



اللجنة الوطنية الأردنية
لشؤون المرأة
The Jordanian National
Commission for Women

المملكة الأردنية الهاشمية

Strategy Framework National Strategy for Women in Jordan 2020-2025

Justice & Equality for Inclusive Development



A Society Free of Discrimination and Gender-Based Violence (GBV), where Women and Girls Enjoy Full Human Rights and Equal Opportunities towards Comprehensive and Sustainable Development

If (1) women and girls can access their human, economic and political rights to engage freely and lead in a society free of all forms of GBV; if (2) women and girls can enjoy a life free of all forms of violence; if (3) positive gender-sensitive social norms, attitudes and roles are to support the principle of women's equality and empowerment; if (4) institutions are to implement and sustain policies, structures and services that support gender rights and gender equality, as well as women's empowerment in line with Jordan's national and international commitments, (5) women and girls will exercise their full rights and enjoy equal opportunities to attain comprehensive sustainable development in a society free of all forms of gender discrimination.

Performance Indicators - NSW's Vision

- The extent to which Jordan has fulfilled the obligations and recommendations in the regional and international conventions and treaties related to women, their human rights and gender equality;
 - The extent to which Jordan has fulfilled its national commitments/obligations related to women's human rights and gender equality in the country's national, local and sectoral plans and strategies;
 - The extent to which Jordan has fulfilled its commitments/obligations in the NSW and the Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights,
 - Whether legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and gender discrimination (SDG 5.1.1).
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Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.
Theory of Change - Outcome 1	If (1) more women and girls can get equal opportunities to participate and assume leadership positions in public life and the labour market, as well as enjoy economic independence to make their own financial decisions; if (2) more women and girls can access justice, rights, security, as well as humanitarian and recovery services; if (3) gender equality is embedded in the household, and the most vulnerable members are more capable of accessing their basic social needs, (4) women and girls will be able to exercise their rights, and freely participate and lead in a society free of gender discrimination.

Performance Indicators – Outcome 1

- The average economic activity rate of women aged 15 years and above (Department of Statistics).
- The unemployment rate of women aged 15 years and above (statistics / part of indicator SDG 8.5.2, Sustainable Development Goals).
- % of women in the legislature (a component of SDG 16.7.1).
- % of women in management/managerial positions (SDG 5.5.2, and a component of SDG 16.7.1).
- % of women in the judiciary (a component of SDG 16.7.1).
- % of women of reproductive-aged (15–49 years) who have their needs for family planning satisfied with modern methods (SDG 3.7.1).
- % of women who live in households with access to basic services (SDG 1.1.4).
- Indicators of access to public services that guarantee good health and decent living; water, electricity and sanitation (Cairo Women’s Agenda: indicator 5.2.9).
- % of the population living below the national poverty line, disaggregated by sex and age (SDG 1.2.1).

Output 1.1	More Women & Girls Have Equal Opportunities to Participate & Lead in Public Life & Labor Market & Have Economic Autonomy
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Performance Indicators - Output / Inputs

1.1.1	- % of women in the workforce, aged 15 years and above (% in the formal sector and % in the informal sector) (a component of SDG 8.3.1). - % of the gap in wages of men and women (in the public and private sectors) (a component of SDG 8.5.1).
1.1.2	- % of women who own their businesses or are self-employed (% in the formal sector and % in the informal sector). · % of women with secure tenure rights to property; land and apartment, (including married and single women) (a component of SDG 1.4.2 and 1.A.5 on ownership of agricultural land).

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	· Proportional distribution of currently married women (15-49 years), disaggregated by ownership of home or land (Jordan Population and Family Health Survey “JPFHS or DHS”, Indicator 2.7.3).		
1.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - % of women in ministerial positions (Cairo Women’s Agenda 3.2.5, and a component of SDG 5.5.2). - % of women in Parliament (Cairo Women’s Agenda 3.2.2 and a component of SDG 5.5.1). - % of women in the Jordanian Judicial Council and the Constitutional Court. - % of women in the provincial (governorate-level) councils and local councils (Cairo Women’s Agenda 3.2.10 / 3.2.11 and a component of SDG 5.5.1). - % of women in leadership positions in the military and security sectors (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-1 indicator). - % of women ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions abroad (Cairo Women’s Agenda 3.2.9). - % of women’s membership in leadership positions of political parties (Cairo Women’s Agenda 3.3.3). - # of women in leadership positions of professional and labour unions (Cairo Women’s Agenda 3.6.2). - % of women members of the board of registered corporations (Cairo Women’s Agenda 4.3.8). 		
Inputs / Areas of Intervention	Activities	Alignment with National and International Strategies, Policies and Plans	Actors and Stakeholders
1.1.1 Increase employment & decent work opportunities for women in public, private, civil society & security sectors free of gender-based discrimination	Revising and amending any legislation that contains discriminatory provisions, including formal and informal measures related to work toward ensuring a family-friendly environment free of gender discrimination across all sectors (e.g. Labour Law, Civil Service Code, Social Security Law, Public Security Law, Tax Laws and Civil Status Law, etc.).	· SDGs 10.4, 8.5, 10.3, and 5.C.	- Parliament
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals A.1, A.2, and F.5.	- Council of Ministers
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 1, 2, 11, and 14.	- Ministry of Labour (MOL)
		· The Universal Periodic Review (UPR) 135.14, 135.27, 135.48, 135.123, and 135.129,	- Ministry of Justice (MOJ)
		· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Participation in the Labour Force.	- Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)
		· In the Footsteps of Renaissance: Government’s action priorities 2019-2020, State of Production.	- Supreme Judge Department
		· Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025, Pillar 2 - Social and Economic Rights.	- Legislation and Opinion Bureau
· Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct outcomes 1.1, 1.3, 1.2., and 2.2.	- National Committee on Pay Equity		

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National Employment Strategy 2011-2020, Pillar on Social Protection and Labourers’ Rights. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jordan Economic Growth Plan (JEGP) 2018-2022 - public sector development/employment pillar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025, Strategic Goals (1, 2, 3, 4). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Institutional Performance and Policy Development Directorate
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Population opportunity in Jordan - policy paper 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Service Bureau
	<p>Providing incentives and technical support to corporations and institutions that employ certain percentages of women, particularly in rising sectors, non-traditional sectors for women, most feminized sectors, such as care sectors; binding and/or encouraging corporations to provide legal protection and decent work conditions, including measures related to mitigation of the burden of unpaid work on women, as well as providing work opportunities in the formal economic sector, where employees are guaranteed with legal protection.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDGs 8.3, 8.5, and 8.9. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Labour (MOL)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 11. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Finance (MOF)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal F.2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Industry, Trade and Supply (MOITS)
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UPR 135.48. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jordan Customs Department
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, pillars on entrepreneurship in business and small and medium-sized enterprises (SME’s), employment, and participation in the labour force. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private sector
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 2.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Chambers of industry and commerce
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
	Developing capacity building, mentorship/guidance and networking programmes to facilitate unemployed women’s access to available work opportunities with the aim of aligning education outputs with labour market needs. This includes especially-designed programmes aimed at building capacities, skills and knowledge among women, particularly in technology; improving women’s knowledge of their legal rights in the labour market in order to enable them to access decent work opportunities that are available in all sectors, and encourage them - in case they belong to the informal labour force - to join the formal labour force that guarantees their rights and provides them with decent work conditions.	· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action on women, Strategic Goal F.3.	- Private sector
		· Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct outcome 2.2.	- Ministry of Labour (MOL)
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 11.	- MOITS
		· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Entrepreneurship in Business and SMEs.	- Chambers of industry and commerce
		· National employment strategy 2011-2020.	- Professional and labour associations and unions
		· National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025.	- CSOs
1.1.2 Promote entrepreneurship among women & their ability to access assets & own businesses	Reviewing legislation to remove and abrogate legislative restrictions, including formal and informal implementation measures that hinder women’s ability to establish and run their own businesses. Such a review includes tax incentives, exemptions and simplification of measures, especially when women establish micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (such as legislation on commercial permits, including home-based business permits, incorporation of new firms, and exemptions on attracting national investment, direct and indirect taxes, as well as establishing cooperatives).	· SDGs 1.4, 5.a, 8.3	- Parliament
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals A.2, F.1, and F.2.	- Prime Ministry
		· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Entrepreneurship in Business and SMEs and the Pillar on Participation in the labour force.	- Legislation and Opinion Bureau
		· Article 11 and paragraph 11/3 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).	- MOITS
		· Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2018-2020.	- Ministry of Local Administration (MOLA)

