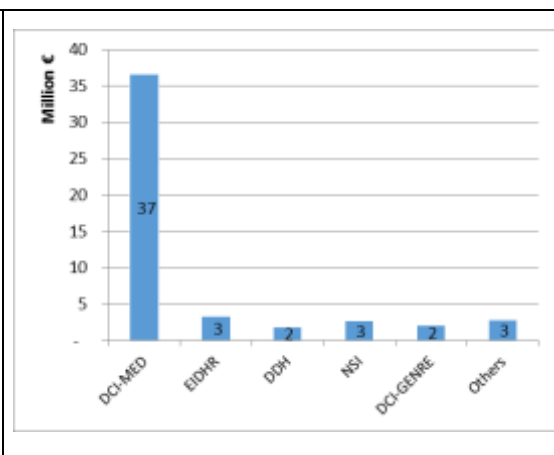
Zooming in to the geographic and thematic financing instruments for the focal sectors of the evaluation, the dominance of the geographic instrument in general, and the ENPI in particular becomes obvious.

Figure 6: Distribution of Contracted Amounts by Geographic and Thematic Financing Instruments



Source: CRIS and own analysis

Figure 7: Contracted Amounts by Main Thematic Financing Instrument



Contracts analysis by aid modality

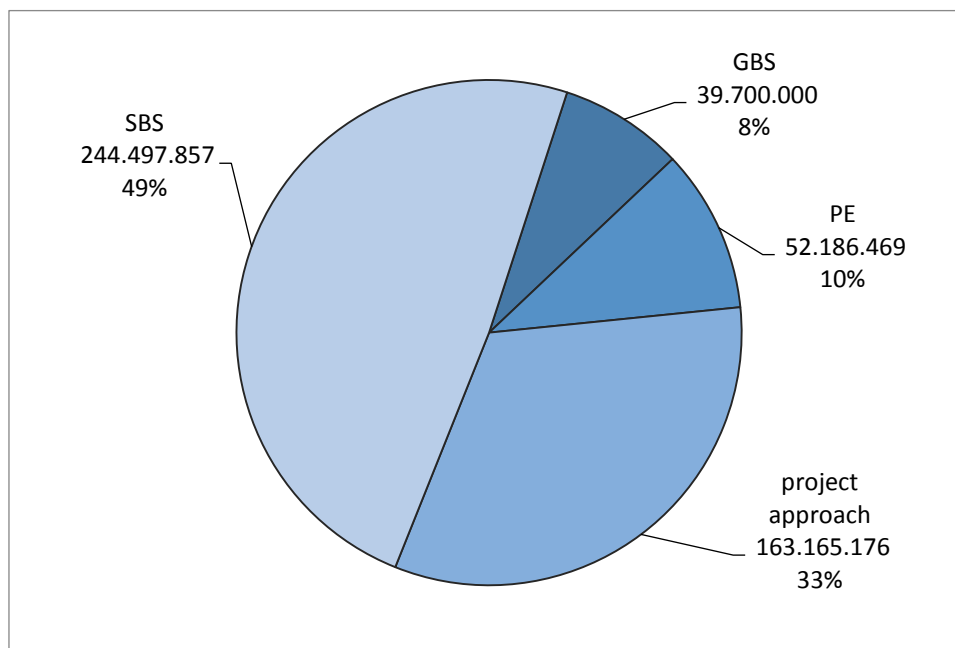
Figures and tables that follow provide an overview of the approaches used by the EU to deliver its support to Jordan.

The classification of main EU Aid Modalities has the following two main categories: (i) "Classical" Project Approach, and; (ii) Budget Support (BS - direct centralized management - CRIS contract sub-nature Code Z01). In turn, Budget Support can be subdivided in two categories: (ii.a) General Budget Support (GBS) and (ii.b) Sector Budget Support (SBS). Programme Estimates (PE - decentralised management - CRIS contract sub-nature code Z02) are a special type of the Project Approach aid modality¹, and as such have also been classified accordingly. In view of their relative importance in the 2007-2013 EU-Jordan cooperation context (10.4% of all contracted resources), PEs have been reflected accordingly as a special category under the Project Approach aid modality in the portfolio analysis tables.

As shown by the figure 5.7 below and table 5.8 that follows, the preferred aid modality during the CSP 2007-2013 EU-Jordan cooperation has been budget support. The combined contracted resources under the budget support modality (SBS plus GBS) represent more than half (57.2%) of all contracted amounts: i) 244.5 M € or 49% of resources were contracted in form of Sector Budget Support (SBS); and ii) 39.7 M € were contracted as General Budget Support.

Add to this the 21 Programme Estimates (PE), the aid modality used to finance in part the Support to the Implementation of the Action Plan Programme (SAPP), but also of private sector development support with JEDCO, which represents a total of 52.2m € or 10.4% of all contracted resources, and the combined Budget Support (BS) and Programme Estimates (PE) contracted resources thus represent more than two thirds (67.6%) of all contracted amounts under the CSP period 2007-2013.

Figure 8: Contracted Amounts per Aid Modality



Source: CRIS and own analysis

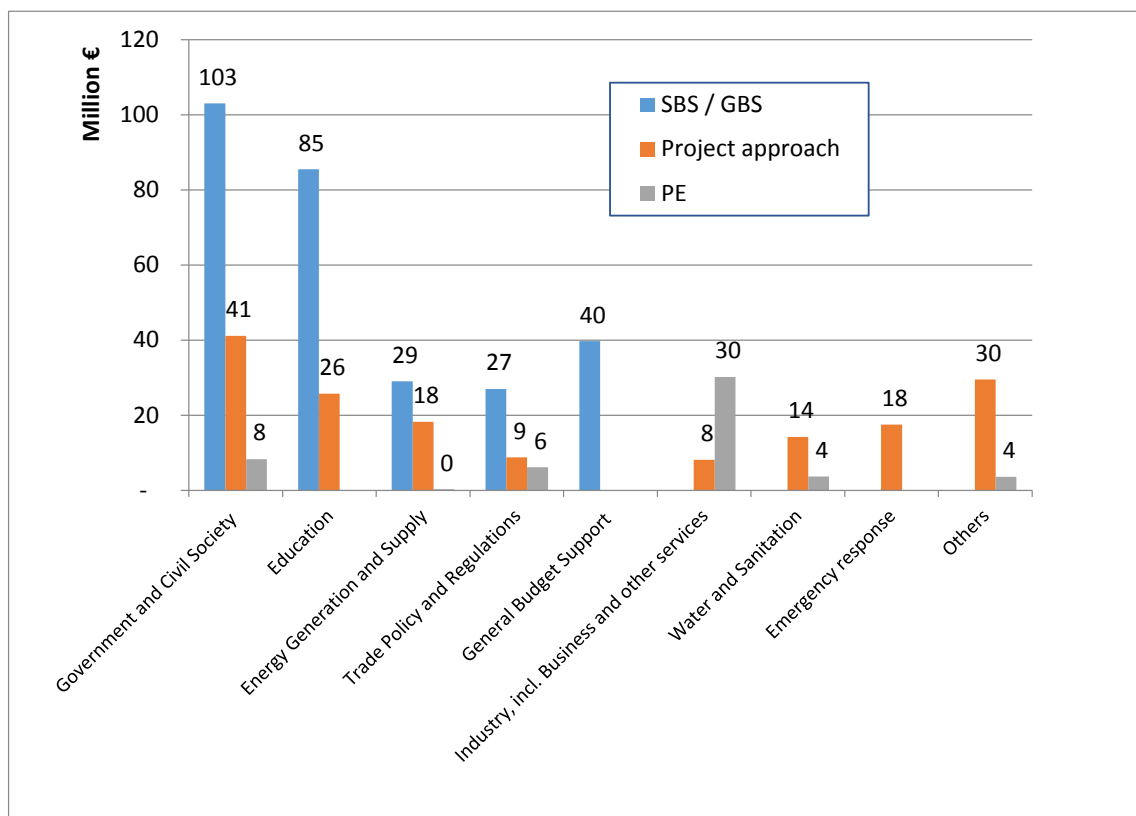
¹ European Commission, Directorate General Development Cooperation – EuropeAid; Practical Guide to Procedures for Programme Estimates (Project Approach); Version 4.1 of March 2013; Brussels; 74 p.

Project Estimates (PEs) as special project approach aid modality under decentralised management have been especially used in the framework of the support to the implementation of the Action Plan Programmes (SAPP and SAAP) mainly for public institutions strengthening in Jordan via series of twinning projects with mostly public institutions in Europe.

For all main sectors of intervention, sector budget support was the most prominent choice of aid delivery (see also figure 5.8 on the following page). To note however that within the Government and Civil Society sector, SBS budget support was entirely absorbed by the public financial management sub-sector. This sub-sector also features the highest amount of funds contracted through SBS (103 M €) followed by the education sector with three SBS programmes amounting to a total of planned resources of just above 85 M € (see tables 5.8 and 5.9 for more details).

The project approach aid modality represents the remaining 32.7% of the contracted resources or 163 M although in number of contracts, it constitutes the bulk of all awarded contracts (371 or 93% of all contracts awarded).

Figure 9: Contracted Amounts per Aid Modality, Key Sectors



Source: CRIS and own analysis

(Sector) Budget Support and Programme Estimates were the largely favoured aid (sub-)modality under the first NIP of 2007-2010, covering 83.5% of all contracted resources. This preference reduced considerably in the second NIP of 2011-2013 to 67.7% of all contracted resources.

As of this evaluation cut-off date of 04 October 2013, the balance of unpaid contracted amounts under the (sector) budget support modality amounted to 23% versus 36% for Project Approach and 18% for the sub-category Programme Estimates under the Project Approach.

**Table 5.8 : Summary Table of EC Contracts Benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Period 2007 - 2013) ⁽¹⁾,
by Aid Modality (CRIS Contract Sub-Nature Category) ⁽²⁾**

