

*EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO THE
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN*

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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 or by the authorities of the countries concerned.

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1 Political, economic, and social context

1.1 Political context

Jordan is a constitutional monarchy based on the constitution promulgated on January 8, 1952. Executive authority is carried out by the King and his council of ministers. The King signs and executes the laws. Legislative power is vested in the bicameral National Assembly with a number of seats reserved for various religions, ethnicities, and a women's quota. The Chamber is elected by universal suffrage to a 4 year term. It is subject to dissolution by the King who appoints the 40 member Senate for an 8 year term. The King, who may dismiss other cabinet members at the prime minister's request, appoints the council of ministers, led by a prime minister. The cabinet is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies on matters of general policy and can be forced to resign by a two-thirds vote of "no confidence" by that body.

In 1989 and 1993, Jordan held free and fair parliamentary elections. King Hussein ended martial law in 1991 and legalized political parties in 1992. Controversial changes in the election law led Islamist parties to boycott the 1997 elections. King Abdullah II succeeded his father Hussein following the latter's death in February 1999. In June 2001, the King dissolved Parliament. The last Parliamentary elections were held in June 2003 and municipal elections were held in July 2003. Since the resumption of the Parliament's session in 2002, Jordan has known several changes of government. The current government of Prime Minister Marouf Bakhit, formed on November 2005, has the mandate to accelerate the process of reforms and democratization. A cabinet reshuffle took place in November 2006 but no key portfolios such as the foreign, interior and planning ministries have changed hands.

Women's participation in political and economic life is still low, in particular in rural areas. Literacy rates are still lower for women than for men and some basic civil rights are not legally protected. The recurrent violence against women and in particular women killed in acts of 'honour crimes' remains a serious problem in spite of some timid Government efforts to eliminate legislative loopholes in this field. An important challenge in this area will be for Jordan to facilitate the development of a modern role for women in the political and social spheres as stated in their political reform plans.

Public management

Jordan undertook a set of measures to improve the public sector management. With the creation of an audit bureau and an anti-corruption department, followed by a Public Sector reform Strategy adopted by the government in November 2004, the Government has a clear agenda to increase transparency and accountability in the administration. Jordan's rank in the 2006 Transparency International index is 40, one of the best performances in the region, and also a better performance than several EU Member States.

The effectiveness of public management is however weakened by frequent shifts in government as well as the predominance of 'wasta' (i.e. the use of connections). There may be long delays between the formulation of major reforms agendas and their effective implementation.

Local authorities

Administratively, Jordan is divided into 12 governorates, each headed by a governor appointed by the King. They are the sole authorities for all government departments and development projects in their respective areas.

In 2005, the King also formed a Royal Commission on regions which called for the establishment of three regions with local government, administration and parliament. Until now the Commission's recommendations are not enforced.

Parliament

The Parliament often functions according tribal power configurations rather than being driven by issues and mandates. However, moving toward greater independence, Jordan's Parliament has investigated corruption charges against several regime figures.

Many laws are passed in between Parliamentary sessions, and further approved under time constraints which are sometimes very tight.

Justice

The constitution provides for three categories of courts: civil, religious, and special, all of them being under the control of the Supreme Court. The judicial practice remains susceptible to political pressure and interference by the executive. The Jordanian Government has recognised the need for further measures to guarantee the independence and increase the efficiency of the Judiciary and the Ministry of Justice articulated its own strategy for reform entitled Judicial Upgrade Strategy (JUST).

Civil society

While there is a discourse on civil society participation, there are equally attempts to put in place restrictive laws preventing NGOs and CBOs to operate freely.

Freedom of the media is not fully ensured in Jordan. However, the Government has developed an important agenda for further developing the freedom of the media which includes legislative amendments and the developing of an institution which promotes it and supervises that a suitable environment exists for the media to operate.

A recent public opinion poll conducted by the Centre for Strategic Studies in October 2004 shows that only a low percentage of Jordanians believe they can express their opinion without risk (A total of 80.6% of the respondents reported that they cannot publicly criticize the government and disagree with it without them or members of their family being subjected to security or living consequences).

1.2 Economic context

Classified as a "lower middle income country", Jordan is one of the smallest countries of the region with 5.6 million inhabitants in 2004, with around 79% of the population living in urban areas and less than 6% of the rural population is nomadic or semi-nomadic. Approximately 1.7 million registered Palestinian refugees and other displaced persons reside in Jordan, many as citizens. The per capita GDP, as reported by the IMF, was \$2,317 for 2005, and 15% of the economically active population was unemployed at the end of 2005.

Supported by strong export performance, Jordanian economic growth averaged 4.0% in the last years. The Iraqi war caused a temporary disruption, although its adverse impact was moderated by huge inflows of external grants, transfer of activities, and economically wealthy refugees, the number of which being close to one million.

Jordan has also benefited from a vigorous growth of textile and clothing exports to the US through the Qualifying Industrial Zones (QIZ) which gives exporters duty- and quota- free access to the US market. Jordan exported \$1.1 billion in goods to the U.S. in 2005 and \$0.6 billion in the first six months of 2006, with two-way trade at almost \$1.7 billion and \$0.8 billion respectively.

There has been some progress towards macroeconomic stability since the 1990s. Over the last few years the government has started to reduce oil subsidies, and has increased its domestic revenue by broadening the tax base. Tax revenue as a percentage of the GDP has increased from 15.7% in 2001 to a level of 19.7% in 2005.

However, the Jordanian economy is still facing macroeconomic challenges. The recent oil price boom has led to increase the budget deficit to more than 5.5% of the GDP by 2005. Additionally, the increased import bill resulted in a deepened trade deficit which reached 17 % of the GDP in 2005.

One of Jordan's main economic weaknesses however remains its reliance on external grants to finance its fiscal deficit. Foreign grants in the budget registered at a level of JOD 500 million in 2005 (811 in 2004). Reliance on foreign grants has influenced the budget performance and induced a public level of consumption that is not sustainable. High level of consumption is coupled with the fact that external debt is still high (54% of GDP by the end of 2005, with its annual service amounting to 4% of GDP). This means that Jordan's economy continues to be vulnerable to external shocks and regional unrest.

Jordan has made great strides in opening and liberalizing its economy, notably investment and trade legislation, and progressing on a programme of privatization. Jordan's investment climate can be considered generally favourable compared with the rest of the region, although both domestic and international investment decisions can be very dependent on regional security issues. Foreign investment levels have increased substantially over the last few years. FDI annual average growth rate in 2003-2004 reached 33%. Yet, EU investment in Jordan remains low and obstacles to further growth remain to be lifted. On July 24th, 2006, the Minister of Industry and Trade unveiled a new draft investment law that enhances the investment environment and boost foreign direct investment through a broader incentive package.

The finance and banking sectors is largely sound and well regulated. Jordanian firms borrow at interest rates which are similar to Europeans'. However, the financial services sector has not developed the range of products and services appropriate for an expanding private sector economy although increasing competition in the banking sector is promoting greater change.

1.3 Social context

Jordan has one of the highest fertility rates in the MEDA region (3.5 births per woman). The average annual growth rate of Jordan's population amounts to 2.6% while the labour

force is increasing at 4% per year. Therefore, job creation is evidently one of the main challenges of the Jordanian authorities, to ensure economic growth but also social stability.

Despite the good economic performance that Jordan witnessed in the last few years, it failed to extend such benefits of economic growth to the poor. The recent Official Poverty Assessment shows that income poverty has been retreating by around a third from 1997 to 2002, with the national poverty line dropping from 21.3 percent to 14.2 percent of the population. Looking forward, about 60,000 new jobs and continued strong growth of seven percent plus would be needed each year to avoid higher levels of unemployment and poverty.

Jordanian population concentrates in the Amman area (more than 2/3), in major cities and to a lesser extent in the Jordan valley. The main poverty pockets are defined geographically rather than socially, the Southern region being very low under the poverty line, and the “gap is growing too fast although Jordan enjoys economic growth” (interview Government). Refugee camps in the Amman region can be qualified as near-poor areas.

In terms of human development, Jordan is above average globally with respect to lower middle-income countries. Jordan is one of the better-performing countries of the region in terms of life expectancy at birth (72 years old), adult literacy (91%), access to basic services and education (enrolment has reached, respectively, 91%, 80%, and 31% at primary, secondary and tertiary levels), which is close to other countries at similar income level. These positive results are based on consistent levels of spending (more than 25 percent of GDP) on human development, i.e. education, health, pensions, and social safety nets. Provision of public services stands at 17 percent of GDP. Jordan ensures a high level of gender parity in access to basic public services.

1.4 Regional context

Regional conflicts

Jordan supported Iraq during the first Gulf war. Although the Government of Jordan stated its opposition to the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, popular support for Iraq was driven by Jordan's Palestinian community, which favoured S. Hussein as a champion against Western supporters of Israel.

Following the first Gulf war, Jordan participated in the Middle East peace process and enforcement of UN sanctions against Iraq. Relations between Jordan and the Gulf countries improved substantially after King Hussein's death. Following the Iraq war, Jordan has played a pivotal role in supporting the efforts towards restoring the country's stability and security. The Government of Jordan has facilitated the training of over 20,000 Iraqi police cadets at a Jordanian facility near Amman.

Jordan and Israel signed a historic peace treaty in 1994. As a part of this peace process, Jordan, Israel and the U.S.A. have participated in trilateral development discussions in which key issues have been water-sharing and security; cooperation on Jordan Rift Valley development; infrastructure projects; and trade, finance, and banking issues. Jordan participates actively in multilateral peace talks.

Since the outbreak of the Intifada in September 2000, Jordan has worked to maintain lines of communication between the Israelis and the Palestinians to counsel moderation and to return the parties to negotiations of outstanding permanent status issues.

Jordan's comparative political importance goes beyond the limitations of its size and economic and natural resources and relies on its capacity to remain proactive in the political field which is a rare asset among the countries in the region. Jordan's objective is to become a modern Arab Islamic state and to reconcile Islam and modernity. In this context, Jordan is firmly opposed to radicalization in Islam and has been at the forefront of leading Arab countries fighting extremism through the Amman message which aims at propagating the idea of moderated Islam compatible with human rights and democracy. Following terrorist attacks of 9 November 2005, the Jordanian government is determined to promote actively the Amman message in the country and in the region.

Jordan has recently intensified its attempts to increase co-operation with its neighbours. This includes the Trade and Partnership Co-operation Agreement signed with Israel, co-operation with Egypt to bring peace to the Middle East including an offer to play a role in training and advising the Palestinian security services and co-operation with other Arab countries to support the normalisation of Iraq.

During summer 2006, Jordan provided considerable relief supplies to Lebanon and has supported efforts to generate international security assistance for Lebanese national forces.

