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Arab NGO Network for Development
شبكة المنظمات العربية غير الحكومية للتنمية

SNAPSHOT ON SDGs COUNTRY FOCUS: JORDAN



Population: 9.8 million
Human Development Index: 0.748 Rank: 80 (2015)
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita: \$3,924
Transparency Index: Rank 57/176

Step 1: Localization of SDGs and planning for national development

The government of Jordan has stated that it would integrate all 17 SDGs, along with the respective 169 goals and 231 performance indicators, into its national vision (Jordan 2025: A National Vision and Strategy) according to the country's priorities and capabilities.

Step 2: Inclusive process in implementation

According to the available information, the government's approach to SDGs will revolve around four fundamental priorities: To develop an SGD-oriented 'roadmap' for the integration of the 2030 Developmental Agenda and its indicators into the several sectoral strategies, namely through consultations with civil society (priority 1); to increase the awareness of civil society in regards to SDGs (priority 2); to increase the capacity of CSOs, along with governmental bodies and staff, to implement and assess SDG-related programs and strategies (priority 3); and to develop a national monitoring system dedicated to overseeing the pursuit of SDG targets, based on the 2030 Agenda's 231 indicators, in addition to the 500 country-specific indicators which have been developed in Jordan over the past years (priority 4).

Step 3: Structural challenges identified by civil society in implementation of SDGs

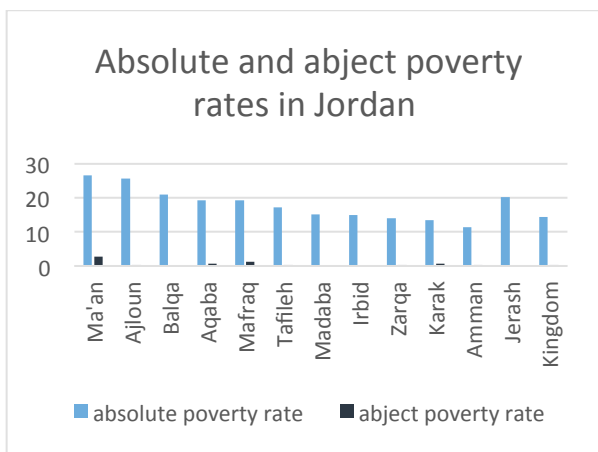
- Dependency on foreign grants and loans, which presently account for roughly one-third of public expenditures
- IMF 'conditionalities', namely in the form of structural adjustment programs, which has hindered the freedom of policymakers to draft and implement legislation unimpeded.
- World Trade Organization's (WTO) push for ever broader trade liberalization, placing greater stress on the importation of products in detriment of national production
- Allocation of larger sums to military and security spending, which, coupled with austerity, has contributed to a decrease in the quality and availability of such public services as healthcare, education, and social protection.

Selected policy recommendations by Civil Society

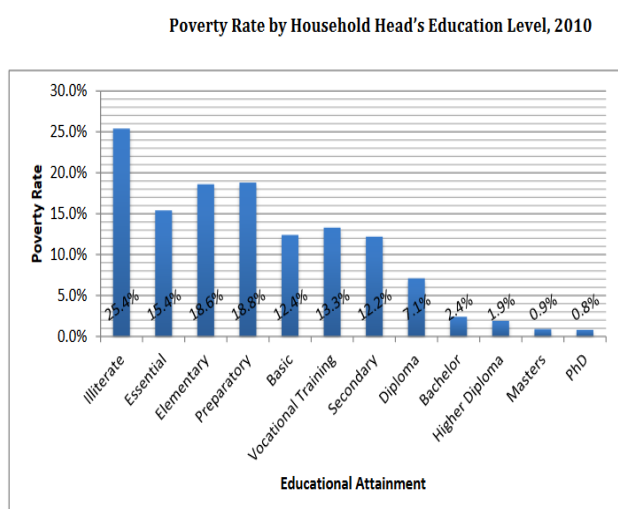
- Increasing Jordanian stakeholders' awareness of the 2030 Agenda, including understanding of the nature of the SDGs and how organizations and individuals must adapt to address sustainable development.
- Assessing the participation of stakeholders at the national level.
- The private sector should be much more involved and play a crucial role in

realizing the SDGs; in these terms, the OECD Guidelines for multinational enterprises can provide a strong existing framework for corporate accountability supporting the aims of the SDGs.

