

# **Sustainable Development in JORDAN**

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# MDGs in Jordan

- In Jordan, the first National MDG report was released in 2004 and made an effective contribution to the country's policy-making as the goals, targets and indicators were adapted and aligned with national plans and development priorities.
- In 2006 Jordan released two important documents that articulated the vision of the country and development planning, namely the "National Agenda" and the "We are all Jordan". This vision was operationalized into a three-year National Executive Programs (NEP) specifying policies, programs and projects for government institutions. MDG indicators had been integrated within those plans, related to social welfare; health care, poverty reduction and education.

# MDGs in Jordan

- Jordan's second Millennium Development Goals Report 2010 titled "Keeping the Promise and Achieving Aspirations", shows the extent to which progress has been made towards achieving those targets and highlights the challenges that still confront the country to achieve these goals. The review of the MDG indicators shows that there have been overall accomplishments across the board and for all goals: to eradicate poverty and hunger, to achieve universal basic education, to promote gender equality, to improve child and maternal health, to ensure environmental sustainability and to build partnerships for development. However, and particularly in light of the repercussions of the global economic crisis and emerging challenges, obstacles remain that hinder full achievement of the MDGs by 2015.

# MDGs in Jordan

- ✓ The overall picture of achievement on the MDGs is satisfactory. Jordan has either achieved or is in the process of achieving many of the goals.
- ✓ Achievement for some MDGs by 2015 is likely. In particular, MDG2, has been achieved. Achievement of MDG 5 and 6 by 2015 is possible. And with decisive and targeted policy actions and political will, MDG 1, 3, 4 and 7 remain within reach.
- ✓ The pace and magnitude of progress achieved varies from one MDG to another; they also vary from one indicator to another within the individual MDGs. Evident from the trends, achievement was rapid during the early years following adoption of the MDGs and subsequently has slowed down and in some cases levelled off.

# MDGs in Jordan

- ✓ Progress was more noticeable for the goals which were translated into executive programs with direct impact, wider coverage for the targeted groups and sustainable funding (e.g. education).
- ✓ By contrast, the level of achievement has been modest for targets and goals which required structural measures, harmony among policies, continuity and sustainability of funding (e.g. full employment and environmental sustainability).
- ✓ Levels of progress towards the MDGs vary regionally since the levels of development vary by region within the country.
- ✓ Despite the fact that certain MDGs have been achieved or are in the process of achievement, challenges remain, particularly in light of the global financial and economic crisis and its impact on development. The crisis could reverse the trends due to a decline in economic growth rates, an increase in the burden of public debt, a decrease in government revenues and higher unemployment rates.

## post-2015 national consultations in Jordan:

- Jordan is one of the 88+ countries which carried out national consultations worldwide. 10 countries from the Arab region were selected to run the post-2015 national consultations: Jordan, Djibouti, Egypt, Morocco, Sudan, Algeria, Yemen, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, and Lebanon. The Jordanian national consultations have been a lead contributor to the first preliminary report of the UN Development Group (UNDG) issued in March 2013 and entitled “The Global Conversation Begins – Emerging Views For a New Development Agenda”, and also to the UNDG Global report “A million voices: The World We Want”, launched by the UN Secretary-General and UNDG Chair on 9 September 2013. The Global Report constitutes a milestone in the dialogues to shape the post-2015 development agenda. Its findings have contributed to the UN Secretary-General’s report to the 68th session of the General Assembly in September 2013.

## post-2015 national consultations in Jordan:

- The messages from this national dialogue have been clustered in four “areas for change”. Each of the four areas has interconnected outcomes that focus on the highlighted problematic issues and on the emergence of key concerns that need to be addressed.
  - **Area of change1:** Strengthen the link between education and the labor market, and support entrepreneurship to reduce unemployment and ensuring decent work.

## post-2015 national consultations in Jordan:

- **Area of change2: Combat stereotypes to ensure gender equality and decrease geographical disparities; reduce poverty and ensure equal access to social services.**
- **Area of change3: Enhance accountability, respect Human Rights and contribute to regional stability.**
- **Area of change4: Enhance awareness on environment, promote renewable energy and address water scarcity.**

# New vision for Jordan have launched

## may 2015: JORJAN 2025

- **This vision had prepared depending on the following principles:**
  1. Preserving macro-financial stability and developing financial policies; improving Jordan's business environment; enhancing policies that promote innovation and sectoral development; enhancing local governance and implementing decentralization.
  2. Supporting engines of growth; limiting budget deficit; preserving financial and monetary stability; enhancing competitiveness and investment attraction to generate more jobs for Jordanians.
  3. Strengthening programmes targeting poverty and unemployment alleviation as well as consumer protection and channeling subsidies to those who deserve it in order to enhance Jordan's social safety net in an effort to protect and expand the middle class.

- **This vision had prepared depending on the following principles(cont’):**
4. Supporting productive and entrepreneurial projects as well as Small and Medium Enterprises, through encouraging competition and preventing monopolies.
  5. Elevating the quality of governmental services provided to citizens in various fields in a manner that builds on public sector reform programmes; giving priority to health and education sectors, in addition to training and employment programmes that meet labor market requirements; and assuring the highest levels of equality and justice in providing these services.
  6. Ensuring a just distribution of developmental dividends by giving priority to governorates’ development programmes.
  7. Devising a comprehensive system to enhance food, water and energy security and its diversification, in addition to expediting the execution of mega projects.

Thank you very much