1.5 Integration in the global and regional economy

Dependence on the regional environment

The country's economy is heavily dependent on overseas remittances¹ and capital inflows from the region and from the Gulf. The events in Iraq are also a major driver of the Jordan economy. Finally, the rapid growth of textile and cloth industry in the US supported system of Qualified Industrial Zones involves investments from Asian countries and economic inputs from Israel.

Cross-border water resources are an issue with Israel, Syria and Saudi Arabia. Jordan has been constantly exploring ways to relax its tight water supply constraints through regional cooperation.

Jordan also depends on external sources for the majority of its energy requirements.

Trade agreements

Jordan started the process of trade liberalisation in the early nineties when it started with the structural adjustment process under the auspicious of the World Bank and IMF.

Jordan and the European Community have been co-operating on trade issues since the early 90's (see next section).

¹ 20% of GDP according to the MEDA II evaluation report (2003)

Furthermore, Jordan has been since 1998 a member of the Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA), signing bilateral free trade agreements with most countries of the region.

Jordan became a member of the World Trade Organisation in 2000 and concluded Free Trade Agreements with the USA (2001), EFTA (2002), and many countries.

Jordan is at the core of the main integration process in the region, which started in 2001, and culminated in the Agadir Agreement signed in 2004. This is a free trade agreement between Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan that could become a pillar in boosting trade and co-operation between the southern Mediterranean countries.

1.6 EU-Jordan economic relations

EU and Jordan have established in 2004 a business to business dialogue with an aim to identify obstacles to investment and trade.

Trade

Jordan suffers from a structural trade deficit with the EU, imports being almost twice as high as exports. The trade deficit is partially covered by a surplus in factor incomes and services, mainly remittances and tourism. Up to the present, trade with the EU and EU direct investment is also limited.

The EU is Jordan's main source of imports, accounting for around one third of Jordan's total imports. It consists mainly of machinery, transport material, chemical and agricultural products. The EU is Jordan's fourth export market. Jordanian exports concentrate on a few products, most of which have poor international market prospects and thus reduce Jordan's export competitiveness: mineral products 25 %, chemicals 50 %, and oils 12 %. In 2004, Jordan's share in EU trade was 0.03% for imports and 0.2% for exports.

The Association agreements concluded between the EU and each of its Mediterranean partners already liberalise trade in industrial goods and look ahead to the liberalisation of trade in services and investment. The recent Euro-Mediterranean Ministerial Conference, which was held in Luxemburg, concluded that important steps towards a genuine free trade area should be taken as soon as possible. It is worth mentioning that services sector is very important in Jordan as it constitutes 75 per cent of Jordanian GDP.

A new agreement for trade in agricultural products came into forces as of 1 January 2006. The agreement completely opens the EU market for all Jordanian agricultural products except seven products that will be subject to duty-free quotas. On the other hand, customs duties for the agricultural products originating in the Community (i.e. imported into Jordan) shall gradually be phased out over equal annual stages according to the category to which the product belongs.

In 2006, the Pan-Euromed Rules of Origin system has been adopted by Jordan. The system allows the accumulation of origin between EU countries, EFTA countries and Mediterranean countries that have Association Agreements with the EU. Such arrangements would enhance export opportunities of Mediterranean countries, including Jordan, to the European markets.

Investment

Available statistics (Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation) indicate that the EU's share in total foreign investment flows into Jordan is 13% over the 1996-2004 period, foreign investment amounting to 41% of total investment during the same period.

1.7 Government's strategy and main policies

1.7.1 Overall long term vision

Transforming Jordan from a lower-middle income country into a modern knowledge-based economy with higher value, increased productivity and employment is at the core of King Abdullah II's long-term vision of a sustainable development based on a partnership between the private and public sectors. This vision implies a bold modernization of the country's economic, institutional and political infrastructure, based on the enhancement of its human capital, and the amelioration of poverty. Education, improving the business environment, and attacking deep poverty are at the centre of this vision, and the Government is well aware that this requires a modern and efficient administration, and a more open and participative polity.

Furthermore, the King has asked a broad-based Commission to put forth an integrated ten-year development platform (National Agenda). The National Agenda was completed and presented to the King in late 2005, and covers all the main development areas under eight themes: Political Development and Inclusion; Justice and Legislation; Investment Development; Financial Services and Fiscal Reform; Employment Support; Vocational Training; Social Welfare; Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation and Infrastructure Upgrade. It contains broad strategies, policies and quantifiable objectives in an integrated way, which will provide general guideline actions for the Government in the years to come. Its main objective is to increase the welfare for all Jordanians. It targets a doubling of income per-capita over the next ten years. The National Agenda also includes a number of key performance indicators to measure its implementation, which should be used for monitoring and evaluating the Government's action, through the Government Performance Unit set up at the Prime Minister's Office.

The implementation of the National Agenda has not yet been monitored, but it was discussed in a gathering of a 700 participant conference in June 2006.

1.7.2 Development Plan 2004-2006

The Government presented and discussed a Social and Economic Development Plan at a National Forum organized under the auspices of His Majesty King Abdullah II on 13th November 2003. The Forum was attended by representatives from various segments of the economic, social, political, cultural and youth communities.

The Plan aimed to achieve and sustain GDP growth rates of 6% per annum between 2004 and 2006, and lead to a growth of per capita income of 3.6% by 2006. The Government also intended to reduce poverty and unemployment through enhancing qualitative investment in rural development and empowering citizens, especially youth and women, as well as encouraging private investment, in order to create more than 50,000 additional job opportunities annually.

Under the Plan, policy measures aim at channelling additional qualitative investment into education and technical training from early childhood to adulthood in order to match the output of the educational and training systems with the requirements of both the domestic and international labour markets. Focus is also made on providing quality basic government services that will effectively translate into a higher standard of living for all citizens, especially for the poor in remote and rural areas. The Government will therefore continue to channel additional investments to improve the implementation as well as the monitoring and evaluation capacity of the related public institutions to enhance their delivery of services to the public, in addition to engaging the private sector on a wider-scale through the accelerated implementation of large development projects in the areas of water, energy, and infrastructure development.

The Plan was articulated to reflect all projects included in the medium term budgetary framework for the period 2004-2006. The main component of the Plan include: Human Resource Development, Basic Government Services, Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation, and Institutional and Structural Reforms. Under the Plan every ministries and governmental bodies had to develop their own work plans, clearly phased programmes, and budgetary estimates.

1.7.3 Governance

In terms of Governance, the Government has embarked on a very ambitious plan to re-launch its public sector reform programme. The Authorities have sought to address some of the key problems in the sub-national government system, such as how to restructure the transfer system, standardize budget formats, and train council members and staff on strategic planning. While these efforts have helped to address some system weaknesses, fundamental structural problems persist in the sector. From a governance perspective, power-sharing relationships between the centre and local governments have not been clearly established and, therefore, mandates and authorities overlap and responsibilities are often confused. The decision in 2004 to introduce a regional level of local government has the potential to strengthen local development, but will also need substantial institutional building.

1.7.4 Education

In terms of Education, the Government's policy for the next years envisions the continuation and deepening of the reforms begun under the ERfKE-I programme, in addition to new reforms. Fundamental reform of the higher education sector is also a key element of the National Agenda. In the education sector (all stages up to secondary education including early childhood education), the Government's objective is to: (i) expand access to pre-primary and post-basic education, as well as reach the poor who are being left out of basic education; (ii) improve the quality of education; and (iii) enhance management and governance of the sector and the Ministry of Education. Finally, the Government is aiming at strengthening the efficiency of the labour market by enhancing its links with education, by putting in place policies to ensure that Jordanians get the jobs inside Jordan, both at the high and low end of the skill scale, and ensuring that labour regulations are consistent with the overall investment policy.

1.7.5 Water and environment

Jordan is considering water at the top of Government’s planning agenda. The water sector has been subject to a series of planning exercises and policy decisions by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation since the late 90’s, e.g. Jordan’s Water Strategy (1997), Groundwater Management Policy (1998), Water Utility Policy (1998), Irrigation Water Policy (1998), Wastewater Management Policy (1998), and Water Sector Planning and Associated Investment Programme 2002-2011 (2002).

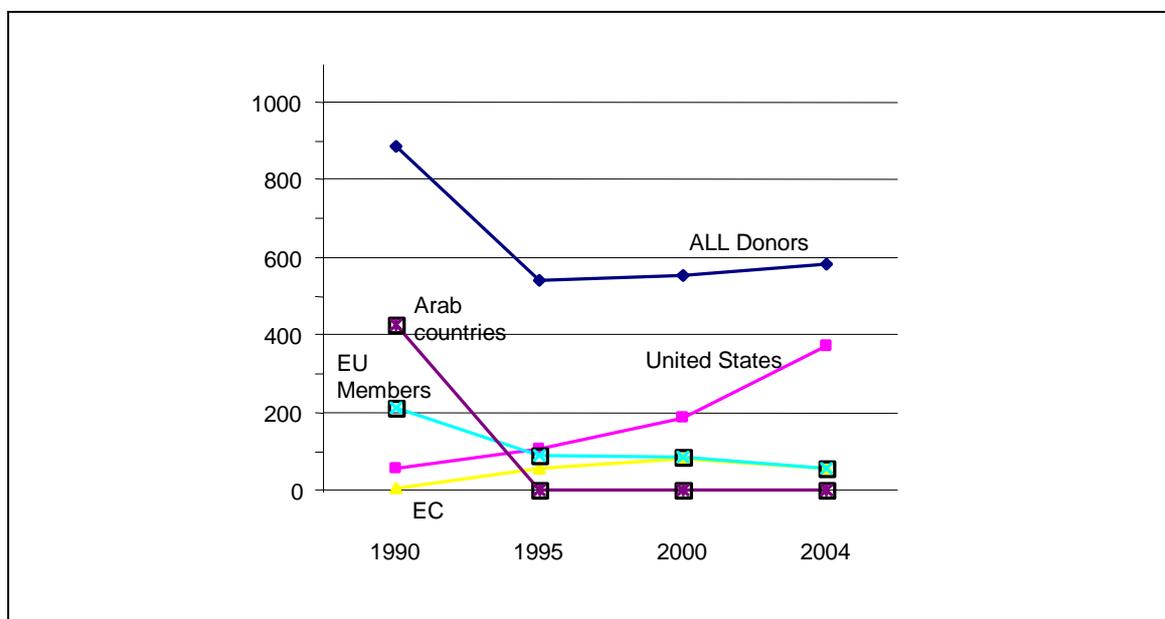
In the area of environment, the main policy documents are: National Environmental Action Plan (Ministry of Planning, 1995), National Environmental Education, Awareness and communication strategy (General Corporation for Environmental Protection, 1999), and Environmental Protection Law (Ministry of Environment, 2003), and finally the “Strategic Direction for the Ministry of Environment (2006 – 2007), January 2006”

1.8 Foreign assistance

1.8.1 Long term trends

The Figure 1 below shows an important change in the donors’ support during the past 15 years. Before the first Gulf war, the Arab countries were the main donors, but their share has been reduced considerably. After the peace treaty between Israel and Jordan in 1994, the United States became the main source of external support to Jordan.

