



Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

Executive Programme 2007-2009



The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

**The Executive Programme 2007-2009 for the
Kuluna al Urdun/National Agenda**

Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

** This is a non-official translation of the original Arabic document*



**His Majesty King Abdullah II
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan**

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Introduction

Over the past decades, Jordan implemented a number of development programs and plans, which were successful in sustaining macroeconomic and monetary stability. Despite progress made, the Jordanian economy is still faced with a number of critical challenges, most importantly high poverty and unemployment rates, high debt burden, as well as high budget and current account deficits, in addition to the challenge faced in sustaining macroeconomic achievements and further improving the level of basic government services.

Therefore, since early 1999, Jordan has taken serious steps to reform its economy, and accordingly embarked on a comprehensive political, social, and economic reform agenda with the aim of building a modern state based on economic vitality with substantial potential for growth and prosperity, political inclusion, and social stability. Structural reforms have been especially active in liberalizing private investment regime, opening the trade regime, establishing modern regulations and institutions for the private sector development, and privatization. Further improvement in the business environment, both on the public and private sector levels, has been on Jordan's top priority to unlock the growth potential.

Since 2002, the Government of Jordan began to focus on devising and implementing measures to address the critical challenges facing the economy, together with the private sector, while at the same time laying the foundation for building a new Jordanian model that is resilient to external factors and accommodates the evolving global trends. This new model was based on the premise of transforming Jordan from a primary-driven economy into an investment-driven and knowledge-based one.

This vision was translated into plans with time bound actions and targeted results, including the Social and Economic Transformation Program 2002-2004, and the Social and Economic Development Plan (2004-2006). These plans targeted sustainable GDP growth rates, reducing poverty and unemployment through enhancing qualitative public investment, and introducing programs which aimed to empower and enable citizens, especially women and youth, as well as encouraging more private sector investment. Both plans received significant support from the donor community.

To ensure a real ownership of the reform process, the **Kuluna al Urdun (We are all Jordan)** initiative was launched by His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein in July 2006, engaging over 700 Jordanians from all walks of life, all political parties and parliamentary blocks aiming at bringing together various representatives of the Jordanian society to develop consensus on the future reform agenda of the country. Kuluna al Urdun ensured that all parts of Jordanian society contribute to, and support the country's bold reform and modernization efforts. A major addition of this process is the involvement of youth in the debate on reforms, through the Youth Commission of Kuluna al Urdun. Accordingly, national priorities were identified according to six themes, including strengthening the internal front, political reforms, economic reforms, social stability, regional challenges, and Palestinian cause.

In order to ensure the momentum of reform continues, an **Executive Programme (2007-2009) for Kuluna al Urdun** was prepared in 2007, keeping reform initiatives focused on concrete actions, with related budget allocations, in order to translate the principles of these reform and development initiatives into actions. The Executive Programme was developed focusing on specific projects and programs, with related budget allocations and measurable performance indicators.

The Executive Programme is a further investment in reform that builds on past achievements and responds to emerging socioeconomic needs and challenges. It continues the reform process through the implementation of clear sectoral development strategies, which encompass a number of policy measures and time-bound action plans. Development strategies for each sector of the economy were devised by the related ministries, in coordination with leading stakeholders from the private sector and civil society organizations.

The Executive Programme consists of seven pillars: **Legislation & Justice; Investment Development; Financial Services & Governmental Financial Reform; Supporting Vocational Training & Employment; Social Welfare; Public Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research & Innovation; and Infrastructure Upgrade.**

"Kuluna al Urdun" Initiative

His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein launched the "Kuluna al Urdun" initiative in July 2006 with the aim of finding common consensus on national priorities and challenges facing Jordan. His Majesty the King stressed on the importance of this initiative in his opening remarks at the Kuluna al Urdun Forum: *"What we are seeking is a majority agreement on an action programme that serves as a guidance to implement priorities on the ground"*.

Kuluna al Urdun Sub-Goals

- 1) Strengthen the internal front and the social bindings.
- 2) Entrench the principle of participation of different political and economic groups, and different segments of the Jordanian society in the identification of national policies and strategies.
- 3) Establish a culture of dialogue, and build bridges of confidence among national bodies and various segments of society.
- 4) Ensure that political groups, civil society organizations and opinion leaders are aware of the internal and external challenges facing Jordan, and to reach an agreement on priorities for meeting these challenges.
- 5) Reach common findings among political groups and opinion leaders over Jordan's stance regarding these challenges and measures to tackle them.
- 6) Reach common factors among political groups and opinion leaders on political, social and economic priorities, as well as policies, legislations, and programmes needed to be implemented over the period 2007-2009.

Kuluna al Urdun Programmes

1) Strengthen the Internal Front Programme

This programme includes a series of recommendations on the issues of belonging and citizenship, in terms of involving all segments of the Jordanian society in the decision-making, policies, and legislation processes, the fight against terrorism, state sovereignty and the protection of national interests. In addition to focusing on the importance of Jordan's stance in the Arab and Islamic worlds. The role of religious and Ifta'a platforms in spreading moderation and tolerance, and prohibit extremism was also discussed.

2) Political Reforms Programme

This programme includes a series of recommendations that discussed issues related to good governance, development of parties, media, and human rights, in addition to focusing on the importance of participation, transparency, and justice, as well as fighting corruption. It also stressed the importance of the separation of powers, accountability and accounting, empowering women, encouraging participation of the youth in public life, and strengthening freedom, professionalism and relevance of media. Other issues include ensuring personal, civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights.

3) Economic Reforms Programme

This program included a series of recommendations, which discussed fiscal and monetary stability, and the need for a national plan to tackle increases in the oil prices and its implications on the fiscal situation as well as standards of living, in addition to working towards attracting investments and creating jobs, and support programmes geared towards rehabilitation, training and employment of human resources.

4) Social Welfare Programme

The Social Welfare programme included three key areas; education, healthcare, and poverty. Recommendations in the education sector focused on emphasizing the importance of education and human resource development, fighting illiteracy and school dropouts, and providing equal access to education. Emphasis on the importance of scientific research and innovation, as well as excellence among students and youth was also made. In the area of healthcare, recommendations focused on improving the indicators of public health, through the implementation and adoption of various policies and programs, including: the provision of comprehensive health insurance, the expansion of healthcare services to all regions across the Kingdom, as well as improving the quality of the services provided to the public.

In the poverty alleviation area, recommendations focused on enhancing the delivery of subsidies to the poor, expand government programs to poorer areas, provision of housing for the poor, and establish a mechanism to support housing financing for low and middle income citizens. In addition, to developing programs that target local communities to improve living conditions in these communities, enhance entrepreneurship skills, create job opportunities, and allow these communities to become economically and socially viable.

5) Regional Challenges Programme

Emphasis was made to support Jordan's ongoing initiatives to play a larger role on the Arabic, regional and Islamic fronts consistent with the Jordanian origins and the Hashemite leadership to establish a unified Arab stance towards the challenges being faced by the Arab region as well as to support Arab's positions in front of the international community. Moreover, emphasis was placed on the issue of preserving Iraq's sovereignty, independence and national unity, its territorial integrity, and supporting its peoples' rights to freely choose their own political future and to effectively control its natural and financial resources.

6) The Palestinian Cause Programme

Discussions focused on Jordan's stance towards Palestine. Emphasis on the historical ties between Jordanians and Palestinians people was also made, as well as the importance of exerting all efforts to reach a viable Palestinian state. Moreover, focus was made on Jordan's key role in supporting the Arab Peace Initiative.



“Kuluna al Urdun” Programme

Programme of Action for Political Reforms, which include the adoption and implementation (not limited to) of the following actions:

- 1) Adopt the new Political Parties Law.
- 2) Adopt the new Municipal Elections Law.
- 3) Adopt the Anti-Corruption Law.
- 4) Adopt the Anti-Money Laundering Law.
- 5) Adopt the Citizens' Complaints Law.
- 6) Adopt the Financial Disclosure Law.
- 7) Strengthening freedoms of opinion and expression, and put into place legislation that guarantees freedom of assembly and expression.
- 8) Restructure the media institutions.
- 9) Enhance the role of civil society institutions, and amend their governing legislation.
- 10) Establishing a Secretariat for the Judicial Council.
- 11) Strengthen the criteria and procedures for appointing judges on the basis of competence and fairness.
- 12) Complete work on the Judicial Development Plan.
- 13) Ensure that only qualified Judges serve as Public Prosecutors.
- 14) The importance of addressing the issue of Judicial Notification and Process-Servers, particularly given the substantial and critical legal consequences that follow such notifications and the remarks made by the process-servers. Further, it is important to raise the capacities of the Process-Servers through training, in concurrence with putting into place deterrent penalties for non-compliance.
- 15) Review the law governing enforcement of verdicts and computerize execution documents and files, as well as ensuring legal and sound procedures governing the sale and seizure of vehicles and other property.
- 16) Amend the Press and Publications Law.
- 17) Adopt the Right to Access of Information Law.
- 18) Professionalize journalism, eliminate all obstacles that stand in the way of freedom of the press, bind media institutions to the legal conditions that allocates part of their revenues to training and development, and encourage these institutions to develop their professional environments and upgrade their ethical performance criteria.
- 19) Designate a special court to hear press and publications cases to ensure that the settlement of such cases is not delayed.
- 20) Restructure the official media in a manner that will ensure such feasibility and avoidance of duplication as well as guarantee its effectiveness.

- 21) Emphasize the importance of the role of the press as the fourth pillar of government.
- 22) Proceed with the computerization of litigation procedures and adopt regulations that facilitate settlement of cases without delay.
- 23) Emphasize equality and non-discrimination among all citizens, strengthened by outlining into place the appropriate penalties for breach of the Constitution and the Judicial Code of Conduct.
- 24) Develop the Judicial Institution, adopt new criteria for admission and study, and introduce a system for specialization starting with staff appointments.
- 25) Improve the courts' infrastructure.
- 26) Develop the performance of Shari'a Courts and the Christian Denomination Councils.
- 27) Develop the judiciary and support the Ministry of Justice's Judiciary Development Strategy.
- 28) Propose the establishment of a specialized institution to qualify Judges and academic staff.
- 29) Enhance judicial execution procedures, enforcement of verdicts and expedite procedures for settlement of cases.
- 30) Emphasize the importance of professionalism and independence within the Judiciary, and stress the principle of specialization among judges.
- 31) Preventing any intervention from the Executive Authority with the Judiciary to ensure the independence.
- 32) Enhance and institutionalize the Judicial Inspection Mechanism.
- 33) Ensure the financial and administrative stability of the Judicial System.
- 34) Create a mechanism that ensures that decisions concerning the Interpretation of the Constitution adopted by the Supreme Council are final.
- 35) Enact economic laws to regulate the real estate sector. Study the issue of conduct tenants and landowners.
- 36) Create programs that guarantee women's economic, political and social empowerment.
- 37) Enhance and increase programs aimed at raising awareness of women's role in society.
- 38) Ensure that women are positively represented within both school and university curricula.
- 39) Remit the Child Rights Law to Parliament.
- 40) Expand programs and policies pertaining to the elimination of all forms of violence against children and increase child protection services.
- 41) Work towards the establishment of an independent institution catering to children's needs.
- 42) Rehabilitate juveniles, orphans and illegitimate children into the society. Work to remove social prejudices towards them.
- 43) Enforce Child Labor laws.
- 44) Enable the right of education for persons with disabilities in a suitable environment. Enable the right of employment for persons with disabilities in suitable positions.
- 45) Create a Social Safety Net for persons with special needs.
- 46) Design programs to provide care for the elderly. Amend the Social Security Law to provide the elderly with converge in cases of illness and disability.

- 47) Expand the establishment of homes for the elderly while encourage families maintain home care.
- 48) Expand programs, examinations and curriculum for gifted and creative students in the various stages of both general and higher education.
- 49) Before 2010, put into place a comprehensive national strategy for persons with special needs.
- 50) Cooperation between education institutions and civil society organizations with a view to establishing a culture of diversity in a framework of unity, tolerance and acceptance of others; as well as introduce the culture of democracy in citizens' lives.
- 51) Include Human Rights as a mandatory curriculum at Jordanian universities.
- 52) Ensure universities students' participation in the democratic process.
- 53) Put into place the necessary legislation to enhance democratic practices on university campuses.
- 54) Put into place the necessary legislation to encourage freedom of opinion and dialogue on university campuses.

Programme of Action in the area of Economic Reforms, which include the adoption and implementation (not limited to) of the following actions:

- 1) Reduce the budget deficit as a percentage of GDP to reach 3% in 5 years.
- 2) Enhance dependency on national and internal resources to finance the General Budget items.
- 3) Complete the lunched reforms in the area of the retirement systems.
- 4) Expedite the implementation of the components of Public Sector reforms and restructuring of the Civil Service system, in such a manner as to contribute to improving the performance of the different ministries and governmental institutions.
- 5) Develop and modernize the tax system, and enhance the efficiency of tax collection and expanding the tax base through revising the relevant legislation with a view to achieving sustainability of laws and regulations. These measures should attract investments and support the Treasury with additional resources, without jeopardizing the competitiveness of national exports. Furthermore, it is necessary to adopted the new Income Tax Law, which in turn must be compatible with the principles of the Constitution.
- 6) Revisit the mechanisms for preparing and implementing the General Budget and its monitoring, and move forward with the implementation of the financial management reform program, as well as implement the medium-term financial framework (MTFF), and result-oriented budgeting.
- 7) Expand and expedite implementation of the privatization process in productive areas.
- 8) Direct subsidies to needy individuals, rather than goods or services.
- 9) Intensify efforts to utilize debt swap agreements, and use part of the privatization proceeds for debt buyback..
- 10) Enhance institutional capacities in the area of public debt management.
- 11) Expand the Social Security coverage by addressing the reasons that contribute to the low subscription percentage including the expanding and having effective awareness campaigns and a reconsideration of the fines.

- 12) Guarantee that the Social Security Corporation's Investment Unit functions in accordance with best international practices.
- 13) Establish a National Competitiveness Council.
- 14) Establish mechanisms that contribute to maximizing the benefits drawn from the implementation of bilateral and multilateral trade agreement, facilitate access to new markets and the expansion of existing markets. This includes institutional capacity building for the relevant public sector institutions with a view to identifying ways and means that can be used in order to maximize the benefits drawn from these agreements and reduce any potential negative impacts. Furthermore, a study should be conducted to assess the impact of these agreements on the performance of the national economy.
- 15) Give attention to export of strategic services, such as tourism, health, educational, information technology services, particularly in view of the labor intensive nature of such services.
- 16) Diversify exports both in goods and in geographical targets, as such will positively reflect on export expansion into new markets *inter alia* by concentrating on dynamic exports rather than traditional exports.
- 17) Enable sectors that rely extensively on petroleum products to use natural gas. This may be accomplished by delivering natural gas to major companies, distributing gas to cities, and following up on implementation of the Energy Strategy that seeks to diversify the uses of energy sources, including renewable energy such as wind and solar power. Serious attention should be given to utilize waste to generate energy, and to utilizing non-conventional sources of energy, improve the efficiency of power uses, and enhance competitiveness in this sector.
- 18) Issue the necessary instruction for the Credit Information Law.
- 19) Continue efforts aimed at applying organizational and control criteria, as well as the principles of good governance in the different corporations and financial institutions.
- 20) Assert that banks meet the Basle II requirements.
- 21) Enhance the capacities of Central Bank of Jordan in the area of monitoring to correspond to recent developments in the banking industry's tools and mechanisms.
- 22) Enhance the institutional capacities of the financial sector's monitoring entities and assure their independence.
- 23) Implement an early warning system targeting economic developments at local, regional and international levels and to assess the impacts on the national economy's performance both in general terms, as well as to maintain financial and monetary stability.
- 24) Work to address distortions in the banking market by restructuring.
- 25) Adopt amendment to Article 38 of the Banks Law, which enables banks to use 50 percent of their authorized capital in capital market investments.
- 26) Adopt the Anti-Money Laundering Law.
- 27) Encourage implementation of some privatization transactions through the Financial Market.
- 28) Encourage establishment of mutual investment funds.
- 29) Work to introduce modern financial instruments such as derivatives and options.
- 30) Assert the importance of proceeding with the development of legislation to regulate work in the financial market in cooperation with the private sector.

- 31) Implement the recommendations of the National Agenda, in particular those related to institutional investment framework, and investment laws package, including:
 - Concentrate on investment clusters and investment sectors
 - Enhance private sector participation, especially in matters related to the governance of investment.
 - Clearly define the tasks of the bodies responsible for developing investment and allocate sufficient financial and human resources for strategy implementation.
 - Enhance the provisions related to, and regulate the work of, the “Investment Window” with a view to providing a one-stop service for investors in the various sectors.
 - Merge the Industrial Estates Corporation and the Free Zones Corporation (and attach such industrial development-related projects as JUMP, EJEP and NAFIS to Jordan Enterprise).
- 32) In the area of policies, the Government should expedite the issuance of its investment policy as stipulated in the Investment Law in order to define its approaches and policies vis-à-vis the following:
 - Providing support to small and medium size enterprises.
 - Promoting and facilitating foreign direct investment
 - The Government’s approach vis-à-vis investment incentives and the means for implementation in consultation with the private sector.
 - Coordinating the investment policy and the foreign trade policy.
 - Provide identical treatment to both the local investors and foreign investors.
 - Exempting the production inputs and from fees and customs duties in accordance with stable customs regulations, in coordination with chambers of industry to identify these inputs.
 - Recommending tabling the amended Income Tax Law before Parliament’s next extraordinary session in order to achieve social justice, improve tax collection efficiency, address the distortions of the current law and stimulate promising sectors and export sectors. This law should not negatively impact the investment environment or impose a tax on exports.