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025, Pillar 2 - Social, Economic and Cultural Rights. · Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, Gender Equality, Outcome 2.2. · JEGP 2018-2022, Public Sector Development/ Industry Pillar. · National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025, Strategic Goal 1 (4). · National Programme on Family Planning. · National Strategy on Reproductive Health/ Family Planning 2013-2018. · National Standards on Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services 2017. · National Health Strategy 2016-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greater Amman Municipality (GAM) - Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ) - Banks Association - Chambers of industry and commerce - Businessmen Associations - JNCW -CSOs
	<p>Supporting women entrepreneurs and business owners, particularly owners of micro, SMEs and members of cooperatives; building their managerial capacity; providing them with all forms of technical assistance, including help to start up and carry out official registration to ensure growth and sustainability of the business; establishing linkage with the production chain; exploring means of networking with local and international markets; bidding and competing in tenders, as well as showing them how to utilise and benefit from information technology and other modern means of communication to accelerate their business growth and development.</p> <p>Providing funds and innovative sources of financing; broadening financial and investment solutions responsive to women's needs, including access to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal F.4. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 11. · Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 2.1. · Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, measure # 10. · SDGs 1.4, 5.a., 8.3. · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal A.3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOITS - Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship (MODEE) - MOPIC - Labour unions - Businessmen Associations - Private sector - CSOs - MOITS - MODEE

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	development and commercial banks, financial support funds, investors, private sector business associations and donors; providing monitoring mechanisms - alongside financial support for monitoring and evaluation (M&E) the performance of their projects, the impact of funding, projects' sustainability and ability to compete in the marketplace in a manner that ensures safe funding free of legal consequences associated with the default in repayment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 13/b. · National Strategy on Financial Inclusion 2018-2020, Pillar on the Protection of the Financial Consumers, Pillar on Building Financial Capacities. · Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis. · Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcomes 2.2.8, and 1.2.7. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOPIC - Jordan Investment Commission (JIC) - Social Security Corporation (SSC) - CBJ - Banks Association - Businessmen Associations - Chambers of industry and commerce - Private sector - CSOs
1.1.3 Increase leadership opportunities for women in public, private, civil society & security sectors and political life without discrimination	Revising the legislative and regulatory framework related to promoting women's engagement in public and political life, toward the abolishment of any regulatory or legislative restrictions that limit women's access to decision-making positions, whether through election or appointment. This effort includes taking steps to expand the scope of temporary positive measures taken, such as women's quota, among other measures that guarantee equal gender representation and gender balance in decision-making across all sectors.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDGs, Strategic Goal 5.5. · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals, E.1, G.1, G.2, J.1, and K.1 · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 7, 8, 4, and 5. · UPR 135.92, 135.93, 135.96, 135.102 · Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcomes 2.1, and 2.2. · Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Public Sector Development and Pillar on the Industrial Sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Council of Ministers - Legislation and Opinion Bureau - Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs (MOPPA) - Independent Election Commission (IEC) - MOLA

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
		· Ministry of Education's (MOE's) Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022, Strategic Goal 3, Outcomes 1.1, and 2.1.	- Ministry of Interior (MOI)
Improving the capacity and knowledge of relevant formal and informal institutions, including election bodies, political parties, professional and labour unions and associations, societies, government and national institutions, as well as security, faith-based and cultural bodies. The aim is to develop mechanisms and policies as well as to implement measures and programmes that support gender equity in decision-making positions - whether through election or appointment and promote women's active and influential role in formal and informal institutions.	· Jordanian National Action Plan (JONAP) UNSCR 1325 - Women, Peace and Security, 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 1, Outcome 1.1.	- JNCW	
		- Chambers of industry and commerce	
		- Private sector	
		- CSOs	
	· SDGs 5.5, 16.7, and 16.b.	- Parliament	
	· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 7, 8.	- Council of Ministers	
		- Legislation and Opinion Bureau	
		- IEC	
		- MOLA	
		- MOI	
	- MOPPA		
	- MOITS		
	- JNCW		
	- Chambers of Industry and Commerce		
	- Private sector		
	- Professional and labour unions and associations		
	- CSOs		
	· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Goal F.1.	- IEC	

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
	<p>Providing technical and financial support to women leaders and women’s networks, particularly in local communities; developing and implementing training programmes to build and advance women’s leadership capacities, including such programmes aimed at increasing their technical, legislative, developmental and administrative knowledge, as well as their information communication and technology (ICT) skills; such programmes will increase women’s awareness how to run election campaigns, and mobilise and advocate for them, as well as how to access and utilise resources, in order to empower them to compete for decision-making posts across all sectors; and encouraging women and increasing their capacity to compete and participate in local and national elections effectively.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 7,8. · UPR, 135.99 · JONAP-UNSCR 1325 – Women, Peace and Security, 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 2, Outcome 2.1. · National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOPPA - MOLA - JNCW - Businessmen associations - CSOs - Institutional Performance and Policy Development Directorate - Public Administration Institute
Output 1.2	More women and girls are able to access services and infrastructure that are responsive to their needs, including humanitarian and recovery services, enjoy security and contribute towards it		
Number	Performance Indicators – Outputs / Inputs		
1.2.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Laws and regulations in place to ensure that women and men aged 15 years and above can access full and equal sexual and reproductive health care services, information, and education (SDG 5.6.2). · % of youth who have been provided with sexual and reproductive health services, when they needed them (a component of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy indicators). · National proportion of unmet needs for family planning services (a component of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy indicators). · % of women aged 15-49 who make their informed decisions about their sexual relations and the use of contraceptives, as well as reproductive health care (SDG 5.6.1) · Wanted childbirth rate (a component of the Sexual and Reproductive Health Strategy indicators). 		
1.2.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · % of the population that benefits from safely managed drinking water (SDG 6.1.1). · % of the population that benefits from a) safely managed sanitation services, b) handwashing facilities with water and soap (SDG 6.2.1). 		