Figure 1 – Foreign assistance since 1990

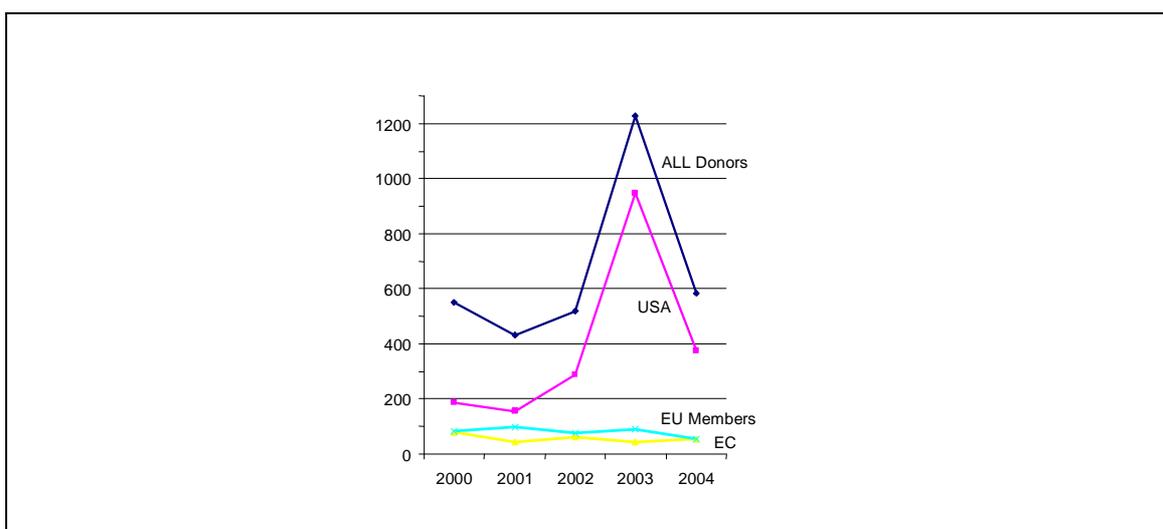


Source: OECD – Net ODA in million USD

1.8.2 Recent years

As shown by the Figure 2 below, the increase in the contribution of the United States corresponds to the beginning of the war in Iraq. The graph shows a relatively stable balance between EC and EU Member states, except the contribution of Spain which has evolved in parallel with that of the USA.

Figure 2 – Evolution of external aid 2000-2004



Source: OECD – Net ODA in million USD

The Table 1 shows that the EC's support amounts to 9% of the external aid (ODA) over the period 2000-2004. The EU as a whole (EC and Member states) provided 21% of the support, far behind the USA. Altogether, the USA, the UNRWA and the EU represent 92% of the total net ODA received by Jordan.

Table 1 – Aid from EC and other development partners

<i>Net ODA cumulated 2000-2004</i>		
	<i>Millions USD</i>	<i>%</i>
EC	284	9%
EU Members	400	12%
UNRWA	417	12%
United States	1 953	59%
Others	259	8%
Total all donors	3 314	100%

Source: OECD – Net ODA in million USD

As shown by OECD statistics (Table 2), Jordan depended on external aid to a proportion of 7.5% of its GNI over the period 2002-2004. According to the Central Bank, foreign

public grants received in the balance of payments reach 5.7% of the GDP in 2005. This level was much higher in 2004 when grants registered at a level of 11.4% of the GDP, due to an exceptional support received from the USA and other Arab countries, mainly in the form of an oil grant as regards the later².

Table 2 – Jordan’s aid dependence

<i>Receipts</i>	<i>2002 - 2004</i>
Net ODA (USD million)	2329
Net ODA/GNI	7.5%

Source: OECD – Net ODA in million USD

1.8.3 The year 2005

According to the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, the foreign assistance committed to Jordan by the donor community during 2005 amounted to US\$643.04 million (73% grants and 27% loans).

The main donors in 2005 were the United States of America (54% of overall assistance and 74% of grants), the EC and EIB (12% of overall assistance and 16% of grants). Another significant contributor in grants was Canada.

The main contributors in loans were Germany, the World Bank, International Fund for Agricultural Development, OPEC Fund, Abu Dhabi Development Fund, Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, Islamic Development Bank, Switzerland, and China.

² Central Bank of Jordan , Monthly Statistical Bulletin Sept. 2006 Vol.42

2 Inventory

See Volume 3 for methodological comments and explanations

Title	Allocated Mio EUR	Contracted Mio EUR	Disbursed Mio EUR	Date start	Date end	Sector	Main activity	Funding modality	Other donors
Structural Adjustment Facility III - SAF III	60.0	?	?	?	?	Macro-eco	Direct financial support to the State's budget	SAF	?
Services - EI - HATUNEN Hellevi - JORDANIE	0.5			?	?	?	?	?	EC Only
Food Security 1998 Jordanie	2.0	2.0		1/11/99	30/6/2001	Agri. Food	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
B7-4110/200 - REHABILITATION OF DROUGHT AFFECTED COMMUNITIES IN JORDAN	1.5	1.5	1.5	10/1/03	17/12/2004	Agri. Food	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Improvement Of Agricultural Productivity in arid and semi arid areas	2.4	2.4	2.0	1/5/94	31/12/2001	Agri. Food	TA, training	Project	EC Only
EC food and cash aid support to the most vulnerable Palestinian refugees.	15.0	15.0	15.0	30/11/01	28/02/03	Agri. Food	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Palais Jordanien Expo 2000 Hannovre	0.4			?	?	Culture, comm.	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Protection and Promotion of Cultural Heritage in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - MEDA/JOR/628/005A	4.1	1.9	1.5	4/4/00	31/6/2007	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Delegation Jordan - Local Cultural Activities 2003	0.3	0.3	0.1	1/1/06	31/12/06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Delegation Jordan - Information Activities 2003	0.3	0.3	0.1	1/1/06	31/12/06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
MP2005 Jordan Campaigns 2 and 3	0.8			?	?	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
EUMEDIS: Information Society Focal Point Project for Jordan.	0.2	>0.1	>0.1	16/04/00	16/10/03	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Regional economic integration research network	1.0	1.0	0.8	26/08/01	26/08/02	Culture, comm.	TA, training	Project	EC Only
JOR – EUMEDIS: STRABON.	3.0	3.0	na	1/3/02	30/09/05	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
EuroMed Information and Communication Programme: Consortium RFI for the Communication Activities targeted for Youth.	0.4	0.4	0.2	1/10/05	01/02/2007	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
EuroMed Information and Communication Programme: Open Sky Europe.	0.6	0.6	0.4	7/12/05	07/04/2007	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
EuroMed Information and Communication Programme: Press Supplement on the Euromed Partnership.	>0.1	>0.1	>0.1	12/12/05	12/11/2006	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Art Exhibition 2006	>0.1	?	>0.1	déc-05	déc-06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Prince Achmed	>0.1	?	>0.1	avr-06	sept-06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Annual Europe day concert	>0.1	?	>0.1	avr-06	sept-06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Ballet Requiem	>0.1	?	>0.1	avr-06	sept-06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only

Title	Allocated Mio EUR	Contracted Mio EUR	Disbursed Mio EUR	Date start	Date end	Sector	Main activity	Funding modality	Other donors
Chamber concert	>0.1	?	>0.1	avr-06	sept-06	Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
EUMEDIS Euro-Mediterranean information society	?	?	?	1999 - 8 years		Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Euromed Heritage II	?	?	?	2001 - 7 years		Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Euromed Youth	?	?	?	1999 - 7 years		Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
The Euro-Mediterranean Parliamentary Forum	0.1	?	?	1998 - ongoing		Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Euro-Mediterranean Summit of Economic and Social Councils and Similar Institutions	1.3	?	?	1995 - ongoing		Culture, comm.	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Improving Teacher Education in Jordan (SEM/04/628/013/A)	3.9	3.9	2.7	1/3/96	30/06/2001	Educ. training	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Prosocial Mentoring for Marginalized Urban Children in Jordan.	0.4	0.3	0.2	1/4/00	31/03/03	Educ. training	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Tempus program	6.0			2003	2006	Educ. training	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Sector Policy Support Programme Education	(42.0)			Pipeline (October 2006)		Educ. training	Grant, subsidy	Sector Budget Support	EC +Donors (USAID, CIDA, JICA,...)
Education and Training for Employment (ETE)	5.0			2006 - ongoing		Educ. training	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Promotion of Human Rights and Democratisation in Jordan	2.0	1.7	1.7	15/10/02	15/04/07	Human Rights	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	3.0			?	?	Human rights	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Support to Human Rights and Good Governance	2.0			?	?	Human rights	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Culture for Peace Programme, Phase II.	0.9	0.3	0.5	11/2/01	11/02/2004	Human Rights	TA, training	Project	EC Only
European Initiative for Democracy and Human Rights:8 projects	0.6			2006		Human rights	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Development of Democracy, human rights and good governance	5.0			2005	2006	Human rights	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement	20.0	18.9	12.6	1/5/03	till 2007	macro-eco	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement - SAAP II	15.0			?	?	Macro-eco	Direct financial support to the State's budget	General budget support	EC Only

Title	Allocated Mio EUR	Contracted Mio EUR	Disbursed Mio EUR	Date start	Date end	Sector	Main activity	Funding modality	Other donors
Support to the implementation of the Agadir Agreement	4.0			2004	2009	Macro-eco	Direct financial support to the State's budget	General budget support	EC Only
Emergency Budgetary Support in Jordan	35.0			?	?	Other	Direct financial support to the State's budget	General budget support	. ?
SMAP 2000: Integrated waste management for the olive-oil pressing industries in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.	1.7	1.7	0.2	1/3/05	28/02/08	Other			EC Only
B7-6210-1997 - Plan Directeur de lutte contre l'abus des drogues	>0.1			?	?	Other	TA, training	Project	EC Only
MEPP 2000: For Birds and People in Jordan Valley.	2.3	2.3	2.3	1/10/01	30/09/04	Other	Grant,Subsidy, TA, training	Project	EC +Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
North Shunah Mine Clearance	0.8		0.4	28/12/2005	28/12/2007	Other	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC +UNDP
Improvement of living conditions of Palestine refugees in Lebanon, Jordan and Syria	(20.0)			Pipeline		Other	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Support to Research & Technological Development & Innovation Initiatives and Strategies in Jordan	5.0			15.10.2006		Other	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Institutional Capacity building of the Ministry of Environment	1.0			août-04	mai-07	Environment	Grant, subsidy under the Association Agreement implementation	Project	EC Only