Program of Action in the area of Social Welfare, which include the adoption and implementation (not limited to) of the following actions:

In the area of General Education

- 1) Increase the number of kindergartens with focus on remote areas.
- 2) Raise awareness of the importance and benefits of pre-school education, the “Formative Years”.
- 3) Design a training program to qualify kindergarten teachers to improve their capacities in dealing with children and identifying learning difficulties.
- 4) Develop the capacities of the Ministry of Education to enable it to set a clear vision of its educational policy and to enable it to play a sponsorship and coordination role, rather than one of control. The trend toward decentralization should be enhanced by delegating sufficient administrative and financial authorities at the school level, including giving schools freedom to choose their own staff, prepare their own budget, etc.
- 5) Focus on the role of the Ministry of Education in the areas of strategic planning, formulation of educational policies, and activation of self-reviews of the performance of this sector.

- 6) Establish a national entity to the accreditation and quality control of educational establishments by undertaking control, follow-up and evaluation responsibilities with a view to upgrading all levels of education.
- 7) Train the staffs of the different schools on self-assessments in preparation for institutional assessments and link incentives with the results of performance evaluation
- 8) Develop the Tawjihi (High School) examination and shift the presentation of results from simple grades to standardized grades.
- 9) Encourage qualified teachers to work in remote areas by providing appropriate incentives.
- 10) Expand the construction of new school buildings, rehabilitation of unsafe buildings and develop an efficient system for the maintenance of buildings and school facilities.
- 11) Consider the option of applying the Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) system in developing schools through partnerships between the public and private sectors.
- 12) Proceed with providing all schools with computer labs, finalize the schools' internet/intranet connectivity, and the light-fibers broadband network.
- 13) Expand educational opportunities by creating a safe and healthy education structure and enforcing legislation related to compulsory education from grades 1–10.
- 14) Upgrade the efficiency of utilizing available financial resources by:
 - Curbing increasing appointments in the administrative system.
 - Raising human resources and capacities (teachers).
 - Improve the efficiency of capital expenditures.
- 15) Develop the curriculum and teaching methods and adopt the principle of unity of curriculum and plurality of textbooks.
- 16) Abolish aspects of gender discrimination in school curriculum, especially in relation to the role of women in the society.
- 17) Facilitate acquisition of learning resources in public schools.
- 18) Enhance the linkages between students and the labor market and expand the “TNJAZ” and “Productive School” programs.
- 19) Reorganize school plans in secondary schools with a view to providing students with more elective courses.
- 20) Enhance computer literacy programs for teachers.
- 21) Develop English-language teaching programs for teachers, as well as training programs related to the uses of information and communications technologies.
- 22) Establish centers to train teachers and provide these centers with efficient human and material resources in accordance with teachers' choices and careers.
- 23) Put into place mechanisms to allow for professional communication among all teachers of the different specializations throughout the Kingdom.
- 24) Design programs that foster national allegiance to the Homeland and citizenship among students.
- 25) Disseminate concepts of diversity, pluralism, openness to other cultures, and respect of others opinions.

- 26) Prepare students for life and the university environment in various aspects, and provide them with required information.
- 27) Provide continuous monitoring of the students' health.
- 28) Develop a cultural of political life and develop programs that enhance student's self-confidence and enables them to express their views and ideas freely.
- 29) Coordinate with non-governmental organizations to provide students with counseling and guidance services if needed.
- 30) Expand and improve programs targeting gifted students.
- 31) Expand and improve programs targeting students with special needs.
- 32) Expand and update illiteracy programs to include the necessary practical skills for the workplace.
- 33) Launch an awareness campaign that includes encouraging women to enroll in literacy programs.
- 34) Establish an Employment, Vocational and Technical Training Center to play a more effective role in coordinating education and training policies.
- 35) Involve the private sector in designing a vocational education curriculum, with a view to making address labor market requirements.
- 36) Organize awareness campaigns to improve the social attitude towards vocational education.
- 37) Require companies to adhere to the minimum wage when employ students or vocational training graduates.

In the area of Higher Education and Scientific Research

- 1) Review the role of the Ministry of Higher Education and the Higher Education Council and their laws, as well as their authorities with a view to guaranteeing objectivity and conflict of interests.
- 2) Assure that the true role of the Higher Education Council is not only depicted in its authorities but also in the services it provides, and the responsibilities it shoulders, within frameworks of transparent and effective consultation and partnership between the Council and the universities, in order to establish an integrated dynamic higher education system.
- 3) Enhance the institutional capacities of the Ministry of Higher Education by establishing a management and coordination unit to supervise the implementation and follow-up of strategies put forth by the Higher Education Council through a research unit that conducts analytical studies that are submitted to the Council.
- 4) Activate the role of Boards of Trustees in drawing policies and formulating strategies at the university level and making additional funding resources available.
- 5) Adopt a methodology for appointing university presidents through head-hunting committees formed by the Boards of Trustees.
- 6) Review the Companies Law in relation to the establishment of private universities in such a way as to guarantee the independence of academic decisions and ensure that the universities operate on their own financial resources.

- 7) Establish an accreditation and quality control board for public, private and community colleges.
- 8) Develop competence test so it is equated to internationally-recognized standards and announce results transparently in order to instill the spirit of competitiveness among universities.
- 9) Provide incentives, such as tax and customs reductions, for the private sector to encourage it to participate in funding universities.
- 10) Establish centers of excellence in universities to provide high-quality services aimed at securing additional resources for these institutions.
- 11) Link the Government's support to public universities to the performance evaluation results in accordance with statements by the Accreditation and Quality Control Board.
- 12) Restructure the public universities fees system, in accordance with principles that take into consideration the per capita income and the real cost of education.
- 13) Support the Student Support Fund with funding from the Government and the private sector. Formulate a student loans program, and encourage banks participate.
- 14) Encourage waqfs (religious endowments) to contribute in the financing from grants, donations and investments.
- 15) Formulate plans and programs for marketing students' enterprises and attract financing for them from production companies.
- 16) Review admission policies to ensure fairness and based on competitiveness and equal opportunities.
- 17) Adopt, for purposes of university enrolment, the applicant's score at the secondary education (Tawjihi) examination, the individual grades achieved in subjects related to the specialization (major field of study) student chooses, results (certain percentages), and average scores in Grades 11 and 12, other criteria, related to specific majors, such as art and athletic skills, as well as student's interests and wishes.
- 18) Encourage and facilitate the enrolment of non-Jordanian students in Jordanian universities, as this has high financial return and enhances cultural, social and academic pluralism. While ensuring quality assurance standards are maintained.
- 19) Conduct periodic reviews of study plans and make available the requirements that enhance respect of the Constitution's fundamental principles, nurture citizenship and the spirit of team work, initiative, entrepreneurship and communication.
- 20) Develop programs and courses that focus on development of the students' skills and methods of scientific research.
- 21) Design applied programs aimed at improving the employability of students and field training as a prerequisite for graduation.
- 22) Design and implement programs aimed at nurturing entrepreneurial skills aimed at creating self-employment opportunities.
- 23) Build and introduce technological and business incubators.
- 24) Develop and enhance career guidance offices at universities.
- 25) Design program for students with special needs to guarantee their mainstreaming in the university environment.

- 26) Recent development in higher education techniques make it incumbent on us to introduce basic and structural transformations in our universities. It is necessary to focus on the “learning model” rather than the traditional “teaching model” and to increasingly rely on “distance learning,” which focuses on proactive “e-learning.”
- 27) Establish professional development centers for university teaching staffs.
- 28) Formulate programs and plans to allow university teaching staffs to work in businesses and industrial establishments such as consultancies, sabbatical leaves, and part-time work. Furthermore, there is a need for educational institutions to adopt a scholarship policy, whereby at least 5 percent of the universities’ budgets are earmarked for this purpose.
- 29) Guarantee fair representation of women as universities’ teaching staffs and leaderships.
- 30) Provide extra-curricular activities that develop scientific research skills.
- 31) Activate and support student exchange programs.
- 32) Teaching in community colleges has two tracks: a) the academic track that allows “bridging” for enrolment in universities, and b) the vocational track that prepares mid-management leaderships. The second track requires support and enhancement.
- 33) Reform and update community college curriculum by encouraging specializations in the hospitality industry and health services.
- 34) Launch regular media campaigns to improve the image of community college education and increase enrolment.
- 35) Develop the capacities of community college employees through training centers.

In the area of Scientific Research

- 1) Establish a national scientific research commission to coordinate between the various research centers and enhance cooperation between them and the different industrial and production sectors.
- 2) Establish research units in each ministry or public corporation to undertake consultative tasks that help in fashioning the respective ministry’s approaches and to propose projects in various developmental areas.
- 3) Provide and update data systems and link them to information systems at universities and research centers.
- 4) Utilize information systems, websites and electronic gateways to communicate with local research groups and global specialized networks in the relevant field.
- 5) Update the contents of libraries and link them to electronic networks.
- 6) Expand in the establishment of central laboratories and develop their research capabilities (equipment and apparatuses).
- 7) Develop human resources by:
 - Creating a favorable environment for research and attracting more researchers.
 - Amending legislation, especially those related to the university promotions system with attention to quality rather than quantity.

- Foster the culture of group work and team spirit in the various research and development activities.
 - Develop research skills of the teaching staff by implementing high-quality training programs in the areas of using information and communication technologies in Jordan and abroad.
 - Encourage joint research projects between local researchers and their peers abroad.
 - Establish networks for Jordanian scientists and researchers living abroad and encourage them to maintain contact with research centers at home.
- 8) Encourage students to participate in scientific research. Develop curriculums and programs in order to guarantee the enhancement of their research and analytical thinking skills, within climates that are conducive to freedom of thought and expression.
 - 9) Encourage the private sector, through incentives and tax exemptions, to invest and participate in research and development projects.
 - 10) Provide international funding for promising research projects.
 - 11) Encourage research projects that can be transformed into productive investment project.

In the area of Healthcare

- 1) Work to improve public health indicators, that are well recognized for their excellence.
- 2) View the private and public sectors as partners in providing healthcare services.
- 3) Exert urgent efforts to put into place a quality assurance system, that covers the medical establishment as a whole, as well as the individual physician.
- 4) Establish continuous medical education for all doctors, nurses and technicians.
- 5) Extend the Health Insurance umbrella to cover social security beneficiaries after retirement.
- 6) Expedite the enactment of the Medical Accountability Law in order to guarantee fairness between doctors and patients. Insurance for this scheme should be arranged through a special fund at the Jordan Medical Association. In this respect, the British experience is especially useful.
- 7) It is necessary to support the nursing sector, by enable the Nursing Board to undertake its duties, and include male and female nurses in compulsory enrolment in continuous medical education.
- 8) It is necessary to organize the medical professions and regulate the use of medical titles in order to safeguard the profession and prevent misleading of patients.
- 9) Activate the Higher Medical Council.
- 10) It is necessary to give added attention to family planning and effective reproductive health care.
- 11) The role of preventive medicine is significant, especially in the area of chronic diseases. Accordingly, attention should not be limited to the more costly curative medicine.
- 12) Update health-related laws and overlapping legislations (e.g., the Medical Association Law, the Public Health Law, etc.)
- 13) Abolish parallel university medical education in all medical professions.
- 14) Prevent duplicity of costly diagnostic tests in order to eliminate unnecessary expenditure in both the public and private sectors.

- 15) Compulsory continuous medical education that is linked to the ability to continue practicing.
- 16) Work to ensure quality of treatments offered to health tourist. Providing medical services to health tourist should be considered as a significant branch to the national economy. There is also a need to create a central committee to evaluate the rendered medical services and supervise medical accountability in cases of complaints.
- 17) Extend the medical insurance coverage to all, including the poor and disabled, who benefit from social security scheme.
- 18) It is necessary to organize the nursing profession and support the role of the Jordanian Nursing Council in enable it to regulate this profession. Developing regulatory laws, such as the Jordanian Nursing Council Law, the Nursing Practice Law, as well as laws and regulations governing nursing education, continuous training, professional classification and nursing specializations.
- 19) Support medicine and nursing faculties in Jordanian universities and regulate acceptance of both sexes in such a way as to guarantee the achievement of the set goals.
- 20) Establish a national commission to regulate medical, nursing and technical cadres and their work abroad.
- 21) Develop the administrative, professional and leadership capacities of workers in the health sector.

In the area of Poverty Alleviation

- 1) Expediting the pace of comprehensive reforms undertaken over several years in all the economic, social, political and legislative areas, which are meant to transform the Jordanian society into a modern, developed, educated society capable of coping with contemporary developments and new requirements in such a way that contributes to upgrading the competitiveness of the Jordanian economy and provides the country with a comparative edge in the region. This is conducive to enhancing the required stability for the creation of a climate that attracts both local and foreign investments.
- 2) Expedite the implementation of the necessary legislation to combat corruption. These measures will have a positive impact on poverty challenge and the efforts taken to alleviate it. Additional resources should be allocated to support poverty alleviation programs.
- 3) Provide the agricultural sector with increased attention as it can create large numbers of job opportunities that contribute to reducing poverty levels. This is dependent on the condition that investors in this sector should commit themselves not to substitute local workers with foreign ones and to respect labor rights.
- 4) Establish a National Council for Development and Poverty Alleviation, which should include a specialized unit to monitor and analyze developments related to poverty in Jordan.
- 5) Expanding the outreach of financial services to small enterprises in poor communities, and providing the necessary support to small business and micro-finance institutions, in order to encourage these credit organizations and develop their institutional structures with a view to upgrade their performance in providing their developmental services. Raise levels of awareness of the importance of microfinance as an effective tool for combating and alleviating poverty.

- 6) Expand the Social Safety Net coverage to include the informal sector, as well as companies employing five or less employees. There is also a need to provide other social safeties, such as unemployment insurance for transitional periods on the basis of informed and specific principles.
- 7) Apply the current Jordanian Labor Law on the foreign work force and enact the necessary amendments that guarantee inclusion of excluded categories, including workers in the agricultural sector.
- 8) Market Jordanian workers and qualified persons abroad. Ensure that their rights are protected, and maintain supervision through the relevant agencies.
- 9) Establish a specialized center in one of the official universities, or at any other related institution, with the task of developing a database of statistics, information and studies about poverty and the poor, as well as the available services and opportunities. This database should be regularly updated and should be made accessible to the public. The proposed center should also conduct detailed studies, with a view to gathering data on poverty and the society, which would be a source of information about poverty in Jordan. In addition to these function the database should also include indicators related to the infrastructure and facilities in poor communities, as well as sustain and support the National Council on Development and Poverty Alleviation.
- 10) Restructure National Aid Fund and build its capacities.
- 11) Link the National Aid Fund (NAF) database with vocational training centers and other stakeholders concerned with employment, with a view to giving poor job seekers priority in training and job location. A partial system should also be introduced to support the salaries of NAF beneficiaries who are unable-to-work so that the Fund would pay the assistance directly to the employers, who, in turn, will support employment, training and rehabilitation. Thus, the Fund will have a means for gradually abolishing its recurrent cash assistance which it is currently paying.
- 12) Adopt the “National Identity Number” as the basis for tracking how citizens benefit from social services and individualizing benefits (i.e., the right of the individual to direct aid or service) and computerize and use the information in such a way as to prevent duplication and achieve more justice.
- 13) Emphasize the role of Islamic *waqfs* in serving citizens in the areas of education and training, helping the poor and disabled, and providing grants and interest-free loans to the needy. Assert the role of the *Zakat* Fund in the social field, and the role of Christian *waqfs* and the services that churches provide in these areas.
- 14) Strengthen saving and credit institutions, with a view to facilitating the loan-obtaining procedures and encourage extending these institutions’ outreach to finance developmental enterprises, with giving focus on women and their right to access these services on facilitated terms.
- 15) Develop a database to evaluate the quality and availability of housing for the poor. Expand the implementation of housing projects for the poor and for low-income Jordanians.
- 16) Revise the Tenants and Landlords Law to achieve security, stability and fairness for both sides. Adopt the necessary legislative measures before 2010 (the targeted date for implementing the provisions related to houses and places of business).
- 17) Institutionalize and encourage private sector to take on their social responsibility.

- 18) Implement entrepreneurial initiatives and programs aiming at raising the individual's income, particularly in identified poverty pockets. This should not be restricted to the 20 areas, already designated as poverty pockets, but other areas should be included according to their poverty rates by:
- Creating job opportunities, particularly in local communities.
 - Improving the education environment to meet the needs of the poor.
 - Providing health services and improving their quality, especially as related to family planning and reproductive care. Extending health insurance coverage to the poor.
 - Raising the institutional capacity of the cooperative sector, as well as that of civil society organizations involved in development, as these are major partners in implementing proposed programs and initiatives in poverty pockets.
 - Encourage private sector's contribution to local development and to take on their social responsibility
 - Encourage and support civil society initiatives targeting employment, training and poverty alleviation.
 - Implement information and education programs aimed at rearing children to appreciate the values of work, productivity and self-reliance, with special focus on youth and women.
 - Emphasize the need for women to participate in the labor force, through training, rehabilitation programs, providing adequate support and by removing obstacles. Providing the required protection for women, and proceeding with efforts aimed at ridding legislation from any provisions that discriminate against women.
- 19) Enhance the role of labor unions in serving their members and securing their labor rights.
- 20) Expand the implementation of educational programs that aim at raising awareness of the value of work, workers' rights and laws and regulations.