1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		11		12		13		14		15	
Year of Contracting		Number of Contracts		Budgetary / Financial Totals of Contracts in CSP Period 2007-2013 (in Euro)												Size of Planned Individual Contracts													
CSP- NIP Period ⁽³⁾	Aid Modality (and Contract Sub-Nature type) ⁽²⁾	#	In % of Total	Planned		Paid			Balance			Average	Smallest	Largest															
				In Euro	In % of Total	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Planned	In Euro	In % of Total	In % of Planned																		
NIP-1 (2007-2010)	SBS - Sector Budget Support	6	2.8%	167,287,857	69.2%	140,612,857	66.9%	84.1%	26,675,000	84.5%	15.9%	27,881,310	1,790,000	44,000,000															
	GBS - General Budget Support	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%	0	0	0															
	Sub-total Budget Support (BS)	6	2.8%	167,287,857	69.2%	140,612,857	66.9%	84.1%	26,675,000	84.5%	15.9%	27,881,310	0	44,000,000															
	Project Approach / Other	201	92.6%	39,863,335	16.5%	37,404,633	17.8%	93.8%	2,458,702	7.8%	6.2%	198,325	1,150	4,499,491															
	PA Programme Estimates (PE)	10	4.6%	34,571,433	14.3%	32,128,373	15.3%	92.9%	2,443,060	7.7%	7.1%	3,457,143	54,496	12,011,180															
	Sub-total Project Approach (PA)	211	97.2%	74,434,769	30.8%	69,533,006	33.1%	93.4%	4,901,762	15.5%	6.6%	352,771	1,150	12,011,180															
Totals for Contracts in NIP-1 Period 2007-2010		217	100.0%	241,722,626	100.0%	210,145,863	100.0%	86.9%	31,576,762	100.0%	13.1%	1,113,929	0	44,000,000															
NIP-2 (2011-2013)	SBS - Sector Budget Support	3	1.6%	79,000,000	30.6%	49,917,500	34.2%	63.2%	29,082,500	26.0%	36.8%	26,333,333	20,000,000	30,000,000															
	GBS - General Budget Support	1	0.5%	39,700,000	15.4%	20,000,000	13.7%	50.4%	19,700,000	17.6%	49.6%	39,700,000	39,700,000	39,700,000															
	Sub-total Budget Support (BS)	4	2.2%	118,700,000	46.0%	69,917,500	47.9%	58.9%	48,782,500	43.6%	41.1%	29,675,000	20,000,000	39,700,000															
	Project Approach / Other	168	91.8%	121,511,827	47.1%	65,150,210	44.6%	53.6%	56,361,617	50.4%	46.4%	723,285	689	56,361,617															
	PA Programme Estimates (PE)	11	6.0%	17,615,036	6.8%	10,908,652	7.5%	61.9%	6,706,384	6.0%	38.1%	1,601,367	236,400	6,206,667															
	Sub-total Project Approach (PA)	179	97.8%	139,126,863	54.0%	76,058,862	52.1%	54.7%	63,068,001	56.4%	45.3%	777,245	689	56,361,617															
Totals for Contracts in NIP-2 Period 2011-2013		183	100.0%	257,826,863	100.0%	145,976,362	100.0%	56.6%	111,850,501	100.0%	43.4%	1,408,890	689	56,361,617															
CSP (2007-2013) = NIP-1 + NIP-2	SBS - Sector Budget Support	9	2.3%	246,287,857	49.3%	190,530,357	53.5%	77.4%	55,757,500	38.9%	22.6%	27,365,317	1,790,000	44,000,000															
	GBS - General Budget Support	1	0.3%	39,700,000	7.9%	20,000,000	5.6%	50.4%	19,700,000	13.7%	49.6%	39,700,000	39,700,000	39,700,000															
	Sub-total Budget Support (BS)	10	2.5%	285,987,857	57.2%	210,530,357	59.1%	73.6%	75,457,500	52.6%	26.4%	28,598,786	1,790,000	44,000,000															
	Project Approach / Other	369	92.3%	161,375,163	32.3%	102,554,843	28.8%	63.6%	58,820,320	41.0%	36.4%	437,331	689	56,361,617															
	PA Programme Estimates (PE)	21	5.3%	52,186,469	10.4%	43,037,026	12.1%	82.5%	9,149,444	6.4%	17.5%	2,485,070	54,496	12,011,180															
	Sub-total Project Approach (PA)	390	97.5%	213,561,632	42.8%	145,591,869	40.9%	68.2%	67,969,763	47.4%	31.8%	547,594	689	56,361,617															
Totals for All Contracts in CSP Period 2007-2013		400	100.0%	499,549,489	100.0%	356,122,226	100.0%	71.3%	143,427,263	100.0%	28.7%	1,248,874	689	56,361,617															
Changes NIP-2 vis-à-vis NIP-1 (both # and % share)	SBS - Sector Budget Support	-3	-1.1%	-88,287,857	-38.6%	-90,695,357	-32.7%	-20.9%	2,407,500	-58.5%	20.9%	-1,547,976	18,210,000	-14,000,000															
	GBS - General Budget Support	1	0.5%	39,700,000	15.4%	20,000,000	13.7%	50.4%	19,700,000	17.6%	49.6%	39,700,000	39,700,000	39,700,000															
	Sub-total Budget Support (BS)	-2	-0.6%	-48,587,857	-20.1%	-70,695,357	-19.0%	-25.2%	22,107,500	-40.9%	25.2%	1,793,691	20,000,000	-4,300,000															
	Project Approach / Other	-33	-0.8%	81,648,492	-7.5%	27,745,577	26.8%	-40.2%	53,902,915	42.6%	40.2%	524,960	-461	51,862,126															
	PA Programme Estimates (PE)	1	1.4%	-16,956,398	30.6%	-21,219,721	-7.8%	-31.0%	4,263,324	-1.7%	31.0%	-1,855,776	181,904	-5,804,513															
	Sub-total Project Approach (PA)	-32	0.6%	64,692,094	26.8%	6,525,856	19.0%	-38.7%	58,166,238	40.9%	38.7%	424,474	-461	44,350,437															
Total Changes NIP-2 vis-à-vis NIP-1		-34	-	16,104,237	-	-64,169,501	-	-30.3%	80,273,738	-	30.3%	294,961	689	12,361,617															

Notes:

- CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS database extraction)
Results of CRIS extraction: Total of 401 CRIS database records = 401 contracts in period starting from 01 Jan 2007 to 04 October 2013
- The classification of main EU Aid Modalities has the following two main categories: (i) "Classical" Project Approach, and; (ii) Budget Support (BS - direct centralized management - CRIS contract sub-nature Code Z01).
In turn, Budget Support can be subdivided in two categories: (ii.a) General Budget Support (GBS) and (ii.b) Sector Budget Support (SBS). In the 2007-2013 EU-Jordan cooperation, there is only 1 General Budget Support intervention (DAC Code 510 defined as: "Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector).") This sole GBS intervention is the "Good Governance and Development Contract", contract number 316707 of 2012 with a budget of 39.7 million Euro.
Programme Estimates (PE - decentralised management - CRIS contract sub-nature code Z02) are a special type of the Project Approach aid modality, and as such also have been classified accordingly. In view of their relative importance in the 2007-2013 EU-Jordan cooperation context (10.4% of all contracted resources), they have been reflected accordingly as a special category under the Project Approach aid modality in the portfolio analysis tables. The "other" category covers all other aid modalities / cooperation tools. The umbrella denomination is also referred to as "project approach" and can cover services ("A" code), supplies ("B" code) or works ("C" code).
- Country Strategy Paper (CSP) period: 2007 - 2013
CSP First National Indicative Programme (NIP-1) period: 2007 - 2010
CSP Second National Indicative Programme (NIP-2) period: 2011-2013
- For current Financial Year To-Date as of 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS database extraction)

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Table 5.9 : List of CSP 2007-2013 Budget Support Interventions benefitting the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

1	2	3	4
Sector Budget Support	Contracted Amounts	Paid amounts	Status
Education	85,480,000	58,642,500	
Budget Support component of the "Programme in support to the second phase of the education reform"	30,000,000	15,187,500	Ongoing
Budget Support Component of Programme in Support to ETVET reforms	29,000,000	16,975,000	Ongoing
Support to Jordan's Education system to respond to the increasing educational needs of displaced iraqi people	26,480,000	26,480,000	Closed
Energy	29,000,000	14,730,000	
Sector Budget Support component of the "Support to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programme in Jordan"	29,000,000	14,730,000	Ongoing
Public finance management	103,017,857	93,092,857	
PFM 2010 2nd tranche payment	20,000,000	20,000,000	Closed
PFM 2010 Tranche Payments	44,000,000	34,075,000	Ongoing
SPFRP tranche payments	39,017,857	39,017,857	Closed
Trade facilitation	27,000,000	22,275,000	
Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme (TTF)	27,000,000	22,275,000	Ongoing
Total SBS	244,497,857	188,740,357	
General budget support	Contracted Amounts	Paid amounts	Status
Good Governance and Development Contract	39,700,000	20,000,000	Ongoing
Total GBS	39,700,000	20,000,000	
Overall Total GBS + SBS	284,197,857	208,740,357	

Notes:

CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS database extraction)

The classification of main EU Aid Modalities has the following two main categories: (i) "Classical" Project Approach, and; (ii) Budget Support (BS - direct centralized management - CRIS contract sub-nature Code Z01). In turn, Budget Support can be subdivided in two categories: (ii.a) General Budget Support (GBS) and (ii.b) Sector Budget Support (SBS). In the 2007-2013 EU-Jordan cooperation, there is only 1 General Budget Support intervention (DAC Code 510 defined as: "Unearmarked contributions to the government budget; support for the implementation of macroeconomic reforms (structural adjustment programmes, poverty reduction strategies); general programme assistance (when not allocable by sector)." This sole GBS intervention is the "Good Governance and Development Contract", contract number 316707 of 2012 with a budget of 39.7 million Euro.

Source: CRIS and own analysis

4.3 Analysis of CSP-NIP 2011-2013 re-allocations

Based on information additionally made available during the evaluation field visit to Jordan by MOPIC in relation to indicator KPI-1.3.1 regarding NIP 2011-2013 re-allocations affected on the original NIP, the below summary table has been generated.

Analysis of CSP-NIP 2011-2013 re-allocations (original – modified allocations), based on the NIP allocation tables provided to the evaluation team during a field visit meeting with MoPIC, June 2014.

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Table for KPI 1.3.1 : Breakdown and Evolution of EU Allocations under the EU-Jordan National Indicative Programme 2011-2013: Original and Modified Allocations

CSP-NIP Priority Areas							NIP Programmes, by Priority Area								
Name Priority Area	Allocations 2011-2013						Name Programme		Allocations 2011-2013						
	Original		Modified		Change		Original NIP	Modified NIP	Original		Modified		Change		
	EUR	% Total	EUR	% Total	EUR	% original			EUR	% Total	EUR	% Total	EUR	% original	
1. Supporting Jordan's reform in the areas of democracy, human rights, media and justice	45	20%	45	20%	0	0%	Democratisation, civil society and media		10	4%	10	4%	0	0%	
							Justice, home affairs and security	Support to justice reform in Jordan		35	16%	30	13%	0	0%
								Support to the security sector in applying the rule of law			0%	5	2%		
							Sub-totals		45	20%	45	20%	0	0%	
2. Trade, enterprise and investment development	40	18%	20	9%	-20	-50%	Trade, enterprise and investment development	Support to 2nd phase of Jordan Services Modernisation Programme (JSMP II)		40	18%	15	7%	-20	-50%
								Support to 2nd phase of the Research and Technological Development Project (SRTD II)			5	2%			
							Sub-totals		40	18%	20	9%	-20	-50%	
3. Sustainability of the growth process	93	42%	102	46%	9	10%	Human resources development and employment		23	10%	23	10%	0	0%	
							Development of renewable or alternative energy sources		35	16%	40	18%	9	26%	
							Increase 2009 allocation capacity building wind energy and solar power		0	0%	4	2%			
							Local development		35	16%	35	16%	0	0%	
Sub-totals		93	42%	102	46%	9	10%								
4. Support to the implementation of the action plan	45	20%	56	25%	11	24%	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan Programme (SAPP)		45	20%	25	11%	-20	-44%	
							Increase the allocation of the 2010 Public Financial Management Reform Programme		0	0%	31	14%	31	-	
							Sub-totals		45	20%	56	25%	11	24%	
Total NIP 2011-2013		223	100%	223	100%	0	-16%			223	100%	223	100%	0	0%

Notes: Source: MoPIC, EU Partnership Division (copies of NIP allocation tables provided during one of the field visit meetings at MoPIC)

= changes in 2011-2013 NIP allocations

An analysis of the CSP-NIP 2011-2013 budget re-allocations based on the original and modified NIP allocations tables, learns that there has been no modification in total allocations for the NIP priority 1 on support to Jordan's reform in the areas of democracy, human rights, media and justice. There only has been a splitting of the original allocation for the justice, home affairs and security programme over two separate programmes (justice reform and support to the security sector). This is somehow remarkable in view of the regional developments of democratisation which occurred in this period, but on the other hand is illustrative for the fact that these development were responded to through other financing instruments (e.g. SPRING programme).

Most outspoken budget change is related to the trade enterprise and investment development NIP priority area 2, which saw its resources reduced to half (from 40 to 20 million Euro). The reallocated amounts went to priority area 3 "Sustainability of the growth process" and more particularly to renewable and alternative energy development (plus 9M €) and to priority area 4 "Support to the implementation of the action plan" (plus 11M €). Remarkably within this priority area 4, actual support to the Implementation of the Action Plan Programme (SAPP) concentration particularly on institutional reform and capacity building (e.g. through twinnings and other modalities) was reduced by almost half

(44%, minus 20M €), whereas the bulk of the re-allocated resources (31M €) went to an increase of the allocation of the 2010 Public Financial Management (PFM) reform programme. There are no further details available which GOJ budget lines were the main destination of these additional PFM resources.

5 Lists of Interventions Examined During the Desk Phase

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Introduction¹

Since this is a country level evaluation focusing on encompassing, strategic issues related to the EU – Jordan overall cooperation in the broader framework of the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP), the EU-Jordan ENP Actions Plan, and the EU-Jordan Association Agreement and the EU-Jordan CSP-NIPs response strategy to the Jordan National Agenda 2006-2015 operational, it has been preferred to take the whole portfolio of interventions / Financing Decisions pertaining to this 2007-2013 period under review as basis for analysis. This means that no specific interventions are particularly singled out for more in-depth analysis, but that the portfolio is studied at overall aggregate level for the generic questions and by sector / thematic area for the more thematic questions. Moreover, the broader ENP framework invites for examining not solely the spending activities but also the less tangible but equally important political/policy dialogue aspects of the cooperation and their complementarity and mutually reinforcing relationship with the cooperation interventions. This does not mean that individual interventions would not be looked at for further in-depth analysis. On the contrary, but when done so it is for more practical illustrations purposes and/or for gathering further empirical evidence to underpin the more strategic analyses.