Title	Allocated Mio EUR	Contracted Mio EUR	Disbursed Mio EUR	Date start	Date end	Sector	Main activity	Funding modality	Other donors
A pilot programme in Ajloun forest region as a replicable model for sustainable resources management and fight against poverty	0.4	0.4	0.1	02/01/2006	31/1/2010	Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC ++ Hans Seidel Foundation/RSCN
Development of methods and tools for the establishment of good environmental performance in the tourist accommodation sector in Jordan	0.4	0.4		02/01/2006	31/7/2008	Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project (LIFE funding)	EC Only
Integrated management of olive oil production wastes in Lebanon, Syria and Jordan (SMAP)	1.7			starting in 2005- duration 36 months		Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project(SMAP funding)	EC Only
Fara'a and Jerash integrated watershed management project (SMAP)	3.9			29/12/2002 - received an extension since start was delayed		Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project(SMAP funding)	EC Only
Integration of economic instruments and voluntary agreements in the environmental policies of Jordan and Syria (LIFE TCY)	0.3			janv-05	31/12/2006	Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Regional Monitoring Support Unit for the MEDAWATER Programme and Support to the EU Water Initiative (RMSU - EUWI)	4.5	1.3		oct-05	May 2008	Water	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
MEDAWATER	31.9	20.0		2003	2007	Water	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Energy Efficiency in the Construction Sector MED ENEC	4.0			2006	2008	Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Euro-Arab Mashreq Gas Market project	6.0			2006	2008	Environment	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Support to the Implementation of the National Agenda	(20.0)			Pipeline		Other (Governance)	Direct financial support to the State's budget	General budget support	?
Support of neighbourhood policy through the Association Agreement	15.0			2005	2006	Other (multisector)	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Programme d'aide médicale aux réfugiés palestiniens	1.9			?	?	Other (refugees)	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
SMAP 2000: Mediterranean Urban Waste Management Programme.	0.7	0.7	na	1/12/00	01/08/2003	Environment	TA, training	Project	

Title	Allocated Mio EUR	Contracted Mio EUR	Disbursed Mio EUR	Date start	Date end	Sector	Main activity	Funding modality	Other donors
B7-6212/2000/2315 - Upgrading the capacity of the Institute for Child Health and Development to serve as a Women's Health Counselling Center	0.8	0.8	0.7	1/2/02	01/02/2006	Other(Health)	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Support to Poverty Reduction through Local Development	30.0		6.0	1/12/04	1/12/07	Other(poverty reduction)	Direct financial support to the State's budget	General budget support	?
Sustainable improvement of life conditions in the refugee camps in Jordan	1.8			?	?	Other(refugees)	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Industrial Modernisation Programme/EJADA	45.0	42.7	40.5	2/1/01	03/07/2006	Private sector	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation (SRRP)-	20.0	15.8	7.5	2/5/03	14/09/09	Private sector	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Institutional Support to Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (AZESA)	10.0	8.1	5.0	15/11/03	31/12/08	Multisector	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Social Development Project - Development and Employment Fund (SEM/02/628/040/A - SEM/03/628/035/A - SEM/04/628/028/A)	4.6	na	2.7	1/2/95	31/12/02	Private sector	TA, training	Project	EC Only
EIDHR Microprojects 2004, Jordan	0.6		0.6	?	?	?	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Sector Reform Facility (Sector budget support)	40.0		10.0	2006	?	Private sector	Direct financial support to the State's budget	General budget support	?
Support to Research & Technological Development & Innovation Initiatives & Strategies in Jordan (SRTD)	5.0			?	?	Private sector	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Private Sector Development Programme - Business Service Team BST	7.0	7.0	4.6	8/9/97	07/03/2001	Private Sector Development, SMEs	TA, training	Project	EC Only
The Programme Management Unit of the Greater Amman Water Sector Improvement Programme - MEDA/JOR/628/007	7.0	6.4	5.5	1/4/00	31/12/06	Water	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Water Sector Intervention in Jordan (grant)+ Loan under 2nd Protocol - SEM/628/04/009 - SEM/628/02/041- SEM/628/03/043	13.7	13.6	13.3	26/07/94	31/12/06	Water	Grant, subsidy	Project	EC Only
Al Meyah - Supporting Management of water resources in Jordan	5.0	5.0	0.6	4/4/06	31/12/09	Water	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Water sector intervention programme	14.4	12.5	10.9	2/5/99	31/12/02	Water	TA, training	Project	EC Only

Title	Allocated Mio EUR	Contracted Mio EUR	Disbursed Mio EUR	Date start	Date end	Sector	Main activity	Funding modality	Other donors
SMAP 2000: Water Community Programme to promote community based awareness.	0.5	0.5	0.4	1/1/02	22/08/05	Environment	TA, training	Project	EC Only
ADIRA: Autonomous Desalination System Concepts for Sea Water and Brackish Water in Rural Areas with Renewable Energies - Potentials, Technologies, Field Experience, Socio-technical and Socio-economic Impacts.	2.7	2.7	1.8	1/8/03	01/08/2007	Water	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Water Data Banks, Mediterranean Region: Israel, Jordan, Palestinian Authority.	2.4	2.4	1.3	1/3/05	28/02/08	Water	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Improvement of Irrigation Water Management in Lebanon and Jordan.	4.8	4.8	3.1	1/6/03	01/06/2007	Water	TA, training	Project	EC Only
EMWISS/SEMIDE PHASE II: Practical Support to the Euro-Mediterranean Information System on Know How in the water sector	2.0	1.9	1.7	2/12/03	02/04/2007	Water	TA, training	Project	EC Only
Economic Geology Project SEM 03/628/013A	0.9			?	?				
Improving access to and quality of reproductive and child health care to marginal peoples: Bedouin in Jordan and Syria	?			?	?				

3 Rapid assessments

The analysed projects

Code of the analysed project	Name of the analysed project
MED/1999/ 003-496 (EC)	Protection and Promotion of Cultural Heritage in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan - MEDA/JOR/628/005A
MED/1994/ 003-306 (CL)	Improving Teacher Education in Jordan (SEM/04/628/013/A)
MED/2002/ 003-358 (EC)	Promotion of Human Rights and Democratisation in Jordan
MED/2002/ 003-313 (EC)	Support to the Implementation of the Association Agreement
MED/2001/ 003-311 (EC)	Support for Regulatory Reform and Privatisation (SRRP)-
MED/1999/ 003-308 (EC)	Industrial Modernisation Programme/EJADA
AIDCO/2001/0096	EC food and cash aid support to the most vulnerable Palestinian refugees.
MED/1993/ 003-922 (EC)	Water sector intervention programme

PROTECTION AND PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE IN THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Identification

Full length title	Protection and Promotion of Cultural Heritage in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Code	MED/1999/ 003-496 (EC)
Allocated resources	4.1 Mio EUR
Date start	2000
Date end	2007
Implementation agency	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities (MoTA)
Contact person in the Delegation	Omar Abu-Eid
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring report : MR-10153.01 • MR-10153.02 • MR-10153.03 • MR-10153.04

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality

Project

- Main implementation arrangements

The programme has not been placed under any centralized and cross-cutting technical assistance and coordination structure such as would have permitted to immediately structure the project organization, stimulate internal coordination among the beneficiaries, correct the initial design problems and, above all, redefine and render implementable the Government preconditions (conditionalities).

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms

The absence of an overall project coordination has limited the visibility of the project's objectives and means by certain beneficiaries. Consequently the beneficiaries either do not fully perceive the expected benefits, or do not necessarily share a common view on them. Moreover, this absence of overall project coordination has reinforced the "centrifugal" effects naturally exerted by the three different beneficiaries as each has its own strategic vision. A project coordinator had been appointed in April 2004, this nomination permitted to deal with this issue.

The World Bank funded a tourism development project which intervenes in the definition of the cultural heritage strategy and which has initiated the decision taken by the MoTA to set up a Tourism Development Department. There are also numerous project funded by

GTZ, USAID and other donors on similar subjects. In general substantial overlapping exists between activities there was no coordination between the donors.

- Type of activity (Infrastructure investment, Grant, Technical assistance, Study/audit/evaluation) – Details if relevant.

The different types of activities implemented in the framework of this contract are: design studies, technical assistance, market surveys, supply of IT equipment, building capacities and information documentation.

- Targeted public

The three main beneficiaries are: the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities, the Jordan Tourism Board (JTB), and the Directorate of Antiquities.

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

If the needs were well identified, their translation into overall and specific objectives was too vague and did not form a sound basis for the definition of the results and activities. The definition of expected results by project components and the formulation of the corresponding activities were imprecise and have given rise to misunderstandings and coordination problems.

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	RY	/	N
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RY	/	N
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	/	/	/
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	RY	/	N
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	Y	/	N
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	/	/	N

Explanation

The monitoring reports mention that the gender issue is not relevant in this project.

The environmental issues are by definition directly tackled by site development and opening to tourist visitation.

None of the documents reviewed mention the issue of good governance and according to the problem of coordination encountered in the implementation of the project, and in particular between the different Jordan institutions involve, it seems like this issue have not been taken into account.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies	I	10

2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies		
3 – Strengthening Government’s capacity	P	60
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)	P	30
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		
	Total	100%

Explanation of the proportions

A part of the project consist in the definition of a Site Management approach, the evaluation team considers that it would contribute to reform the sector policy of the government. However, the definition of the site management approach faces many difficulties and is not yet effective, the effect could only be considered as intended.

DoA is formally integrated to MoTA, but it seems that DoA and MoTA have rather different strategic vision on protection and promotion of cultural heritage and on who should have the decision making authority in the framework of this project. The project mainly contribute to strengthen their capacity, for example, the project permit create a framework for them to sit together and discuss a balanced approach of site development and management.

The JTB is a public-private body; the project is intended to strengthen their capacities while implemented activities would help them in developing their business plan.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development	P	40
2 – Poverty alleviation		
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding	I	60
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law		
Total		100%

Explanation of the proportions

There is no mention in the document reviewed of an intended effect of the project in term of mutual knowledge and understanding. But the idea of cultural heritage protection and promotion are the core of the project and the evaluation team consider that it contribute to promote knowledge about the Jordanian history and identity. By this way the evaluation team can consider that the project contributes to mutual knowledge and understanding. This assumption is confirmed by the official inclusion of one of the archeological site in the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The archeological sites currently under development aim to offer an important opportunity for development of the tourism industry, strongly contributing in the development of the nearby communities, as well as the local and national economy, the indirect beneficiaries. So it appears that the project would have an important probable effect on sustainable economic development.