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · % of the population with access to energy services (SDG 7.1.1). · % of the population with available proper transportation means, disaggregated by age, sex and persons with disabilities (SDG 11.2.1). · % of the population included in the mobile phone networks, disaggregated by technology (SDG 9.c.1). · % of women of total Internet users (Cairo Women’s Agenda 4.3.6 and SDG 17.8.1). 		
1.2.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · % of women in the military and security sectors (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-1 indicator). · % of women in peacekeeping missions (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-1 indicator). · % of Jordanian women who have participated in national, regional and international mediation networks (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-2 indicator). · % of women taking part in developing national policies, laws and programmes on confronting extremism and violence (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-2 indicator). · # of qualified women engaged in the provision of services in host communities and refugee camps in Jordan (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-3 indicator). · # of women who are able to access humanitarian services (psychological, social, legal and medical, as well as comprehensive centres, including public security centres (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Goal-3 indicator). 		
Inputs / interventions	initiatives	Strategies and Plans/ Related Documents	Actors and Stakeholders
1.2.1 Address women and girls physical and psychological needs especially sexual & reproductive health and enable them to better access health and family planning services	Developing and implementing a legislative framework and regulatory and procedural policies that support the family health needs; sexual and reproductive health and family planning.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDGs 3.7, 3.8, and 5.6 · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal C.2. · UPR 135.86. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 12. · The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25. · National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2020-2024. · National Standards for Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Council of Ministers - Legislation and Opinion Bureau - MOH - Royal Medical Services (RMC) - Higher Population Council - Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Health Council - United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) - CSOs as health services
	<p>Providing comprehensive, accessible, high quality and affordable health services and programmes that respond to and meet women’s and girls’ health needs, particularly in the area of sexual and reproductive health and including women and girls with disabilities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDGs 3.7, 3.8, and 5.6 · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals C.1, C.3. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 12. · The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25. · UPR 135.86 · National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025, Pillar on Early Education and Childhood Development. · Jordan National Social Protection Strategy, 2019-2025, Strategic Goal 3 (4). · National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2020. Strategic Goal 2, Outcome 2. · Executive Action Plan on family planning, fixed cost for the years 2020-2024. · National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2020-2024. · Jordan’s Population Opportunity, policy paper 2017. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Health - Royal Medical Services - Higher Population Council - Higher Council for the rights of persons with disabilities. - Higher Health Council - Ministry of Public Works and Housing - National Center for Women’s Health - CSOs providing health services - UNRWA - National Center for Women’s Health

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
	<p>Developing a high-quality knowledge-based system in terms of the nature, veracity, coverage, precision, and accessibility of information; and providing awareness services and programmes, induction briefings on modern family planning methods – these can empower families to support population policies and to benefit from demographic transformations in order to promote women’s active participation in society.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · National Standards for Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services 2018. · Sustainable Development Agenda (SDG 3.7) · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal C.4. · The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25. · Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Health Pillar. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, Article 12. · National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2020-2024. · Jordan’s Population Opportunity, policy paper 2017. · National Standards for Youth-Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health Services 2018. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOH - Higher Population Council - Higher Health Council - Royal Medical Services - CSOs providing family planning services - UNRWA - National Center for Women’s Health
<p>1.2.2 Provide adequate, affordable & gender-sensitive infrastructure to enable women to access opportunities & natural resources in a sustainable manner</p>	<p>Providing a safe, accessible, affordable and reliable transportation system that meets the needs of women and girls in movement and mobility, including women and girls with disabilities and those in remote areas to enable them to access various economic opportunities and resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDG 11.2 · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 3, 14 (2), and 15/4. · In the Footsteps of Renaissance, Government priority actions 2019-2020, State of solidarity / developing the public transportation system. · Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 1.3 · Jordan Economic Growth Plan 2018-2022 / labour sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Transport (MOT) - Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPWH) - PSD - Public Transport Regulatory Commission - MOLA

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
		· National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025, Strategic Goal 1 (2).	- GAM
		· “The Road to Implementation”, five-year reform matrix, vertical pillar 7 (7.3).	- Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
	Providing family-friendly public spaces and structures that are safe and accessible to children and that meet the needs of women and girls, particularly women and girls with disabilities.	· National Policy on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, 2030.	- Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
	Ensuring the availability of appropriate infrastructure that meets the needs of women, particularly those in remote areas, to access basic public services: electricity, energy - namely renewable energy - sustainable and clean water, sanitation and other basic services related to information technology.	· SDG 6.2	- MOPWH
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal K.3.	- Public Transport Regulatory Commission
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 14.	- Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI)
		· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Security and Resources Management - Water security	- Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MOEMR)
		Jordan Economic Growth Plan 2018-2022.	- MODEE
			- MOE
			- MOLA
			- GAM
			- Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
		· SDGs 4.7, and 16.1	- MOI

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
1.2.3 Enable meaningful participation of women in achieving safe societies & preventing violent extremism, and to be better served by crisis, recovery & humanitarian responses	Raising the knowledge, capacity and skills of women and girls to contribute to efforts aimed at realising secure and safe communities; reducing violent extremism and effectively participating in national and regional peacekeeping and peace-making.	· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, E.5, E.6.	- MOPPA
		· JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goals 1, 2, 3, 4.	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
		· Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2018-2020.	- MOH
			- National Council for Family Affairs
			- Higher Population Council
			- PSD
			- JNCW
			- Civil Society Organisations (CSOs)
	Ensuring the availability of gender-sensitive humanitarian, response and recovery services; meeting the needs of women and girls who are at risk of crises, disasters or conflicts, as well as women survivors or affected women by such crises; and guaranteeing their access to, and increasing their awareness of such service provision.	· SDGs 5.2, and 16.1	- MOI
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals D.3, E.5.	- MOPPA
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 6.	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
		· JONAP-UNSCR 1325 - Women, Security and Peace, Strategic Goal 03.	- MOH
		· Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2018-2020.	- National Council for Family Affairs
			- Higher Population Council
	- PSD		

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
	Raising the knowledge and capacity of relevant key stakeholders, including security institutions, civil society organisations as well as national and governmental institutions to respond to priorities and meet women’s security needs; preventing violent extremism that leads to conflicts through the adoption of gender-sensitive approaches to gender equality.		- CSOs
		· SDGs 5.2, and 16.a	- MOI
		· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Security and Resources Management, Pillar on Poverty and Social Protection.	-MOPPA
		· JONAP-UNSCR 1325 - Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 1.	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
			- National Council for Family Affairs
			- Higher Population Council
			- PSD
	- JNCW - CSOs		
Output 1.3	More women and girls are able to access justice that achieves equality and equity within the society and family and empower the most vulnerable females to access basic social services		
Number	Performance Indicators - Output / inputs		
1.3.1	· % of women beneficiaries of legal assistance (through a survey).		
	· Availability of judicial aid, or legal assistance fund (Cairo Women’s Agenda 1.3.1).		
	· % of women beneficiaries of judicial aid (legal assistance) (Cairo Women’s Agenda 1.3.2).		
	· Monitoring the duration of litigation before the courts with respect to women’s rights (Cairo Women’s Agenda 1.3.5).		
	· # of programmes implemented in the framework of women’s legal empowerment in a given year (Cairo Women’s Agenda 1.3.6).		
	· # of training and qualification programmes targeting judges, staff members and employees at state institutions in the justice sector (Cairo Women’s Agenda 1.4.1).		