The portfolio analysis of the EU interventions benefiting Jordan (2007-2013) is presented in detail in the preceding chapter and is largely based on the portfolio analysis included the Inception Report. For this evaluation purposes, the 34 key interventions / Financing Decisions related to the 2007-2013 period have been linked to their main related CLE Evaluation Questions, with in addition also an identification of the secondary linked questions. As such a representative portfolio coverage of all Evaluation Questions is arrived at, for all respective selection / sampling criteria, whether in terms of funding / expenditures, sector and thematic coverage, date of approval, phase / status of execution, aid modality, financing instrument, etc. The summary table 5.10 (presented as Table A.5.1 hereafter) of this linking of these 34 interventions / financing decisions to the CLE Evaluation Questions is presented on the next two pages for ready reference. Sectoral interventions are linked to the sectoral questions concerned, whereas the transversal, crosscutting interventions (e.g. those related to capacity strengthening or to governance in first instance are related to the more generic, cross-cutting questions concerned, plus possibly secondary links to sector questions in case of special relevance. This base table also has been a main guidance tool for the evaluators to allocate internal responsibilities as far as interventions strategic analysis is concerned. The analysis thus primarily focuses on the financing decisions. At the below contracting level (total of 401 contract in the 2007-2013 portfolio), special attention is given to the nine ² budget support (mostly Sector Budget Support – SBS) interventions since these on their own represent more than half, 57.2%, of all contracted resources in the period. Also these budget support contractual interventions have been linked to their main related CLE evaluation questions, so are the 22 project approach Programme Estimates interventions taking up 10.4% of all contracted resources (hence BS and PE together absorbing more than two-thirds (67.6%) of all country strategy resources

Detailed portfolio analyses are presented in the preceding chapter, but in a nutshell some summary information and figures as illustration of the comprehensiveness and representativeness of the coverage:

- Total number of financing decisions: 43 (39 with Commission decision date in the 2007-2013 period, 4 with decision date before 2007 but with substantive operations contracting still in the 2007-2013 period under review;
- Total allocated amount of 695,46,622 Euro (as of 04 October 2013, cut-off date for the inventory (Date of CRIS downloading), of which 458,408,660 Euro (65.9% or about two thirds) contracted and 348,054,429 Euro (50.1% or about half) paid;
- Largest beneficiary sector / thematic area (DAC-5 classification): 150 Government and civil society (34.9%) followed by 230-250 Private sector development and trade (20.9), by 230

¹ CLE Jordan - Desk Report, Chapter 5.2. "List of interventions examined during the desk phase in relation to the evaluation questions"

² Or 10, if also the financial support to JUMP (private sector development) is counted as a budget support interventions (which is being questioned).

- Energy generation and supply (11.6%) and by 110 education, 250 business and other services, and 430 multi-sectoral, all three with 9.3%;
- Time-wise, the highest value of interventions approval was in year 2012 (largely in response to the Arab Spring events) with more than one fifth (20.9%) of all interventions in the 2007-2013 portfolio. Both NIPs (2007-2010 and 2011-2013) take an about equal amount of resources (345 M € under NIP-1 compared to 307 M € under NIP 2) for respectively 20 and 19 approved interventions under these 2 NIPs;
- By status of implementation: Only 4 (9.3%) have been completed and closed, 31 or 72% is ongoing, and 8 are still in commitment or provision status still as of 04 October 2013, date of database downloading from CRIS;
- More than 90% of the contracted amounts originated from EU geographic instruments, as against less than 10% from the thematic financing instruments.
- By aid modality: About half (49%) of the resources were contracted under the Sectoral Budget Support (SBS) modality and 8% as General Budget Support (GBS) or a total of 57% under budget support modality, vis-à-vis one third (33%) as project approach and 10% under the special project approach modality of Programme Estimates (PE).

Annex 5.1

Table A.5.1 : CLE Jordan E-Repository Portfolio Documents - List of Key EU Interventions (Financing Decisions) Benefitting the HKo Jordan and their Main Related CLE Evaluation Questions (EQs - prime and secondary related)

Selective CRIS Base Data on the Selected Key Interventions / Financing Decisions											OECD-DAC CRS (Sub-)Sector		Main Related CLE Sectoral Evaluation Questions ⁽⁴⁾	
Table Seq. No	CRIS Seq. No	Domain (Financing Instrument)	Decision year	Decision N° (Short)	Status (3)	Title	EC Decision Date	Allocated (in EUR)	Contracted (EUR)	Paid (EUR)	CRS Code	Title of CRS (Sub-)Sector	Prime EQs	Secondary EQs (5)
1	18	MED	2001	3311	CL	Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation (SRRP)-	10/12/2001	19,426,698	19,426,698	19,422,818	25020	Privatisation	EQ-6	
2	28	MED	2004	6087	EC	Al Meyah - Supporting Management of water resources in Jordan	24/03/2004	5,000,000	4,134,179	4,134,179	14010	Education policy and administrative management	EQ-9	
3	32	MED	2005	17260	EC	Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	11/08/2005	3,000,000	2,869,475	2,869,475	15160	Human rights	EQ-3	
4	34	MED	2005	17549	CL	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement - SAAP II	11/08/2005	14,663,591	14,663,591	14,663,591	33110	Trade policy and administrative management	EQ-6	EQ-7
5	39	ENPI	2007	19213	EC	Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	14/12/2007	14,746,517	14,653,901	13,168,778	25010	Business support services and institutions	EQ-6	EQ-7
6	40	ENPI	2007	19214	EC	Support to the Public Finance Reform Programme	14/12/2007	42,500,000	41,689,638	41,482,683	15111	Public finance management	EQ-4	
7	41	ENPI	2007	19367	CL	Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	14/12/2007	4,499,491	4,499,491	4,499,491	15250	Removal of land mines and explosive remnants of war	EQ-1	EQ-2
8	42	DCI-MED	2007	19517	CL	Special Measure to support Jordan education system given the large influx of Iraqi refugees.	21/12/2007	26,480,000	26,480,000	26,480,000	11110	Education policy and administrative management	EQ-8	
9	43	ENPI	2008	19568	EC	Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme Jordan	23/10/2008	33,000,000	32,749,246	26,150,531	33120	Trade facilitation	EQ-7	EQ-6
10	44	ENPI	2008	19569	EC	Support to Justice Reform and Good Governance in Jordan	23/10/2008	6,730,265	6,480,265	4,050,289	15130	Legal and judicial development	EQ-3	EQ-4
11	45	ENPI	2008	19570	EC	Support to Enterprise and Export Development	MULTI	25,000,000	20,168,497	17,100,476	25010	Business support services and institutions	EQ-7	EQ-6
12	46	ENPI	2008	19571	EC	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme (SAPP)	23/10/2008	9,309,060	8,659,004	7,897,845	43010	Multisector aid	EQ-4	EQ-3
13	47	DCI-MED	2008	20305	EC	Jordan - Water Loss Reduction in Zarqa	09/12/2008	8,383,000	6,713,295	2,519,337	14020	Water supply and sanitation - large systems	EQ-9	
14	48	NSI	2008	20367	EC	AAP2008-part II - Jordan	28/11/2008	1,000,000	999,971	934,472	23064	Nuclear power plants	EQ-2	EQ-9
15	49	ENPI	2009	20478	EC	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme II (SAPP II)	07/10/2009	20,000,000	16,705,388	8,950,460	43010	Multisector aid	EQ-4	EQ-3
16	50	ENPI	2009	20479	EC	Capacity-Building in Wind Energy and Concentrating Solar Power (CSP) in Jordan	07/10/2009	14,000,000	9,361,043	5,225,898	23030	Power generation / renewable sources	EQ-9	
17	51	ENPI	2009	20480	EC	Support to the Employment and Technical Vocational Education and Training (ETVET) reform	07/10/2009	35,000,000	32,645,071	19,078,233	11330	Vocational training	EQ-8	
18	52	ENPI	2009	21219	EC	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities	07/10/2009	3,000,000	2,925,000	2,202,750	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	EQ-4	EQ-3
19	53	ENPI	2010	21928	EC	Improved Water Resources Security for Low Income Rural and Urban Communities	MULTI	10,000,000	3,600,000	3,240,000	14010	Education policy and administrative management	EQ-9	
20	54	ENPI	2010	21930	EC	Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan(PLEDJ)	MULTI	5,000,000	2,681,580	699,250	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	EQ-6	EQ-3 EQ-4
21	55	ENPI	2010	21931	EC	Support to Democratic Governance	MULTI	10,000,000	0	0	15112	Decentralisation and support to subnational government	EQ-4	EQ-3
22	56	ENPI	2010	21932	EC	Support to the Public Financial Management Reform Programme	MULTI	76,000,000	64,453,524	54,449,956	15111	Public finance management	EQ-4	
23	57	ENPI	2010	21933	PO	Support expansion and reinforcements for the modernisation of the services sector		0	0	0	33110	Trade policy and administrative management	EQ-6	EQ-7
24	58	NSI	2010	22629	EC	INSC 2010 part II - Jordan	29/11/2010	1,200,000	1,199,975	239,995	23064	Nuclear power plants	EQ-2	EQ-9
25	59	ENPI	2011	22721	EC	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	15/09/2011	40,000,000	29,288,619	14,921,117	23030	Power generation / renewable sources	EQ-9	
26	60	ENPI	2011	22722	EC	EU Support to Second Phase of Education reform	MULTI	63,000,000	30,190,120	15,301,572	11110	Education policy and administrative management	EQ-8	
27	61	ENPI	2011	22723	EC	Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme III (SAPP III)	14/10/2011	13,000,000	0	0	15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	EQ-4	EQ-3
28	62	ENPI	2011	23204	EC	Support to Research, Technological Development and Innovation in Jordan - Phase II	24/11/2011	5,000,000	1,533,250	306,650	43082	Research/scientific institutions	EQ-8	
29	63	ENPI	2011	23205	EC	Reinforce and Expand the modernisation of the services sector in Jordan	15/10/2011	15,000,000	6,124,850	4,899,880	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	EQ-6	EQ-7
30	64	ENPI	2012	23471	EG	Support to the justice reform in Jordan		30,000,000	0	0	15130	Legal and judicial development	EQ-3	EQ-4

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Selective CRIS Base Data on the Selected Key Interventions / Financing Decisions											OECD-DAC CRS (Sub-)Sector		Main Related CLE Sectoral Evaluation Questions ⁽⁴⁾	
Table Seq. No	CRIS Seq. No	Domain (Financing Instrument)	Decision year	Decision N° (Short)	Status ⁽³⁾	Title	EC Decision Date	Allocated (in EUR)	Contracted (EUR)	Paid (EUR)	CRS Code	Title of CRS (Sub-)Sector	Prime EQs	Secondary EQs ⁽⁵⁾
31	65	ENPI	2012	23533	EC	Support to the security sector in applying the rule of law	15/09/2012	5,000,000	0	0	15210	Security system management and reform	EQ-2	
32	66	ENPI	2012	23849	EG	Support to Civil Society and Media in Jordan		10,000,000	0	0	15153	Media and free flow of information	EQ-3	
33	67	ENPI	2012	24238	EC	Support to the justice sector in meeting the required criteria for sector budget support	15/09/2011	3,000,000	2,394,950	559,741	15130	Legal and judicial development	EQ-5	EQ-4
34	68	ENPI	2012	24290	EC	Support to the Electoral Process in Jordan	26/09/2011	2,000,000	1,581,157	744,424	15151	Elections	EQ-3	
35	69	ENPI	2012	24396	EC	Good Governance and Development Contract Jordan	26/09/2011	40,000,000	39,700,000	20,000,000	51010	Research/scientific institutions	EQ-5	EQ-3
36	70	ENPI	2012	24425	EC	Support to the Education, mentoring and skills development for displaced Syrian in Jordan	14/12/2012	15,008,000	9,836,881	10,960,537	11320	Secondary education	EQ-8	
37	71	ENPI	2012	24521	EG	Support Solid Waste Disposal Northern Governorates of Jordan		10,000,000	0	0	43040	Rural development	EQ-9	
38	72	ENPI	2012	24567	EC	Contribution to UNRWA for Improvement of Living Conditions of Vulnerable Palestine Refugees in Jerash Camp		2,000,000	0	900,000	73010	Reconstruction, relief and rehabilitation	EQ-1	
39	73	ENPI	2013	24477	PO	Support to Jordan Investment Framework Reform		0	0	0			EQ-7	
40	74	ENPI	2013	24481	EG	Promoting financial inclusion through improved governance and outreach of microfinance in Jordan		35,000,000	0	0	24040	Informal / semi-formal financial intermediaries	EQ-6	
41	75	ENPI	2013	24775	EG	Support to the Action Plan Programme IV		12,000,000	0	0	15110	Public sector policy and administrative management	EQ-4	EQ-3
42	76	NSI	2013	24784	EC	INSC 2013 Jordan (1 Action fiche)	MULTI	2,000,000	0	0	23064	Nuclear power plants	EQ-2	EQ-9
43	77	ENPI	2013	24927	DE	Development of Northern Jordan Programme (DNJP)		5,400,000	0	0	32130	Small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) development	EQ-6	
Totals for All Interventions / Financing Decisions						43	34	695,346,622	458,408,660	348,054,429	42	42	43	21