Improving Teacher Education in Jordan

Identification

Full length title	Improving Teacher Education in Jordan
Code	MED/1994/ 003-306 (CL)
Allocated resources	3.9 Mio EUR
Date start	1996
Date end	2001
Implementation agency	National center for human resources development
Contact person in the Delegation	Omar
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring report 0041.01 • Delegation of the European Commission in Jordan, Annual Report 2000 • Web site of the International labor organization • Web site of the National center for human resources development

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality

Project

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms

The NCHRD runs the project and coordinates its activities through a steering committee which includes representatives from the four Jordanian Universities, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Planning, the Vocational Training Corporation and the European Community; and a management unit composed of the project manager, project coordinator and representatives of Universities.

- Type of activity
 - Technical Assistance.
 - Provision of teaching equipment and books for the four participating Faculties of Education, and teaching material for the co-operative schools.
 - Scholarships for PhDs and MSc in Europe.
 - Study visits in Europe.

- Targeted public

Universities, teaching assistants and instructors and students (future teacher).

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

The overall purpose of the project is to improve the quality and relevance of undergraduate pre-service teacher education within Jordanian universities, and to develop their capacity to serve the needs of the national education system. The specific objectives of the programme are:

- Support the Government's Educational reform Program (ERP) which aims to improve the quality of school-level education.
- Improve the relevance, internal efficiency and quality of pre-service teacher education.
- Develop a capacity and capability for continuing coordination and quality improvement of teacher education.
- Increase the provision and quality of postgraduate course in educational sciences within the Kingdom and their relevance to Jordanian education system.
- Promote increased collaboration between the concerned institutions in the Kingdom and with EC institutions.

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	?	?	RN
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RY	RY	RN
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	/	/	RN
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	Y	Y	RN
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	RY	RY	RN
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	/	/	/

Explanations

According to the monitoring report, the project have substantially promoted the gender issue and improved the quality of teaching on environmental issues at basic educational level, which will increase awareness in the country ultimately resulting in affirmative action at public and private level.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies	I	15
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies		
3 – Strengthening Government's capacity	I	15
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)	C	70
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		
Total		100%

Explanation of the proportions

One of the objective of the project is to support the Government's Educational reform Program (ERP), so we can consider that the project both contribute to reform the sector policy and to strengthen government's capacity.

Most of the activities concern the universities in term of networking and capacity building. We can consider that the project mainly contribute to “strengthen other public sector actors”. New programmes have been developed by the universities including new courses in environmental studies and computer sciences. However, according to the monitoring report the institutional building aspect of the project has not been implemented. Another activity of the programme was to provide equipment to the universities according to the monitoring report, evaluation of all beneficiaries of these equipments was very positive. So the evaluation team consider that the effect has been confirmed but not entirely as the capacity building activities has not been implemented.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect

- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development	P	80
2 – Poverty alleviation		
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding	P	20
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law		
Total		100%

Explanation of the proportions

The project has contributed to a much more valuable and up to date curriculum. Also the increase in the number of well-trained supervisors from the fellowship programme will in the long term further improve the quality of the teacher education programmes at the participating universities. This will ultimately lead to better economic conditions within the country through a better educated population. That the reason why the evaluation team consider that the programme mainly contribute to sustainable economic development.

The programme also includes activities like scholarships for PhDs and MSc in Europe, Study visits in Europe. So the evaluation team could consider that these activities contribute to develop a common approach in the scholarship programmes in Jordan and in Europe and a common background of the teachers of both sides. This would then contribute to the development of common background of the Jordanian and European pupils and finally permit to promote a mutual knowledge and understanding (even if it seems that this kind of effect had not to be considered in the design of the programme). However, some criticism was ventured on the selection of universities for the fellowship programme. Most students were sent to the Huddersfield University in the UK, because of the language capabilities of most Jordanian students. A better spread of universities even within the UK might have brought to the programme more cultural variety and would have avoided that the student stayed too much within their own circle. Even other EU countries, like Sweden and The Netherlands, offer English language fellowships and courses often at lower cost.

PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATISATION IN JORDAN

Identification

Full length title	Promotion of Human Rights and Democratisation in Jordan
Code	MED/2002/ 003-358 (EC)
Allocated resources	2.0 Mio EUR
Date start	2002
Date end	2007
Implementation agency	Ministry of Planning International Cooperation
Contact person in the Delegation	Gabriella Danza
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharaka overview • Monitoring reports 10208.1 • MR 10208.2

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality (project, general budget support, sector budget support, SAF...) – If relevant, specific positive / negative point about the funding modality.

The funding modality is a project call for proposal, the inputs was monitored regularly, by the EC Del through an international expert contracted for the selection of the project proposals.

- EC services in charge - Is there any service whose action is mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

The project management includes at a first level (i) a task manager (Delegation expert), (ii) the Delegation Contract and financial unit, (iii) a local long term expert. A participative approach has been used to implement the project. The presence of a local long-term technical assistant (LTE) who ensured a permanent dialogue between the projects and the EC delegation facilitated the resolution of whatever implementation problems. Unfortunately, this mechanism is non longer effective since the LTE has left and has not been replaced yet.

- Main implementation arrangements - Is there any implementation procedure mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

This is a programme separated in two phases, with several projects implemented within each of the phases. There is a clear fund disbursement schedule. The first call of proposals was for 800.000 EUR and the second one will be for 650.000 EUR.

Somme delays happen: this was the case for the award of the capacity building contract to a consultancy company, an activity which had been delayed due to an unsuccessful first tender exercise. In the case of some specific projects, the need for a quick start of the capacity building component was obvious and the delay in its implementation regretful.

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms - Is there any partner whose action is mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

The task force set up for the programme implementation includes various governmental and public partners (Ministry of planning, National Centre for human rights), which appear open to exchanges of views and constructive dialogue and, which - as regards the Centre - would like to play even a more active role. This mechanism has the twofold advantage to dissipate some mistrust on some sensitive issues and to help both the governmental and non-governmental organizations involved in the sphere of human rights to better define the respective contribution they can bring to a common aim and adapt to the reality of the field. The constant dialogue between the projects and the EC Delegation is facilitating the resolution of whatever implementation problem faced by the selected NGOs and.

- Type of activity (Infrastructure investment, Grant, Technical assistance, Study/audit/evaluation) – Details if relevant.

The types of activities are : promotion campaigns of the programme, grants and training. Some NGOs appear to have already a well developed capacity to manage projects and are already delivering some training to their members and staff while others are in dire need of a structured and long term capacity building assistance. The Consultant selected has therefore to adapt closely to the needs of the various organisations and to be responsive to a great diversity of needs.

- Targeted public

The first category of intended beneficiaries are the staff and teams of the NGOs involved in the programme, who should benefit, when the training foreseen under the capacity building component is delivered, from an increased capacity to manage efficiently projects in favor of human rights or other projects. The second category are the CBOs.

This project is also having an intervention towards parliamentarians to increase their awareness on human rights related issues.

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

Selected projects address at least one of the following priorities:

- Capacity building of civil society.
- Awareness raising about democratic principles and human rights.
- Promoting freedom of expression and independent media, freedom of association and of assembly.
- Encouraging improvement of the legal system and of relevant institutions.
- Strengthening women's rights and women participation in political, social and economic life.
- Protecting rights of children and youths..

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes

- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	RN	Y	/
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RY	Y	/
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	/	/	/
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	RY	Y	/
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	RY	Y	/
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	/	/	/

Explanations

Generally, the project was planned considering human rights and democracy aspects, with a strong concern on gender issues. Some beneficiaries have been involved based on a gender differentiated target group analysis.

Women are generally involved in all phases of the project cycle including the decision making mechanism as well as policy level. The project aims at increasing women's awareness and knowledge of their rights and provides legal advice for them to be able to claim these rights, while reducing social acceptance of violations of these rights, in particular domestic violence.

There are few implications of the programme on environmental issues. It is foreseen that the project "Human rights and Democratic principles are in action in the North Badia of Jordan" implemented by the Organisation Land and Human to advocate progress will include one training session devoted to the Convention on the right to a clean environment, exposing the pupils of five selected schools to this issue.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P/NP The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable (or not)

- C/NC The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect (or not)

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies	P	20
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies		
3 - Strengthening Government's capacity		
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)		
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)	C	80
	Total	100%

Explanation of the proportions

The analysis of the human rights situation in Jordan is characterized on the one hand by the development of an active civil society and related organizations working and on the other hand by mitigated initiatives and measures of the government of the country in this sphere, with for example a tendency to reinforce state control on public gatherings and on the media, while some openings were made on important societal issues such as the right to divorce for women.

The project enhance the role of the civil society, namely NGOs/CBOs in the public policy making but more efforts must be dedicated to support CBO, mainly in the field of capacity building not enough developed in the program. Small grass-root organisations have only partially progressed. They need to improve their know-how, to enhance their institutional and human resources, to clarify their mission and operational strategies. For some NGOs the management of the Sharaka project opens the door for other international funds allowing to support institutionally the actions.

The situation is problematic for the grass-root organisations (in particular community - based organisations - CBOs- operating in more remote areas of the country) which maintain a sense of dependency on intermediate size NGOs. The latter are very often the real managers of the projects; they financially contribute to them and often raise funds. They are the ones capable of networking with donors and they tend to have better access to information. As a result, despite stated commitments to build up local institutional

structures, decentralization in terms of devolving financial, technical and decision making power to the local level, has not been seriously pursued.

The project aims at developing coordination mechanism in order to support the lobbying action in the human right fields. It would permit to lobby against the government intention to enact new by-laws for the civil society organizations, likely to limit their freedom of action. The project also aims at increasing awareness of parliamentarians on human rights related issues. At least, the coordination, management and financing arrangements are clear and support institutionnal strengthening and local ownership. So we can consider that the project intend to reform the government sector policies.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2° column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P/NP The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C/NC The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development		
2 – Poverty alleviation	P	10
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding		
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law	C	90
	Total	100%

Explanation of the proportions

The specific objective of the program is very wide and the list of priority areas covers a large range of right and aims. So the project concentrates on human right, democracy and rule of law.

The most critical areas, covered through the project, are gender, protection of the rights of the child, free media, freedom of association and assembly, political candidate and voter education and electoral support.

CBOs often deal with socio-economic issues and are very close to the people they serve and can therefore be the best advocates of the rights of people they know well. That why we can consider that the programme probably contributes to poverty alleviation.