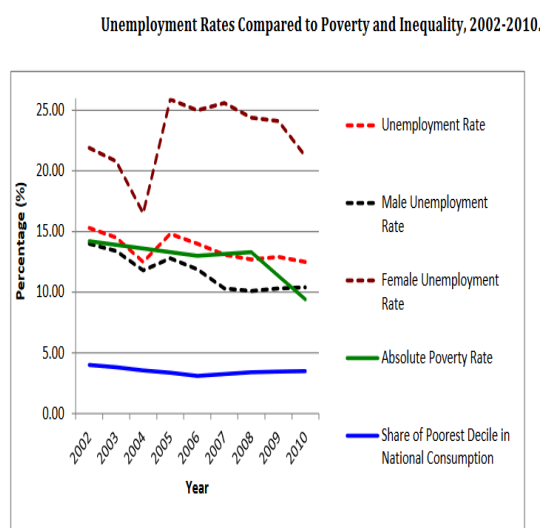
- To promote and contribute to broad issues-based coalitions, and partnerships to connect expertise of CSOs and institutions to match the ambition of Agenda 2030.
- National governments and international partners should acknowledge and define the role of local governments and local stakeholders in setting, implementing and monitoring the Post- 2015 Development Agenda to ensure further accountability and transparency.
- Strengthen the capacities of national, regional and international associations of local governments to participate in global dialogues, disseminate information and give policy advice and support.
- Promote transparency and wider access to data and information to local government authorities and communities through ICT, online social networks and community media.
- The Jordanian Government should eventually create a specialized unit in order to implement a specific strategy to achieve all the 17 SDGs.



Graph 1



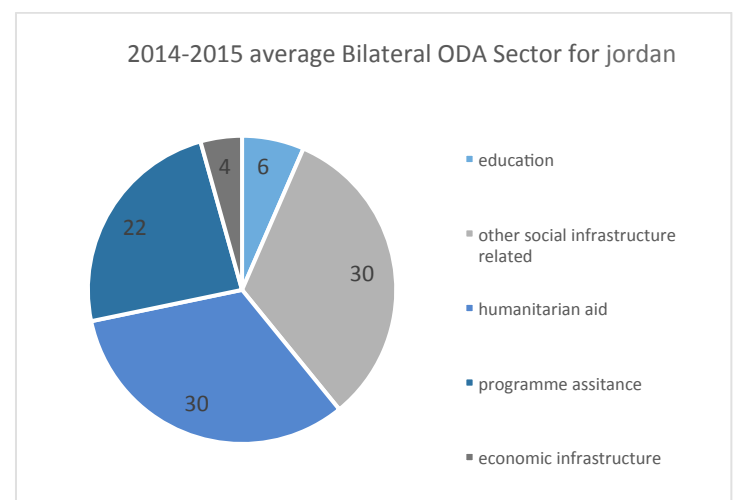
Graph 2



Graph3¹



Graph 4²



Graph 5

¹ Graph 1,2 and 3
<http://www.jo.undp.org/content/dam/jordan/docs/Poverty/Jordanpovertyreductionstrategy.pdf> a4 retrieved from
<http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Jordan.pdf>



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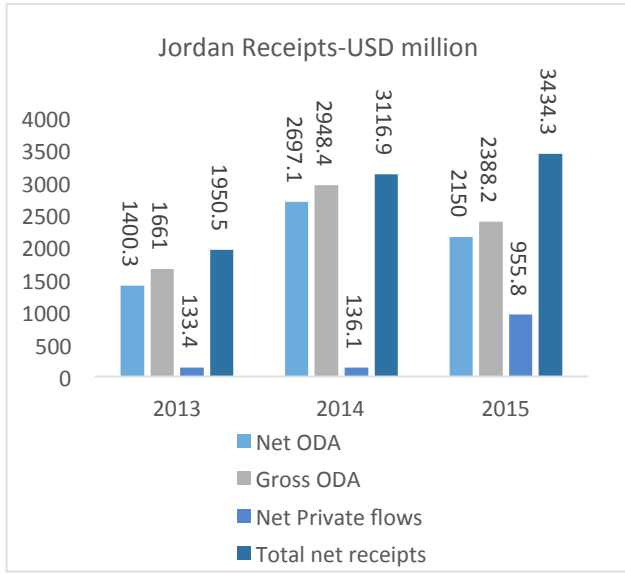




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Graph-6³

Debt statistics 2015 ⁴	
Overall international debt burden (% of GDP)	88
Government payments on foreign debt (% of revenue)	9
Government foreign debt (% of GDP)	24
Private foreign debt (% of GDP)	9
IMF and World Bank debt cancellation (\$ billions)	

³ Graph 5-6 Source: https://public.tableau.com/views/OECDACaidataglacebyrecipient_new/Recipients?embed=y&:display_count=yes&:showTabs=y&:toolbar=no?&:showVizHome=no

⁴ <http://jubileedebt.org.uk/countries/jordan>



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