Notes:

- (1) - CRIS database selection criterion for Financing Decisions: " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ".
- Cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS Downloading)
- The selection of Key Interventions / Financing Decisions includes all 39 Financing Decisions from 01 Jan 2007 onwards and 4 Financing Decisions (No's 3311, 6087, 17549 and 17260) from before 2007 with substantive contract awarding still in the 2007-2013 period (see above column 5 and table PA-2.1 for more details and the full list of FDs).
- (2) Financing Decisions with at least one contract record with EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007 in the period 2007-2013 in the CRIS contracts database are indicated in bold typeface in above table column 5 "Decision Number Short" (Excel sheet column H)
- (3) Column 6: Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decision, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional
- (4) List of CLE Evaluation Questions (EQs):
- EQ-1 : Strategic alignment and flexibility
EQ-2 : Coordination, complementarity and coherence
EQ-3: Democratic governance
EQ-4: Public institutions strengthening
EQ-5: Aid modalities mix and efficiency
EQ-6: Sustainable private sector development
EQ-7: Trade, transport and investment facilitation
EQ-8: Education and employment
EQ-9: Sustainable, environment friendly energy and water solutions

All Financing Decisions / Key Interventions are relevant to the cross-cutting evaluation questions EQ-1, EQ-2 and EQ-5 (secondary EQs)

Annex 5.2

Table A.5.2 : CLE Jordan E-Repository Portfolio Documents - List of EU Interventions Portfolio of Contracting Type "Budget Support" (CRIS code Z02) with Contracted Resources in the Period 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾, listed by Contract Year and Contract Number and Main Related Evaluation Questions (EQs) ⁽⁵⁾

1a Table Seq. N°	3 Contr- act year	5 Contr- act number	6 Status (2)	7 Contract title (3)	15 Expiry date	16 EC signature date	17 Closing Date	18 Implem- entation starting date	35 Planned amount	39 Decision Number	59 Final date for implem- entation (FDI)	43 44 OECD-DAC CRS (Sub-)Sector		44a 44b Main Related CLE Sectoral Evaluation Questions ⁽⁵⁾		
												CRS Code	Title of CRS (Sub-)Sector	Prime EQs	Secondary EQs (5)	
1	2007	143583	Closed	Financial support to JUMP - <i>Private sector development</i>	18/01/08	17/12/07	22/06/08	18/12/07	1,790,000	3308	31/12/11	32130	SME <i>development</i>	EQ-6	EQ-7	
2	2007	147969	Closed	Support to Jordan's Education system to respond to the increasing educational needs of displaced Iraqi people	26/12/09	28/12/07	26/03/12	01/01/08	26,480,000	19517	25/04/11	11110	<i>Education policy and administrat- ive management</i>	EQ-8		
3	2008	172435	Closed	SPFRP tranche payments - <i>Public finance management</i>	15/12/12	08/12/08	19/08/13	16/12/08	39,017,857	19214	30/06/14	15111	Public finance management	EQ-4		
4	2010	231917	Ongoing	Trade and Transport Facilitation Programme (TTF)	30/11/14	10/12/09		17/12/09	27,000,000	19568	16/12/14	33120	Trade facilitation	EQ-7		
5	2010	257782	Ongoing	Budget Support Component of Programme in Support to ETVET reforms	30/10/14	18/10/10		31/10/10	29,000,000	20480	09/06/16	11330	<i>Vocational training</i>	EQ-8		
6	2010	259634	Ongoing	PFM 2010 Tranche Payments - <i>Public finance management</i>	21/12/14	20/12/10		21/12/10	44,000,000	21932	21/12/15	15111	Public finance management	EQ-4		
7	2011	282613	Ongoing	Budget Support component of the "Programme in support to the second phase of the education reform"	19/11/14	20/12/11		20/12/11	30,000,000	22722	14/12/14	11110	<i>Education policy and administrat- ive management</i>	EQ-8		
8	2011	282666	Closed	PFM 2010 2nd tranche payment - <i>Public finance management</i>	18/12/12	19/12/11	19/02/12	19/12/11	20,000,000	21932	21/12/15	15111	Public finance management	EQ-4		
9	2011	282833	Ongoing	Sector Budget Support component of the "Support to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programme in Jordan"	19/12/15	16/12/11		20/12/11	29,000,000	22721	31/12/17	23030	Power generation / renewable sources	EQ-9		
10	2012	307856	Ongoing	Good Governance and Development Contract	21/09/14	22/11/12		22/11/12	39,700,000	24396	07/10/14	51010	General budget support	EQ-5	EQ-3	
Total EC Contracts of "Budget Support" Sub-Nature Benefiting Jordan of Period 2007 - 2013 (Contract sub-nature code Z02 - table column 12)					10	10	4	57.2%	285,987,857	10	10	10	10	10	10	2

Total All Contracts 499,549,502

Notes

- (1) *CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) " Zone benefitting from the action = JO ", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS extraction). Downloading of CRIS-DWH documents in period 04 Oct - 01 Nov 2013*

Sorting criteria of all Contracts:

- (1) *1st key / level = Contract type (= table column 10)*
- (2) *2nd key / level = Nature of contract (= table column 11)*
- (3) *3rd key / level = Sub-nature of contract (= table column 12)*
- (4) *4th key / level = EC signature date (= table column 16)*

Filter criteria : Contracts of sub-nature categories Budget Support (BS - column 12 sub-nature code Z02 - general and sector budget support - direct centralised management)

Sorting criteria of listing of Budget Support Interventions (Z02 Contracts Sub-nature):

- (1) *Status (column 6)*
 - (2) *Contract Year (column 3)*
 - (3) *Contract Number (column 5)*
- (2) *Column 6: Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decision, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional*
- (3) *Table cells excerpts in italics are added to the CRIS-DWH base data during the processing of these base data based on cross-referenced Financing Decisions and Contracting base data (see CLE master database table PA-M1.3)*
- (5) *List of CLE Evaluation Questions (EQs):*

- EQ-1 : Strategic alignment and flexibility*
- EQ-2 : Coordination, complementarity and coherence*
- EQ-3: Democratic governance*
- EQ-4: Public institutions strengthening*
- EQ-5: Aid modalities mix and efficiency*
- EQ-6: Sustainable private sector development*
- EQ-7: Trade, transport and investment facilitation*
- EQ-8: Education and employment*
- EQ-9: Sustainable, environment friendly energy and water solutions*

All Financing Decisions / Key Interventions are relevant to the cross-cutting evaluation questions EQ-1, EQ-2 and EQ-5 (secondary EQs)

Annex 5.3

Table A.5.3 : CLE Jordan E-Repository Portfolio Documents - List of EU Interventions Portfolio of Contracting Sub-Nature Type "Programme Estimates" (CRIS code Z01) with Contracted Resources in the Period 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾, listed by Contract Year and Contract Number and Main Related Evaluation Questions (EQs) ⁽⁵⁾

1a Table Seq. N°	3 Contract year	5 Contract number	6 Status ⁽²⁾	7 Contract title ⁽³⁾	15 Expiry date	16 EC signature date	17 Closing Date	18 Implementation starting date	35 Planned amount	39 Decision Number	59 Final date for implementation (FDI)	43 OECD-DAC CRS (Sub-)Sector		44a Main Related CLE Sectoral Evaluation Questions ⁽⁵⁾	
												43 CRS Code	44 Title of CRS (Sub-)Sector	44a Prime EQs	44b Secondary EQs ⁽⁵⁾
1	2007	133014	Closed	Overall Work Plan Al Meyyah Project (OWP AL Meyyah) - <i>Water Resources</i>	30/06/11	27/10/05	21/08/13	24/01/07	3,682,493	6087	31/12/11	14010	Water resources policy and administrative management	EQ-9	
2	2007	143367	Ongoing	Human Rights and Good Governance - Decision No. 17260	30/06/11	17/10/05		06/11/07	2,201,450	17260	31/12/12	15160	Human rights	EQ-3	
3	2007	145051	Ongoing	Human Rights and Good Governance - Decision 18179	30/06/11	17/10/05		06/11/07	1,746,554	18179	31/12/12	15160	Human rights	EQ-3	
4	2007	147001	Ongoing	Overall Programme Estimate - <i>Research / Scientific Institutions</i>	01/12/13	30/12/07		31/12/07	1,760,000	18209	15/12/13	43082	Research / scientific institutions	EQ-8	
5	2008	171446	Closed	Service Modernisation Programme - Start up programme estimate - <i>SME development</i>	30/04/09	16/12/08	02/12/10	16/12/08	1,340,000	19213	30/04/09	32130	SME development	EQ-6	
6	2009	227246	Ongoing	Overall Programme Estimate - <i>SME development</i>	17/09/13	08/12/09		01/05/10	10,653,321	19213	17/09/14	32130	SME development	EQ-6	
7	2010	238729	Cancelled	Programme Estimate to Justice Reform and Good Governance Programme	01/01/11	28/04/10	11/04/11	01/05/10	0	19569		15130	Legal and judicial development	EQ-4	EQ-3
8	2010	248727	Ongoing	Annual Programme Estimate - <i>Multisector aid</i>	29/09/13	26/08/10		01/01/10	1,121,940	19571	29/09/15	43010	Multisector aid	EQ-4	EQ-3
9	2010	254277	Closed	Start up programme estimate - Technical Assistance to the EPC Supporting the Public Private Partnership Programme	01/01/11	08/11/10	04/03/13	01/10/10	54,496	19214	30/06/11	15111	Public finance management	EQ-4	EQ-6
10	2010	257754	Ongoing	Programme Estimate - <i>Business support services and institutions</i>	31/12/12	08/12/10		08/12/10	12,011,180	19570	29/06/15	25010	Business support services and institutions	EQ-6	
11	2011	265177	Ongoing	1st Programme Estimate for the "Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power project:WECSP", with NERC	31/12/13	28/04/11		01/05/11	270,641	20479	30/06/14	23030	Power generation / renewable sources	EQ-9	
12	2011	265574	Cancelled	Programme Estimate # 2 - Justice and Good Governance Programme	31/12/11			01/01/11	0	19569		15130	Legal and judicial development	EQ-4	EQ-3
13	2011	268471	Ongoing	Programme Estimate 1 (?)	31/10/13	05/07/11		01/05/11	460,000	20527	15/06/15	15150	Democratic participation and civil society	EQ-3	
14	2011	275294	Cancelled	Support to the Public Private Partnership Programme - Programme Estimate No1 <i>Support to the Public Finance Reform Programme</i>	15/12/12				919,101	19214		15111	Public finance management	EQ-4	EQ-6
15	2012	288044	Ongoing	Start-up Programme Estimate - <i>Rural development</i>	31/12/12	29/02/12		01/03/12	287,672	21930	31/12/13	43040	Rural development	EQ-6	EQ-4
16	2012	300767	Ongoing	Programme Estimate - <i>Reinforce and Expand the modernisation of the services sector in Jordan</i>	31/08/13	19/09/12		01/09/12	6,124,850	23205	21/02/18	32130	SME development	EQ-6	EQ-7