SUPPORT TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JORDAN-EU ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT

Identification

Full length title	Support to the implementation of the Jordan-EU Association Agreement
Code	MED/2002/ 003-313 (EC)
Allocated resources	20.0 Mio EUR
Date start	2002
Date end	2007
Implementation agency	Ministry of Planning and International cooperation
Contact person in the Delegation	Patrick McClay
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Financial agreement • Monitoring reports MR-10261.01 • MR-10261.01

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality (project, general budget support, sector budget support, SAF...) – If relevant, specific positive / negative point about the funding modality.

The EC put at the disposal of the GoJ an operational fund to be used in a flexible & simple manner.

- EC services in charge - Is there any service whose action is mentioned in an specifically positive / negative way?
- Main implementation arrangements - Is there any implementation procedure mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

The Programme Steering Committee (PSC) ensures the overall policy direction of the programme.

The Programme administration office (PAO) is in charge of the administrative implementation of the programme, it includes a financial controller, directly contracted by the EC as an individual expert who both control and advise the PAO management on compliance with EC rules and regulations. The establishment of PAO has taken time. So the inception phase of the programme had to be extended for six additional months, making it last a total of one year. The SAAP and its PAO have at their disposal a good range of implementation tools, such as framework contracts, classical technical assistance contracts and twinning agreements. It gives the possibility to use capacities and experience of the public sector of the EU member states.

A network of focal points exists in the various ministries and / or state institutions and agencies. These focal points represent a good asset for the project implementation.

The program is demand driven but it also has to assist first the priority institutions/ sectors for the SAAP implementation. This implementation mechanism allows programme resources to be made available in a simple and flexible manner, well adapted to the needs of the concerned parties. But there is also a risk for the fund to become an overall envelope without the desired focus.

There is an overall workplan covering the complete duration of the programme. Compared to the overall workplan, several projects are delayed.

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms - Is there any partner whose action is mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

The Programme operates under the overall policy direction of the Programme Steering Committee (PSC) composed by representatives of MoP and EC Del. Decisions on the selection of the institutions/ projects to become beneficiaries are made by the programme steering committee. Apart the Steering Committee of the programme, there is no instance to discuss diverging views, which might constitute a difficulty for the future.

There does not seem to exist a close relationship between the PAO's work and the results of the work of the technical sub-committees of the AA, which are now operational. This relationship needs to be improved and proper mechanisms for reflecting the work of the sub-committees in the SAAP workplan should be introduced.

The overall objective and project purpose are clearly understood by the main partner and contracting authority, the MoPIC. The beneficiary institutions are also well aware of their obligations.

In some instances (audit bureau), the analysis made by the framework contractor was of a too general/ stereotyped type and did not focus enough on the specificity of the situation of the Jordanian institution

- Type of activity (Infrastructure investment, Grant, Technical assistance, Study/audit/evaluation) – Details if relevant.

Grant and technical assistance

- Targeted public

The planned beneficiaries are ministries/ administrations/ public institutions responsible for / related to major areas defined in the EU-Jordan Association Agreement. The financing agreement enumerates a list of beneficiary institutions (Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health) but mentions that the list is not limitative. .

The Audit Bureau, the Ministry of Justice, the Ministry of Administrative Reform and the Ministry of Government Performance have also been included since their reinforcement is considered essential to develop good governance and accountability, two concepts which are at the core of the New Neighbourhood Policy.

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

The project intervention logic puts the emphasis on three main areas in the support of the AA: (1) free trade, (2) development of the legislative / regulatory framework and (3) institutional strengthening. This type of formulation might lead to the impression that all institutions in need of development might apply for the support of the project.

It is not clear whether the last of the four specific objectives (facilitating future negotiations) is to be attained through specific activities or is supposed to be a resulting dimension of the overall project and of the achievement of the three other objectives.

There is no logframme

- Is there any conditions?

Any eligibility criteria to the programme exist to select projects and institutions.

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	RY	N	RN
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RY	N	RN
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	?	?	?
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	RY	N	RN
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	Y	Y	RY
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	/	/	/

Explanations

The SAAP is respecting environmental needs through its action by the MoE/RSS/JSIM. The project respect traditionally successful environmental practices and develop comprehensive information programs for evidence-based decision making through collecting, disseminating and analyzing environmental data. The MoE project assist the MoE in providing assistance in building its institutional capacities as well as by developing and enforcing environmental legislation based on the EU and international legislative standards. The stakeholders and beneficiaries are aware of the project's environmental responsibilities and work on this fields (MoE).

The SAAP contents and methodology do not reflect particularly a gender sensitive approach as the gender issue is not relevant as such in this project.

The introduction of the New Neighbourhood Policy will probably lead to more emphasis been given to issues of good governance, political reform and a number of questions, which, if they were already present in the AA, were not prioritised to the same extent. Among these questions, issues such as the independence of the judiciary, the freedom of media and expression, and the equal treatment of women will be especially highlighted.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2° column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies	I	5
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies	I	15
3 – Strengthening Government's capacity	P	40
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)	P	40
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		0
	Total	100%

Explanation of the proportions

The only result which has been achieved so far is the establishment of an operational PAO which has proved capable to comply in its work with all rules and regulations related to a decentralised project as well as to provide technical guidance to the beneficiary institutions.

Projects which are now under implementation:

- Jordan Food and Drug Administration twinning with Denmark for development of food control ;
- Technical assistance project in favor of the Royal Scientific Society for conformity assessment and accreditation ;

- Twinning project between the Ministry of Agriculture and UK for phyto-sanitary control development ;
- Twinning project between the Jordan Institution for Standards and Metrology and Germany for Standardisation, Metrology, Accreditation & Certification ;
- Technical assistance project in favor of the Ministry of Environment for institutional support on environmental management and legislation ;
- Twinning project between the Audit Bureau and UK for strengthening the institutional capacity of the Audit Bureau ;
- Technical assistance project in favor of the Ministry of Justice for strengthen the institutional capacity of the Ministry.

Three other projects are about to start:

- Twinning project between the Ministry of Industry and Trade and France/Germany for trade related capacity building for the Ministry;
- Technical assistance project in favor of the Jordan Capital Market Institutions for improving capacity
- Twinning project between The Customs Department (CD) and Italy for strengthening the operational capacity of the CD

The programme concerns mainly state actors, although activities carried out in the various sub-projects will involve non-state actors (for example private sector in food industry, certification, conformity assessment....). The general objective of trade facilitation, if reached, will be decisive for the development of the private sector as well.

The programme would introduce in Jordan a new approach for aid management, with more responsibilities given to a national institution in all the aspects of project design and execution. So, as it appears that this experience is positive and might have an impact in the country it could serve as an example for other countries of the region.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development	P	85
2 – Poverty alleviation		
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding		
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law	P	15
	Total	100%

Explanation of the proportions

The SAAP project is expected to have an impact on the implementation of the transition period of the AA, by reducing the time that the Jordanian institutions will need to fulfill the commitments taken in the framework of this agreement.

It is the main tool to make Jordan benefit more for the opportunities offered by the conclusion of the AA as well as meet its commitments towards the EU in the framework of this agreement but it serves also other closely linked purposes such as facilitating the implementation of the WTO agreement (signed by Jordan in 2000) and of the free trade agreement signed with the USA in 2001.

The SAAP objectives are mainly to assist the GoJ in meeting its commitments as regards trade and trade agreements as well as in fostering harmonisation of economic legislation. From this point of view, the SAAP has a significant role related to create and disseminate a new "free trade" discourse (new domestic legislation and regulation, enhancing capacities of the Public Institutions) in favor of the population in Jordan. In spite of that, through the SAAP objective of "enhancing efficiency of the entities and authorities responsible for the implementation of the AA" the SAAP programme has started including in its beneficiaries institutions dealing with public accountability and human rights but this is about only two projects.

The effects are considered as probable as most of the projects have recently started and the results cannot already be assessed.

Support to regulatory Reform and Privatization in Infrastructure

Identification

Full length title	Support to Regulatory Reform and Privatization in Infrastructure
Code	MED/2001/3311
Allocated resources	€ 20.000.000
Date start	02/05/03
Date end	14/09/09
Implementation agency	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Contact person in the Delegation	Mr. Claus Heiberg, Mr. Herve Busschaert
Documents used	SRRP Programme, Annual executive Report 2006, covering period 1 st August 2005- 31 st July 2007 BCS-10207.03

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality (project, general budget support, sector budget support, SAF...)
 - If relevant, specific positive / negative point about the funding modality.

Budget support

Positive Aspects

The main positive aspects of the Programme is intended to reinforce the Government's strategy to provide consumers with accessible and quality services by liberalising the utilities infrastructure sectors through autonomous regulation and enhanced PPI (Private Participation in Infrastructure).

The SRRP was established under a Financing Agreement (no. JOR/2001/0504) signed by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with the European Commission on 14th April 2002. The total budget for the programme was set at EURO 20 million for an initial six-year period, including four years for the main Technical Assistance (TA) activities.

A positive aspect is the flexibility of amending the Financing Agreement on 11th June 2005 to extend the duration of the execution by one additional year, up to 14th Sept 2009, so as to accommodate the execution of all the Technical Assistance contracts and the

replacement of the Beneficiary (Ministry of National Economy) by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.

Negative

It was mentioned in the BCS-10207.03, that delays in establishing agencies and resources in several components (CAA, ERC, TRC) created a high implementation workload for both institutional development and regulatory reform.

Components have different time schedules to present their workplans (2006-2007 plans including the 2005-2006 reporting not finally approved for monitoring).

- EC services in charge - Is there any service whose action is mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

EC Delegation in Amman. Nothing mentioned in terms of positive or negative.

- Main implementation arrangements - Is there any implementation procedure mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

The implementation of the programme officially started on 02/05/03 with the mobilisation of the PMU. In relation to the timing of the technical assistance contracts, the SRPP programme implementation cycle has the following four phases:

Procurement	May 2003 – June 2004
Inception	May 2004 – December 2004 *
Implementation	January 2005 - January 2008 *
Final	January 2008 – June 2009 *

* NOTE: The implementation cycle for the TRC started one year later, the initial procurement having been twice unsuccessful and then having been awarded by direct negotiation only in March 2005.

Despite the absence of the Senior Programme Co-ordinator for the last 13 months, the PMU has continued to play a major role in ensuring a smooth implementation of the Programme Components, as well as advising the EPC on the implementation of the cross-sector AWP2005, and production of the new AWP for 2006.

This third year of operations has seen all four long-term technical assistance contracts projects conducting the implementation phase in accordance with their approved AWP, training plans, and short-term missions' ToRs.

Three Components (EPC, ERC, and CAA) have been progressing towards their second contractual year objectives. The fourth Component, the TRC Technical Assistance team

was finally mobilised on 23/06/05 and has progressed from the inception phase into the first contractual implementation year.