2- Executive Programme 2007-2009

Executive Summary

In 2007, the Executive Programme (2007-2009) for Kuluna al Urdun/National Agenda was prepared in a participatory approach of all ministries and governmental institutions involved in the various themes and sectors. The first step one was the formation of a ministerial committee headed by the Prime Minister, and consequently three committees were established: (1) Finance Committee; (2) Executive Committee of seven thematic work groups, covering the themes of the Executive Programme; and (3) Monitoring and Evaluation Committee headed by Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation.

These committees have analyzed “We are all Jordan” initiative, National Agenda recommendations, ministries and government institutions strategies, and other existing initiatives, and identified priorities and development programs, projects and activities, as well as set the timeframe and estimate costs for implementation plan.

In the Executive Programme, reform initiatives focused on concrete actions, with related budget allocations, and in order to translate the principles of these reform and development initiatives into actions. The Executive Program was developed focusing on specific projects and programs, with related budget allocations and measurable performance indicators. The Executive Programme is a further investment in reform that builds on past achievements and responds to emerging socioeconomic needs and challenges. It continues the reform process through the implementation of clear sectoral development strategies, which encompass a number of policy measures and time-bound action plans. Development strategies for each sector of the economy were devised by the related ministries, in coordination with leading stakeholders from the private sector and civil society organizations.

Targeted economic indicators within the macroeconomic quantitative framework were also estimated for the years (2007-2009), while being consistent with the outlook for the coming ten years and with programs and projects of different pillars of the Executive Programme in order to achieve the expected results. In addition, these estimations took into consideration the efforts exerted in fiscal reform to maintain fiscal and monetary stability. Moreover, it takes into consideration performance of the national economy during the last few years by referring to time-series data for macroeconomic variables.

Furthermore, the Executive Programme consists of seven themes: **Legislation & Justice; Investment Development; Financial Services & Governmental Financial Reform; Supporting Vocational Training & Employment; Social Welfare; Public Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research & Innovation; and Infrastructure Upgrade.** Each theme of the program consisted of a theme goal, sector goal, policies and key performance indicators. In addition, all the programs and projects contribute attaining theme and sector goals, including the financial requirements over the years 2007-2009.

(i) Legislative and Judicial Reform:

This pillar includes three areas Judicial System, Legislation and Opinion Bureau, Shari'a Judicial System. This pillar includes 9 policies to be implemented through 38 programmes and projects, with a total estimated cost of JD40.39 million distributed over three years. Focus will continue to be made on developing a judicial system that is based on integrity, transparency and autonomy. The Government of Jordan will also channel more public investment to improve the efficiency of the court system and provide adequate training for judges and to support administrative staff.

(ii) Investment Development:

This pillar includes areas; investment institutional framework, and priority sectors. This pillar also includes 22 policies, which will be implemented through the execution of 120 programmes and projects for a total estimated cost JD215.06 million over three years. The Government of Jordan will provide for a more enabling legal and institutional frameworks to spur further private investment, both domestic and foreign, and easing business registration and licensing procedures. Moreover, government efforts focus on diversifying the export base to include more high-value added products and services, and facilitating the penetration into new non-traditional markets. Furthermore, more efforts will geared towards reinforcing promising sectors and increasing its exports in areas such as: pharmaceuticals, garments, furniture, food industries, steel, stone, and marble.

(iii) Financial Services & Governmental Financial Reform:

This pillar includes three areas, public financial reform, financial services and public sector development. The pillar includes 22 policies to be achieved through the implementation of 112 programmes for a total estimated cost of JD51.838 million over the period 2007-2009. Several reform areas and programmes were identified including the revision of the overall regulatory and legislative frameworks governing the financial services sector, and ensuring the availability of proper financial services, information transparency and qualified human resources. In addition, the program includes policies and procedures related to the development of the capital and bond markets, and restructuring the insurance system.

(iv) Employment Generation and Vocational Training:

This pillar includes 5 policies to be implemented through the implementation of 32 programmes and projects for a total estimated cost of JD69.329 million. Under this pillar, additional public investment will be channeled to reorient the focus of training from an information-based training model, to one that is demand-driven, competency-based and provides the employability skills required to increase worker productivity, technological adaptation, and innovation.

(v) Social Welfare:

This pillar comprises of three sectors, including: healthcare, social security, and poverty. This pillar includes 14 policies to be implemented through 96 programmes and projects for a total estimated cost of JD519.451 million. The reforms and activities under this pillar will continue to pay particular attention to rural development and poverty alleviation through sustained long-term pro-poor economic growth mechanisms. The ultimate goal will be to effect an immediate and visible improvement in the productivity of individuals and their communities through the implementation of sustainable enterprise development, and integrated community development projects in each governorate. The Government of Jordan will continue to adopt measures to tackle the issues of inefficient distribution, and sub-optimal use of health services throughout the country, and coordinate all disjointed efforts (public and private) to meet the prioritized healthcare needs of all Jordanians. Other activities include expanding the umbrella of social security coverage as well as improving the quality of housing and infrastructure services in poor areas.

(vi) Education, Higher Education, and Scientific Research:

This pillar covers four sectors, including: general education, higher education, scientific research, culture and the youth. There will be 14 policies that will be implemented through 60 programmes and projects with a total estimated cost of JD285.957 million. In the education sector, the Executive Programme will focus at school infrastructure, especially in impoverished areas. Efforts will also be geared towards improving the teaching processes and performances of schools. Curriculum development to be in line with the requirements of the knowledge economy will also receive attention and support under this Programme

While in the higher education system in Jordan, the Executive Program focuses on introducing quality control issues to enhance the efficiency of higher education, updating and modernizing curricula for universities and community colleges to meet the hard and soft skill requirements of the labor market (domestic and international), and amending the necessary legislation to achieve these objectives. In addition to promoting R&D in higher education institutions by transforming universities into major research centers, and linking their objectives with those of the industrial sector.

(vii) Infrastructure Upgrade:

This pillar covers nine sectors namely: transportation, works and housing, municipalities, water and sanitation, energy, agriculture, communications, tourism, and environment. It contains 36 policies implemented through three hundred and seventy six projects, and it has been estimated that the total financial resources of the executive program of the infrastructure development pillar is (1,424.360) million JD's for the duration of three years. The goal of this pillar is to establish efficient with high returns facilities and infrastructure in various fields, through the following : the improvement and development of infrastructure and services in the transportation sector in all areas, including the road networks ports and airports, as well as to raise the efficiency of irrigation and sanitation systems so as to increase the number of people served, and to provide energy in all its forms with appropriate standards, in addition to investing in the sectors of agriculture, tourism, information technology and environment, in order to modernize and develop its services.

3-Quantitative Macroeconomic Framework

I. Sector Indicators

Macro Indicators Expectations

- 1) Maintaining the monetary stability represented in the fixed JD/dollar peg.
- 2) Achieving a sustainable real GDP growth rate of 6 percent on average during the period (2007-2009).
- 3) Maintaining general price levels within acceptable levels, through keeping the annual inflation rate between (3.7%-5%) during the implementation period of the programme.
- 4) Achieving fiscal stability through controlling the budget deficit; budget deficit should not exceed 4.9% of GDP after grants by end of 2009.
- 5) Lowering the outstanding internal and external public debt to 62.7% of GDP by the end of 2009.
- 6) Achieving stability in the population growth rate to reach 2.2%.
- 7) Pursuing export growth rate of 9.5% on average during 2007-2009.

Table 1
Targeted Primary Indicators for Government Executive Program 2007-2009

Indicator	2007	2008	2009
GDP at Market Prices (JD million)	11,352	12,510	13,723
Real GDP Growth Rate	6%	6%	6%
Inflation Rate	5%	4.2%	3.7%
Percentage of Deficit/Surplus Public Budget (before grants) at Current Prices	-3.4%	-3.4%	-3.1%
Percentage of Deficit/Surplus Public Budget (after grants) at Current Prices	-8.5%	-6.3%	-4.9%
Outstanding Public Debt (JD million)	7580	8244	8610
Outstanding public debt as % of GDP	67%	65.9%	62.7%
Projected Population (million)	5.73	5.86	5.99
Population Growth Rate	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%

II. Public Finance

- Maintaining financial and monetary stability and achieving the concept of self-reliance.
- Lowering the ratio of outstanding public debt to GDP.
- Inventing tools that can consolidate the procedures for enhancing the efficiency of tax collection and fighting tax evasion.
- Rationalizing the public expenditures especially the current expenditures as well as capital expenditures and to direct resources towards development projects which have positive economic and social impacts.
- Allocating financial resources in order to achieve objectives of the National Agenda and Kuluna al Urdun initiatives.

Domestic Revenues

- Domestic revenues were estimated according to its performance in the previous years and according to the targeted economic growth rate for the period 2007-2009. The measures that aim at enhancing the efficiency of tax revenue administration have also been taken into consideration.

1) Tax Revenues

- Assumption that there are no financial impacts on the income tax revenue as a result of amending the Income Tax Law during the next three years.
- Not to increase the sales tax and the income tax during the programme implementation period.

2) Non-Tax Revenues

- To sell the Government's share in the Jordan Telecom Company, accordingly revenues to budget will be reduced.
- The Central Bank of Jordan to achieve revenues in the next coming years and transfer 80% of these revenues to the budget.
- Achieving surplus from gasoline sales in the range of JD75 million on average annually.

Public Expenditures

1) Current Expenditures

- Pensions and salaries were estimated according to the expected annual growth rate only, on the assumption that the Government will not take any decision, which will cause an increase in these two components to a level which exceed their target levels during the programme period (2007-2009).
- Increase salaries by 6 percent in the year 2008, which is higher than the normal rate, in order to accommodate the extraordinary increases, as well as the transfer some of some salaries from the capital expenditures.
- It is anticipated that there will be an increase in internal borrowings debt service over the coming years, and a decrease in foreign borrowing debt service, as a result of shifting to internal borrowing to finance budget deficits.
- Full liberalization of oil sector in early 2008.
- Gradual removal of subsidies on primary goods during the next coming years.
- Reduction in subsidies to governmental institutions over the period 2007-2009.
- Allocating an amount of JD60 million annually on average to meet the financial requirements for the social safety net for 2008 and the years to follow.

In light of the above, it is projected that the current expenditures will drop from 29.4% of GDP in 2006 to 29.2% of GDP in 2007, and further drop to 28.4% and 27.4% of GDP for 2008 and 2009, respectively.

2) Capital Expenditures

- It is expected that the capital expenditure will increase by 8.9% of GDP during the period 2007-2009, compared to 8.6% of GDP in 2006, as a result of the implementation of the Executive Programme. Accordingly, it is expected that the capital expenditures of the government will be JD1014 million in 2007, JD1081 million in 2008, and JD1180 million in 2009.

3) Budget Deficit

As a result of these estimates for the public expenditure and revenue, the fiscal deficit after grants is expected to gradually fall from 3.4 percent of GDP in 2007 to around 3.1 percent of GDP in 2009. Regarding the budget deficit excluding grants, it is expected that it will gradually fall from 8.5 percent of GDP in 2007 to 4.9 percent of GDP in 2009.

Estimated Cost for the Executive Program 2007-2009 (JD, 000)

Theme	Expected Expenditure			2007-2009
	2007	2008	2009	
Legislation and Justice	17,080	11,270	12,040	40,390
Investment Development	70,690	81,615	62,755	215,060
Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms	19,126	17,976	14,736	51,838
Employment Support and Vocational Training	12,119	25,110	32,100	69,329
Social Welfare	163,310	178,238	177,903	519,451
Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research and Cultural Innovation	73,457	110,140	102,360	285,957
Infrastructure Upgrade	448,653	497,110	478,587	1,424,360
Total	804,435	921,459	880,481	2,606,385

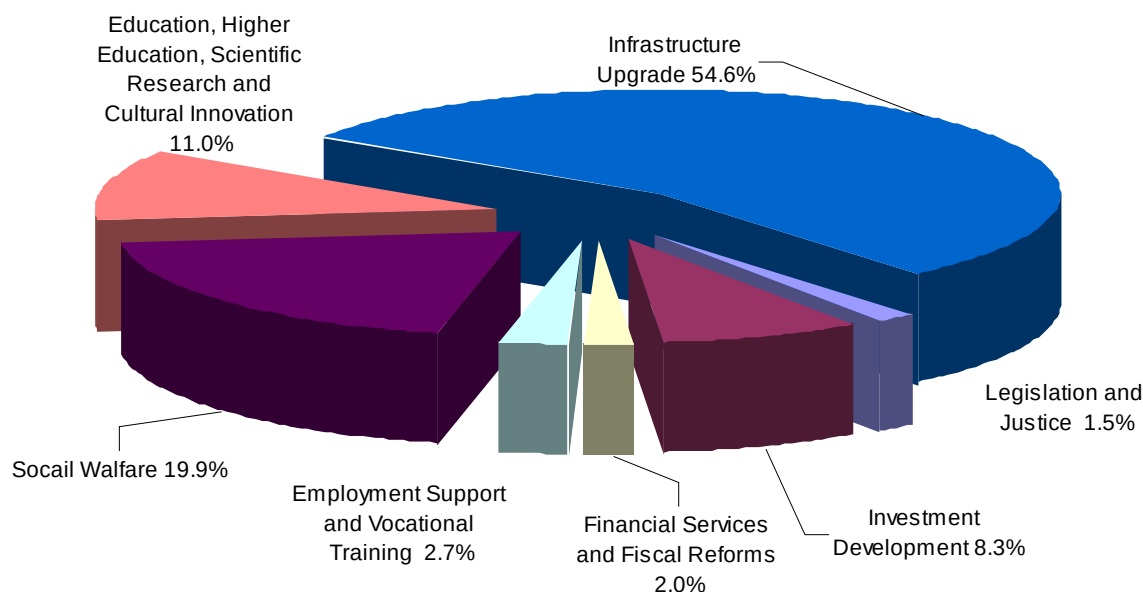


Figure 1: Expected Expenditures for the Executive Programme 2007-2009

4- Executive Programme Pillars

4-1-Legislation and Justice

Reinforcing the rule of law and the institutional framework, corresponding to economic, social and political developments, as well as absorbing the consequences of globalization and achieving sustainable development, necessitate giving utmost attention to the legislative process including mechanisms, sources, capacities as well as the continuous modernization and development of legislation.

With that in mind and having recognized the need to revisit the legislative process, the Government of Jordan has given special attention to the development and reinforcement of the role of the Legislative Authority, and is working to provide it with the necessary modern tools and methodologies

In addition, Kuluna al Urdun Initiative and the National Agenda offer specific recommendations to: strengthen the involvement of members of the Lower House of Parliament in drafting legislation, develop the institution entrusted with the task of drafting legislation within the Executive Authority, establish an independent body to develop and modernize legislation, set up general disciplines and principles which must be followed when drafting legislation. Moreover, a number of initiatives and proposals were put forth touching upon various important issues, such as the constitutional court, temporary laws, international treaties and agreements, constitutional amendments in addition to listing a number of laws which should be passed and/or amended in the fields of political development, economic and financial matters as well as penal legislation.

In view of the above, work has been done within the Executive Programme (2007-2009) to translate the Kuluna al Urdun initiative and the recommendations of the National Agenda into policies, programmes, projects and measures aimed at developing the performance of the Regular Judicial System and reinforce its independence and integrity. Efforts have also been exerted to develop the Shari'a Judicial System (*which applies Islamic law to family and inheritance issues*).

Legislation and Justice

- Pillar Goals:**
- Reinforcing the rule of law and the institutional framework within the state, and ensuring justice for all.
 - Fostering the independence and integrity of the judicial system and strengthening its role in protecting rights and freedoms.