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
	· # of training and qualification programmes for officers and security personnel on human and women’s rights in a given year (Cairo Women’s Agenda 1.4.2).		
1.3.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Control over and relative value of women’s cash earnings (Jordan Population and Family Health Survey “JPFHS or DHS”, indicator 3.7.1). · % of women and men respondents, who perceive having good and healthy family relations and take part in critical household decisions (requires an <i>ad hoc</i> survey). · Level of women’s and men’s satisfaction with laws that influence family life (requires an <i>ad hoc</i> survey and can include information about the articles that responders believe do not bring about justice). · % of time assigned to unpaid house chores and care work, disaggregated by sex, age and geographical distribution (SDG 5.4.1). 		
1.3.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · % of the population covered by minimum levels of social protection/ included in social protection schemes, disaggregated by sex; segments of the population such as children, unemployed, elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, new-born children, victims of occupational injury, the poor as well as vulnerable persons (SDG 3.1.1, not available on a national level, however). · Fatal and non-fatal occupational injury incidences, disaggregated by the type, sex and status of migrants (SDG 1.8.8) 		
Inputs / Interventions	Initiatives	Strategies and Action Plans / Relevant Documents	Actors and Stakeholders
1.3.1 Enable all women and girls to access justice and exercise their constitutional and human rights without discrimination to promote equal citizenship	Revising legislation and abolishing restrictions in the legislative framework to ensure equal citizenship, non-discrimination and ability to access justice - including regulations, instructions, procedures and litigation costs, that must be gender-sensitive and gender-responsive, as well as enabling women and girls to practice their constitutional and human rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDGs 5.1, 5.c, 10.3 and 16.3. · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals I.1, I.2. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) · UPR 135.2, 135.39, 135.11, 135.42, 135.44, 135.92, 135.94, 135.95, 135.124. · Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Council of Ministers - Legislation and Opinion Bureau - MOJ - MOI - Ministry of Social

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
			Development (MOSD) - JNCW - CSOs
	Ensuring the rule of law and the capacity of the various institutions to enforce it, including accountability if it would not be enforced by any employee in the judicial, security and executive institutions, or by any other institution tasked with the enforcement of the law whether on the national or local levels improving the capacity of law enforcement institutions to provide fair and effective trial mechanisms and provisions, and providing the necessary resources to this end.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDG 10.3 and 16.3. · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals A.2, I.1, I.2. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 2. · UPR 135.7, 135.58, 135.57, 135.66, 135.103. · Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Poverty and Social Protection. · In the Footsteps of Renaissance, Government's action priorities 2019-2020: State of Law. · Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2018-2020. · Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025, Pillar 2: Social, Economic and Cultural Rights; Pillar 3: Rights of the most vulnerable segments (to violation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Judicial Council - Ministry of Interior - MOJ - Supreme Judge Department - Institutional Performance and Policy Development Directorate
	Enhancing women's and girls' ability to access justice and practice their constitutional and human rights, including raising their awareness about their legal and constitutional rights, as well as about accessible systems and procedures of litigation, and how to access them; making support networks accessible to women and girls; and offering them financial and legal support services to enable them to access justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDG 16.3 · UPR 135.94. · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 9, 16, 14. · In the Footsteps of Renaissance, Government's action priorities 2019-2020: State of Law. · Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2018-2020. · Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 1.1 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOI - MOJ - MOPPA - National Center for Human Rights - Supreme Judge Department - Institutional Performance and Policy Development Directorate

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
		· JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 3, Outcome (3.4)	- Bar Association
		· Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025.	- CSOs
1.3.2 Enhance equity and justice within the family and ensure best interest of the child	Revising the legislative framework to support equity and justice in the household and realise the best interests of the child; and ensuring the sound enforcement of legislation and implementation of family-friendly regulatory policies that guarantee stable and equitable relations between family members (such as Civil Status Law, as well as its regulations and procedures; the Civil Code, Penal Code and Family Protection Law, and mechanisms for enforcing them, amongst others).	· SDGs 5.3, 16.2, 10.3, 5.C	- Parliament
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals L.1, L.2, L.3, L.4, L.5, L.6.	- Prime Ministry
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 16.	- Legislation and Opinion Bureau
		· UPR, 135.6, 135.10, 135.27, 135.28, 135.106.	- Supreme Judge Department
		· Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis	- MOSD
		· JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security, Strategic Goal 2	- MOI
		· Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025, Pillar 2: Social, Economic and Cultural Rights; Pillar 3: Rights of the Most Vulnerable Segments (to violation).	- MOJ - National Council for Family Affairs - JNCW
		· SDG 5.4	- MOSD - MOE - MOSD - Media agencies - PSD - National Council for Family Affairs
	Providing programmes and public services to enhance family relationships and the positive roles among its members; developing paternal and parenting skills; developing positive perceptions on masculinity and parenthood (maternity and paternity) to create healthy relations among family members and to support family members in dividing their family responsibilities through programmes aimed at “securing time, funds and care services”.		

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Population Council - CSOs
	<p>Increasing the knowledge and capacity of relevant key bodies, including those involved in law enforcement, as well as Government and national institutions to respond to family needs, and inter-family dispute resolution, through the adoption of gender-sensitive and gender-responsive approaches.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). · UPR, 135.6, 135.1, 135.29. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSD - MOSD - Supreme Judge Department - National Council for Family Affairs - Higher Population Council - JNCW - CSOs
<p>1.3.3 Address vulnerable members with special needs within families and society, and ensure their access to social protection services and frameworks</p>	<p>Developing and implementing comprehensive gender-responsive policies, strategies and services to meet the basic social and living needs of families with women and girls of the most vulnerable segments. These include, for example, households headed by impoverished women; women with disabilities; elderly women; women migrants, refugees and prisoners; foreign women labourers; women living in remote areas; or women living in any form of vulnerability that requires social protection and special support to improve their living conditions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDGs 1.3, and 5.c · The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25. · UPR, 135.16, 135.119, 135.79, 135.120. · Comprehensive National Plan on Human Rights. · National Strategy for Senior Citizens' Executive Plan 2018-2022 · Jordan National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Council of Ministers - Legislation and Opinion Bureau - MOSD - MOI - MOPIC - Rights of Persons with Disabilities - Higher Population Council

Outcome 1/ Strategic Goal 1	Women and Girls Are Capable of Accessing Their Human, Economic and Political Rights and Freely Lead and Participate in a Society Free of Gender Based Discrimination.		
			- National Council for Family Affairs
			- JNCW
	Increasing the capacity of the most vulnerable females to access available social protection services and systems; these include awareness-raising programmes about the means of accessing social protection services and systems, and the provision of technical and financial assistance that meet their specific needs.	· SDGs 1.1, 1.2, and 1.3	- National Center for Family Affairs
		· The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25.	- Higher Population Council
		· UPR, 135.9, 135.81, 135.83.	- JNCW
		· National Plan to Limit Marriage of Girls under the Age of 18 Years, 2018-2022	- PSD
		· National Strategy for Senior Citizens' Executive Plan 2018-2022.	- CSOs
		· National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025.	
	Having in place and providing legal and procedural protection that guarantees the rights of the most vulnerable non-Jordanian women residing in Jordan, particularly migrants, housemaids, refugees, and the sons and daughters of Jordanian women married to non-Jordanians.	· SDGs 8.8, and 2-10	- Parliament
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)	- Council of Ministers
		· UPR 135.1, 135.3, 135.17, 135.18, 135.19, 135.24, 135.45, 135.53, 135.62, 135.73, 135.74, 135.75, 135.76, 135.77, 135.78, 135.79, 1135.80, 135.81, 135.82, 135.83, 135.84, 135.85, 135.113, 135.114, 135.115, 135.116, 135.129, 135.130, 135.131	- MOI
		· Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016 - 2025	- MOJ
		· National Strategy to Combat Human Trafficking 2019-2022.	- Anti Human Trafficking Unit
			- JNCW
			- CSOs