As of 31st July 2006 only the EPC and the ERC have submitted their main deliverables (annual reports and AWP for next year). For the TRC and the CAA the annual reports and AWP are still under finalisation.

Some delays and deviations from the AWP 2005 are present in all Components. Since November 2005, the implementation of the AWP2005 activities showed an overall slowdown, due to a number of factors, including:

- delay in the submission and approvals of Technical Assistances' AWP 2005;
- absence of the Senior Programme Coordinator/ policy advisor since August 2005;
- request by the EPC to postpone one important cross-sector activity (review of common sector needs) until the mobilisation of a new Senior Programme Coordinator;
- the government reshuffle on 27/11/05;
- replacement of Regulatory Commissions' Heads and/or appointments of Commissioners;
- delay in the approval by Parliament of the New Civil Aviation Law.

The impact is mostly visible in the implementation of planned short-term missions, some of which were not carried out within the periods identified in the AWP.

The programme momentum increased starting from March 2006

.Main partners and coordination mechanisms - Is there any partner whose action is mentioned in a specifically positive / negative way?

Activities are regularly monitored by the PMU (including PMU participation at debriefing meetings) and corrective actions taken.

The supervisory authorities to the SRRP are:

The Delegation of the European Commission in Jordan, responsible for:

managing the contracts of the PMU, the initial studies, programme evaluations and audits;

approving: work plans and reports, mission budgets, terms of reference and CV's of experts and trainers, specifications and prices of other inputs ordered in the course of the programme, as submitted by the Beneficiary.

The Beneficiary, represented by the Minister of Planning and International Co-operation, is responsible for:

Overseeing the conformity of the programme's activities with objectives and expected results. However, examination and validation of Programme work plans and reports has been delegated to EPC.

Managing all procurement, except as specified below,

Approving programme work plans and reports and all allocations from the cross-sector Component.

Responsibility for implementation of the programme has been delegated to the respective agencies: TRC(Telecommunications Regulatory Authority), EPC(Executive Privatisation Commission), ERC(Electricity Regulatory Commission) and CAA(Civil Aviation Authority). The EPC is also responsible for managing approved allocations of the cross-sector Component.

The PMU, comprising a Programme Co-ordinator and Programme Manager/administrator, assists the Beneficiary in carrying out his programme responsibilities and is responsible for monitoring and facilitating the smooth implementation of the various programme Components. The PMU also assists the EPC in managing the cross-sector Component.

The Programme Steering Committee, chaired by the Beneficiary, will oversee implementation of the programme and provide policy and strategic direction. The committee will comprise a representative from each beneficiary agency, along with a representative from the Ministry of Planning as National Co-ordinator. The EC Delegation and the Programme Coordinator participate as observers to the SC. The PMU will also have the role of facilitator, organising meetings and agenda as required and reporting on the progress of the SRRP programme. The Minister of Planning may choose to nominate a representative to examine and validate programme work plans and reports

- Type of activity

The programme, which started with two initial studies on regulatory integration and on staff compensation issues, comprises:

Four main Components, these are aimed at providing: technical assistance, policy support, training and the provision of systems and software to the EPC, TRC, CAA and ERC. Four long-term (4 year) technical assistance projects (comprising long and short-term expertise, as well as training and separate provision for IT systems) have been allocated to the CAA, ERC and TRC, to strengthen institutional capacity and help them to regulate their sectors more effectively. Assistance has also been allocated to EPC to strengthen its institutional capacity to design and implement a privatisation strategy.

A cross-sector Component to provide technical assistance on issues common to all sectors and to assist at least one sector not included in the first four Components.

A Project Management Unit (PMU) to assist the Beneficiary in technical assistance procurement and supervision, the allocation of technical assistance to the Cross-sector Component and analysis of privatisation in infrastructure and regulatory policy, including advice on the action plan.

A Programme Steering Committee to assist the Beneficiary, who is responsible for the programme and to foster collaboration within the public sector.

- Targeted public

Consumers and the four components; TRC (Telecommunications Regulatory Authority), EPC (Executive Privatisation Commission), ERC (Electricity Regulatory Commission) and CAA (Civil Aviation Authority).

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

According to BCS-102070.03, there are no strategic Steering Committee meetings and hence it is difficult for a monitoring mission to assess the actual achievements of results based on short meetings with the main target groups, beneficiary and review of the documents available to date, as annual work plans were not yet available.

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	RN	N	RY
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RN	N	RY
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	RN	N	RY
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	RN	N	RY
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	RN	N	RY
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	RN	N	RY

According to BCS-10207.03, the environmental responsibilities have to be included in the different economic and business approaches the project is developing. The privatization impact study (EPC component) should further develop analysis of the environmental and social impact of the project for the targeted sectors. In terms of good governance, support to regulatory bodies will be implemented in the institutions; regulatory issues are to be enforced by laws and regulations.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect

- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies	C	30%
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies	I	30%
3 – Strengthening Government's capacity	I	20%
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)	I	20%
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		
Total		100%

The project is well embedded with the regulatory bodies. Ministry of Public Reform has been involved in the institutional reform of the regulatory bodies.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect

1 – Sustainable economic development	I	95
2 – Poverty alleviation	I	5
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding		
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law		
Total		100%

The project only contributes to sustainable economic development because the specific objectives of the programme are:

To develop effective mechanisms of regulation of infrastructure in line with best international practice;

To strengthen the capacity of the State to promote private participation in infrastructure (PPI) in a consistent and transparent manner;

To increase competition in infrastructure services.

Which all contribute to economic efficiency and hence sustainable economic development.

Industrial Modernisation Programme/EJADA

Identification

Full length title	Industrial Modernisation Programme/EJADA
Code	MED/1999/ 003-308 (EC)
Allocated resources	45.0 million EURO
Date start	2001
Date end	2006
Implementation agency	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
Contact person in the Delegation	Germana Topolovec
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FA, project reports, monitoring and evaluation reports • Project Steering Committee minutes • AWP, PMU quarterly reports, ToRs and final reports of each specific assignment. • FA, logframe, project WPs and reports • Ms. Germana Topolovec Input

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality.

Project.

Positive Aspects

The project was managed by an independent PMU, with an International Project Director and a team of local and international experts. The independence of the PMU from a ministerial contract has allowed the project to respond to the workload with adequate staffing (attract also by the higher salary), to take and implement quickly decisions in the framework of the approved workplans, to have easily informal consultation with the other stakeholders, to adapt the project to the changes in the environment and correct eventual errors in the initial implementation (or design). The PMU has always applied the EC procedures without having as additional burden the ministerial procedures (like in the decentralized projects).

Negative Aspects

The independence of the PMU decrease the sustainability of the actions implemented and there is no capacity building for the beneficiaries.

- EC services in charge

Head Quarters prior deconcentration, EC Delegation, Aidco.

DG Enterprise for the EICC.

- Main implementation arrangements

Framework contract AMS 450. The project mainly utilized this kind of FWK contracts that were specifically designed to support the development of the SMEs in the MEDA region, and to be managed directly by PMU. AMS 450 expired in February 2005, but they have been a very valid instrument in providing the necessary expertise, that was not always available in the other FWK contracts, as demonstrated by the request for services that were cancelled in 2005-2006. The specific service tender launched for the last year of implementation (contract with TRANSTEC for 1.5 MEURO, increase of 750,000 EURO) proved as well to be an effective implementation modalities and decrease the work load of the EC Delegation that has not to approve any longer any single assignment.

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms

MOPIC (chairing the Project Steering Committee), MoIT, Chambers of Industry and Trade, Central Bank of Jordan, Jordan Loan Guarantee Corporation, JUMP.

Other partners: Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation (JEDC), Jordan Investment Board, commercial banks, business association, universities, SMEs, etc.

Main coordination mechanisms: project steering committee held quarterly.

Cooperation with all the partners has been very good as demonstrated by the results achieved by the project.

- Type of activity

Mainly technical assistance (including policy advise), studies, training and seminars.

Grant has been utilized to support business associations; a loan guarantee scheme has been established to support the financing to the SMEs.

- Targeted public

Main target: SMEs, identified as companies between 5 and 250 employers, toward which direct support was foreseen.

Indirect action to create a favorable business environment for SMEs were targeting MoIT and business associations, JLCG and Jordan Commercial Banks to increase the source of financing for SMEs, training centers/unit in order to create a demand driven Technical, Vocational, Educational and Training (TVE/T) service for the Jordanian SMEs

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects
 - The FA sets up a list of "indicators of achievement" for each component to assess the expected results.
 - Additional indicators have been developed by the PMU and by the Monitoring and Evaluation Unit established by the PMU.

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes

- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	RN	N	RY
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RY	N	RY
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	RY	N	RY
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	RY	N	RY
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	RN	N	RY
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	RN	N	RY

Environment issue to knowledge of Ms. Germana's has been taken into consideration on a case by case basis, more than as a general cross cutting issue. Attention was paid to environment problems especially in the case of SMEs working in specific sector (dimension stone).

EJADA to Ms. Germana's knowledge has not integrated gender in his planning/activities.

Good governance has been integrated especially in the PSIS component.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies	<i>Confirmed</i>	20
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies		
3 – Strengthening Government's capacity	<i>Confirmed</i>	20
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)	<i>Confirmed</i>	20
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations	<i>Confirmed</i>	40
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		
	Total	100%

The creation of JUMP was a result of EJADA, the attention of the Jordanian government was brought for the first time to the upgrading of the private sector. That's why we consider that the project has contributed to the reform the government sector policy. Continue TA was provided to strengthen the Jordanian government (mainly MoIT). Specific activities in support of other public sector actors (see Chamber of Commerce, University), private sector organizations (professional associations), has been designed and implemented. However, as the main objective of the project was the upgrading of the private sector, and the main target public is SMEs, we consider that the main intended effect is to strengthening private sector actors.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development	confirmed	80
2 – Poverty alleviation	intended	10
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding	confirmed	10
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law		
Total		100%

The main objective of the project is to promote the development of SME which is considered to contribute to the economic growth.

A sustainable economic development could have an impact on poverty alleviation. EJADA manage to reach 750 SMEs, and finance about 122 projects but did not really reach the poorest part of the population.

The knowledge of the European Market, its rules, regulation and standard to be respected for exporting has increased among Jordanian SMEs, professional association and governmental body. The project has contribute to promote a “spirit of enterprise” common to both Jordanian people and European people, that why we can consider that the project has contributed to mutual knowledge and understanding.