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Table Seq. N°	Contract year	Contract number	Status (2)	Contract title (3)	Expiry date	EC signature date	Closing Date	Implementation starting date	Planned amount	Decision Number	Final date for implementation (FDI)	OECD-DAC CRS (Sub-)Sector		Main Related CLE Sectoral Evaluation Questions (5)	
												CRS Code	Title of CRS (Sub-)Sector	Prime EQs	Secondary EQs (5)
17	2012	310791	Cancelled	Programme Estimate No. 2 under SAPP II - <i>Multisector Aid</i>	31/12/13			01/07/12	480,000	20478		43010	<i>Multisector aid</i>	EQ-4	EQ-3
18	2013	311147	Ongoing	Operational Programme Estimate January-December 2013 - <i>Rural development</i>	31/12/13	19/02/13		01/01/13	2,132,290	21930	31/12/14	43040	<i>Rural development</i>	EQ-6	EQ-4
19	2013	316506	Ongoing	Third Period Programme Estimate - <i>Business support services and institutions</i>	31/12/13	17/04/13			6,206,667	19570	01/05/14	25010	Business support services and institutions	EQ-6	EQ-7
20	2013	316707	Cancelled	Programme Estimate no. 3 - Support to Justice Reform and Good Governance in Jordan					13	19569		15130	<i>Legal and judicial development</i>	EQ-4	EQ-3
21	2013	316899	Ongoing	Programme Estimate II of SAPP II (<i>Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme II</i>)	31/12/13	10/04/13		01/07/12	497,415	20478	31/12/14	43010	<i>Multisector aid</i>	EQ-4	EQ-3
22	2013	328137	Decided	Start up programme estimate for the implementation of the SRTD II programme (<i>Support to Research, Technological Development and Innovation in Jordan - Phase II</i>)	31/12/13				236,400	23204		43082	<i>Research / Scientific institutions</i>	EQ-8	
Total EC Contracts of "Programme Estimates" Sub-Nature Benefiting Jordan of Period 2007 - 2013 (Contract sub-nature code Z01 - table column 12)					22	17	4	10.4%	52,186,482	22	16	22	22	22	12

Total All Contracts 499,549,502

Notes:

(1) CRIS database Selection Criteria for Contracts : (i) " Zone benefiting from the action = JO ", and (ii) EC signature date ≥ 01 January 2007. With CRIS cut-off date = 04 October 2013 (Date of CRIS extraction). Downloading of CRIS-DWH documents in period 04 Oct - 01 Nov 2013

Sorting criteria of all Contracts:

- (1) 1st key / level = Contract type (= table column 10 = Excel sheet column L)
- (2) 2nd key / level = Nature of contract (= table column 11 = Excel sheet column M)
- (3) 3rd key / level = Sub-nature of contract (= table column 12 = Excel sheet column N)
- (4) 4th key / level = EC signature date (= table column 16 = Excel sheet column R)

Filter criteria : Contracts of sub-nature categories Programme Estimates (PE - column 12 sub-nature code Z01 - decentralised management e.g. for Association Agreement Action Plans and for Support to SMEs)

Sorting criteria of listing of Programme Estimates (Z01 Contracts Sub-nature):

- (1) Status (column 6)
- (2) Contract Year (column 3)
- (2) Contract Number (column 5)

(2) Column 6: Operational Status: CA = Cancelled, CL = Closed, DE = Decision, EC = Ongoing, EG = Committed, PO = Provisional

(3) Table cells excerpts in italics are added to the CRIS-DWH base data during the processing of these base data based on cross-referenced Financing Decisions and Contracting base data (see CLE master database table PA-M1.3)

(4) Column 12 (hidden) : Sub-nature of contract - For the classification of codes see the special attached coding sheets (2nd and 3rd work sheets under this file) based on the CRIS-DWH coding sheets and manuals

(5) List of CLE Evaluation Questions (EQs):

- EQ-1: Strategic alignment and flexibility
- EQ-2: Coordination, complementarity and coherence
- EQ-3: Democratic governance
- EQ-4: Public institutions strengthening
- EQ-5: Aid modalities mix and efficiency
- EQ-6: Sustainable private sector development
- EQ-7: Trade, transport and investment facilitation
- EQ-8: Education and employment
- EQ-9: Sustainable, environment friendly energy and water solutions

All Financing Decisions / Key Interventions are relevant to the cross-cutting evaluation questions EQ-1, EQ-2 and EQ-5 (secondary EQs)

Annex 5.4

Overview tables of Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions and reports on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the period 2007 - 2013

5.4.1	Summary overview table of EC Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) missions and reports on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the period 2007-2013 - by decision / contract number	134
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Table A.5.4.1 : Summary Overview Table of EC Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Missions and Reports on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Period 2007 -2013 - by Decision /Contract Number

V.2 - 17 Apr 14

1 Table Seq. N°	2 Intervention Number		4 Intervention / Project Title	5 Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) (4)	6 DAC - CRS Sector	7 Intervention Time Frame		9 Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		11 ROM Report Type (1)	13 ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion (2)					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 (3)
1	18651		MED-Invest	9,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/04/2008	17/04/2011	MR-115282.04	30/07/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
2	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2014	MR-115643.01	31/08/2009	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
3	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2012	MR-115643.02	20/07/2010	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
4	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2012	MR-115643.03	28/07/2011	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2
5	19367		Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	4,500,000	15250 - Land mine clearance	25/04/2008	23/04/2010	MR-115164.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	C	B	C	B	B	4.4
6	19367		Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	4,500,000	15250 - Land mine clearance	25/04/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115164.02	15/07/2010	PRO-O	D	D	D	C	C	0.8
7	19517		Special Measure to support Jordan education system given the large influx of Iraqi refugees.	26,680,000	11110 - Education policy and administrative management	27/12/2007	31/12/2011	MR-131045.01	23/09/2010	SEC-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
8	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	43010 - Multisector aid	30/12/2009	29/06/2013	MR-141401.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	C	4.4
9	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	30/12/2009	29/06/2013	MR-141401.02	18/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
10	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	30/12/2009	29/12/2015	MR-141401.03	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
11	19571		Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme (SAPP)	10,000,000	43010 - Multisector aid	30/09/2009	29/09/2012	MR-141402.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	A	A	A	B	B	8.4
12	20480		Support to the Employment and Technical Vocational Education and Training (ETVET) reform	29,000,000	11330 - Vocational training	31/10/2010	30/10/2016	MR-146414.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
13	21930		Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan (PLEDJ)	5,000,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	19/12/2011	18/12/2015	MR-146740.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
14	22721		Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	29,000,000	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	19/12/2011	18/12/2015	MR-146413.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
15		146669	Promotion of Women in Democracy and Human Rights in Irbid Governorate/Jordan	99,500	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115651.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
16		146845	The promotion of legal literacy and resource to legal services for women in the hitteen and hussain camp areas and surrounding communities	100,000	15160 - Human rights	01/04/2008	31/03/2010	MR-115682.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
17		147388	EuroMed Justice II	4,998,800	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2008	01/04/2011	MR-115507.05	06/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
18		147777	EUROMED MIGRATION II	4,994,000	15140 - Government administration	28/02/2008	04/05/2011	MR-115521.04	25/10/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
19		151205	Support of the JWU Shelter to provide: protection; legal, social and psychological counselling; and rehabilitative vocational training vulnerable and abused women in Jordan	385,175	15160 - Human rights	09/04/2008	09/04/2010	MR-115687.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4

1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
20		152888	Implementing cross border community geographic information system (GIS) to enhance environmental protection and peace building	399,872	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	18/12/2008	15/12/2010	MR-128950.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B	6.8
21		167597	Changing attitudes towards human rights and democracy for the students of the Vocational Training institutions	196,712	15160 - Human rights	16/12/2008	16/12/2010	MR-128952.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
22		167606	Strengthening women's professional capacities to realize Jordan's compliance with international conventions for gender equality	200,000	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2009	16/12/2010	MR-128951.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2
23		210629	Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	5,746,500	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	09/12/2009	09/06/2014	MR-128680.13	19/09/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
24		210629	Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	5,746,500	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	09/12/2009	09/06/2014	MR-128680.27	30/12/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
25		225594	"Enhancing Women's role and participation in the democratic process in Jordanian Badia"	163,591	15160 - Human rights	10/12/2009	10/04/2012	MR-143491.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
26		230707	Technical assistance to the EPC Supporting the PPP programme	3,780,090	15111 - Public finance management	01/02/2010	01/12/2013	MR-141403.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	C	D	D	C	C	1.2
27		232233	JO3.01/08 Provision of assistance related to the first cooperation steps for developing and strengthening the capabilities of Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission (JNRC)	1,000,000	23064 - Nuclear power plants	18/03/2010	18/03/2012	MR-131681.01	09/11/2010	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B	7.6
28		233063	Empowering Women through Economic Mentorship	292,536	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	23/12/2010	23/12/2012	MR-143488.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
29		233169	Addressing discrimination and violence against women in Jordan	300,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	26/12/2010	25/06/2013	MR-143486.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	A	B	6.8
30		233944	CSOs in Defence of and Promotion of Women's Rights	560,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	27/12/2010	26/06/2013	MR-143484.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
31		247946	Technical Assistance to support the Ministry of Transport in implementation of the Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme	2,961,400	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	08/09/2010	07/03/2013	MR-143483.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
32		247946	Technical Assistance to support the Ministry of Transport in implementation of the Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme	2,961,400	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	08/09/2010	07/03/2013	MR-143483.02	05/06/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
33		253705	Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power/ Technical assistance contract	1,595,870	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	17/01/2011	16/01/2014	MR-141405.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
34		253705	Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power/ Technical assistance contract	1,595,870	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	17/01/2011	16/01/2014	MR-141405.02	03/06/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
35		256634	Technical assistance to support implementation of a project: Water Loss Reduction in Zarqa: Managing Jordan scarce water resources in areas of concentrations of Iraqis	1,011,060	14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems	20/01/2011	19/03/2014	MR-144568.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
36		257208	Support to the Juvenile Justice System in Jordan	500,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	30/12/2010	29/12/2012	MR-144570.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	C	B	4.4
37		257782	Budget Support Component of Programme in Support to ETVET reforms	29,000,000	11330 - Vocational training	30/10/2016	30/10/2016	MR-146394.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
38		259990	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities - Baladiyat	2,700,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	04/03/2011	06/07/2013	MR-144566.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
39		259990	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities - Baladiyat	3,000,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	07/03/2011	31/10/2013	MR-144566.02	31/05/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	A	C	6.8
40		263555	CBRN Centres of Excellence* Initiative – Second phase Part A - fact finding missions; Part B - set up; Part C - extension.	4,500,000	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	01/09/2011	31/08/2014	MR-146339.02	01/08/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2

1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
41		264546	Twinning contract: Strengthening the Jordanian Gendarmerie	1,200,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	17/04/2011	16/11/2012	MR-143494.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	A	A	B	B	7.6
42		267559	Capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture in the field of EU third country listing criteria for plants and their fresh products	1,000,000	31110 - Agricultural policy and administrative management	17/09/2011	16/03/2013	MR-144569.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B	7.6
43		271368	Twinning Contract: Enhancement of the Cadastral System in Jordan for the Department of Lands and Survey - Ministry of Finance	795,233	43030 - Urban development and management	01/10/2011	30/06/2013	MR-145196.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	A	10.0
44		271370	Twinning Contract: Institutional Strengthening for the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission in Jordan	1,400,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	13/10/2011	13/07/2013	MR-145176.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
45		272496	Twinning Contract: Support to the Implementation of the Action Plan (SAPP-I) - The Implementation of the Roadmap for the Conclusion of the Agreement on conformity Assessment and acceptance of industrial Products (ACAA)	1,200,000	32110 - Industrial policy and administrative management	01/10/2011	30/09/2013	MR-144567.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	C	B	6.8
46		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.01	31/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
47		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.02	21/03/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
48		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	B	C	2.8
49		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.02	27/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	C	3.6
50		280500	Strengthening the capacities of CSOs in Zarqa Governorate	159,667	15160 - Human rights	21/12/2011	20/06/2013	MR-145177.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	D	B	B	4.8
51		280501	Hemaya for Girls and Young Women in Jordan	195,152	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2012	31/12/2013	MR-145178.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	C	B	B	5.2
52		280502	Empowering regular and irregular migrant workers and promoting their rights in Jordan	111,826	15160 - Human rights	30/12/2011	29/06/2013	MR-145180.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	B	B	C	B	4.4
53		280735	Support to ENPARD Southern Mediterranean	2,815,910	43040 - Rural development	09/01/2012	08/07/2014	MR-146182.03	28/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
54		282833	Sector Budget Support component of the "Support to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programme in Jordan"	29,000,000	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	18/12/2015	18/12/2015	MR-146395.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
55		283190	Safety Assessment Capacity Building for Jordan	271,614	23064 - Nuclear power plants	01/01/2012	31/12/2012	MR-145012.01	24/09/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
56		283551	Support to Penitentiary Reform in Jordan	1,530,265	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/02/2012	31/01/2014	MR-145197.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	A	B	8.4
57		284469	Implementation of Jordan Transport sector Data Warehouse	1,488,236	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	12/04/2012	11/10/2014	MR-146038.01	31/05/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
58		295204	Delegation Agreement between the EU Delegation to Jordan and the GIZ	3,600,000	14010 - Water resources policy and administrative management	20/07/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146705.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
59		298504	Support to the Independent Electoral Commission in Jordan	4,000,000	15151 - Elections	01/12/2012	31/03/2016	MR-146043.01	03/06/2013	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	B	9.2
60		298562	"Enhancing Professional and Accurate Media Reporting on the Electoral process"	599,802	15153 - Media and free flow of information	10/10/2012	19/12/2013	MR-146658.01	05/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2

Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) (4)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type (1)	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion (2)					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 (3)
61		301114	Women are ready for change	490,215	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	01/01/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146726.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
62		301146	Empowering Zarqa's Women Using Media	519,705	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	06/12/2012	05/12/2015	MR-146703.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
63		308484	Strengthening Jordanian's civic engagement in electoral reform: Actors of change	500,000	15151 - Elections	20/12/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146714.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B	6.8
64		308485	Towards a Multi-Party Democracy: Strengthening the role of Political Parties in Jordan's democratic reform process	500,000	15151 - Elections	31/12/2012	30/12/2015	MR-146769.01	26/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
65		308486	Affecting and enhancing grassroots participation in the political reform process in Jordan: MUSHARAKA	387,797	15151 - Elections	13/12/2012	12/06/2015	MR-146738.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	A	B	A	B	7.6
66		309238	Contribution to UNRWA for Improvement of Living Conditions of Vulnerable Palestine Refugees in Jerash Camp	2,000,000	16010 - Social/welfare services	15/05/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146715.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	B	A	B	6.0
67		310685	Technical Assistance of the Programme in Support to the Employment and TVET Reforms	2,868,353	11330 - Vocational training	07/01/2013	31/10/2014	MR-146713.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
68				1,000,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	09/07/2008	08/01/2010	MR-114740.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	A	B	B	B	6.8
69				800,000	23082 - Energy research	19/03/2008	19/07/2009	MR-114680.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B	7.6
70				1,000,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	07/09/2008	06/03/2010	MR-131680.01	09/11/2010	Project approach Ex-Post	B	B	B	A	A	7.6
Totals for the 70 ROM Missions (4)				274,248,881	-	-	-	Total ROM Gradings by Assessment Criterion (for the 70 ROM missions)	A	13	11	4	8	2	-	
									B	42	29	36	44	45	-	
									C	14	28	27	18	23	-	
									D	1	2	3	0	0	-	
									Average intervention on 10	5.86	4.86	4.43	5.43	4.80	5.07	

- Notes:**
- (1) Type of ROM missions: PRO-O = Project Approach - Ongoing SEC-O = SPSP (Sector Policy Support Programme) - Ongoing
 - (2) ROM Grading Codes of Assessment Criteria: A = very good B = good C = problems D = serious deficiencies
 - (3) Calculation of ROM total score on 25: A = 5, B = 3, C = 2, D = 0 and then calculated on 10 (sum divided by 2.5)
 - (4) Total primary commitment budget amount corrected for those Decisions and Contract which were covered by multiple ROM missions.

Table A.5.4.2 : Summary Overview Table of EC Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Missions and Reports on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Period 2007 - 2013 - by DAC Sector Code

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Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) ⁽⁴⁾	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
1	19517		Special Measure to support Jordan education system given the large influx of Iraqi refugees.	26,680,000	11110 - Education policy and administrative management	27/12/2007	31/12/2011	MR-131045.01	23/09/2010	SEC-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
2		257782	Budget Support Component of Programme in Support to ETVET reforms	29,000,000	11330 - Vocational training	30/10/2016	30/10/2016	MR-146394.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
3		310685	Technical Assistance of the Programme in Support to the Employment and TVET Reforms	2,868,353	11330 - Vocational training	07/01/2013	31/10/2014	MR-146713.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
4	20480		Support to the Employment and Technical Vocational Education and Training (ETVET) reform	29,000,000	11330 - Vocational training	31/10/2010	30/10/2016	MR-146414.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
5		295204	Delegation Agreement between the EU Delegation to Jordan and the GIZ	3,600,000	14010 - Water resources policy and administrative management	20/07/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146705.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
6		256634	Technical assistance to support implementation of a project: Water Loss Reduction in Zarqa: Managing Jordan scarce water resources in areas of concentrations of Iraqis	1,011,060	14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems	20/01/2011	19/03/2014	MR-144568.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
7		230707	Technical assistance to the EPC Supporting the PPP programme	3,780,090	15111 - Public finance management	01/02/2010	01/12/2013	MR-141403.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	C	D	D	C	C	1.2
8		259990	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities - Baladiaty	2,700,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	04/03/2011	06/07/2013	MR-144566.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
9	21930		Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan(PLEDJ)	5,000,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	19/12/2011	18/12/2015	MR-146740.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
10		259990	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities - Baladiaty	3,000,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	07/03/2011	31/10/2013	MR-144566.02	31/05/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	A	C	6.8
11		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.01	31/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
12		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.02	21/03/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
13		257208	Support to the Juvenile Justice System in Jordan	500,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	30/12/2010	29/12/2012	MR-144570.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	C	B	4.4
14		147388	EuroMed Justice II	4,998,800	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2008	01/04/2011	MR-115507.05	06/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
15		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	B	C	2.8
16		283551	Support to Penitentiary Reform in Jordan	1,530,265	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/02/2012	31/01/2014	MR-145197.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	A	B	8.4
17				1,000,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	07/09/2008	06/03/2010	MR-131680.01	09/11/2010	Project approach Ex-Post	B	B	B	A	A	7.6
18		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.02	27/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	C	3.6
19		147777	EUROMED MIGRATION II	4,994,000	15140 - Government administration	28/02/2008	04/05/2011	MR-115521.04	25/10/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0

Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
20		308485	Towards a Multi-Party Democracy: Strengthening the role of Political Parties in Jordan's democratic reform process	500,000	15151 - Elections	31/12/2012	30/12/2015	MR-146769.01	26/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
21		308484	Strengthening Jordanian's civic engagement in electoral reform: Actors of change	500,000	15151 - Elections	20/12/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146714.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B	6.8
22		308486	Affecting and enhancing grassroots participation in the political reform process in Jordan: MUSHARAKA	387,797	15151 - Elections	13/12/2012	12/06/2015	MR-146738.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	A	B	A	B	7.6
23		298504	Support to the Independent Electoral Commission in Jordan	4,000,000	15151 - Elections	01/12/2012	31/03/2016	MR-146043.01	03/06/2013	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	B	9.2
24		298562	"Enhancing Professional and Accurate Media Reporting on the Electoral process"	599,802	15153 - Media and free flow of information	10/10/2012	19/12/2013	MR-146658.01	05/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
25		167606	Strengthening women's professional capacities to realize Jordan's compliance with international conventions for gender equality	200,000	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2009	16/12/2010	MR-128951.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2
26		167597	Changing attitudes towards human rights and democracy for the students of the Vocational Training institutions	196,712	15160 - Human rights	16/12/2008	16/12/2010	MR-128952.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
27		280502	Empowering regular and irregular migrant workers and promoting their rights in Jordan	111,826	15160 - Human rights	30/12/2011	29/06/2013	MR-145180.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	B	B	C	B	4.4
28		280500	Strengthening the capacities of CSOs in Zarqa Governorate	159,667	15160 - Human rights	21/12/2011	20/06/2013	MR-145177.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	D	B	B	4.8
29		280501	Hemaya for Girls and Young Women in Jordan	195,152	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2012	31/12/2013	MR-145178.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	C	B	B	5.2
30		146669	Promotion of Women in Democracy and Human Rights in Irbid Governorate/Jordan	99,500	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115651.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
31		146845	The promotion of legal literacy and resource to legal services for women in the hitteen and hussain camp areas and surrounding communities	100,000	15160 - Human rights	01/04/2008	31/03/2010	MR-115682.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
32		151205	Support of the JWU Shelter to provide: protection; legal, social and psychological counselling; and rehabilitative vocational training vulnerable and abused women in Jordan	385,175	15160 - Human rights	09/04/2008	09/04/2010	MR-115687.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
33		225594	"Enhancing Women's role and participation in the democratic process in Jordanian Badia"	163,591	15160 - Human rights	10/12/2009	10/04/2012	MR-143491.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
34		233944	CSOs in Defence of and Promotion of Women's Rights	560,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	27/12/2010	26/06/2013	MR-143484.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
35		233063	Empowering Women through Economic Mentorship	292,536	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	23/12/2010	23/12/2012	MR-143488.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
36		233169	Addressing discrimination and violence against women in Jordan	300,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	26/12/2010	25/06/2013	MR-143486.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	A	B	6.8
37		301146	Empowering Zarqa's Women Using Media	519,705	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	06/12/2012	05/12/2015	MR-146703.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
38		301114	Women are ready for change	490,215	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	01/01/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146726.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
39		264546	Twinning contract: Strengthening the Jordanian Gendarmerie	1,200,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	17/04/2011	16/11/2012	MR-143494.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	A	A	B	B	7.6
40		271370	Twinning Contract: Institutional Strengthening for the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission in Jordan	1,400,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	13/10/2011	13/07/2013	MR-145176.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
41				1,000,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	09/07/2008	08/01/2010	MR-114740.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	A	B	B	B	6.8
42		263555	CBRN Centres of Excellence" Initiative – Second phase Part A - fact finding missions; Part B - set up; Part C - extension.	4,500,000	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	01/09/2011	31/08/2014	MR-146339.02	01/08/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2

Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
43		152888	Implementing cross border community geographic information system (GIS) to enhance environmental protection and peace building	399,872	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	18/12/2008	15/12/2010	MR-128950.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B	6.8
44		267559	Capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture in the field of EU third country listing criteria for plants and their fresh products	1,000,000	31110 - Agricultural policy and administrative management	17/09/2011	16/03/2013	MR-144569.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B	7.6
45		271368	Twinning Contract: Enhancement of the Cadastral System in Jordan for the Department of Lands and Survey - Ministry of Finance	795,233	43030 - Urban development and management	01/10/2011	30/06/2013	MR-145196.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	A	10.0
46	19571		Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme (SAPP)	10,000,000	43010 - Multisector aid	30/09/2009	29/09/2012	MR-141402.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	A	A	A	B	B	8.4
47		247946	Technical Assistance to support the Ministry of Transport in implementation of the Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme	2,961,400	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	08/09/2010	07/03/2013	MR-143483.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
48		247946	Technical Assistance to support the Ministry of Transport in implementation of the Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme	2,961,400	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	08/09/2010	07/03/2013	MR-143483.02	05/06/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
49		284469	Implementation of Jordan Transport sector Data Warehouse	1,488,236	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	12/04/2012	11/10/2014	MR-146038.01	31/05/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
50	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2014	MR-115643.01	31/08/2009	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
51	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	30/12/2009	29/12/2015	MR-141401.03	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
52	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2012	MR-115643.02	20/07/2010	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
53	18651		MED-Invest	9,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/04/2008	17/04/2011	MR-115282.04	30/07/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
54	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	30/12/2009	29/06/2013	MR-141401.02	18/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
55	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2012	MR-115643.03	28/07/2011	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2
56		272496	Twinning Contract: Support to the Implementation of the Action Plan (SAPP-I) - The Implementation of the Roadmap for the Conclusion of the Agreement on conformity Assessment and acceptance of industrial Products (ACAA)	1,200,000	32110 - Industrial policy and administrative management	01/10/2011	30/09/2013	MR-144567.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	C	B	6.8
57	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	43010 - Multisector aid	30/12/2009	29/06/2013	MR-141401.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	C	4.4
58	22721		Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	29,000,000	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	19/12/2011	18/12/2015	MR-146413.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
59		253705	Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power/ Technical assistance contract	1,595,870	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	17/01/2011	16/01/2014	MR-141405.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
60		253705	Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power/ Technical assistance contract	1,595,870	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	17/01/2011	16/01/2014	MR-141405.02	03/06/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
61		282833	Sector Budget Support component of the "Support to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programme in Jordan"	29,000,000	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	18/12/2015	18/12/2015	MR-146395.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
62		283190	Safety Assessment Capacity Building for Jordan	271,614	23064 - Nuclear power plants	01/01/2012	31/12/2012	MR-145012.01	24/09/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
63		232233	JO3.01/08 Provision of assistance related to the first cooperation steps for developing and strengthening the capabilities of Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission (JNRC)	1,000,000	23064 - Nuclear power plants	18/03/2010	18/03/2012	MR-131681.01	09/11/2010	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B	7.6

Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) ⁽⁴⁾	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
64				800,000	23082 - Energy research	19/03/2008	19/07/2009	MR-114680.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B	7.6
65		210629	Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	5,746,500	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	09/12/2009	09/06/2014	MR-128680.27	30/12/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
66		210629	Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	5,746,500	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	09/12/2009	09/06/2014	MR-128680.13	19/09/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
67	19367		Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	4,500,000	15250 - Land mine clearance	25/04/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115164.02	15/07/2010	PRO-O	D	D	D	C	C	0.8
68	19367		Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	4,500,000	15250 - Land mine clearance	25/04/2008	23/04/2010	MR-115164.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	C	B	C	B	B	4.4
69		309238	Contribution to UNRWA for Improvement of Living Conditions of Vulnerable Palestine Refugees in Jerash Camp	2,000,000	16010 - Social/welfare services	15/05/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146715.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	B	A	B	6.0
70		280735	Support to ENPARD Southern Mediterranean	2,815,910	43040 - Rural development	09/01/2012	08/07/2014	MR-146182.03	28/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
Totals for the 70 ROM Missions ⁽⁴⁾				274,248,881	-	-	-	Total ROM Gradings by Assessment Criterion (for the 70 ROM missions)		A	13	11	4	8	2	-
										B	42	29	36	44	45	-
										C	14	28	27	18	23	-
										D	1	2	3	0	0	-
										Average intervention on 10	5.86	4.86	4.43	5.43	4.80	5.07

- Notes:**
- (1) Type of ROM missions: PRO-O = Project Approach - Ongoing SEC-O = SPSP (Sector Policy Support Programme) - Ongoing
 - (2) ROM Grading Codes of Assessment Criteria: A = very good B = good C = problems D = serious deficiencies
 - (3) Calculation of ROM total score on 25: A=5, B=3, C=2, D=0 and then calculated on 10 (sum divided by 2.5)
 - (4) Total primary commitment budget amount corrected for those Decisions and Contract which were covered by multiple ROM missions.

Table A.5.4.3 : Summary Overview Table of EC Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Missions and Reports on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Period 2007 - 2013 - by ROM Total Score (Best First)

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1	2		3	4	5	6		7		8	9		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Table Seq. N° - Ranking	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) ⁽⁴⁾	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾				
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability					
1		271368	Twinning Contract: Enhancement of the Cadastral System in Jordan for the Department of Lands and Survey- Ministry of Finance	795,233	43030 - Urban development and management	01/10/2011	30/06/2013	MR-145196.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	10.0
2		298504	Support to the Independent Electoral Commission in Jordan	4,000,000	15151 - Elections	01/12/2012	31/03/2016	MR-146043.01	03/06/2013	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	A	B				9.2
3	19571		Support to the implementation of the Action Plan programme (SAPP)	10,000,000	43010 - Multisector aid	30/09/2009	29/09/2012	MR-141402.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	A	A	A	B	B					8.4
4		283551	Support to Penitentiary Reform in Jordan	1,530,265	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/02/2012	31/01/2014	MR-145197.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	A	B					8.4
5		232233	JO3.01/08 Provision of assistance related to the first cooperation steps for developing and strengthening the capabilities of Jordan Nuclear Regulatory Commission (JNRC)	1,000,000	23064 - Nuclear power plants	18/03/2010	18/03/2012	MR-131681.01	09/11/2010	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B					7.6
6		264546	Twinning contract: Strengthening the Jordanian Gendarmerie	1,200,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	17/04/2011	16/11/2012	MR-143494.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	A	A	B	B					7.6
7		267559	Capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture in the field of EU third country listing criteria for plants and their fresh products	1,000,000	31110 - Agricultural policy and administrative management	17/09/2011	16/03/2013	MR-144569.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B					7.6
8		308486	Affecting and enhancing grassroots participation in the political reform process in Jordan: MUSHARAKA	387,797	15151 - Elections	13/12/2012	12/06/2015	MR-146738.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	A	B	A	B					7.6
9				800,000	23082 - Energy research	19/03/2008	19/07/2009	MR-114680.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	A	A	B	B	B					7.6
10				1,000,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	07/09/2008	06/03/2010	MR-131680.01	09/11/2010	Project approach Ex-Post	B	B	B	A	A					7.6
11		152888	Implementing cross border community geographic information system (GIS) to enhance environmental protection and peace building	399,872	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	18/12/2008	15/12/2010	MR-128950.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B					6.8
12		233169	Addressing discrimination and violence against women in Jordan	300,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	26/12/2010	25/06/2013	MR-143486.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	A	B					6.8
13		259990	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities - Baladiaty	3,000,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	07/03/2011	31/10/2013	MR-144566.02	31/05/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	A	C					6.8
14		272496	Twinning Contract: Support to the Implementation of the Action Plan (SAPP-I) - The Implementation of the Roadmap for the Conclusion of the Agreement on conformity Assessment and acceptance of industrial Products (ACAA)	1,200,000	32110 - Industrial policy and administrative management	01/10/2011	30/09/2013	MR-144567.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	C	B					6.8
15		308484	Strengthening Jordanian's civic engagement in electoral reform: Actors of change	500,000	15151 - Elections	20/12/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146714.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B					6.8
16				1,000,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	09/07/2008	08/01/2010	MR-114740.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	A	B	B	B					6.8
17	19517		Special Measure to support Jordan education system given the large influx of Iraqi refugees.	26,680,000	11110 - Education policy and administrative management	27/12/2007	31/12/2011	MR-131045.01	23/09/2010	SEC-O	B	B	B	B	B					6.0
18	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	30/12/2009	29/06/2013	MR-141401.02	18/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B					6.0

Table Seq. N° - Ranking	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
19	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	30/12/2009	29/12/2015	MR-141401.03	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
20		225594	"Enhancing Women's role and participation in the democratic process in Jordanian Badia"	163,591	15160 - Human rights	10/12/2009	10/04/2012	MR-143491.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
21		233063	Empowering Women through Economic Mentorship	292,536	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	23/12/2010	23/12/2012	MR-143488.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
22		233944	CSOs in Defence of and Promotion of Women's Rights	560,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	27/12/2010	26/06/2013	MR-143484.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
23		253705	Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power/ Technical assistance contract	1,595,870	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	17/01/2011	16/01/2014	MR-141405.02	03/06/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
24		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.01	31/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
25		283190	Safety Assessment Capacity Building for Jordan	271,614	23064 - Nuclear power plants	01/01/2012	31/12/2012	MR-145012.01	24/09/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
26		284469	Implementation of Jordan Transport sector Data Warehouse	1,488,236	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	12/04/2012	11/10/2014	MR-146038.01	31/05/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
27		301146	Empowering Zarqa's Women Using Media	519,705	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	06/12/2012	05/12/2015	MR-146703.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0
28		309238	Contribution to UNRWA for Improvement of Living Conditions of Vulnerable Palestine Refugees in Jerash Camp	2,000,000	16010 - Social/welfare services	15/05/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146715.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	B	A	B	6.0
29	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2012	MR-115643.03	28/07/2011	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2
30	20480		Support to the Employment and Technical Vocational Education and Training (ETVET) reform	29,000,000	11330 - Vocational training	31/10/2010	30/10/2016	MR-146414.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
31		146669	Promotion of Women in Democracy and Human Rights in Irbid Governorate/Jordan	99,500	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115651.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
32		147388	EuroMed Justice II	4,998,800	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2008	01/04/2011	MR-115507.05	06/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
33		167597	Changing attitudes towards human rights and democracy for the students of the Vocational Training institutions	196,712	15160 - Human rights	16/12/2008	16/12/2010	MR-128952.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2
34		167606	Strengthening women's professional capacities to realize Jordan's compliance with international conventions for gender equality	200,000	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2009	16/12/2010	MR-128951.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2
35		210629	Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	5,746,500	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	09/12/2009	09/06/2014	MR-128680.13	19/09/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
36		253705	Capacity building in wind energy and concentrated solar power/ Technical assistance contract	1,595,870	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	17/01/2011	16/01/2014	MR-141405.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
37		256634	Technical assistance to support implementation of a project: Water Loss Reduction in Zarqa: Managing Jordan scarce water resources in areas of concentrations of Iraqis	1,011,060	14020 - Water supply and sanitation - large systems	20/01/2011	19/03/2014	MR-144568.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
38		257782	Budget Support Component of Programme in Support to ETVET reforms	29,000,000	11330 - Vocational training	30/10/2016	30/10/2016	MR-146394.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
39		263555	CBRN Centres of Excellence" Initiative – Second phase Part A - fact finding missions; Part B - set up; Part C - extension.	4,500,000	15220 - Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution	01/09/2011	31/08/2014	MR-146339.02	01/08/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
40		271370	Twinning Contract: Institutional Strengthening for the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission in Jordan	1,400,000	15210 - Security system management and reform	13/10/2011	13/07/2013	MR-145176.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2

1	2	3	4	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Table Seq. N° - Ranking	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	
41		280501	Hemaya for Girls and Young Women in Jordan	195,152	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2012	31/12/2013	MR-145178.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	C	B	B	5.2
42		295204	Delegation Agreement between the EU Delegation to Jordan and the GIZ	3,600,000	14010 - Water resources policy and administrative management	20/07/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146705.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	B	B	B	5.2
43		298562	"Enhancing Professional and Accurate Media Reporting on the Electoral process"	599,802	15153 - Media and free flow of information	10/10/2012	19/12/2013	MR-146658.01	05/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2
44		280500	Strengthening the capacities of CSOs in Zarqa Governorate	159,667	15160 - Human rights	21/12/2011	20/06/2013	MR-145177.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	D	B	B	4.8
45	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2012	MR-115643.02	20/07/2010	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
46	19367		Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	4,500,000	15250 - Land mine clearance	25/04/2008	23/04/2010	MR-115164.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	C	B	C	B	B	4.4
47	19570		Support to Enterprise and Export Development	15,000,000	43010 - Multisector aid	30/12/2009	29/06/2013	MR-141401.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	C	4.4
48	22721		Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme in Jordan	29,000,000	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	19/12/2011	18/12/2015	MR-146413.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
49		146845	The promotion of legal literacy and resource to legal services for women in the hitteen and hussain camp areas and surrounding communities	100,000	15160 - Human rights	01/04/2008	31/03/2010	MR-115682.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
50		151205	Support of the JWU Shelter to provide: protection; legal, social and psychological counselling; and rehabilitative vocational training vulnerable and abused women in Jordan	385,175	15160 - Human rights	09/04/2008	09/04/2010	MR-115687.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
51		257208	Support to the Juvenile Justice System in Jordan	500,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	30/12/2010	29/12/2012	MR-144570.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	C	B	4.4
52		280502	Empowering regular and irregular migrant workers and promoting their rights in Jordan	111,826	15160 - Human rights	30/12/2011	29/06/2013	MR-145180.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	B	B	C	B	4.4
53		282833	Sector Budget Support component of the "Support to Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency programme in Jordan"	29,000,000	23030 - Power generation/renewable sources	18/12/2015	18/12/2015	MR-146395.01	25/06/2013	SEC-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4
54		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.02	27/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	C	3.6
55		210629	Towards a Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS) in the European Neighbourhood	5,746,500	41010 - Environmental policy and administrative management	09/12/2009	09/06/2014	MR-128680.27	30/12/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
56		247946	Technical Assistance to support the Ministry of Transport in implementation of the Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme	2,961,400	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	08/09/2010	07/03/2013	MR-143483.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
57		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	B	C	2.8
58		280735	Support to ENPARD Southern Mediterranean	2,815,910	43040 - Rural development	09/01/2012	08/07/2014	MR-146182.03	28/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
59		301114	Women are ready for change	490,215	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	01/01/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146726.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
60		310685	Technical Assistance of the Programme in Support to the Employment and TVET Reforms	2,868,353	11330 - Vocational training	07/01/2013	31/10/2014	MR-146713.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8
61	18651		MED-Invest	9,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/04/2008	17/04/2011	MR-115282.04	30/07/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0