Outcome 2 / Strategic Goal 2		Women and Girls Enjoy A Life Free of All Forms of Gender-Based Violence
Theory of Change – Outcome 2	If (1) effective GBV prevention, protection and response mechanisms are made available in the private, public and digital spheres, (2) women and girls will enjoy a life free of all forms of GBV.	
Number	Performance Indicators - Outcome	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · The proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and above who have been exposed to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former husband during the past twelve months, disaggregated by age and the form of violence (SDG 5.2.1) · The proportion of women and girls aged 15 years and above who have been exposed to gender-based violence by a person other than the husband during the past twelve months, disaggregated by age and the place of violence incident (SDG Agenda 5.2.2) · An <i>ad hoc</i> strategy to fight violence against women, which includes mechanisms for prevention, protection, deterrence, validation, and compensation (Cairo Women’s Agenda 6.2.1). 	
Output 2.1	Effective Mechanisms for the Prevention, Protection and Response to Gender Based Violence in Private, Public & Digital Spaces	
Number	Performance Indicators - Outputs/Inputs	
2.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · # of cases reported on violence against women and girls in a given year (Cairo Women’s Agenda 6.3.2, and a component of SDG 16.3.1, available from the Police Justice Directorate, Family Protection Department, and the Command and Control Center). · # of cases related to violence against women and girls that were referred under the Reporting and Referral bylaw in a given year (Cairo Women’s Agenda 6.4.3 available from the Police Justice Directorate, Family Protection Department and Criminal Investigation Department). · # of cases of violence against women that were (adjudicated/tried) successfully at the local courts or the relevant authorities (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, a goal-3 indicator). · # of shelters newly established in the governorates (6.5.3, an indicator in Cairo Women’s Agenda) 	
2.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · # of cases of domestic violence against women and girls reported to the Family Protection Department (could be provided by the Family Protection Department). · % of women aged 20-24 years, who were married or in union before reaching the age of 15, and 18 (SDG 5.3.1). 	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · % of women and girls aged 15-49 years, who have undergone female genital mutilation (FGM), disaggregated by age (SDG 5.3.2) · # of women and girl detainees not sentenced under the Crime Prevention Law (a component of SDG 16.3.2). · % of women who were exposed to any form of economic violence by a family member in a given year (through a survey study, such as the JNCW's Survey on Economic Violence against Women). 		
2.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · % of women who were subject to any form of economic violence at the workplace (through a survey, such as the JNCW's Survey on Economic Violence against Women). · % of victims of physical or sexual harassment, disaggregated by age and sex; as well as persons with disability and place of occurrence during the past twelve months (Cairo Women's Agenda 11.7.2. Could be made available through a JNCW's Study on Harassment). · % of women in decision-making positions, and women activist, who have been exposed to any form of violence (through a survey on political violence against women). · # of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 people, disaggregated by sex, age group and form of exploitation (SDG indicator 2.2.16, Cairo Women's Agenda 6.H). 		
Inputs / interventions	Initiatives	Strategies and Plans - Relevant Documents	Actors and stakeholders
2.1.1 Adopt needed policies and ensure availability and accessibility to services to respond to and prevent GBV	Developing and implementing effective strategies, policies and mechanisms to confront violence against women, particularly those strategies ... etc. relating to delivery of responsive services that address all the needs of female (women) survivors of gender-based violence in the private, public and digital spaces. Effective strategies, policies and mechanisms need to include mechanisms for prevention, protection and accountability to have the law enforced without tolerance towards perpetrators of all forms of GBV violence against women; appropriate infrastructure should be provided to facilitate access to such services, including the availability of a sufficient number of shelters for female/women GBV survivors, which guarantee privacy in dealing with survivors.	· SDGs 5.2 and 16.1	- Parliament
		· The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25.	- Council of Ministers
		· UPR, 135.30, 135.91.	- Legislation and Opinion Bureau
		· In the Footsteps of Renaissance, Government's action priorities 2019-2020: State of Productivity.	- MOI
		· The Road to Implementation, five-year reform matrix, vertical pillar 5 (5.1), 7 (7.3).	- MOJ
		· Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2024.	- MOL
		· National Strategy on Sexual and Reproductive Health 2020-2024.	- Supreme Judge Department
· National Strategy for the Health Sector 2016-2020.	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic		

		Affairs and Holy Places
	· National Standards on Youth Friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health 2017 (<i>A document</i>)	- MOH
	· National Plan to Limit Marriage of Girls under the Age of 18 Years, 2018-2022.	- National Center for Family Affairs
		- Higher Population Council
		- Higher Council for the Affairs of Persons with Disabilities
		- JNCW
		- CSOs
Raising the capacity of governmental and non-governmental bodies involved in protection from, accountability for and prevention of violence. This will enable these organisations to respond to the needs of female GBV survivors, and ensure they are able to implement all forms of GBV strategies, policies and mechanisms in the private, public and digital spheres. Such an effort includes developing training manuals and developing capacity building programmes to provide human resources professionals who are qualified to deal with female survivors of violence, and to implement reporting and referral mechanisms and procedures; building the institutional capacity of media and other relevant stakeholders on the coverage of such forms of GBV cases, as well as reporting and publishing data on all forms of GBV	· SDGs 16.1 and 5.2	- PSD
	· The Nairobi Summit Commitment on ICPD 25+.	- MOH
	· UPR 135.108.	- MOJ
	· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal D.1.	- MOL
	· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Poverty and Social Protection.	- MOSD
	· JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 4, 3.	- National Council for Family Affairs
		- Higher Population Council
		- Higher Council for the Rights of

	to create a culture that opposes and does not justify violence in society.		Persons with Disability
			- CSOs
	Enhancing the ability of female survivors of all forms of GBV , particularly the most vulnerable, to be empowered to access protection, prevention and accountability services. This includes accessible awareness programmes, as well as the provision of financial, legal, health and psychological assistance that meets female survivors' needs to help them confront and heal from the negative effects of surviving the different forms of violence.	· SDGs 16.1 and 5.2	- PSD
		· The Nairobi Summit Commitments on ICPD +25.	- MOH
		· UPR 135.33	- MOJ
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal D.1.	- MOL
		· MOE's Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022, Strategic Goal 3.	- MOSD
		· Jordan Economic Growth Plan 2018-2022, Pillar on Public Sector Development.	- National Council for Family Affairs
		· National Plan to Limit Marriage of Girls under the Age of 18 Years, 2018-2022.	- Higher Population Council
			- Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
			- CSOs
2.1.2 Prevent and respond to gender-based violence within the family & address gendered power relations within family structures that contribute to GBV	Revising the legislative framework pertaining to all forms of domestic violence; providing appropriate protection to female survivors and strengthening regulations to prevent any form of mutilation or abuse of women, particularly female children in the household; and ensuring no impunity for, and zero-tolerance against	· SDG 5.2.	- Parliament
		· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal H.5.	- Council of Ministers
		· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 2, 16.	- MOE
		· UPR 135.104.	- MOSD

<p>offenders/perpetrators; enforcing sufficient deterrence measures to prevent and ensure non-recurrence of domestic violence; as well as ensuring the execution of all relevant legislation by the competent enforcement authorities (such as Prevention of Domestic Violence Law, Penal Code, Civil Status Law, and the regulations and instructions issued thereunder, etc.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Poverty and Social Protection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Comprehensive National Plan for Human Rights 2016-2025, Pillar 3: Rights of the Most Vulnerable to Violation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Youth (MOY) 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2018-2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOH 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSD - National Council for Family Affairs 	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Higher Population Council
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JNCW
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs
<p>Designing programmes and publishing strategies on the participation of boys, men, local community members, journalists, decision-makers, educators, parents and religious leaders to ensure their engagement in the design and implementation of various awareness-raising programmes and activities; these programmes and activities are intended to address the perceptions/beliefs and values of positive masculinity and the development of policies and capacity building on means of changing negative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal F.6. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSD 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · UPR 135.34, 135.101. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOE 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · MOE's Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022, Strategic Goal 4. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOSD 	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goals 2 and 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places - MOY 	