EC FOOD AND CASH AID SUPPORT TO THE MOST VULNERABLE PALESTINIAN REFUGEES

Identification

Full length title	EC food and cash aid support to the most vulnerable Palestinian refugees.
Code	AIDCO/2001/0096
Allocated resources	15.0 Mio EUR
Date start	2001
Date end	2003
Implementation agency	UNRWA
Contact person in the Delegation	Not Available
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring report : 10004.01 • MR 10004.02 • MR 10004.03

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality

Project

- EC services in charge

The programme, as designed several years back, has apparently neither been adapted to the diverse needs in the 5 different areas, nor to the obviously changed needs in the PA territories. This seems partly caused by an EC "strong recommendation" not to change beneficiary selection criteria.

- Main implementation arrangements

The system is based on a detailed list/condition for eligibility, administrated and applied by a well organised and qualified UNRWA social service system. Eligibility criteria are known and transparent to beneficiaries but also to the target group as a whole and decisions of social workers are accepted. Logistics (purchase, stocking, distribution) and aid payments (recipient identification, payment etc.) have become a well organized routine, well managed even under sometimes difficult situations.

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms

The UNRWA social services system provides reliable access of all eligible beneficiaries to the allocated food and cash aid.

- Type of activity

Grant

- Targeted public

The targeted publics are Palestinian refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, West Bank and Gaza. The actual programme is the remainder of an earlier programme (until 1980) under

which every UNRWA registered refugee was entitled to food rations. The programme was then reduced to address only needs of the so-called "Special Hardship Cases" (some 5% of the overall UNRWA registered population), according to a detailed list of criteria applied throughout all areas of operation.

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

Overall objectives:

Long term food security and stable political and social living conditions

Specific objectives:

Maintenance / improvement of a basic level of nutrition and income in the poorest sections of the refugee community

Health promotion among the poorest children,

Creation of job opportunities through support of vocational training centers

Increase in the demand for agricultural commodities for Palestinian refugee farmers

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	N	?	N
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	N	?	N
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	N	/	N
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	N	RY	N
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	N	RY	N
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	/	/	/

Most of the beneficiaries actually are women (female headed households), thus certainly reflecting the particular needs of this group.

There is no mention of the cross-cutting issue of good governance and of environment in the documents reviewed.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / (not) probable / (not) confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies		0
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies		0
3 – Strengthening Government's capacity		0
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)		0
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		0
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		0
	Total	100%

The perspective of handing over programme responsibilities to Jordanian authorities for Jordanian nationals under the programme was not developed. There are no inputs in institutional and capacity building outside UNRWA. The programme doesn't have any effect on Jordanian actors.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development		
2 – Poverty alleviation	C	90
3 – Regional security and stability	NC	10
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding		
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law		
Total		100%

The more direct results, like basic level of nutrition/income for poorest population and contributions to primary health care and basic education, appear to be achieved. Given the amount per beneficiary p.a., the contribution is certainly modest in overall socio-economic terms, but in individual cases often vital to individuals and families.

Benefits are perceived by beneficiaries as the only visible sign of being recognized by the international community as a refugee. The identification of these beneficiaries in the case of Jordanian nationals of Palestinian origin is therefore problematic. In the Jordan case where displaced persons from the West Bank, since long integrated as Jordanian nationals, still enjoy refugee status and related programme's benefits, it is evident that this artificial maintenance of a refugee status is counterproductive to the overall objective of a "Political Stabilization" in the region.

In Jordan, the restriction of this (and other) assistance to Palestinians (with Jordanian citizenship) settling in camps is a major cause for maintenance (even growth) of refugee camps. This is certainly an obstacle to integration or return (where possible) and thus to the overall goal of "Political Stabilization".

Water Sector Intervention Programme

Identification

Full length title	Water Sector Intervention Programme
Code	MED/1993/ 003-922
Allocated resources	€ 13,735,000
Date start	Designed in 93, actual implementation in 97
Date end	31/12/2006
Implementation agency	Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Contact person in the Delegation	Andrew Warsap
Documents used	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BCS-10354.01. Documents in EC are in archives. Consultants have no relevant documents.

Description of the intervention

- Funding modality Project

Positive Aspects

The project corresponded directly to the local perception of needs, as water is a major issue in Jordan and such interventions offer opportunities for better management of the available resources, provide solutions for the water supply, improve and rationalize water resources by upgrading and optimizing the working of water sector infrastructures.

Also positive aspects of the project include flexibility of increasing budget and amending technical specifications. Hence, There were two addendums to the financial agreement raising the final project budget to 16.653.000€ and the EC Contribution to 13.735.000€ and extending the validity of this agreement up to 31.12.2006. The budget raise was necessary in order to cover additional costs for supervising and consulting services, as well as to cover the updated costs of the equipment and construction. Also technically, the technical specifications of the project design had to be amended, as various practical factors changed during project implementation, such as the need to select more appropriate wells for one of the components, located near the city of Tafila.

- EC services in charge

EC with a consulting consortium that includes the main supervising consultant, Hyder Consulting and Consolidated Consultants took over the project.

- Main implementation arrangements

The consulting consortium supervising the works for the 4 project components prepared and used a detailed workplan for each component. In general, activities have been implemented on time. Costs were only exceeded due to the fact that the works and the consulting services were actually implemented several years later than the original plan.

Activities were constantly supervised and monitored by the project management site supervision and quality control team. Regular meetings were organized between the consulting consortium, the relevant local authorities, WAJ and all other involved parties in order to discuss and solve issues arising during project implementation. Regular project progress reports were also delivered to the EC Delegation in order to cover in detail the progress of the project implementation.

There have been two previous monitoring visits in 2000 and 2001, and the general indication is that they were taken into account by the involved parties for improving the appropriateness of means/inputs of the project.

- Main partners and coordination mechanisms

The main beneficiaries was the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) managing the project, as well as the communities of the 4 different areas of the project components, namely Karak, Tafilah, Kufranja and Mu'uta.

Inter-institutional structures were adequate to allow efficient project implementation. According to the main beneficiary, WAJ, there was close co-ordination with the local authorities regarding the location of the wells, the construction of the pipelines, the installation of the pumps as well as any other intervention involving public works and equipment installation.

However, it is stated in the BCS-10354.01 that although foreseen as part of the indicators of achievement, no actual survey was presented to the monitor, demonstrating communication with the end-beneficiaries, the consumers of the water in the various communities, or even the Ministry of Agriculture, recipient of the treated effluent water for irrigation. Nevertheless, communication between the beneficiary, the consultant, the Delegation of the European Commission as well as all other responsible project parties can be considered as having been rather good.

- Type of activity

Providing water to the communities of the project component was hence the main objective of this project. The scope of the intervention was to improve and rationalise water resources by upgrading and optimising the working of water sector infrastructures. As all components have been concluded, there is improvement in domestic water supply and increase of the amount of treated wastewater available for irrigation.

Training and advising on maintenance and operation of sewage plants was also provided by experienced qualified experts. During the project implementation, training was delivered to the relevant personnel of the WAJ and the local authorities who would take over operation and maintenance at project end . All beneficiaries, ranging from the general public, consumers, the Ministry of Agriculture and of course WAJ have access to project results and service.

- Targeted public

The four project components: namely the local governments of Karak, Tafilah, Kufranja and Mu'uta.

- Performance levels agreed, objectives, expected effects

All planned results have been delivered to date and their quality is considered as good. As all components have been concluded, there is improvement in domestic water supply and increase of the amount of treated wastewater available for irrigation.

Results were constantly supervised and monitored by the project management site supervision and quality control team.

- Is there any monitoring report? ... any evaluation report?

In the BCS -10354.01 it is mentioned that there have been two previous monitoring visits in 2000 and 2001, and the general indication is that they were taken into account by the involved parties for improving the relevance of the project.

We have access to one, MR-00508.02 – 11/01/02. This report corresponds to project number SEM/04/628/009 with monitoring period extending from 17/11/01 - To: 30/11/01. This Project number comprises a component of the overall project MED/1993/ 003-922, since there was two addendums to the financial agreement.

Cross cutting issues

Fill in all cells of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- Y Yes
- RY Rather yes
- RN Rather no
- N No
- ? Don't know
- / Not relevant

The documentary analysis demonstrates that EC	Environment	Gender	Good governance
1 – undertook an analysis of challenges and problems related to the cross-cutting issue	RY	/	?
2 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the design of the intervention	RY	/	?
3 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the dialogue with the Government and other partners	RY	/	?
4 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the management processes	RY	/	?
5 – has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the monitoring processes	RY	/	?
6 has integrated the cross-cutting issue in the evaluation processes	RY	/	?

For the environment, the environmental impact of the project is not limited to the construction works, but mainly to the interventions themselves. Since water is a scarce commodity in Jordan, the importance of the project arises. It is stated in the BCS-10354.01 that precaution measures should be foreseen by WAJ and the relevant local authorities so that the results of such interventions should be supervised to be according to specified limitations, in order to avoid water over-consumption, any danger of exhausting the available resources and protect the environment from any irrational use of the effluent. However, given the nature and objective of the project, it was assumed that environmental concerns were RY taken into account.

For Gender, it was specified that no specific issues were relevant to gender equality throughout the project. Good Governance was also not mentioned.

Expected effects of the intervention on the Jordanian actors

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 - Reform of Government sector policies		
2 - Reform of public management and macro-economic policies		
3 – Strengthening Government's capacity	C	50
4 - Strengthening other public sector actors (local governments, agencies...)	C	50
5 - Strengthening private sector organisations		
6 - Strengthening other non State actors (e.g. NGOs)		
Total		100%

The issue of water is of utmost importance in Jordan and any project providing improving the water supply and promoting reuse of effluent is highly supported by WAJ and the MWI

as well as the local authorities. According to the BCS 10354.01, there were no changes in policies which could affect the project.

Effects on the fields

Fill in the 2^o column of the table below with one of the following modalities:

- I The documents (logframe, objective) show that there is an intended effect
- P The documents (reports, monitoring) show that the effect is probable
- C The documents (review, evaluation) provide evidence that confirms the effect

Fill in the third column with the analyst's estimate of the weight of the intended effects, in %. A high proportion corresponds for instance to a strongly stated objective, expressed more precisely than the others, monitored or evaluated specifically, but not necessarily confirmed or even probable.

Intended effect	The effect is intended / probable / confirmed	Weight of the intended effect
1 – Sustainable economic development	C	100
2 – Poverty alleviation		
3 – Regional security and stability		
4 - Mutual knowledge and understanding		
5 – Human rights, democracy and rule of law		
	Total	100%

According to BCS-10354.01, the scope of the intervention was to improve and rationalize water resources by upgrading and optimizing the working of water sector infrastructures. As all components have been concluded, there is improvement in domestic water supply and increase of the amount of treated wastewater available for irrigation. Since, water resource management constitutes an integral component of environmental management which is in turn an aspect of sustainable development; it can be assumed that sustainable development has been enhanced as a result of this project.