Summary of the Financial Requirements

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
<i>First Sector/</i> Regular Judicial System	52,530	14,835	10,050	10,340	35,225
<i>Second Sector/</i> Legislation and Opinion Bureau	705	380	150	150	680
<i>Third Sector/</i> Shari'a Judicial System	17,655	1,865	1,070	1,550	4,485
Total	70,890	17,080	11,270	12,040	40,390

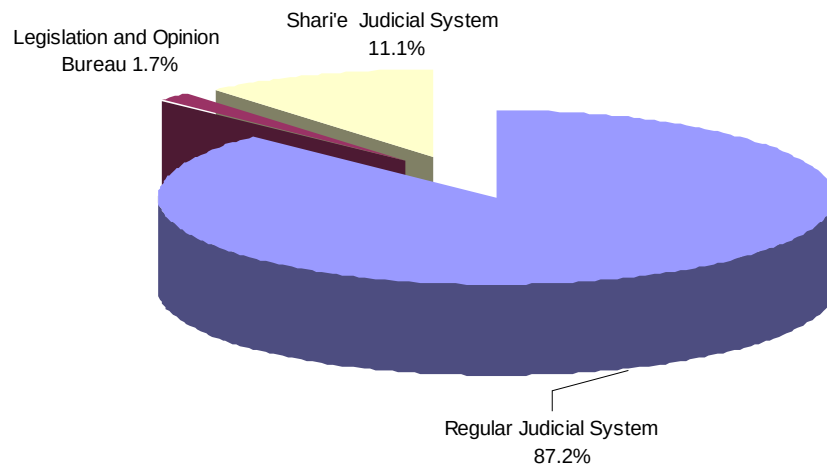


Figure 2: Legislation and Justice Sectors Expected Expenditures Percentage

First Sector/ Regular Judicial System

Sector Goal: Reinforcing the judicial system and further improving its performance, as well as enhancing its independence and integrity

Indicator	Baseline (2007)	Targets	
		2009	2017
1. Jordan's rank in the Global Competitiveness Report with regards to the judicial independence and effectiveness	23	20	15-20
2. Jordan's rate vis à vis "the Rule of Law" indicator/ World Bank statistics	0.33	1	1.5-2

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Reinforcing the independence and integrity of the Judiciary	The level of satisfaction of the public in general and the litigants in particular			70%		80%
Programmes/ Projects/Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Ensure the legislation and regulations necessary to reinforce the independence and integrity of the Judiciary	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Justice
2. Activate the judicial inspection and enhance its role	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Justice/ Judicial Council
3. Amend the regulation of the judicial services	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Justice
4. Build the capacity of the Judicial Council	70	30	20	20	70	Ministry of Justice
5. Establish a judges' forum	2,000	0	0	250	250	Ministry of Justice/Supreme Judge Department
Total	2,070	30	20	270	320	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhance the capacity of the Judicial System	The average litigation period		85 days for conciliation (magistrate) lawsuits, 180-270 days for the first instance lawsuits		-	
	The percentage of specialized judges		5%		25%	
	The time period needed for completion of the transaction		unavailable		30 minutes	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1-Applying the regulation for case management and circulate it among the major first instance courts.	300	50	75	75	200	Ministry of Justice
2-Activate and enhance the technical office and provide it with qualified staff	1,110	140	200	200	540	Ministry of Justice
3-Establish the legal framework and set up an agency entrusted with examining appeals raised to the cassation court	150	0	75	75	150	Ministry of Justice/ Judicial Council
4-Construct exemplary buildings suitable for courts and justice palaces in Amman, Irbid, and Zarqa, in addition to a judicial institute and acquisition of land	30,000	10,025	7,000	7,000	24,025	Ministry of Justice
5- Construct premises for the Supreme House of Judges	1825	1,825	0	0	1,825	Ministry of Justice
6-Develop human resources working at the judicial system (Judges and administrative staff)	3,360	300	300	300	900	Ministry of Justice
7-Computerize the operations of the Ministry of Justice and the courts	11,000	1,400	2,000	2,000	5,400	Ministry of Justice
8-Applying a new secured numbering and archiving system for lawsuits, to ease their retrieval when needed.	100	20	20	60	100	Ministry of Justice
9-Improve the capacity of the Judicial Institute of Jordan	500	100	200	200	500	Ministry of Justice
10- Improve the institutional capacity of the Ministry of Justice	635	635	0	0	635	Ministry of Justice
11-Establish specialized chambers within the regular courts to examine the different kinds of conflixtions and cases.	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Justice/Judicial Council
Total	48,980	14,495	9,870	9,910	34,275	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Adopting new and modern methods in resolving disputes	Percentage of lawsuits that will be resolved through mediation			0		30%
Programs/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
The application of mediation in resolving civil disputes	180	60	60	60	180	Ministry of Justice
Total	180	60	60	60	180	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Maintaining the dynamism of the Judicial system through the constant revision of legislation and its application	Effective mechanisms to review and improve legislation			0		Availability of effective mechanisms
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities Within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing an independent institution entrusted with drafting, improving and modernizing legislation	800	200	50	50	300	Ministry of Justice
2) Reviewing and improving legislation and its application	500	50	50	50	150	Ministry of Justice
Total	1,300	250	100	100	450	
Grand Total for First Sector	52,530	14,835	10,050	10,340	35,225	

Second Sector/ Legislation and Opinion Bureau

Sector Goals: Improve the principles followed in drafting, developing and modernizing legislation

Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
		2009	2017
1) The number of accomplished Legislation	60	130	150
2) The level of satisfaction of the various Governmental institutions vis à vis the functioning of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau	–	70%	90-100%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the independence of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau	Percentage of unaccomplished legislation due to infringing the general rules			30%		20%
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Activate the legislation commission	50	15	15	15	45	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
2) Activate the commission entrusted with developing and modernizing legislation	125	35	35	35	105	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
3) Activate the legal consultative commission	30	20	5	5	30	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Total	205	70	55	55	180	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improve the efficiency of the Legislation and Opinion Bureau	Percentage of qualified staff		40%		80%	
Programs/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Administrative system for the Legislation and Opinion Bureau	-	-	-	-	-	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
2) Modernize and develop the legislative information system	200	100	50	50	200	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
3) Issue a periodical legislation journal	30	20	5	5	30	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
4) Prepare a manual for legislative expressions	40	30	5	5	40	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
5) Establish a unit for translating and reviewing legislation	80	60	10	10	80	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
6) Organize workshops concerning laws and legislation	60	40	10	10	60	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
7) The continuous specialized legislative training	90	60	15	15	90	Legislation and Opinion Bureau
Total	500	310	95	95	500	
Grand Total for Second Sector	705	380	150	150	680	

Third Sector/ Shari'a Judicial System

Sector Goals:

- Develop the performance of Shari'a courts and strengthen their independence and integrity
- Ensure Justice and realize the concept of social security

Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
		2009	2017
Litigation period (day)	Variable	130	100

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Upgrade the capacity of the Shari'e Judicial system	Level of litigants' satisfaction		-		%80	
	Number of qualified judges assistances		0		1400	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Amend the regulation of the judicial services	-	-	-	-	-	Supreme Judge Department
2) Enforce a legislation to govern judges assistants	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Establish a technical office, an information bank and a database	80	30	30	20	80	
4) Training for judges and providing them with study abroad programmes	270	50	50	50	150	
5) Computerize the operations of the Shari'a Courts and connect them on a single network	1,000	200	200	200	600	
6) Improve the archiving and file-storing system	600	100	100	100	300	
7) Construct a complex for the Shari'e Courts, a building for the Supreme Judge Department, a Justice Palace in Zarqa	15,000	1,200	500	1,000	2,700	
Total	16,950	1,580	880	1,370	3,830	

Legislation and Justice

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Ensure prevalence of the concept of justice	Stages of litigation		One stage		Two stages	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within policy 2	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
A programme designed to develop the shari'a Judicial system structure:	505	235	140	130	505	Supreme Judge Department
a) Establish a distinct department to reinforce the rulings of the Shari'a Judicial system	200	100	50	50	200	
b)Draft a legislation for the Shari'a appeals scheme	-	-	-	-	-	
c) Establish an appeal court in Ma'an	100	50	30	20	100	
d)Draft a legislation and set up a department for inheritance	60	20	20	20	60	
e)Draft a legislation and establish a public prosecutor office	50	30	10	10	50	
f) Draft a legislation for Shari'e cassation and establish a Share'i cassation court	35	15	10	10	35	
g)Draft a legislation and set up an inspection department	60	20	20	20	60	
Total	505	235	140	130	505	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Foster family guidance and conciliation	Percentage of cases registered at courts			-		Not less than 15%
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	(2007-2009)	
1. Programme on family guidance and conciliation, which includes: a) Adopting a framework to regulate family guidance and conciliation b) Setting-up family offices within the Share'i Courts c) Combining all the legislation related to the family conflicts (civil, penal, personal status)	200	50	50	50	150	Supreme Judge Department
Total	200	50	50	50	150	
Grand Total for Third Sector	17,655	1,865	1,070	1,550	4,485	

4-2- Investment Development

Investment Development

During the period (2001-2005) Jordan made significant achievements in developing economic sectors with high growth potential. In this context, Jordan undertook many measures to enhance the business and investment environment. These measures, however, succeeded in only slightly improving the economic and sectoral competitiveness aimed at attracting a higher number of investors. This can be attributed to: lack of an effective institutional investment framework that coordinates and harmonizes the investment policies, the need to enhance basic infrastructure and the high costs for its development, as well as inflexible labour laws and complex tax regulations.

To meet these and other challenges, the Kuluna Al Urdun initiative and the National Agenda recommendations attach special attention to improving the investment climate in Jordan. Initiatives and policies were put in place with the objective of making Jordan one of the best countries offering a developed investment environment; through institutionalizing the decision making process for investment, trade and enterprise development matters. These policies aim to attract more foreign direct investment and encourage local investment, leading to lowering unemployment levels and developing the national economy at large. Furthermore, the Kuluna Al Urdun initiative and the National Agenda recommendations have identified the Government's priorities concerning the support to be extended to the industry and services sectors, as well as specifying the appropriate mechanisms to raise competitiveness, growth and profitability.

The policies, programmes and projects to be implemented or completed within the Executive Programme (2007-2009) pertaining to this pillar are as follows:

- Pillar Goals:**
- Increase economic growth
 - Absorb the increasing inflows of job seekers
 - Increase the value added of locally produced products

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Investment Development Pillar

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
1st Sector/ Institutional Framework for Investment	215,043	56,550	62,235	42,820	161,605
Sub-Sector/SMEs and start-up Businesses	21,740	950	7,810	4,175	12,935
2nd Sector/ Priority Sectors	106,495	14,140	19,380	19,935	53,455
First Sub-Sector/Pharmaceuticals	885	225	140	140	505
Second Sub-Sector/Garments	650	50	200	200	450
Third Sub-Sector/Furniture	1,425	10	440	345	795
Fourth Sub-Sector/Food Industries	750	110	240	240	590
Fifth Sub-Sector/Steel Industry	300	0	100	100	200
Sixth Sub-sector/Stone and Marble Industry	330	0	100	100	200
Seventh sub-Sector/Tourism	102,155	13,745	18,160	18,810	50,715
Total Financial Requirements	321,548	70,690	81,615	62,755	215,060

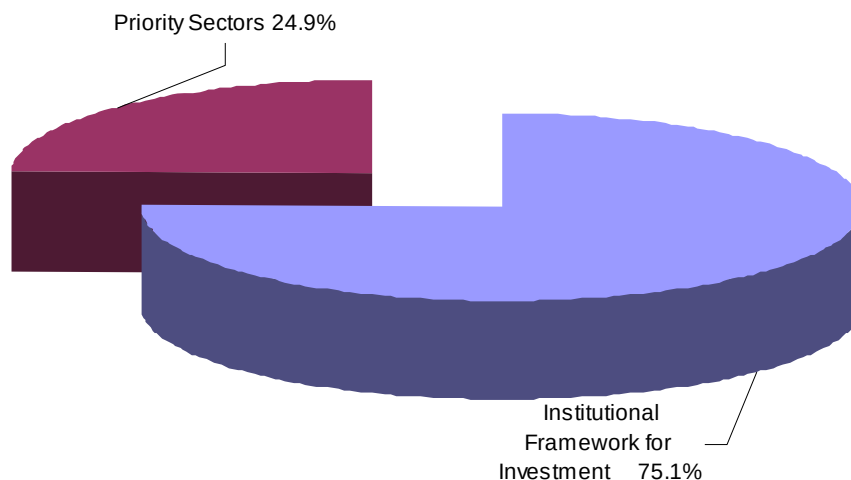


Figure 3: Investment Development sectors Expected Expenditures percentage

First Sector: Institutional Framework for Investment

Sector Goal: Contribute to enhancing the investment environment and raising its competitiveness

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
Jordan's rank within the business competitiveness indicator/Global Competitiveness Report (GCR)	43	33	29
Jordan's rank within the economic growth indicator/GCR	45	35	27
Jordan's rank in attractiveness for FDI (UNCTAD)	48	40	30
Jordan's rank within the trade competitiveness indicator (GCR)	41	32	29

Investment Development

Policy Number (1)	Indicator				Baseline	Target
Establish an investment institutional framework that ensures coordination among investment policies and institutions	Aggregate value of investments attracted through the investment framework (JD billion)				0	2
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy (1)	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish JAED and review all temporary laws for the institutions that fall under JAED	2,500	500	1,000	1,000	2,500	Ministry of Industry and Trade
2) Review and modernize the legislation that regulates investment	0	75	0	0	75	Jordan Investment Board
3) Establish a comprehensive database that serves all economic activities and connect it to Department of Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade/ Department of Statistics
4) Publish periodical reports to support general investment policies	50	0	25	25	50	Ministry of Industry and trade
5) Restructure JEDCO	200	359	50	50	459	JEDCO
6) Provide Training for JEDCO's staff in order to cope with the new responsibilities of the institution	200	20	50	50	120	JEDCO
7) Implement the national statistics strategy	6,000	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	Department of Statistics
8) Execute the surveys of public statistics	1,700	1,700	-	-	1,700	Department of Statistics
9) SABEQ	75,000	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation/Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total	85,650	17,654	18,125	18,125	53,904	

Investment Development

Policy Number (2)	Indicator					Baseline	Target
Develop the Industrial Estates and the Free Zones in order to foster the investment environment in Jordan	Investment volume within the industrial Estates (billion JDs)					1.3	1.7
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency	
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009		
1) Design and Construct (Muwagar) Industrial Estate	12,230	5,230	7,000	0	12,230	Industrial Estates Corporation	
2) Design and acquire the land necessary to construct Madaba Industrial Estate	710	710	0	0	710		
3) Industrial Estate in Tafila	4,000	4,000	0	0	4,000		
4) First Phase of Zarqa Industrial Estate	10,510	4,300	6,210	0	10,510		
5) Second phase of Aqaba Industrial Estate	6,460	3,070	3,390	0	6,460		
6) Construct symmetrical buildings for factories at the Industrial Estates and supervise them: ▪ New symmetrical buildings for factories in the various cities ▪ Symmetrical factories' buildings at Al-Hassan Industrial Estate according to the sixth model ▪ Symmetrical factories' buildings at Ma'an according to the second model ▪ Symmetrical factories' buildings at Karak according to the fourth model	4,950	4,950	0	0	4,950		
7) Implement the third stage of Al-Karamah free zone (800 dunums) ▪ Construct water tank with conveyance line and internal water network (Al- Karamah) ▪ Install electricity transmission station ▪ Pave roads ▪ Install low pressure boards ▪ Fence for the club	17,200	610	6,000	6,000	12,610	Free Zones Corporation	
8) Construction of a wastewater treatment plant at Al-Hassan Industrial Estate	2,800	2,150	0	0	2,150	Industrial Estates Corporation	

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
9) Implement the northern expansion phase (Zarqa Free Zone) ▪ Pave the roads of the northern expansion phase ▪ Provide electrical stations for the new Zarqa zone ▪ Lighten the northern area in Zarqa ▪ Pave a plot for trucks (80 dunums) ▪ Install low compression boards ▪ Construct wastewater network ▪ Construct water tank (500 m³) with conveyance line ▪ Construct water network ▪ Construct licensing building ▪ Showroom for products at the free zone	1,850	1,850	0	0	1,850	Free Zones Corporation
10) "Airport City" for Technological industries	7,000	0	3,000	4,000	7,000	Industrial Estates Corporation
11) Warehouses in Karak	650	100	260	130	490	Free Zones Corporation
12) Install general safety systems in the public warehouses at Zarqa, Karamah and Karak	420	0	150	120	270	
13) Security and supervision systems	600	100	100	100	300	
14) Establish a free zone in Mafrag	6,000	200	2,000	2,500	4,700	
15) Implement the first phase of the joint project with the Hashemite University	6,000	1,300	2,000	2,000	5,300	
16) Computerize and develop the IT system at the Free Zones Cooperation	800	200	270	260	730	
Total	82,180	28,770	30,380	15,110	74,260	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Promote and attract foreign investment and encourage local investment	Total investment value (JD million)		750		2000	
	Volume of new investments (both foreign and local) (JD million)		600		1500	
	Volume of investments resulting from expanding ongoing investments (both foreign and local) (JD million)		150		500	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish a single detailed, integrated, ,and efficient database for investment in Jordan	1,083	1,053	15	15	1,083	Jordan Investment Board
2) Draft a strategy for investment promotion	100	100	0	0	100	
3) Investment offices abroad	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	
4) Undertake studies and surveys concerning the investment interests of international companies in the region	800	50	300	300	650	
5) Develop an investment map for the advantages of each governorate in Jordan and identify potential opportunities	150	50	50	50	150	
6) Training and capacity building of Jordan Investment Board's staff (Scholarships and training courses)	300	60	100	100	260	
7) Prepare investment opportunities documents	450	50	150	150	350	
8) Promotional campaigns: ▪ Participation fees and sponsoring exhibitions and accompanying activities ▪ Brochures and flyers ▪ Media campaigns and sectoral promotional activities ▪ Expenses of hosting of missions ▪ Internal and external workshops and conferences ▪ Promotional materials and designs ▪ Tailor-made TV programmes and promotional ads on JTV and other satellite channels	1,900	518	600	700	1,818	
Total	7,783	2,881	2,215	2,315	7,411	

Investment Development

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhancing Jordan's attractiveness as an investment destination through improving the level of service provided to investors	Jordan's rank in "Doing Business indicator" (World Bank Report)		74 out of 155 countries		50	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) A programme for enhancing Jordan's attractiveness for investment: a) Establishing an investment single window within the concept of the one- stop- shop: - Review the unified classification of investment activities - Specify the requirements of licensing and registering ventures - Publish a comprehensive manual for all economic activities included within the unified - Publish periodical reports concerning the competitiveness of the single window through performance assessment according to international indicators - Set up a strategic plan for corporate management and communication and documentation of procedures and job descriptions - Develop a management system for the investment single window - Simplify and unify exemptions - Simplify the single window procedures - Establish branches for the single window in the capital and in the other governorates - Incentives and rewards for the single window staff b) Reviewing all laws and regulations related to licensing and registering investment projects c) Simplifying and unify incentives and exemptions systems d) Publishing a comprehensive manual that specifies investment requirements in the Kingdom	950	327	335	35	697	Jordan Investment Board