	<p>stereotyped beliefs/perceptions related to inter-family relations. The aim is to build healthy and positive family relations based on mutual respect with due observance of the interests and rights of all family members, particularly children. A family is the most basic unit of a healthy and sound society that rejects and does not justify any form of GBV or abuse by any family member. Additional action includes implementation of premarital counselling programmes, whereby such an exercise becomes compulsory to all age groups; it also includes family counselling/therapy programmes on conflict resolution in a peaceful, non-violent manner, among other programmes that raise awareness and provides guidance on means of addressing negative authoritative relations and family disputes, to deter and stop such disputes from turning violent.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MOH - JNCW Jordan Media Institute CSOs
<p>2.1.3 Promote respectful relationships & renounce of GBV within communities & address the different forms of GBV in public and digital spheres</p>	<p>Revising the legislative frameworks, including laws, regulations and instructions related to all forms of GBV in public spaces, including the workplace and through the digital sphere; providing appropriate and adequate protection to female GBV survivors; providing no-impunity for and zero-tolerance against GBV perpetrators; enforcing sufficient deterrence measures to prevent and stop GBV recurrence, and ensure the execution of all relevant legislation by the competent enforcement authorities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · SDG 5.2 · Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action J.2. · UPR 135.97. · MOE's Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022, Strategic Goal 4. · JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 3. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Parliament - Council of Ministers - MOJ - MOL - MOH - MOE - MOSD - Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places - MOY

		- MOI
		- MODEE
		- Electronic Crimes Unit
		- JNCW
		- National Council for Family Affairs
		- Jordan Media Institute
		- CSOs
		- PSD, Family Protection Department
<p>Organising grassroots campaigns and counselling programmes to raise awareness on the national and local levels by using mainstream and social media to reach women and men, boys and girls, particularly across schools, universities, faith-based, social and cultural institutions. The aim is to disseminate and increase awareness and knowledge on means of preventing, confronting and fighting GBV in the public and digital spheres, as well as to increase awareness on all forms and causes of GBV, including, for example, sexual harassment, human trafficking, and sexual and physical assaults on women and girls, as well as all forms of economic and political violence. Other actions include encouraged reporting of GBV cases; spreading awareness about ways of addressing GBV, whereby no incident/case is justified; and focusing on the negative and critical</p>	· SDG 5.2	- MOE
	· Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, C.2, C.3.	- MOSD
	· Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 16.	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
	· UPR 135.97.	- MOY
	· Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Health Pillar.	- MOH
	· Jordan National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025, Strategic Goal 3.	- MOL
	· National Health Sector Strategy 2016-2020, Goal 2 (Outcome 2).	- Higher Population Council
	· MOE's Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022.	- National Council for

impact of GBV if it were to become widespread and warranted. While programmes must be in place to promote relations on the basis of respect among male and female society members - free of superiority and authority that perpetrators often use as a pretext to incriminate the victim as being the cause of the violence perpetrated.

· JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 3.

- Family Affairs
- Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disability
- JNCW
- Jordan Media Institute
- CSOs
- PSD – Family Protection Department

Outcome 3 / Strategic Goal 3	Positive Gender Norms, Roles, and Attitudes Support Gender Equality and Women Empowerment
Theory of Change – Outcome 3	If (1) positive norms, attitudes and social roles are included in formal education, informal learning resources, media, faith-based narrative, and micro-communities, (2) positive norms, attitudes and social roles will support the achievement of gender equality and the empowerment of women
Number	Performance Indicators - Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportion of women, girls, men and boys who assert their positive knowledge, behaviours and attitudes towards gender equality and the empowerment of women (through a survey) • Numbers of complaints filed at the National Centre for Human Rights on cases of human rights violations, based on any gender discrimination grounds prohibited under the international human rights law (a component of SDG 16.b.1)
Output 3.1	Positive Gender Norms and Roles Are Embedded Within Formal and Informal Learning, Media, Religious Discourse, and Communities
Number	Performance Indicators – Output / Inputs
3.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of educational policies that adopted justice and gender sensitive curricula and relevant to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, an indicator of Goal 4). • % of students aged 15 years enrolled in secondary education who acquire a constant level of knowledge in the area of gender equality and human rights (a component of indicator 5.4.20 of Cairo Women’s Agenda). • % of females enrolled in technical and vocational education and training (TVET) programmes (or specialities unattractive for females).
3.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A media monitoring unit as well as regional and national reports on women’s coverage/image in the media (a regional indicator that responds to indicator 2.6.3 of Cairo Women’s Agenda) • # of specialised media programmes on gender discrimination and women’s rights in a given year (audio-visual media) (Cairo Women’s Agenda indicator 2.6.1)
3.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of women, men and youth who have corrected their misconceptions that have been associated with religion associated with tolerance, acceptance and gender roles (JONAP-UNSCR 1325, a Goal-2 indicator)

Outcome 3 / Strategic Goal 3		Positive Gender Norms, Roles, and Attitudes Support Gender Equality and Women Empowerment		
Inputs / Interventions	Initiatives	Strategies and Plans - Relevant Documents	Actors and stakeholders	
3.1.1 Ensure that school curricula and informal means of learning are gender sensitive, promote concepts of justice, gender equality & women's empowerment, and ensure access to quality means of education	Revising and developing all levels of school curricula with a gender perspective to address stereotypes and negative norms associated with the roles of women and men in society; highlighting women's historic and current role in a secure and prosperous society, as well as their ability to work in all sectors; enhancing and building the capacity of male and female teachers to utilise educational methodologies based on analytical and critical thinking and ongoing self-learning; such educational methodologies will not limit the girls' creativity and work in any domain, but they will rather encourage girls to specialise and engage in non-traditional domains in the labour market; they will also encourage girls to consider specialties that are normally unattractive for females due to a negative stereotyped image of women's role in society - sometimes nurtured by school curricula that do not support gender equality, women's empowerment, and the important role women can effectively play in the development of societies.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 4.7 	- MOE	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 5 and 10. 	- National Center for Curricula Development	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPR, 135.107. 	- JNCW	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MOE's Education Strategic Plan 2028-2022, Strategic Goal 8. 	- CSOs	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Human Resources Development, Goal 2.2a, indicator 2.2a.1 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 4, Outcome 4.2. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025. 		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curriculum Development Plan. 		
	Developing and supporting extra-curricular initiatives and programmes that target female and male youth at formal and informal educational and training institutes to develop messages that highlight the importance of gender justice and equality, women's empowerment and women's human rights. This is exercised, e.g. through extra-curricular programmes at schools, educational and training centres, universities and colleges, among others, targeting male and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal J.2. 	- MOY	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 5. 	- MOE	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Poverty and Social Protection. 	- GAM	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy on Financial Inclusion 2018-2020, Pillar on Building Financial Capacities. 	- MOLA	

Outcome 3 / Strategic Goal 3	Positive Gender Norms, Roles, and Attitudes Support Gender Equality and Women Empowerment		
	female children and youth. Extra-curricular programmes can include, for example, development of material, content, training manuals, short videos, and cartoons that depict positive role models of women in society, historic female personalities, and positive social norms aimed at altering the harmful stereotyped roles of men and women, and encouraging girls to work and become active participants in society.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Human Resources Development - primary and secondary education. 	- Universities
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Youth 2019-2025, Initiative 1.5, Strategic Goal 1. 	- JNCW
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025. 	- CSOs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curriculum Development Plan. 	
3.1.2 Deconstruct stereotypical understanding of gender roles and norms in mainstream and social media narrative	Raising the capacity of media institutions and media professionals on media coverage of various gender-sensitive needs, and on how to analyse and publish information, with a focus on issues related to discrimination against women, as well as on how to confront the stereotyped image of women in the media. This capacity-building exercise can include the development of training manuals and programmes on how to create media and promotional materials that fosters a culture of gender equality and justice and rejects all forms of discrimination and stereotyping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals J.1, J.2. 	- The Crown Prince Foundation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 5 and 10. 	- MOY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Participation in the Work Force. 	- MOLA
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 3. 	- MOSD
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025. 	- Jordan Media Institute
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Curriculum Development Plan 	- Media agencies
			- JNCW
			- GAM
			- Media schools at universities
			- CSOs
	Developing mechanisms and implementing programmes to monitor the scope of media's focus on, interest in and approach to coverage of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals J.1, J.2. 	- Jordan Media Institute