Table Seq. N° - Ranking	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) ⁽⁴⁾	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type ⁽¹⁾	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
62	19213		Services Modernisation Programme (SMP)	15,000,000	25010 - Business support services and institutions	18/09/2008	17/09/2014	MR-115643.01	31/08/2009	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
63	21930		Promoting Local Economic Development in Jordan(PLEDJ)	5,000,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	19/12/2011	18/12/2015	MR-146740.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
64		147777	EUROMED MIGRATION II	4,994,000	15140 - Government administration	28/02/2008	04/05/2011	MR-115521.04	25/10/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
65		247946	Technical Assistance to support the Ministry of Transport in implementation of the Transport and Trade Facilitation Programme	2,961,400	21010 - Transport policy and administrative management	08/09/2010	07/03/2013	MR-143483.02	05/06/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
66		259990	Building Development Capacities of Jordanian Municipalities - Baladiaty	2,700,000	15112 - Decentralisation and support to subnational government	04/03/2011	06/07/2013	MR-144566.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
67		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.02	21/03/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
68		308485	Towards a Multi-Party Democracy: Strengthening the role of Political Parties in Jordan's democratic reform process	500,000	15151 - Elections	31/12/2012	30/12/2015	MR-146769.01	26/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0
69		230707	Technical assistance to the EPC Supporting the PPP programme	3,780,090	15111 - Public finance management	01/02/2010	01/12/2013	MR-141403.01	28/07/2011	PRO-O	C	D	D	C	C	1.2
70	19367		Northern Border Clearance Project - NBCP	4,500,000	15250 - Land mine clearance	25/04/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115164.02	15/07/2010	PRO-O	D	D	D	C	C	0.8
Totals for the 70 ROM Missions ⁽⁴⁾				274,248,881	-	-	-	Total ROM Gradings by Assessment Criterion (for the 70 ROM missions)	A	13	11	4	8	2	-	
									B	42	29	36	44	45	-	
									C	14	28	27	18	23	-	
									D	1	2	3	0	0	-	
									Average intervention on 10	5.86	4.86	4.43	5.43	4.80	5.07	

- Notes:**
- (1) Type of ROM missions: PRO-O = Project Approach - Ongoing SEC-O = SPSP (Sector Policy Support Programme) - Ongoing
 - (2) ROM Grading Codes of Assessment Criteria: A = very good B = good C = problems D = serious deficiencies
 - (3) Calculation of ROM total score on 25: A = 5, B = 3, C = 2, D = 0 and then calculated on 10 (sum divided by 2.5)
 - (4) Total primary commitment budget amount corrected for those Decisions and Contract which were covered by multiple ROM missions.

Table A.5.4.4 : Summary Overview Table of EC Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Missions and Reports on the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Period 2007 - 2013 - DAC Codes on Democratic Governance

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1 Table Seq. N°	3 Intervention Number		4 Intervention / Project Title	5 Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) (4)	6 DAC - CRS Sector	8 Intervention Time Frame		9 Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		11 ROM Report Type (1)	12-16 ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion (2)						17 Total Score on 10 (3)	18 Score Ranking of 70 ROMs
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability			
1		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.01	31/10/2012	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0	18	
2		276118	Support the implementation of the Anti-Corruption Commission's Strategy in Jordan	1,500,000	15113 - Anti-corruption organisations and institutions	01/11/2011	31/07/2013	MR-145211.02	21/03/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0	63	
3		257208	Support to the Juvenile Justice System in Jordan	500,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	30/12/2010	29/12/2012	MR-144570.01	05/06/2012	PRO-O	B	B	C	C	B	4.4	45	
4		147388	EuroMed Justice II	4,998,800	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2008	01/04/2011	MR-115507.05	06/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2	33	
5		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	C	C	B	C	2.8	56	
6		283551	Support to Penitentiary Reform in Jordan	1,530,265	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/02/2012	31/01/2014	MR-145197.01	30/10/2012	PRO-O	A	A	B	A	B	8.4	3	
7				1,000,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	07/09/2008	06/03/2010	MR-131680.01	09/11/2010	Project approach Ex-Post	B	B	B	A	A	7.6	5	
8		277941	Support to Criminal Justice Reform in Jordan	2,150,000	15130 - Legal and judicial development	01/01/2012	18/06/2014	MR-145182.02	27/06/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	C	3.6	54	
9		147777	EUROMED MIGRATION II	4,994,000	15140 - Government administration	28/02/2008	04/05/2011	MR-115521.04	25/10/2010	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0	64	
10		308485	Towards a Multi-Party Democracy: Strengthening the role of Political Parties in Jordan's democratic reform process	500,000	15151 - Elections	31/12/2012	30/12/2015	MR-146769.01	26/11/2013	PRO-O	C	C	C	C	C	2.0	65	
11		308484	Strengthening Jordanian's civic engagement in electoral reform: Actors of change	500,000	15151 - Elections	20/12/2012	19/12/2014	MR-146714.01	14/11/2013	PRO-O	A	B	B	B	B	6.8	12	
12		308486	Affecting and enhancing grassroots participation in the political reform process in Jordan: MUSHARAKA	387,797	15151 - Elections	13/12/2012	12/06/2015	MR-146738.01	19/11/2013	PRO-O	B	A	B	A	B	7.6	6	
13		298504	Support to the Independent Electoral Commission in Jordan	4,000,000	15151 - Elections	01/12/2012	31/03/2016	MR-146043.01	03/06/2013	PRO-O	A	A	A	A	B	9.2	2	
14		298562	"Enhancing Professional and Accurate Media Reporting on the Electoral process"	599,802	15153 - Media and free flow of information	10/10/2012	19/12/2013	MR-146658.01	05/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2	34	
15		167606	Strengthening women's professional capacities to realize Jordan's compliance with international conventions for gender equality	200,000	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2009	16/12/2010	MR-128951.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	C	B	B	B	B	5.2	35	
16		167597	Changing attitudes towards human rights and democracy for the students of the Vocational Training institutions	196,712	15160 - Human rights	16/12/2008	16/12/2010	MR-128952.01	15/07/2010	PRO-O	B	B	C	B	B	5.2	36	
17		280502	Empowering regular and irregular migrant workers and promoting their rights in Jordan	111,826	15160 - Human rights	30/12/2011	29/06/2013	MR-145180.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	C	B	B	C	B	4.4	46	
18		280500	Strengthening the capacities of CSOs in Zarqa Governorate	159,667	15160 - Human rights	21/12/2011	20/06/2013	MR-145177.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	D	B	B	4.8	44	
19		280501	Hemaya for Girls and Young Women in Jordan	195,152	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2012	31/12/2013	MR-145178.01	29/10/2012	PRO-O	A	C	C	B	B	5.2	37	

Table Seq. N°	Intervention Number		Intervention / Project Title	Primary commitment (SPSP Budget) (4)	DAC - CRS Sector	Intervention Time Frame		Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission		ROM Report Type (1)	ROM Grading Codes by Assessment Criterion (2)						
	Decision Number	Contract Number				Start Date - Actual	End Date - Actual / Likely	Reference Number	ROM Report Date		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 (3)	Score Ranking of 70 ROMs
20		146669	Promotion of Women in Democracy and Human Rights in Irbid Governorate/Jordan	99,500	15160 - Human rights	01/01/2008	31/12/2010	MR-115651.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	C	5.2	38
21		146845	The promotion of legal literacy and resource to legal services for women in the hitteen and hussain camp areas and surrounding communities	100,000	15160 - Human rights	01/04/2008	31/03/2010	MR-115682.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4	47
22		151205	Support of the JWU Shelter to provide: protection; legal, social and psychological counselling; and rehabilitative vocational training vulnerable and abused women in Jordan	385,175	15160 - Human rights	09/04/2008	09/04/2010	MR-115687.01	23/07/2009	PRO-O	B	C	C	B	B	4.4	48
23		225594	"Enhancing Women's role and participation in the democratic process in Jordanian Badia"	163,591	15160 - Human rights	10/12/2009	10/04/2012	MR-143491.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0	19
24		233944	CSOs in Defence of and Promotion of Women s Rights	560,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	27/12/2010	26/06/2013	MR-143484.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0	20
25		233063	Empowering Women through Economic Mentorship	292,536	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	23/12/2010	23/12/2012	MR-143488.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0	21
26		233169	Addressing discrimination and violence against women in Jordan	300,000	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	26/12/2010	25/06/2013	MR-143486.01	25/11/2011	PRO-O	B	B	B	A	B	6.8	13
27		301146	Empowering Zarqa's Women Using Media	519,705	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	06/12/2012	05/12/2015	MR-146703.01	13/11/2013	PRO-O	B	B	B	B	B	6.0	22
28		301114	Women are ready for change	490,215	15170 - Women's equality organisations and institutions	01/01/2013	31/12/2015	MR-146726.01	15/11/2013	PRO-O	B	C	C	C	C	2.8	57
Totals for the Governance Projects with ROM Missions (4)				28,584,743	-	-	-	Total ROM Gradings by Assessment Criterion for the 28 ROM mission on democratic governance interventions in 2007-2013	PRO-O	A	5	3	1	5	1	-	-
										B	17	15	14	17	19	-	-
										C	6	10	12	6	8	-	-
										D	0	0	1	0	0	-	-
										Average intervention on 10	5.86	5.00	4.21	5.86	5.00	5.19	-
Averages for all 70 ROM missions conducted in 2007-2013									Average intervention on 10	5.86	4.86	4.43	5.43	4.80	5.07	-	

- Notes:** (1) Type of ROM missions: PRO-O = Project Approach - Ongoing SEC-O = SPSP (Sector Policy Support Programme) - Ongoing
(2) ROM Grading Codes of Assessment Criteria: A = very good B = good C = problems D = serious deficiencies
(3) Calculation of ROM total score on 25: A=5, B=3, C=2, D=0 and then calculated on 10 (sum divided by 2.5)
(4) Total primary commitment budget amount corrected for those Decisions and Contract which were covered by multiple ROM missions (contract 276118).

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Table A.5.4.5 : Summary Table of Number of ROM Gradings by Assessment Criterion for the 28 ROM missions on democratic governance interventions in the period 2007-2013 and comparison of average grading scores with the overall averages for the 70 ROM missions

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Results Oriented Monitoring (ROM) Mission Criteria Grading Scores and Overall Averages ⁽²⁾		Number of ROM Grading Assessments, by ROM Assessment Criterion ⁽²⁾					
		Relevance and Quality of Design	Efficiency of Implementation to Date	Effectiveness to Date	Impact prospects	Potential Sustainability	Total Score on 10 ⁽³⁾
28 ROM Missions to Democratic Governance Interventions ⁽⁴⁾	A	5	3	1	5	1	-
	B	17	15	14	17	19	-
	C	6	10	12	6	8	-
	D	0	0	1	0	0	-
	Average score on 10 ⁽³⁾	5.86	5.00	4.21	5.86	5.00	5.19
70 ROM Missions Conducted in 2007-2013 ⁽¹⁾	Average score on 10 ⁽³⁾	5.86	4.86	4.43	5.43	4.80	5.07

Notes: (1) Total of 70 ROM missions covers both Project Approach - Ongoing (PRO-O) and SPSP (Sector Policy Support Programme) - Ongoing (SEC-O) ROM missions

(2) ROM Grading Codes of Assessment Criteria: A = very good B = good C = problems D = serious deficiencies

(3) Calculation of ROM total score on 25: A = 5, B = 3, C = 2, D = 0 and then calculated on 10 (sum divided by 2.5)

(4) Total primary commitment budget amount of the 28 ROM visited democratic governance interventions = 28,584,743 €