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
2) Publish an annual manual concerning investment costs in the kingdom	60	50	5	5	60	Jordan Investment Board
3) Publish the "investor journal"	35	15	10	10	35	
Total	1,045	392	350	50	792	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Build the institutional capacity of Jordan Investment Board	Level of investors' satisfaction concerning the services delivered by JIB		Not available		80%	
	FDI as a percentage of GDP		27%		31%	
	Time needed to establish a new company through JIB (day)		36		5	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Set up a database for local companies	100	20	20	20	60	Jordan Investment Board
2) update the statistics on FDI in the kingdom	20	20	0	0	20	
3) Modernize and develop JIB's website in several languages	150	20	35	35	90	
4) Computerize JIB's operations including registration and licensing (Upgrade the IT system)	300	70	80	50	200	
5) Modernize JIB's administrative work in parallel with best practices	100	10	30	0	40	
Total	670	140	165	105	410	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the competitiveness of Jordanian products in the world markets through utilizing international agreements	Jordanian exports to the countries with which preferential trade agreements have been concluded			Not available		Not available
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Programme on enhancing the competitiveness of Jordanian products in the world markets through utilizing international agreements, which includes:						
▪ Draft a single document outlining Jordan's foreign trade policy (with private sector participation)	40	30	10	0	40	Ministry of Industry and Trade

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
- Conduct studies on external markets in order to open new markets for Jordanian products through Trade Agreements and other measures - Promotional and marketing studies - Research and marketing studies (local and international)	210	200	10	0	210	Ministry of Industry and Trade/Jordan Enterprise
Conduct economic impact assessment studies for Jordan's trade agreements with (Turkey-GAFTA- EU).	30	20	10	0	30	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Establish economic consultancies to contribute to promoting the Jordanian products and attracting foreign investments.	2,000	0	500	500	1,000	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Awareness campaigns targeting the private sector on how to fully utilize international agreements	200	78	50	50	178	Ministry of Industry and Trade/JISM
Establish a computerized database for exporters on market access potential provided through Jordan's signed FTAs (to be published on the Ministry's website)	30	30	0	0	30	Ministry of Industry and Trade/Jordan Enterprise
Archive the information centre documents related to agreements and present them through a computerized database	50	50	0	0	50	Ministry of Industry and Trade / JISM
Establish a computerized database that includes reports on the bilateral economic relations between Jordan and its trading partners	10	10	0	0	10	Ministry of Industry and Trade / JISM
Promote the FTA with the USA	1,500	500	500	500	1,500	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Prepare a comprehensive manual concerning the procedures of exportation, issuing origin certificates and conformity assessment (laboratories, certifying and inspection)	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade / JISM
Draft instructions and guidelines for exportation	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
2) Conduct a programme that aims at harmonizing and approximating the Jordanian technical rules and specifications with those of the EU	550	20	200	150	370	JISM

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
3) Provide technical support to establishing approved laboratories for examining products within the priority industrial sectors	150	0	50	50	100	JISM
4) Provide technical support to establishing approved conformity assessment bodies entrusted with granting conformity certificates for the products specified within the priority industrial sectors	120	0	40	40	80	
5) Establish an institution entrusted with approving the conformity assessment bodies according to the reciprocal approval requirements between Jordan and the EU	450	0	150	100	250	
6) Implement a comprehensive market survey programme to ensure conformity of local products with the Jordanian standards and specifications in order to guarantee compliance with international standards and requirements	3,000	70	1,000	1,000	2,070	
7) Join the European Institution for standards and metrology (CEN) and the European market survey working groups	70	0	20	20	40	
8) Sign the "Meter Convention" for international metrology (International Bureau of Weights and Measures {BIPM})	150	0	50	50	100	
9) Establish a governmental laboratory in the field of electromagnetic compliance	1,100	0	50	50	100	
10) Construct JISM's premises and laboratories	4,420	4,420	0	0	4,420	
11-) Establish meteorological verification labs	200	200	0	0	200	
Total	14,410	5,658	2,680	2,550	10,888	

Policy Number (7)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
The successful implementation of competitiveness policies in a way that meets Jordan's needs and aspirations and contributes to raising the competitiveness of the various sectors	The effectiveness of anti-monopoly policies (Global Competitiveness Report)		6		8	
	Promote the values of intellectual property protection		6.7		7	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Train and qualify national human resources specialized in competitiveness legislation and policies, through the following: ▪ Specialized training courses for judges and staff of the competitiveness directorate at MIT ▪ Examine international best practices ▪ Organize joint courses and workshops comprising directorates and regulatory bodies ▪ Higher education scholarships in the field of competitiveness for the Competitiveness Directorate staff (Law and Economics fields) ▪ Participate in international conferences on competitiveness ▪ Activate the competitiveness committee ▪ Designate specialized judges to adjudicate in competitiveness cases in all first instance courts in the Kingdom	230	0	80	80	160	Ministry of Industry and Trade
2) Establish an independent body for intellectual property protection	700	0	100	100	200	
3) Promote the culture of competitiveness through: ▪ Awareness campaigns and workshops ▪ Press ads and press releases ▪ Distribute brochures and flyers on competitiveness law, Competitiveness Directorate mandate, vision and mission ▪ Radio ads ▪ Modernize and update the website of the Competitiveness Directorate ▪ Organize an annual convention on competitiveness. ▪ Set up a database concerning the status of competitiveness in the various sectors	645	105	330	210	645	

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
4) Establish the National Council for Competitiveness through: a. Seeking assistance from experts b. Founding the Council	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total	1,575	105	510	390	1,005	
Grand Total for First Sector	193,313	55,600	54,425	38,645	148,670	

Sub-Sector/SMEs and Start-up Businesses
Sub-Sector Goals:

- Ensure higher absorption of labour force
- Contribution of SMEs to the national economy

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Targets	
		2009	2017
Percentage of labour force employed within SMEs and start-up businesses	33%	40%	45%
Percentage of SMEs contribution to GDP	27%	35%	40%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Support SMEs and start-up businesses	Percentage of labor force employed within SMEs		33%		40%	
	Percentage of SMEs contribution to the national GDP		27%		35%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Amend and update the database for SMEs support programmes	60	0	10	10	20	Jordan Enterprise
2) Amend and update the database for SMEs interested in benefiting from JEDCO services	100	0	25	25	50	

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
3) Strengthen the ability of domestic products to penetrate world markets (services and industry) through: a) Establish overseas representative offices b) Establish export houses c) Participate in international specialized exhibitions d) Coordinate trade missions e) Coordinate Jordanian weeks at an international level f) Promotion via electronic methods (internet....)	195	195	0	0	195	Jordan Enterprise
4) Develop the administrative and production capacities of SMEs through:	7,450	540	2,250	1,600	4,390	
a) Examination and monitoring studies	850	0	285	280	565	
b) Develop production capacities	2,700	321	800	540	1,661	
c) Develop and modernize production methods	1,350	0	400	270	670	
d) Build administrative capacities	2,550	219	765	510	1,494	
5) National Linkages Programme	950	0	300	350	650	Jordan Enterprise
6) Information services: a) Conduct studies on targeted markets b) Subscribe to international information networks c) Provide commercial information about potential importers d) Organize awareness seminars concerning targeted markets e) Analyze the knowledge gap among a sample of SMEs to provide them with the knowledge needed to achieve the aspired goals (MIT) f) Set up an electronic library g) King Abdullah II Award for Excellence for the private sector	850	215	250	200	665	
7) A programme on the development of export financing schemes: ▪ Organize awareness programmes ▪ Establish a venture capital fund ▪ Support the TRIDE project for industrial development (support scientific research in SME's through establishing cooperation with research institutions within developed countries)	7,050	0	3,350	350	3,700	Jordan Enterprise/ Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total	16,655	950	6,185	2,535	9,670	

Investment Development

Policy Number (2)	Indicator	Baseline		Target		
Encourage start-up businesses	Percentage of start up businesses proportion in employment	-		3%		
	The number of organizations which are members in the group founded to identify the Jordanian market's needs	-		100%		
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Programme for promoting entrepreneurship, through: a) Company project b) Lifetime project c) Barrel	85	0	25	40	65	Jordan Enterprise
2) Support and development programmes: a) Establish business incubators b) Establish technical centers c) Build the administrative and production capacities d) Establish a venture capital fund for start up businesses e) Establish a finance fund	5,000	0	1,600	1,600	3,200	Jordan Enterprise
Total	5,085	0	1,625	1,640	3,265	
Total for Sub-Sector	21,740	950	7,810	4,175	12,935	

Second Sector: Priority Sectors

First Sub-Sector/ Pharmaceuticals

Sub-Sector Goals: Increase Jordan's exports of Pharmaceuticals

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
The value of Jordan's exports of Pharmaceuticals (JD million)	198	257	680

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhance the competitiveness of the Pharmaceuticals sector	Total production of the sector/ Total costs of the sector (JD million)		1.83		2.38	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Draft instructions for the inspection of the raw materials used in the pharmaceutical industry	5	5	0	0	5	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
2) Design and conduct training programmes for the staff working in the field of drugs monitoring	90	0	30	30	60	
3) Testing equipment for the food and drugs laboratories	600	150	50	50	250	
4) Design and conduct training programmes to enhance the capacity of the staff working in examining the applications for registering drugs in Jordan	90	30	30	30	90	
Total	785	185	110	110	405	

Investment Development

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the importing countries' confidence level in the Jordanian Pharmaceuticals	Value of exports (million JDs)			198		257
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
Improve the monitoring programmes for local Pharmaceutical factories through: 1. Harmonization of Jordanian legislation on drug quality with the international standards 2. Conclude agreements with EU member states to ensure accrediting new drug manufacturing certificates	100	40	30	30	100	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
Total	100	40	30	30	100	
Total for Sub-Sector	885	225	140	140	505	

Second Sub-Sector/ Garments

Sub-Sector Goals: Increase the volume of the garments sector exports

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Value of Jordanian exports of garments (JD million)	1,100	1,300	5,100

Investment Development

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Increase the percentage of local labour working in this sector and enhance their production capacities	Worker productivity: The number of "up to standards" pieces produced by a worker on annual basis		3,655		4,500	
	Percentage of local labour to the total labour in the sector		45%		65%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish a Center for Excellence specialized in training labour working in the garment sector	50	50	0	0	50	Vocational Training Corporation
2) Involve the private sector in the labour training programmes within a specific mechanism	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Labour / Vocational Training Corporation
Total	50	50	0	0	50	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhance access into new world markets	Percentage of exports to non-traditional markets to the total exports of the sector		10%		30%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish export houses	600	0	200	200	400	Ministry of Industry and Trade /Jordan Enterprise
2) Establish a specialized designing centre	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Support the participation of Jordanian companies in international fairs and shows	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
4) Participate in international garment fairs at the European market	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade /Jordan Enterprise
5) Establish specialized inspection and certification laboratories for textiles and garments	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
6) Create a Euro-Med Label to ensure product compliance with environment and health requirements	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
7) Set up a comprehensive programme to provide financial support to the garment and textile sector in Jordan and the Mediterranean countries	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
8) Establish a comprehensive database for the garment and textile sector in the EURO-MED region	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade

Investment Development

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
9) Bridge the relationship with the international garment and textile sector through: - Analyzing the knowledge gap among local companies working in the sector - Adopting a knowledge strategy to define the way forward and the development path of the sector	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total	600	0	200	200	400	
Total for Sub-Sector	650	50	200	200	450	

Third Sub-Sector/ Furniture

Sub-Sector Goals: Increase the volume of the furniture sector exports

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Value of Jordanian exports of furniture (JD million)	15	100	180

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Create skilled and flexible labour force working in this sector	Total Number of skilled workers in the sector			8,400		13,500
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Enhance the capacities of trainers and improve the training courses within the vocational training workshops for carpentry and decoration	-	-	-	-	-	Vocational Training Corporation
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Investment Development

Policy Number 2	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Support and develop export plans and programmes	Value of exports (million JDs)		15		100	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	(2007-2009)	
1. Establish export houses for the sector	1,000	0	300	200	500	Ministry of Industry and Trade /Jordan Enterprise
2. Conduct studies on potential export markets	100	10	30	40	80	Jordan Enterprise
3. Support the participation of Jordanian companies in international fairs	125	0	45	40	85	
4. Establish an exports database for companies working in the sector	20	0	5	5	10	
5. Provide companies with technical assistance by recruiting specialized experts	30	0	10	10	20	
6. Bridge the relationship with the international furniture sector	150	0	50	50	100	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total	1,425	10	440	345	795	
Total for Sub-Sector	1,425	10	440	345	795	

Fourth Sub-Sector / Food Industries

Sub-Sector Goals: Increase the volume of the food industries exports

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Value of exports (JD million)	202	270	1,400

Investment Development

Policy Number1	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the competitiveness of the food industries sector	Value of total production of the sector/Value of total costs of the sector			1.51		1.96
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Conduct a study on unifying the monitoring mechanisms applied on local factories	30	30	0	0	30	Ministry of Industry and Trade
2. Establish a business association for the food industries sector	120	0	40	40	80	Jordan Enterprise
3. Reduce the production costs by exempting production inputs and supplies	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade / Ministry of Finance
4. Support the participation of Jordanian companies in international fairs	120	0	40	40	80	Jordan Enterprise
5. Provide companies with technical assistance by recruiting specialized experts	90	0	30	30	60	
6. Organize specialized workshops on international standards	60	0	20	20	40	
7. Selective and gradual application of HACCP system within the food industries capable of exporting	30	10	10	10	30	Jordan Food and Drug Administration
8. Design and execute training programmes on good manufacturing practices and food handling (targeting workers in the food industries capable of exporting)	90	30	30	30	90	
9. Selective and gradual application of tracking and retrieving systems (in food industries capable of exporting)	90	0	30	30	60	
Total	630	70	200	200	470	

Policy Number 2	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the importing countries' confidence level in the Jordanian food exports	Value of exports (million JDs)			202		270
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	(2007-2009)	
1.Develop and expand the fresh fruits and vegetables surveillance programme	30	10	10	10	30	JFDA
2.Establish surveillance programmes for mostly exported foodstuff	60	20	20	20	60	JFDA
3.Apply a quality and safety certification programme for exported foodstuff	30	10	10	10	30	JFDA/JISM
Total	120	40	40	40	120	
Total for Sub-Sector	750	110	240	240	590	

Fifth Sub-Sector / Steel Industry

Sub-Sector Goals: Increase the exports of the sector

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Value of exports (JD million)	85	120	257

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhance the competitiveness of the sector	Value of total production of the sector/Value of total costs of the sector		1.58		2	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Set up a national strategy for the sector	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade/Ministry of Finance
2) Establish export houses	300	0	100	100	200	Jordan Enterprise
3) Conduct specialized training programmes aimed at qualifying workers in the sector	-	-	-	-	-	Vocational Training Corporation
4) Set up a programme to encourage mergers through: ▪ Facilitating merger procedures ▪ Encouraging foreign investment (strategic partners)	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Industry and Trade
Total	300	0	100	100	200	
Total for Sub-Sector	300	0	100	100	200	

Sixth Sub-Sector/Stone and Marble Industry

Sub-Sector Goals: Increase the exports of the sector

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Value of exports (JD million)	25	50	152

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhance competitiveness and local capacities	Value of total production of the sector/Value of total costs of the sector		2.56		3.32	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Conduct studies on markets with promising opportunities	100	0	35	35	70	Jordan Enterprise
2) Support the participation of Jordanian companies in international fairs	100	0	35	35	70	
3) Conduct capacity building workshops for companies working in the sector	30	0	10	10	20	
4) Establish exports houses	100	0	20	20	40	
Total	330	0	100	100	200	
Total for Sub-Sector	330	0	100	100	200	

Seventh Sub-Sector/ Tourism

Sub-Sector Goals: Achieve sustainable growth in the tourism economy and increase investment

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Number of Jordanian workers in the sector	26,069	40,000	100,000
Sector contribution to the balance of payments (JD billion)	1	1.6	3

Policy Number (1)	Indicator	Baseline		Target		
Establish public private partnerships to run the touristic sites on commercial basis	Change rate in the number of tourists who have visited a specific touristic site in a certain year in comparison with the number of tourists who visited the same site in the previous year	0.0 %		15+ %		
	Change rate in the revenues gained from a specific touristic site in a certain year in comparison with the revenues gained from the same site in the previous year	0.0 %		20 + %		
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish a company for developing and managing touristic sites	5,000	300	1,000	1,000	2,300	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total	5,000	300	1,000	1,000	2,300	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the competitiveness of the Tourism sector	Change rate in the revenues gained from a specific touristic site in a certain year in comparison with the revenues gained from the same site in the previous year			0.0 %		20 + %
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Develop an investment map for the tourism sector in the kingdom	120	80	20	20	120	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
2) Develop the Ministry's working plans in the areas of: statistics, information technology, local tourism, promotion and communication in addition to the development of the tourism product	300	100	100	100	300	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
3) Promote local tourism	1,500	250	200	200	650	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
4) Build the capacity of the touristic sites management unit	120	50	35	35	120	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
5) Establish a heritage fund	5,000	300	500	500	1,300	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
Total	7,040	780	855	855	2,490	

Investment Development

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Develop and support the plans and programmes aimed at promoting the Jordanian tourism product	Sector contribution to the balance of payments (JD billion)		1		1.6	
	Direct and Indirect income gained from therapeutic tourism		390		480	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Expand the marketing base for the Jordanian tourism product and achieve an increased demand on it, and enhance promotional campaigns that directly target the consumer in the countries which we have representative offices at	85,000	12,545	15,000	15,000	42,545	Jordan Tourism Board
2) Carry out an annual survey on arrivals and departures from Jordan to regularly collect and identify the data related to the Kingdom's visitors	1,050	120	0	400	520	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/ Jordan Tourism Board
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
3) Carry out a survey to examine the local tourism volume particularly concerning visitors spending and characteristics	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/ Jordan Tourism Board
4) Increase the number of therapy seekers coming into the Kingdom	3,750	0	1,250	1,500	2,750	Ministry of Health/ Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/Jordan Tourism Board
5) 5. Carry out a detailed and regular survey on a specific sample of tourists to get their feedback and observations on the Jordanian tourism product and the visit in general	300	0	50	50	100	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/ Jordan Tourism Board
6) Design a simple model to evaluate the touristic sites (To be distributed at all touristic sites and followed up on a monthly basis)	15	0	5	5	10	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities/ Jordan Tourism Board
Total	90,115	12,665	16,305	16,955	45,925	
Total for Sub-Sector	102,155	13,745	18,160	18,810	50,715	

4-3- Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

The financial services sector encounters a number of challenges, including structural deficiencies in the banking and insurance sectors, weak cooperation and coordination among the different surveillance and regulatory bodies, discriminatory tax treatment for a number of financial products, slow regulation of new financial services, fragile insurance sector and weak secondary capital market. Access to finance particularly for start-up businesses and small enterprises also faces several problems and remains a key challenge. In this context and due to the fact that achieving economic and social development is linked to the level of development in the financial services sector (*including the banking system, capital market, insurance, other financial institutions and supporting financial services*), the Kuluna al Urdun initiative and the National Agenda recommendations included a set of guidelines aimed at developing these sectors to ensure that their services are provided in a modern, efficient and highly organized manner that ensures serving the national economy.