Outcome 3 / Strategic Goal 3	Positive Gender Norms, Roles, and Attitudes Support Gender Equality and Women Empowerment		
	<p>women and their issues. Media monitoring includes an analysis of the nature of media content and promotional material, and makes recommendations on ways to address negative images and norms pertaining to stereotyping of women in media and promotional material - and more so generally, in films, news, cartoons, radio and television content, as well as in both mainstream and social media.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 5 and 10. • MOE’s Education Strategic Plan 2018-2022, Strategic Goal 4. • National Strategy for Human Resources Development, Pillar on Primary and Secondary Education. • Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 1.4; outcome 2.4.1 • JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 4. • National Strategy for Human Resources Development 2016-2025. • National Curriculum Development Plan 	<p>- JNCW</p> <p>- CSOs</p>
	<p>Organising social mobilisation and advocacy campaigns on the national and local levels, using audio-visual, print and social media, on the importance to confront gender discrimination; ending women’s and men’s negative stereotyped image in society - one that reflects a traditional division of roles in the families; emphasising the necessity of women’s active participation in realising comprehensive and sustainable national development; presenting examples and positive historical, religious and cultural role models as well as models of women entrepreneurs. Such campaigns target and engage male and female youth, particularly in standing up to stereotyping and blaming the victim, as well as in changing the negative and violent image that depicts masculinity.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals J.1, J.2. • Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 1.4, outcome 1.4.2. • JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 4. • National Strategy for Human Resources Development, 2016-2025. • National Curriculum Development Plan. 	<p>- JNCW</p> <p>- MOY</p> <p>- GAM</p> <p>- Media agencies</p> <p>- CSOs</p>

Outcome 3 / Strategic Goal 3	Positive Gender Norms, Roles, and Attitudes Support Gender Equality and Women Empowerment		
3.1.3 Leverage and promote positive attitudes and behavior through community and religious leaders and in religious narrative and campaigns that supports GEWE	Improving the capacity of formal and informal faith-based, cultural and social institutions, as well as public opinion leaders and activists in local communities to address negative religious and cultural interpretations that justify discrimination against women; an alternative knowledge-based framework and positive interpretations are to be established and introduced to replace such religious and cultural narratives with the aim of enhancing the social values that are opposed to the principle of discrimination, and are supportive of women’s empowerment and of their important active participation in social development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals J.1, J.2. 	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 5 and 16. 	- MOY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • JONAP-UNSCR 1325, Women, Peace and Security 2018-2021, Strategic Goal 2. 	- MOE
		National Strategy for Human Resources Development, 2016-2025.	- JNCW - CSOs - Media agencies
	Supporting local, national and international alliances and networks, particularly those that are youth-oriented, to raise awareness about the positive impact of gender equality on the society at large, and about the importance of women’s active role, and the need to promote their participation to build affluent and prosperous societies, and to achieve security and peace.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals J.1, J.2. 	- Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Articles 5 and 10. 	- MOY
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan 2025: National Vision and Strategy, Pillar on Participation in the Work Force. 	- MOE
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan Economic Growth Plan 2018-2022, public sector development. 	- JNCW
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Strategy for Human Resources Development, 2016-2025. 	- CSOs

Outcome 4 / Strategic Goal 4	Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan's National and International Commitments
Theory of Change on goal 4	If (1) institutions have effective accountability frameworks in place and have the capacity to develop and implement policies, legislations, services and budgets that are gender-responsive and supportive of gender equality and women's empowerment, (2) they will develop, implement and guarantee the sustainability of policies, structures and services that are gender-responsive and supportive of gender justice and equality in line with national and international commitments.
Number	Performance Indicators - Outcome
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive statistical system in place that comprises information, statistics and data disaggregated by gender (Cairo Women's Agenda 2.1.1. and a component of SDG 17.18.1) • Mechanisms developed by government institutions are in place (vertically and horizontally) that ensure the development and implementation of gender-responsive policies, legislation, services, plans and programmes (Cairo Women's Agenda 2.3.1). • Systems in place for the allocation and monitoring of public funds earmarked to gender equality and the empowerment of women (SDG 1.c.5). • Mechanisms in place for monitoring and evaluation of Jordan's adherence to the implementation of national and international commitments related to women (a component of SDG 17.16.1). • Number of items implemented as part of the recommendations of the Committee on the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the recommendations related to women in the comprehensive periodic review on human rights.
Output 4.1	Formal Institutions Have Effective Accountability Frameworks & the Capacity To Develop and Implement Policies, Legislation, and Services and To Allocate Budgets That Support GEWE
Number	Performance Indicators – Output/inputs
4.1.1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of gender-responsive indicators in the SDGs and indicators related to women in the national plans, of which statistical data is collected and published (statistics). • Frequency rate of updates and quality of gender indicators. • Publication of, and accessibility to gender-specific statistical data.
4.1.2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of institutions that have adopted and implemented plans on gender mainstreaming in the development of its internal and external plans and agendas/platforms of action based on its respective gender mainstreaming policy (Cairo Women's Agenda 2.2.1). • # of formal institutions with a gender focal point or a gender unit. • % of Government capital and recurrent expenditures allocated to sectors from which women benefit in a given year.

Outcome 4 / Strategic Goal 4

Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan's National and International Commitments

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of monitoring and evaluation reports on the extent to which Jordan has committed to fulfilling its national and international obligations pertaining to women. 		
4.1.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of networks, alliances and partnerships that include bodies involved in women's issues from the public, private or societal sectors, on the national or local levels, to fulfil any of the national and international commitments pertaining to women. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of private sector institutions, or their representatives from the chambers of industry and commerce, professional associations and labour unions that have conducted a gender audit pertaining to an institution's functions. 		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The volume, areas and nature of support provided to civil society organisations to implement programmes and deliver services pertaining to gender justice and equality and women's empowerment. 		
Inputs / Interventions	Initiatives	Strategies and Plans/ Relevant Documents	Actors and Stakeholders
4.1.1 Produce gender statistics and ensure their accessibility to inform evidence-based policy-making, advocacy and accountability towards achievement of GEWE	Developing comprehensive policies, legislation, procedures and systems across all institutions tasked with data collection (vertically and horizontally), that can ensure production, collection, dissemination and analysis of statistics on gender gaps and women's empowerment, on the national and local levels. Such functions help create an enabling environment to produce gender-sensitive disaggregated statistics and data based on the participation of, coordination with, and the clear-cut distribution of responsibilities among the relevant stakeholders in charge of the production, dissemination and analysis of data.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 17.18 	- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Women's Empowerment
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal H.3. • Government's Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. 	- JNCW - MOPIC
			- Department of Statistics.
			- Institutional Performance and Policy Development Directorate
	Improving the capacity of the Department of Statistics, all ministries and Government's institutions mandated with the task of producing, publishing/disseminating and analysing gender-responsive data, disaggregated by sex; and securing the financial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDG 17.18 	- MOPIC
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goals A.4, C.4, H.3. 	- Department of Statistics.