Moreover, the Kuluna al Urdun initiative and the National Agenda recommendations, within this pillar, aim at developing the Jordanian economy to become prosperous and open to regional and world markets, strengthening the governmental administration to become financially stable, transparent and accountable, as well as restructuring the public sector to be more productive and efficient.

Despite the relative improvement of financial performance where the budget deficit (after grants) has declined to around 6.9% of GDP at current prices, and the public debt ratio reached 72.7% of GDP in 2006, public finance continues to suffer from major deficits and imbalances. Besides, the volume of outstanding debt and debt service remains high imposing considerable financial burden on the treasury. This situation underscores the need to restructure the general budget with the objective of reducing the deficit, and decreasing the ratio of public debt to GDP. Indeed, achieving these goals requires the implementation of major reforms aimed at improving the budget performance, and increasing the Government's efficiency, which are at the core of the initiatives and objectives of fiscal reform.

Furthermore, the implementation of the Kuluna al Urdun initiative and the National Agenda recommendations constitutes a fundamental element that is required to move forward with the social and economic development programmes. Also and upon putting the fiscal reform initiatives into action, the projected budget deficit (before grants) can be reduced to 4.9% of GDP by FY2009, in addition to the possibility of achieving a financial surplus as of the year 2016. As a consequence, the implementation of these initiatives and recommendations will enable the Government of Jordan to reduce the level of public debt as a proportion of GDP.

The policies, programmes and projects to be implemented or completed within the Executive Programme (2007-2009) pertaining to this pillar are as follows:

Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

Pillar Goals:

- Contribute to the development of the Jordanian economy (to become prosperous and open to regional and global markets)
- Contribute to strengthening the governmental administration (to become financially stable, transparent and accountable)
- Contribute to restructuring the public sector (to become more productive and efficient)

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Financial services and Fiscal Reform Pillar

Sector	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
1 st Sector/ Fiscal Reform	43,328	14,476	11,536	10,846	36,860
2 nd Sector/ Financial Services	13,900	950	4,990	2,690	8,630
First Sub-Sector/ Insurance	3,110	820	1,420	870	3,110
Second Sub-Sector/ Central Bank of Jordan	0	0	0	0	0
Third Sub-Sector/ Securities Commission	10,790	130	3,570	1,820	5,520
3 rd Sector/ Public Sector Development	7,520	3,700	1,450	1,200	6,350
Total Financial Requirements	64,748	19,126	17,976	14,736	51,840

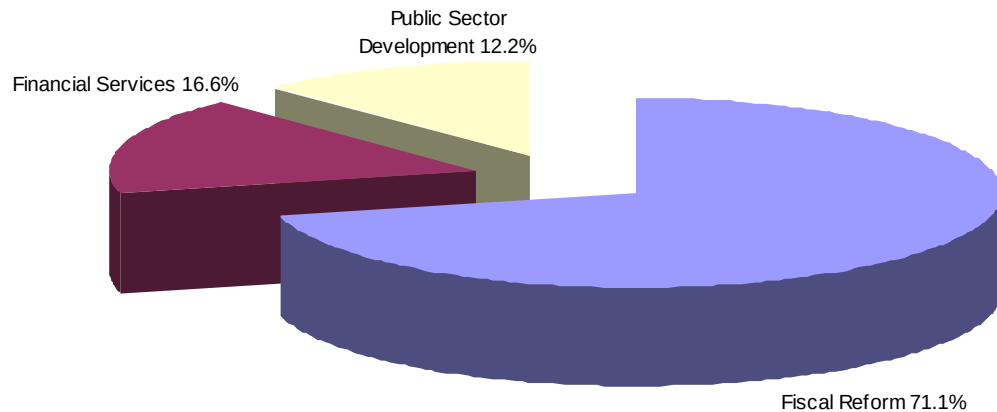


Figure 4: Financial Services and Fiscal reforms sectors expected expenditures percentage

First Sector: Fiscal Reform

Sector Goals: Fostering and sustaining the financial stability of the treasury

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP (before grants)	10.6 %	4.9 %	1.8 %
Budget deficit as a percentage of GDP (after grants)	6.9 %	3.1 %	--
Public debt as a percentage of GDP	71.65 %	62.7%	36 %
Domestic Revenues as a Percentage of Current Expenditures	101.3 %	113.9 %	--

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Rationalizing public expenditure and increasing expenditure efficiency	Public expenditure as a percentage of GDP		38.7 %		36 %	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Eliminate Subsidies on wheat, barley and bran	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
2) Eliminate oil subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Restructure the subsidies provided to the state-owned enterprises through assessing the functions of the enterprises in question and identifying the importance of their economic and social activities and analyzing their financial status and the degree of their reliance on the provided subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Maximize the efficiency of subsidies provided to the enterprises that will continue to receive subsidies	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Restructure the subsidies provided to universities from the general budget in order to fund pilot projects (within the capital expenditures)	-	-	-	-	-	

Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Reduce the burden of pension expenditures	Civil Service Pension Costs (million JDs)			155		203
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Conduct actuarial and administrative studies to evaluate the possibility of transferring current civil service employees (recruited before 1995) to the social security system	750	250	500	0	750	Ministry of Finance/Social Security Corporation (SSC)
2) Computerize the Government's pension system and link it to the Civil Status Department and the Social Security Corporation	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
Total	750	250	500	0	750	

Policy Number 3	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Reduce the debt burden	Public debt as a percentage of GDP			72.7 %		62.7 %
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Using methods necessary to reduce the size of external debt	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
2) Using hedging instruments and financial derivatives	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Developing the debt instruments issuance market (primary and secondary)	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Achieving balance between internal and external borrowing	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Increase domestic revenues	Income and sales tax revenues as a percentage of GDP			16.1 %		17.5 %
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Amending the Income Tax Law	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/Income and Sales Tax Department
2) Amending the Sales Tax Law	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Qualify and provide training for the staff of the Income and Sales Tax Department	300	94	100	100	294	
4) Reforming the tax administration through: - Moving forward with the merger and structuring process	-	-	-	-	-	
- Drafting an incentive regulation within the tax department	-	-	-	-	-	
- Computerizing the systems and the information flow in addition to training the staff on the computerized systems - Developing an electronic filing system at the Income Tax Department, and software development	110	110	0	0	110	
5) Amending the existing legal framework in a view of requiring all public institutions and agencies to transfer their entire annual financial surpluses to the treasury	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
Total	410	204	100	100	404	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Develop and improve the methodology of preparing and executing the general budget	Amount of spending above the ceiling specified in the general budget law (JD million)	462	0
	Deviation between actual and projected domestic revenues	14%	±5%
	Arrears as a percentage of the budget's total value	--	Less than 2%

Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Categorizing the general budget according to the most up-to-date international methodologies (GFS)	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ General Budget Department
2) Developing the process of preparing a medium-term fiscal framework (MTFF)	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ General Budget Department
3) Programme on "developing the integrated fiscal performance in Jordan"	14,000	4,666	4,666	4,666	14,000	Ministry of Finance
4) Computerizing the systems of the General Budget and linking all budget units electronically with the Ministry of Finance (GFMIS)	10,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	Ministry of Finance/ General Budget Department
5) Developing an (e-procurement) system	2,500	340	100	200	640	Ministry of Finance /Public Supplies Department and Government Tenders Directorate and Joint Procurement Department
6) Developing the systems of government warehouses assets	350	350	0	0	350	Ministry of Finance
7) Raising the management efficiency of cash flows into the treasury	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
8) Reviewing public expenditures on sectoral basis (PER)	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance /General Budget Department
9) Applying the concept of result-oriented budgeting	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance /General Budget Department
10) Establishing a Single Treasury Account	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
11) Developing an (e-accounting) project	4,000	1,500	1,000	1,000	3,500	Ministry of Finance
12) Setting up a database for projects and capital expenditures	80	40	20	20	80	General Budget Department
13) Enhancing the efficiency of preparing the vacancies formation list	90	30	30	30	90	General Budget Department
Total	31,020	8,926	7,816	7,916	24,660	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Develop and modernize the legal frameworks	Jordan's rank in the area of government's competitiveness at the global level (the legal framework item)	26				Advanced position
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Draft regulation for joint procurement	-	-	-	-	-	Public Supplies Department Government Tenders Directorate +Joint Procurement Department
2) Reviewing fees and taxes imposed on Islamic banks' transactions	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ Department of Lands and Survey
3) Modernizing the law on mortgaging of immovable properties	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ Department of Lands and Survey
4) Reviewing the transfer of ownership fees and the real estate sale tax	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ Department of Lands and Survey
5) Amending the law on leasing immovable properties to non-Jordanians	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ Department of Lands and Survey
6) Amending the law governing the management of state properties	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance/ Department of Lands and Survey
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (7)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Capacity building at the Ministry of Finance and the departments falling under the Minister's mandate	The number of times that the Ministry was awarded with the King Abdullah II Award for Excellence	2				6 among the 3 best institutions
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing a macro-fiscal policies unit	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
2) Restructuring the Ministry and the departments falling under the Minister's mandate	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Establishing a training centre under the Ministry	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Building the capacity of the Ministry's staff	1,000	250	300	450	1,000	
5) Building the capacity of the staff working in the area of Government procurement	300	100	100	100	300	Ministry of Finance/ Public Supplies Department Government Tenders Directorate and Joint Procurement Department
6) Developing human resources at the Customs Department	50	20	10	10	40	Customs Department
7) Institutional and human resources development and capacity building of the General budget department staff	500	200	150	150	500	General Budget Department
8) Financial Awareness Program	1,400	1,400	0	0	1,400	Ministry of Finance
9) Building the institutional capacity of the Audit Bureau	840	280	280	280	840	Audit Bureau
Total	4,090	2,250	840	990	4,080	

Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

Policy Number (8)	Indicator		Baseline			Target
Upgrading the quality of services provided to citizens and investors	Level of satisfaction with the provided services		---			To increase by 5% annually as of 2007
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 8	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Replacing the stamp duties system with simple financial instruments	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Finance
2) Applying an e-payment system for revenue collection	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Setting up a computerized real-estate (buildings and lands) taxation system	700	0	400	300	700	
4) Modernizing and developing the ASYCUDA system	3,400	1,800	800	800	3,400	Jordan Customs
Total	4,100	1,800	1,200	1,100	4,100	

Policy Number (9)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Increase the credibility and accuracy of the real-estate information	Percentage of conformity between the various records and Cadastral Maps		85%		100%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 9	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Conformity between paper and electronic records	500	231	250	-	481	Department of Lands and Survey
2) Enhancing the real-estate data	642	242	200	200	642	
3) Lands and survey triangle Network	202	82	80	40	202	
4) Surveying and identifying encroachments on state lands	714	264	250	200	714	
5) Providing equipment (Computers, the e-government project)	900	227	300	300	827	
Total	2,958	1,046	1,080	740	2,866	
Grand Total for First Sector	43,328	14,476	11,536	10,846	36,860	

Second Sector: Financial Services

First Sub-Sector/Insurance

Sub-Sector Goals: Develop and regulate the insurance sector with a view to establishing Jordan as a regional insurance hub

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
Retirement insurance premiums as a percentage of total life insurance premiums	0 %	7 %	30 %

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Strengthening the independence of the Insurance Commission	Strengthening the independence of the Insurance Commission (<i>assessment report of the financial services sector of the World Bank and the IMF</i>)			Broadly Observed		Observed
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Amending the insurance regulatory law	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline				Target
Develop and deepen the Jordanian insurance market	Increase the insurance products		Unavailability of the insurance products				Availability of the insurance products
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency	
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009		
1) Strengthening corporate governance among insurance companies in line with international standards	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
2) Combating money laundering in the insurance activities	40	0	20	20	40	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
3) Regulating the contractual relationship between the parties to an insurance contract	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
4) Unifying the insurance companies capital requirements in line with international standards	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
5) Developing legal frameworks for establishing new types of insurance companies	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Commission/ Companies Control Department	
6) Conducting a study on mandatory medical insurance and life insurance for employees in the private and public sectors	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
7) Conducting a study on professional liability insurance	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
8) Setting up legal frameworks to regulate Islamic insurance	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
9) Conducting a study on disaster insurance	50	0	50	0	50	Insurance Regulatory Commission	
10) Conducting a study on agricultural insurance	50	0	50	0	50	Insurance Commission/ Ministry of Agriculture	

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
11) Conducting a study on small social insurance products	50	0	50	0	50	Insurance Regulatory Commission
12) Setting up and developing legal frameworks to regulate retirement insurance	100	0	50	50	100	
13) Establishing a database to provide information concerning the insured and the compensation paid to them (in order to combat insurance fraud)	100	0	100	0	100	
14) Developing insurance awareness	430	230	100	100	430	
15) Developing institutional and technical capacity to provide alternative mechanisms to resolve insurance disputes	340	40	300	0	340	
16) Developing human resources within the insurance sector	600	0	300	300	600	
17) Inspection and field auditing of insurance companies	400	100	150	150	400	
18) Application of e-government	250	150	50	50	250	
19) Developing the insurance sector	200	100	50	50	200	
20) Conducting Studies to establish Jordan's Insurance Institute	50	50	0	0	50	
21) Professional qualification programme	450	150	150	150	450	
Total	3,110	820	1,420	870	3,110	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Strengthening financial safety nets	Percentage of insurance companies participating in the Fund for the Protection of the insured		0%		100%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing a Fund for the Protection of the insured or the beneficiaries of insurance activities in the event of the bankruptcy of an insurance company (by drafting instructions)	-	-	-	-	-	Insurance Regulatory Commission
Total	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Sub-Sector	3,110	820	1,420	870	3,110	

Second Sub-Sector/ Central Bank of Jordan

Sub-Sector Goals: Maintain monetary stability and control inflation

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
JD exchange rate against the dollar	0.708	0.708	0.708

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Strengthening the independence of the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ)	The volume of the Government's debt to the Central Bank (JD million)			1,094 (excluding privatization revenues)		Gradual reduction over a period to be agreed upon
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Finding an appropriate mechanism to extinguish the Government's debt to the Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ)	-	-	-	-	-	MoF/CBJ
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Strengthening and developing the bank safety nets	Coverage percentage of insured deposits		1.30%		3% (in the year 2014)	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Applying the deposit insurance law whereby fixed installments are replaced with variable installments linked to the risks related to the bank's assets	-	-	-	-	-	Deposit Insurance Corporation
2) Setting up a mechanism to classify the companies of the financial services sector according to international standards	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ/Insurance Regulatory Commission/ Securities Commission
3) Programmes guaranteeing the risks pertaining to financings SMEs	-	-	-	-	-	Loan Guarantee Corporation
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Strengthen and reinforce control over licensed banks	applied standards			Basel I standards		Basel II standards
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Issuing instructions for the application of the Basel II standards	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ
2) Holding workshops and training courses for banks employees	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy number (4)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Develop and deepen financial and banking sectors	The applied financial and banking legislation			Current status of relevant legislation		A package of modern banking and financial legislation constantly updated
	Mandatory good governance code for the banking sector			Non-mandatory guidelines		issuing mandatory instructions
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Issuing instructions for applying good governance within the banking sector	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ
2) Reviewing and drafting financial and banking legislation (Money Laundering law, Anti-Terrorism law, securitization law, disclosure law)	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ/MIT/ MOF/ Insurance Commission/S securities Commission
3) Restructuring The Institute Of Banking Studies	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ
4) Contributing to the development of university education	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ in Cooperation with the Ministry of Higher Education
5) Establishing a local credit classification institution	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ in cooperation with the Insurance Regulatory Commission/ Securities Commission/ MIT/MOF

Financial Services and Fiscal Reforms

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
6) Amending the banking law to allow increased financial disclosure of investors	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ
7) Developing monetary instruments in accordance with the "Sharia law"	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ
8) Establishing a venture capital fund	-	-	-	-	-	MIT
9) Issuing a Credit Information Law	-	-	-	-	-	CBJ/the Association of Banks
Total	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Sub-Sector	-	-	-	-	-	