Outcome 4 / Strategic Goal 4

Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan’s National and International Commitments

and non-financial resources needed to enable those institutions to monitor the production of official statistics and data required to monitor the implementation of national and international commitments on gender equality and women’s empowerment. In particular, data should be related to SDG indicators on women, as well as to Cairo Women’s Agenda, and the National Strategy for Women in Jordan. Other action includes providing for the necessary resources to execute gender-responsive modern statistical systems, including improving the capacity of human resources to enable them to utilise international methodologies and best practices that can be adopted in developing and producing quantitative and qualitative statistics and data, as well as in disseminating and circulating such data for widespread usage and benefit.

Raising the capacity of decision-makers and policy-makers at Government’s and national institutions, as well as the staff members working at informal/non-governmental institutions involved with women’s issues, to enable them to read, understand and analyse such statistics and data to inform and support the development of Government’s public strategies and policies; proposing recommendations on how to bridge the gender gap and empower women to achieve comprehensive and sustainable national development. Such capacity building also incorporates ways of developing national and sector-specific executive plans, strategies, and programmes at individual Government’s ministries and institutions, on the national and local levels; these deliverables need to be based on disaggregated data that reveal the *status quo*, in terms of the shortcomings in meeting the needs of the various social groups. Other parties to be included in capacity building comprise policy-makers in the legislature and judiciary to enable them to build on such data and inform the alignment of the international and national commitments when developing and enforcing legislation pertaining to gender equality and women’s empowerment.

- Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcomes 1.2 (outcomes 1.2.1 and 1.2.5.

- All concerned ministries

- Government’s Policy on Gender Mainstreaming.

- JNCW

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- SDG 17.18

- Parliament

- Government Policy on Gender Mainstreaming.

- Prime Ministry

- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Women’s Empowerment

- MOPIC

- Department of Statistics.

- All concerned ministries

- Legislation and Opinion Bureau

- MOJ

- Judicial Council

Outcome 4 / Strategic Goal 4

Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan's National and International Commitments

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supreme Judge Department. - Ministry of Awqaf Islamic Affairs and Holy Places - JNCW
<p>4.1.2 Implement gender responsive policies and budgeting for GoJ at the horizontal and vertical levels including establishment of accountability frameworks</p>	<p>Developing and implementing systems, mechanisms, procedures and policies on gender mainstreaming at the level of Government and national institutions - internally, externally, nationally and locally. These institutions need to have the capacity to develop and implement gender-responsive policies, strategies, legislation, services, plans and programmes in the various areas to meet the needs of males and females, including the specific empowerment needs of impoverished women; women in remote areas, villages, and <i>Badia</i> (desert areas); women with disabilities; women refugees and migrants; heads-of-household divorced and widowed women; and other most vulnerable females, or those in most pressing need of protection, such as female children and elderly women. Such institutional capacity will support and foster the capacities, and complement the roles of the national mechanisms tackling women's issues, inter-ministerial and national committees, gender focal points, and women's empowerment units tasked with adopting and monitoring effective implementation and application of gender-mainstreaming mechanisms and tools. The aim is to establish gender equality and empowerment of women within the Government's institutions on the national and local levels.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SDGs 1.b, and 5.c • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal H.2. • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 3. • UPR 135.105, 135.35, 135.98. • Government Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime Ministry - All concerned ministries - JNCW - Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disability
	<p>Developing and implementing a national system to appropriate, monitor and track financial allocations earmarked to programmes -</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal C.5. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prime Ministry

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Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan’s National and International Commitments

<p>aimed at ensuring gender equality and women’s empowerment, and bridging the gender gap; and implemented by the public, private or community sectors. Such programmes include developing the necessary policies, instructions and procedures to implement the national system, in addition to increasing the institutional capacity of all Budget Units of Ministries, as well as relevant Government and national institutions working on the national and local levels. The aim is to enable those institutions to adopt and execute means, models and tools to design gender-sensitive budgets that meet the various needs of men and women in society, including the specific needs of the most vulnerable and most in need of protection segments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women’s Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 1.2 (outcomes 1.2.2) 	- Ministry of Finance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. 	- MOPIC
<p>Developing and implementing systems and mechanisms to monitor and evaluate the scope of bridging the gender gap in various spheres; capturing incidences and areas of gender discrimination, including building the capacity of bodies and agencies reporting on Jordan’s fulfilled national and international commitments in the area of gender equality and women’s empowerment; and developing and publishing educational and training material for the use of public sector female and male employees. Such informative material is to include content on Jordan’s national and international commitments pertaining to women; these international commitments need to be circulated to have them implemented and acted upon by relevant institutions. These include, for example, the specific periodic recommendations appertaining to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the UPR on human rights. Efforts also need to be made towards increasing the knowledge and capacity of the agencies mandated with the task of monitoring the public sector’s institutional performance on ways to mainstream women’s empowerment and gender equality issues in the institutional excellence standards and performance assessment.</p>		- Governorate and local councils
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal H.3. 	- JNCW
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Policy on Gender Mainstreaming. 	- Inter-Ministerial Committee on Women’s Empowerment
		- King Abdullah II for Excellence
		- Relevant ministries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPR 135.24, 135,25 	JNCW

Outcome 4 / Strategic Goal 4

Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan's National and International Commitments

	<p>Developing and implementing a communication plan and mechanisms to disseminate and mainstream the NSW in Jordan on a broad scale. The aim is to increase awareness about the NSW and promote and support alliances, networks and partnerships to create coordinating synergies with the relevant stakeholders in the various public, private and community sectors, and on the national and local levels. The targeted stakeholders are those in charge of implementing the NSW and fulfilling the national and international commitments related to gender equality and women's empowerment. This effort includes enhancing and strengthening the capacity of community networks in schools, universities, health and family centres, NGOs, faith-based organisations and youth centres, in order to promote youth engagement in realising gender justice and equality and women's empowerment; hence, enabling women to ultimately lead towards the achievement of the goals of the NSW.</p>		
<p>4.1.3 Promote partnerships among public, private & civil society sectors at national & local levels to adopt transformative gender responsive participatory approaches</p>	<p>Building the capacity of women's organisations and civil society organisations involved in gender equality efforts on the national and local levels across the governorates. Capacity building includes developing skills to present proposals for projects and programmes that realise gender equality and women's empowerment in a way that feeds into the implementation of the NSW. It also comprises organising national, regional and international workshops to share experiences in the area of gender equality, in line with the national context. And, it supports joint work with research and studies centres involved in women's issues to conduct and publish researches and studies assessing and analysing the state of women in Jordan that would inform and pour into updates of the NSW in line with the changes affecting women's situation in Jordan. Coordinating synergies among donors as well as national and international NGOs, need to be ensured to identify common priorities and actions towards gender equality and women's empowerment. Programmes funded or directly implemented by donors and by international actors operating in Jordan must be geared towards achieving and implementing the goals and priorities of the NSW in Jordan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Article 14 (2). 	<p>- JNCW</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcomes 1.2, 2.2 (outcomes 2.1.3, 2.2.6). 	<p>- MOSD</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jordan National Social Protection Strategy 2019-2025, Strategic Goal 3. 	<p>- MOPIC</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, Strategic Goal H.2, H.4. 	<p>- CSOs</p>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women's Economic Empowerment Action Plan in Jordan 2019-2024, direct Outcome 1.2 (outcomes 1.2.6, 1.2.7). 	<p>- Universities</p>
			<p>- Think tanks</p>

Outcome 4 / Strategic Goal 4

Institutions Are Executing and Sustaining, Policies, Structures, and Services That Support GEWE in Alignment With Jordan's National and International Commitments

Improving the capacity of the private sector, namely representatives of businesses and workers, such as professional associations, labour unions, chambers of industry and commerce, business associations, among others, to enable them to adopt and implement gender mainstreaming mechanisms at work; ensuring an effective private sector role in gender equality and women's empowerment to achieve comprehensive and sustainable national development.