Third Sub-Sector/ Jordan Securities Commission

Sub-Sector Goals: Development of the capital market and financial services in a manner that increases both confidence in the market and investors protection

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
1. Compliance with international standards issued by The International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO)	15 standards	25 standards	25 standards

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Strengthening the independence of the Securities Commission	Compliance with international standards and recommendations			Non-compliance		compliance
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Amending the Securities Law	-	-	-	-	-	Jordan Securities Commission
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance coordination among surveillance bodies	Compliance with international recommendations			Non-compliance		compliance
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Conducting an impartial study to benefit from the experiences of other countries in the field of surveillance coordination or unification and institutionalization	-	-	-	-	-	Jordan Securities Commission
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Deepen and develop the capital market	Number of financial services companies	74				85
	Types of offered financial services	7				10
	Types of listed financial instruments	2				4
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Issuing and developing the legislation regulating the market	310	0	100	130	230	Jordan Securities Commission
2) Developing the electronic systems in the market	2,200	0	750	850	1,600	
3) Developing a manual for shareholding companies governance according to the OECD standards	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Establishing a professional training institute specialized in the capital market	680	0	200	300	500	
5) Conducting a study to encourage long term investment and to deepen the bonds market	200	0	50	0	50	
6) Increasing awareness concerning investment in securities	440	80	150	170	400	
7) Establishing the National Jordanian Financial Centre	6,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	
8) Introducing new financial instruments including Islamic instruments	370	0	120	150	270	
9) Establishing an arbitration and dispute settlement mechanism	300	0	100	100	200	
10) Promoting the national capital market at both Arab and international levels including the costs of conferences and programmes	290	50	100	120	270	
11) Establishing an investor protection fund	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	10,790	130	3,570	1,820	5,520	
Total for Sub-Sector	10,790	130	3,570	1,820	5,520	

Third Sector: Public Sector Development

Sector Goals: Better Governmental services coupled with better employment of available resources through an accountable, efficient and effective Government administration

Indicator	Baseline 2007	Target	
		2009	2017
Government's efficiency rating	63%	70%	90%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Public sector reform and development	Percentage of qualified employees holding appropriate positions		---		60 %	
	Percentage of citizens' satisfaction about the provided services		---		70 %	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) The Public sector reform programme	4,700	2,700	1,000	1,000	4,700	Ministry of Public Sector Development
2) Enhancing the capacity of the National Institute for Training	1,770	200	200	200	600	The National Institute for Training
Total	6,470	2,900	1,200	1,200	5,300	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhance the decision-making process with the aim of improving the Government's performance	Number of policy units within Ministries and Governmental agencies		0		22	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing policy units and developing institutional performance within relevant Ministries and Government agencies	1,050	800	250	0	1,050	Government Performance Directorate
2) Enhancing the support provided to the Council of Ministers	-	-	-	-	-	Prime Ministry
3) Enhancing management within the Prime Ministry	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Enhancing the communication process within the Government	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	1,050	800	250	0	1,050	
Grand Total for Third Sector	7,520	3,700	1,450	1,200	6,350	

4-4- Employment Support and Vocational Training

Over the past five years the Jordanian economy witnessed rapid and visible development; however, this development was not sufficient to absorb the increasing inflows of job seekers. The vocational training sector produced uncommitted and poorly trained workers. Moreover, the vocational training sector in Jordan encounters various problems such as the lack of effective private sector participation which has widened the gap between the needs of the private sector and the available skills among the new graduates. Also and due to the ineffectiveness and lack of coordination among the Governmental employment agencies, unemployed Jordanians face difficulties in finding job opportunities.

The Kuluna Al Urdun initiative and the National Agenda recommendations addressed the issue of employment and vocational training through an in-depth study that came up with a number of proposed initiatives and recommendations focusing on three primary objectives:

- 1) Enhancing the employability of the labour force through appropriate training programmes that match the market needs.
- 2) Improving the flexibility and productivity of the labour market through increasing the flexibility of labour laws in parallel with establishing safety nets.
- 3) Increasing the size of the labour force through effective employment as well as widening the base of economically active citizens.

The Government seeks to achieve these objectives by restructuring the institutional framework aimed at supporting employment and vocational training, and by launching targeted employment programmes.

The policies, programmes and projects to be implemented or completed within the Government's Executive Programme (2007-2009) pertaining to this pillar are as follows:

- Pillar Goals:**
- Preparing Jordanians for constant learning and encouraging them to work in professions whose value added continuously increases
 - Raising the employability of the labour force
 - Fostering the labour market's flexibility and the worker's productivity

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Unemployment rate among Secondary Certificate holders and those with a lesser qualification (out of the total unemployment rate)	62.7%	50%	20%
Employment percentage of VTC's graduates	70%	85%	90-100%
Size of foreign labour (worker)	290,000	200,000	-

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Employment Support and Vocational Training Pillar

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Employment Support and Vocational Training	87,065	12,119	25,110	32,100	69,329
Total Financial Requirements	87,065	12,119	25,110	32,100	69,329

Employment Support and Vocational Training

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the level of coordination among human resources development stakeholders	Set up a single national strategy for human resources development			Not available		The existence of a Strategy
	Set up a single national strategy for technical and vocational education and training			Not available		The existence of a Strategy
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish the higher council for HR development	450	80	150	200	430	Ministry of Labour
2) Restructure the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Council (IVET) to become the Employment Technical and Vocational Education and Training Council (ETVET)	2,200	70	500	500	1,070	Ministry of Labor
Total	2,650	150	650	700	1,500	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator	Baseline		Target		
Contribute to meeting the labour market's needs of a local qualified vocational labour force	The number of trainees and workers employed through the National Employment and Training project	3,000		18,000		
	Employment percentage of VTC's graduates	70%		85%		
	The number of trainees and workers employed through the programmes of the Development and Employment Fund	3 ,000		25, 000		
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Project on unemployment and poverty alleviation for the unemployed within the QIZs	550	550	0	0	550	Ministry of Labor
2) The National Employment and Training Project	11,000	2,154	3,500	4,000	9,654	Ministry of Labor
3) The National Employment Project for the employment of young women from remote rural areas	750	200	250	300	750	Ministry of Labor
4) Contribute to financing the needed training requirements such as equipment, raw materials, educational materials, salaries of trainers and the fees of poor trainees	36,000	3,500	11,000	17,500	32,000	TVET Fund
5) Guidance campaigns for Vocational Awareness	710	160	200	350	710	TVET Fund

Employment Support and Vocational Training

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
6) Contribute to financing labour market studies and training requirements surveys	970	220	300	450	970	TVET Fund
7) Other Initiatives of the TVET fund including financing various market needs	420	120	100	200	420	
8) Restructuring the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC) through: • Setting up financial, administrative and supplies regulation (specifically for VTC) • Enhance the private sector's participation in the management of VTC • Focus VTC's mandate on training only by transferring other duties and activities to other concerned Institutions. Duties to be transferred: a) Organization of the vocational field, b) SMEs development , c) Health & vocational safety centre, d) Equipping Al-Salt centre for traditional handicrafts, e) The driving school	6,000	500	2,000	2,000	4,500	Vocational Training Corporation
9) Developing training programmes and curriculums according to the labor market needs	1,500	50	500	500	1,050	
10) Enhancing the technical, educational and administrative capacity of all staff and trainers	300	100	100	100	300	
11) Increasing Employment Rates/ Optimal utilization of VTC centres	-	-	-	-	-	
12) Decreasing the rate of trainees' truancy (escape-tendency to leave)	-	-	-	-	-	
13) Upgrading VTC's equipment	600	300	150	150	600	
14) Computerization VTC's operations	950	700	150	100	950	
15) Constructing and equipping VTC's headquarters	2,500	500	1,000	1,000	2,500	

Employment Support and Vocational Training

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
16) Constructing and equipping the premises of the northern region department as well as the IT institute	500	300	150	0	450	Vocational Training Corporation
17) Expanding the VTC centers at (Ain Al-Basha, Al Ghor al-awsat and Ghor al-safi)	700	600	50	0	650	
Total	63,450	9,954	19,450	26,650	56,054	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Enhancing the performance of the Jordanian labour market	The capability of the Jordanian labour market's laws to attract foreign and local investments	Rank 74 out of 155 countries				Rank 50
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Economic and Social dialogue: - Enhance the capacity of work inspectors and the capacity of labor organizations and increase the social partners participation in the national policy making related to enhancing the labor market performance - Develop the structures of employers' and workers' organizations in a way that guarantees freedom of representation	1,000	100	100	100	300	Ministry of Labor
2. Establishing the Economic and Social council	1,500	150	500	500	1,150	
3. Activate the "Jordanians working abroad unit" within the International Cooperation Department	1,350	200	200	200	600	
4. Alleviate child labor	3,000	300	500	500	1,300	
5. National Employment Centre and Al-Manar Project	3,000	300	300	300	900	
6. Enhancing the institutional capacity (including computerization) of the Ministry of Labour and its various departments	2,395	450	500	250	1,200	
Total	12,245	1,500	2,100	1,850	5,450	

Employment Support and Vocational Training

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Increasing the rate of economically active population	Percentage of economically active women out of the total working age population		10%		11%	
	Percentage of women's employment within the paid job framework (except the agricultural sector)		13.8%		14.5%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Increase female participation in the training programs	150	50	50	50	150	Vocational Training Corporation
2) Enhance the participation of people with special needs in vocational training	300	50	100	100	250	
3) Training project for alleviating unemployment	2,100	300	700	700	1,700	Ministry of Labor
4) Training programmes for the unemployed	6,000	100	2,000	2,000	4,100	Vocational Training Corporation
5) A joint vocational training programme between (the VTC) and the(Development and Employment Fund)	150	5	50	50	105	
Total	8,700	505	2,900	2,900	6,305	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Replace foreign labour with national labour	Volume of foreign labour out of the total labour force (worker)			300,000		200,000
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Encourage employers within the public and private sectors to employ Jordanians	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Labor
2) Conduct a study on buildings' guards	20	10	10	0	20	Ministry of Labor
Total	20	10	10	0	20	
Grand Total for Sector	87,065	12,119	25,110	32,100	69,329	

4-5- Social Welfare

Social Welfare

Despite the many achievements that have been made over the past few years, this has not significantly been translated into a real improvement in the lives of Jordanians, we still suffer from high poverty and unemployment rates at 14.7% and 14.8%, respectively (2005 figures). Projections for future unemployment and poverty rates also remain high due to the high number of entrants to the labor market, a general weakness in the collaboration between poverty alleviation institutions, and huge gaps in the quality of service delivery which has lead to an overall inconsistency in the living standards of different areas across the Kingdom.

Therefore and in order to improve the lives of Jordanians, decrease poverty and unemployment rates and improve service delivery the Kuluna Al Urdun and National Agenda Initiatives have laid out several recommendations based on a unified course of action that involves coordination between all stakeholders including NGO's and the private sector. Moreover the aim is to upgrade social security services within a sustainable and fair insurance system in order to achieve sustainable local development in all forms.

Within the Executive Program for the years 2007-2009, the recommendations of the Kuluna Al Urdun and the National Agenda Initiatives have been translated into projects with related budget allocations and measurable performance indicators in the areas of service delivery, poverty alleviation and expanding social security including:

- Pillar Goals:**
- Provide improved economic and social living standards for both individual and groups.
 - Reducing poverty and unemployment rates.
 - Ensuring healthy living standards for Jordanians
 - Improving social security services through increased social responsibility within a well established and fair insurance umbrella.
 - Promoting local development in all its forms.

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Social Welfare Pillar

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
1 st Sector/ Healthcare	387,439	63,045	72,905	74,970	210,920
2 nd Sector/ Social Security	-	-	-	-	-
3 rd Sector/ Poverty	361,702	100,264.8	105,333	102,933	308,530.8
Total Financial Requirements	749,141	163,309.8	178,238	177,903	519,450.8

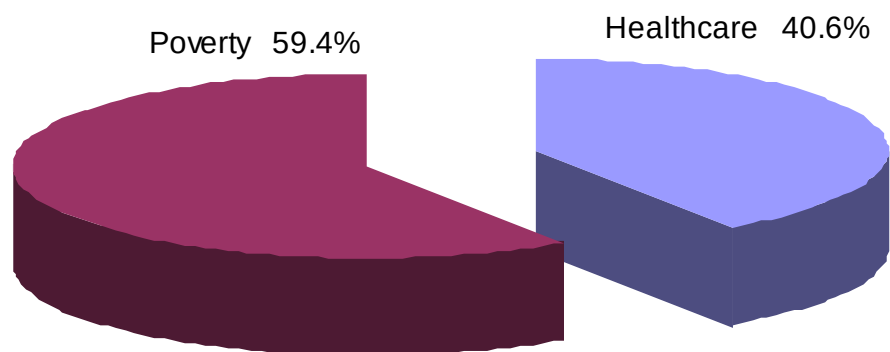


Figure 5: Social Welfare sectors Expected Expenditures Percentage

First Sector/ Healthcare

Goal: Improved healthcare services to all Jordanians

Indicator	Baseline (2007)	Targets	
		2009	2017
1. Life expectancy at birth	71.5 years	72.5 years	75 years
2. Total fertility rate	3.2%	2.9%	2.5%
3. Maternal deaths /100000 live births	41	30	12
4. Percentage of malnourished children at the age of 5	4.4%	4%	–
5. Stunting	8.5%	7%	2.7%
6. Mortality Rate/ children below the age of 5 per 1000	27	21	12
7. Infant mortality rate/ per 1000 births	22	19	11
8. Measles Vaccination Rate/ children below the age of one year old	100%	100%	100%
9. Number of HIV positive children/ accumulative	29	–	–
10. Number of Malaria infections	116	0	0
11. Percentage if population infected with Malaria and being treated	0.05	–	–
12. Tuberculosis detection and treatment rate	65%	75%	–
13. Tuberculosis patients per 10000	6.4	4	–

Policy Number(1)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Covering all Jordanians with health insurance	The number of citizens covered by any kind of health insurance	70 %				85 %
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	(2007-2009)	
1. Widen the health insurance umbrella ➤ Economic and actuarial studies ➤ Reviewing and updating legislations ➤ Establishing an independent commission ➤ Establishing a health insurance system that incorporates new changes and amendments. ➤ Granting low income population health insurance benefits	112,000	10,000	40,000	42,000	92,000	Ministry of Health
Total	112,000	10,000	40,000	42,000	92,000	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Ensuring equity in access to health services	The percentage of health centers able to provide sustainable health services to citizens	80 %				90 %
	Number of beds per 10.000 people	18.5				19.5
	Number of doctors per 10.000 people	24.5				27
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Institutionalize health planning through: a) Adopting criteria for health equity b) Implementing field surveys regarding the current reality of health services c) Rehabilitating and maintaining all health facilities.	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Health
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator	Baseline	Target			
Adopting the concept of high quality and efficiency in primary and secondary health care.	Number of hospitals that provide supervised and specialized emergency medicals services	2	5			
	Number of accredited private and government hospitals	0	6			
	Number of accredited Ministry of Health care centers	0	20			
	The health sector's adaptability to deal with new technological advances	10%	20%			
	Number of Ministry of Health hospitals and health care centers that are fully or partially computerized	10	20			
	Number of Ministry of Health hospitals and health care centers that are electronically connected to the Ministry	4	16			
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing the National Ambulance Commission	600	200	200	200	600	Ministry of Health
2) Emergency and Ambulance Services supervised by qualified physicians.	160	30	50	80	160	
3) Develop and Motivate Human resources	14,540	4,000	1,500	1,500	7,000	
4) Completing intuitional hierarchy and job descriptions for various administrative units	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Developing and documenting policies and procedures within the Ministry of Health	-	-	-	-	-	
6) Upgrading and improving nursing colleges	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,000	4,000	
7) Improving the HR structure of the health system	-	-	-	-	-	
8) Accreditation of hospitals and health care centers	800	100	100	100	300	
9) Replacing General Medicine with Family Medicine as a service in health care centers.	90	30	30	30	90	
10) Producing and evaluating promotional and educational materials about common diseases	360	40	40	40	120	
11) Providing informative material on diabetes and high blood pressure in all health care centers	40	40	0	0	40	

Social Welfare

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007- 2009	
12) Equipping health care centers	12,000	6,000	3,000	3,000	12,000	Ministry of Health
13) Developing the local community(health villages)	210	70	70	70	210	
14) Conducting studies and research: 15) Survey on early detection of breast cancer and other common illnesses 16) Survey on young smokers	300	300	0	0	300	
17) Building the institutional capacity of the environmental health department	219	50	50	50	150	
18) Improving services for cancer patients	7,000	7,000	0	0	7,000	
19) King Abdullah educational hospital/ JUST	550	400	150	0	550	
20) Constructing Zarqa Hospital with a capacity of 400 beds and a future expandable capacity of 500 beds	50,000	7,000	7,350	7,350	21,700	
21) Constructing the Baqaa Hospital with a capacity of 100 beds and a future expandable capacity of 200 beds	12,000	2,000	1,150	1,700	4,850	
22) Constructing the Northern Badia Hospital/ Mafrag with a capacity of 50 beds and a future expandable capacity of 100 beds (studies and design)	12,000	0	0	0	0	
23) Expanding Al-Karak Hospital to increase its capacity by 100 beds (expansion, emergency room, studies and design)	4,000	2,140	150	150	2,440	
24) Rehabilitating Al-Basheer Hospital (phase II, phase III expansion, modernization and maintenance).	40,000	4,800	5,000	5,000	14,800	
25) Conducting studies, deigns, specialty clinics, and burn unit at the Basma, Badeeca, and Rahma hospital	1,000	390	200	200	790	
26) Completing the constructing of 18 primary health centers	1,500	1,200	0	0	1,200	
27) Expanding and modernizing 25 comprehensive and secondary health centers	500	500	0	0	500	
28) Constructing a Vaccination and Serum center in Yajouz	1,500	50	100	500	650	
29) Expanding and renovating emergency rooms in 10 hospitals	2,500	1,000	1,250	0	2,250	

Social Welfare

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
30) Upgrading and developing handicap diagnostic service centers	50	50	0	0	50	Ministry of Health/National Council for the Auspice of the Handicapped
31) Providing diagnostic and evaluation services in the north	150	25	25	25	75	Ministry of Health
32) Establishing and expanding primary and comprehensive healthcare centers	1,690	1,690	0	0	1,690	
33) Conducting studies and design for the New Salt Hospital	40,000	0	0	1,200	1,200	
34) Establishing the Gweirah Public Hospital	12,000	100	0	175	275	
35) Establishing the new Aqaba Hospital	11,400	1,800	2,300	2,300	6,400	
36) Establishing the Children's Hospital	20,800	4,100	4,500	4,500	13,100	
37) Establishing the Prince Hamza hospital	12,450	5,050	2,500	2,500	10,050	
38) Expanding the Cardiology Center at Queen Alia Hospital.	200	100	100	0	200	
Total	265,109	51,755	31,315	31,670	114,740	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhancing the partnership between health sectors	Number of sessions the council has per year (coordination between health sectors)		NA		6	
	Number of health projects that include public and private sector representation under the supervision of the Higher Health Council		4		7	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Modernize and improve the legislation related to the Higher Health Council	220	40	60	120	220	Ministry of Health
Total	220	40	60	120	220	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Optimal use of available resources	Percentage of expenditure on medicines/total expenditure on medical services		35%		25%	
	Percentage of expenditure on public health /GDP		4.3		4.1%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Reducing the prescriptions of medicine through: a) awareness campaigns for citizens b) reviewing related legislations	100	40	30	30	100	Ministry of Health
2) Activation of the National Unified Procurement System	10	10	0	0	10	
Total	110	50	30	30	110	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Reducing population growth rates	Infant mortality rate/ per 1000 births		22		19	
	Percentage use of birth control and family planning		55.8		64	
	Fertility rate		3.1%		2.9%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Family Planning, maternity and childcare programmes	10,000	1,200	1,500	1,150	3,850	Ministry of Health
Total	10,000	1,200	1,500	1,150	3,850	
Total for Healthcare Sector	387,439	63,045	72,905	74,970	210,920	

Second Sector/ Social Security

Sector Goals: Upgrading and expanding social security quality and coverage to include all sectors.

Indicator	Baseline (2007)	Targets	
		2009	2017
Executing Agency	45	Above 50	Above 55
Percentage of coverage for workforce	45%	65%	75%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Sustainability of the Insurance System	Balance of finances related to demand and supply		The point of equilibrium (2017) between income and expenditure in insurance		2030	
			The point of equilibrium (2015) between income sufficient income and investment		2070	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) A comprehensive amendment of the social security law taking the following into consideration: - Amendments to calculating retirement wages - Reviewing calculations related to early retirement wages - Increasing the age of early retirement and linking it to demographic composition - Placing ceilings for minimum and maximum wages for retirement - Unifying restrictions related to calculating retirement wages - Reviewing the concept of dependency and liking it to a maximum wage - Minimizing the benefits for foreign labour	-	-	-	-	-	Social Security Corporation
2) Continuous revision of the insurance system through a 5 year review of : a. interest rates b. percentage of those covered and regulations for coverage	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Actuarial study on the financial impact of entering new army officers	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Linking insurance to investment through: a. Amendments to the intuitional heartache b. Timely review of investment tools	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Expanding Coverage horizontally and improving the quality of insurance services	Expanding Social Protection Horizontally			45%		80%
	Quality of service provided			Average		Normal
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Implementing new phases for mandatory inclusion in Social Security in order to include one worker institutions	-	-	-	-	-	Social Security Corporation
2) Implement programs that will ensure a high standard of service delivery according to international best practices through: a) Administrative decentralization b) Call centre services c) Single window services d) Ethical Charter for the Corporation e) Simplifying and unifying procedures f) Human Resource Development	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Control of insurance evasion	Percentage of insurance evasion			25 %		5%
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Electronically linking the corporation's regulations to other institutions and building a comprehensive database about the labour force	-	-	-	-	-	Social Security Corporation
2) Internally linking insurance regulations within the corporation	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Vertical expansion of new insurance	Number of vertical social protection systems implemented			2 insurance programs		4 insurance programs
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Conducting a study to implement insurance against unemployed who have been previously employed	-	-	-	-	-	Social Security Corporation
2) Conducting a study to implement health insurance for pensioners	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	-	-	-	-	-	
Total for Social Security Sector	-	-	-	-	-	

Third Sector/Poverty

Sector Goals: Reducing the percentage of poverty

Indicator	Baseline (2007)	Targets	
		2009	2017
Percentage of Poverty	14.7%	13.1 %	10 %

Policy Number (1)	Indicator	Baseline	Target
Implementing a national social strategy for sustainable development	Education rates including literacy rates among adults	89.9	91.3
	Primary, secondary and higher education completion rates	79	80
	Life expectancy at birth	71.6	72.5
	Per capita income / GDP/ Purchasing Power	4,688	4,969
	Human Development Indicators	0.760	-
	Jordan's HDI Ranking	86 out of 177 countries	Improvement in ranking
	Percentage of families that have a per capita income less than US\$1 per day	4%	3.8%

Social Welfare

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007- 2009	
1) Establishing the Social Security Commission	3,100	1,100	1,000	1,000	3,100	Ministry of Social Development
2) Enhancing and developing the effectiveness of the National Aid through:						National Aid Fund
▪ Repetitive Cash Grants Program	139,000	49,000	45,000	45,000	139,000	
▪ Disabilities Program	8,000	3,000	2,500	2,500	8,000	
▪ Physical Rehabilitation Program	600	140	200	200	540	
▪ Poverty Support Program	1,200	400	400	400	1,200	
▪ Emergency Support Program	1,500	500	500	500	1,500	
▪ Developing the skills of employees and providing specialized sociologists	1,100	0	350	350	700	
▪ Developing quality assurance and beneficiary tracking mechanism	300	0	100	100	200	
▪ Promotional campaigns on the services offered by the fund	150	0	50	50	100	
▪ Linking assistance to training and employment, education and health	-	-	-	-	-	
▪ Restructuring the National Aid Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Establishing a observatory to combat, analyze and measure the impact of poverty on targeted groups including poor women through:	750	50	200	200	450	Ministry of Social Development
a) Developing a comprehensive data base						
b) Completing field surveys and studies on poverty groups						
Total	155,700	54,190	50,300	50,300	154,790	

Social Welfare

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Empowering low income groups	Number of jobs created through micro and small projects		--		6000 sustainable jobs	
	Number of families benefiting from agricultural loans		2067		6500	
	Percentage of low income groups that have been empowered economically		4%		20%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	(2007-2009)	
1) Increasing access to finance, enhancing private sector performance and reorganizing the micro finance sector through:						Ministry of Social Development
▪ Financing small and micro projects	38,700	11,700	11,000	11,000	33,700	Development and Employment Fund
▪ Studying and analyzing the needs of poor areas	9	3	3	3	9	Development and Employment Fund
▪ Family Income Generating Project	600	50	200	200	450	Ministry of Social Development
▪ Small loan project/ agricultural loans	25,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000	Agricultural Credit Corporation
▪ Developing services that support the financing of small projects	63	21,8	-	-	21,8	Development and Employment Fund
▪ Increasing access to small and micro financing	5,450	-	-	-	-	Development and Employment Fund
Total	69,822	16,774	16,203	16,203	49,180.8	

Policy Number(3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhancing Local Development and Decreasing the Economic Gap between Governorates	Social Aid Mechanism		Adopting the direct aid Mechanism		Adopting a mechanism based on income generating projects	
	Poverty ratios in governorates		Visible		Decreasing the ratio	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1.Designing training and employment programs to give the poor the skills that will enable them to generate income and increase their productivity through:						Ministry of Social Development
▪ Periodic awareness campaigns that are linked to poverty reduction projects	900	50	300	300	650	

Social Welfare

Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
▪ Credit Funds	150	50	50	50	150	Ministry of Social Development
▪ Training Project Proprietors Empretec, EYB,SYB	300	100	100	100	300	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC)
▪ Productivity Enhancement Centers (IRADA)	6,000	1,640	2,000	2,000	5,640	MOPIC
▪ Poverty Pockets Projects	10,500	4,500	5,000	3,000	12,500	MOPIC
2. Institutional Capacity Building for Local Stakeholders (cooperatives, NGO's) in poverty areas and linking them to development projects with gender as a crosscutting theme through:						
▪ Building the institutional capacity of NGO's	9,000	1,730	3,000	3,000	7,730	MOPIC
▪ Rehabilitating charity organizations in local communities	1,500	100	500	500	1,100	Ministry of Social Development
▪ Capacity building for development units and administrative officials in Governorates	1,500	300	500	300	1,100	MOPIC/ Ministry of Interior
▪ Improving services for the elderly and disabled	1,500	200	500	500	1,200	Ministry of Social Development
3. Restructuring the Cooperatives Sector	1,500	100	0	0	100	MOPIC
4. Municipal Development Project	51,270	1,800	11,000	11,000	23,800	MOPIC/ Ministry of Municipal Affairs
5. Poverty Alleviation through Local Development Project	3,300	1,100	1,000	500	2,600	MOPIC
6. Policies and Social Welfare Project	1,500	0	600	900	1,500	
7. Restructuring and reactivating the Salt Factor in Al-Azraq	500	500	0	0	500	Ministry of Finance
8. A Project to instigate development goals at the Governorate level through:						
▪ Direct intervention and small grants	18,400	8,400	5,000	5,000	18,400	MOPIC
▪ Infrastructure to support development	8,770	2,770	3,000	3,000	8,770	
▪ Developing rural communities	6,000	930	2,000	2,000	4,930	
Total	122,590	24,270	34,550	32,150	90,970	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improving the quality of housing and services provided to poor and low income groups	Proportion of low income housing compared to total housing across the Kingdom		2.5%		2%	
Programmes/ Projects/ Activities within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1.Improving the quality of housing and services provided to poor and low income groups in remote areas through:						Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
▪ Infrastructure development in poor areas	4,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	4,500	
▪ Poor and low income housing projects	6,090	2,030	2,030	2,030	6,090	
▪ Rehabilitating housing in Camps	3,000	1,500	750	750	3,000	
Total	13,590	5,030	4,280	4,280	13,590	
Total for Poverty Sector	361,702	100,264.8	105,333	102,933	308,530.8	

4-6 Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research

In the education sector, the Executive Programme requires additional public investment to be directed at school maintenance, equipment, in addition to upgrading the physical infrastructure at a number of schools, especially in impoverished areas. Efforts will also be geared towards improving the teaching process and performance of schools. Curriculum development will also be commensurate with the requirements of the knowledge economy. Focus will be made on equipping students with the skills needed to acquire knowledge, particularly through research, critical thinking, creativity, and excellence.

While there has been a rapid quantitative expansion of the higher education system in Jordan, it has not yet been accompanied by a sufficient qualitative shift. Jordan's capacity to reach its goal of becoming more competitive within the global economy will be largely dependent on the orientation of its higher education graduates. The Executive Program focuses on introducing quality control issues to enhance the efficiency of higher education, updating and modernizing curricula for universities and community colleges to meet the hard and soft skill requirements of the labor market (local and international), and amending the necessary legislation to achieve these objectives.

Furthermore, promoting R&D in higher education institutions forms another critical element in the development equation. Universities in Jordan are solely viewed as vehicles for higher academic attainment. This view will be revisited with the aim of transforming universities into major research centers, and linking their objectives with those of the industrial sector. Enhancing cooperation between the various research centers will also promote networking and gear the limited resources towards more focused R&D.

Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research Pillar

Pillar Goals:

- Preparing Jordanians for learning and continuously improving their value-added skills
- Developing responsible, proactive, and aware youth that can respond to modern challenges in a safe and supporting environment
- Preserving Jordan as a safe haven to work and raise a family
- Providing Jordanians equal opportunities

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Education, Higher Education and Scientific Pillar

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
1 st Sector/ General Education	303,198	55,547	91,150	81,150	227,847
2 nd Sector/ Higher Education and Scientific Research	109,409	6,640	7,360	9,680	23,680
3 rd Sector/ Culture	22,935	1,850	7,260	7,260	16,370
4 th Sector/ Youth	19,000	9,420	4,370	4,270	18,060
Total Financial Requirements	454,542	73,457	110,140	102,360	285,957

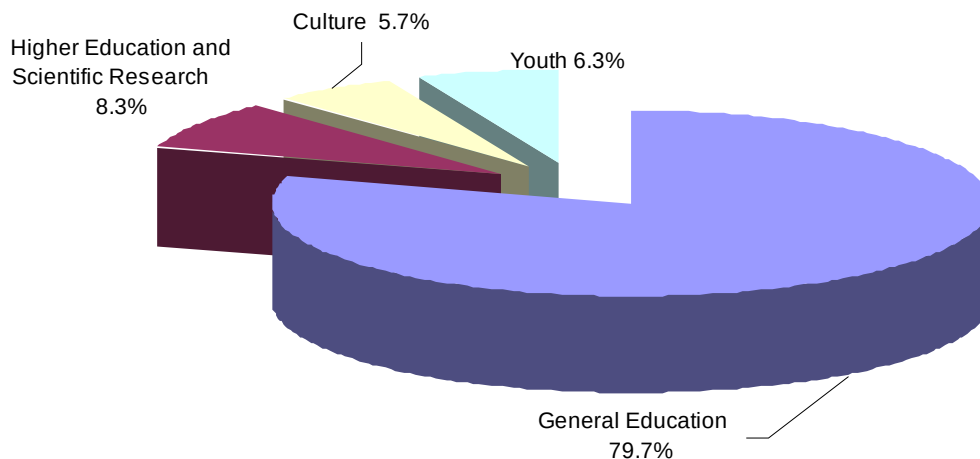


Figure 6: Education, higher education and scientific research sectors expected expenditures percentage

First Sector/ General Education

Sector Goals: Seeking a general education that responds to a knowledge economy

Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
		2009	2017
Students performance in international testing	40%	50%	60 %
The number of students in primary schools, secondary schools and higher education			
Females	80 %	87%	--
Males	78 %	85%	--

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Continuing to provide education for all, making primary education available for all, and eliminating the disparities among the available educational opportunities Continuing to provide education for all, making primary education available for all, and eliminating the disparities among the available educational opportunities	Percentage of enrolment in primary education		96.52 %		100%	
	Percentage of female to male enrolment in primary education		96 %		97%	
	Percentage of students that complete 5 th grade education		97.8 %		98%	
	Percentage of female to male students (15-24) age group		93%		94%	
	Adult Literacy rate (15+)					
Female		84.7%		95%		
Male		95.1%		96%		
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Providing a safe and clean learning environment: a) School construction to absorb increasing number of students b) Getting rid of the two-shift system c) Replacing rented buildings d) Private sector involvement (BOT) feasibility study	180,000	33,500	60,000	65,000	158,500	Ministry of Education
2) Compulsory primary education a) Studying the gaps in legislations b) Database for dropouts	470	0	140	140	280	Ministry of Education
Total	180,470	33,500	60,140	65,140	158,780	

Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Development of Early childhood learning	Percentage of early learners		37 %		51 %	
	Percentage of students capable of learning		70 %		80 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Early childhood development: d) Expanding nursery projects in poor and remote areas e) Awareness on the importance of early learning f) Develop licensing system for nurseries g) Fixing the rate of training for teachers in early learning	4,350	37	1,400	1,400	2,837	Ministry of Education
Total	4,350	37	1,400	1,400	2,837	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improving the quality of education according to knowledge economy requirements	Percentage of tools used in teaching of students		60%		70%	
	Percentage of qualified teachers		70 %		80%	
	Percentage of certified teachers		---		20 %	
	Number of teaching methods per student		1		2	
	Number of students for each computer		17		12	
	Percentage of passage in general exams		45 %		50 %	
	Percentage of illiteracy (15-24)		9 %		7 %	
	Percentage of students that benefit from scholarships and learning with difficulties programs		0.5 %		1 %	
	Percentage of employment for graduates of vocational training		55 %		65 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Quality assurance a) national quality assurance commission for all educational institutions b) periodical institutional evaluations c) feasibility study on a covenant school	5,550	100	2,100	1,800	4,000	Ministry of Education

Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
2) Vocational training and career development a) teachers selection criteria reformed b) criteria for professionalism in teaching c) developing teacher training program d) ongoing teacher training courses/on the job e) incentives for teachers in remote areas f) scholarships for students in remote areas g) Queen Rania Teacher Excellence Award h) Teacher training institutions i) Support mechanisms for teachers	24,090	4,250	7,900	8,100	20,250	Ministry of Education
3) Teaching resources a) Feasibility study on curricula b) Developing guide on teaching resources c) Developing electronic teaching d) Establishing knowledge centers e) Linking schools electronically f) Establishing computer labs	25,470	1,608	8,400	9,400	19,408	Ministry of Education
4) Student evaluation methods a) International best practice b) Developing the general exams system c) Electronic exams d) Documenting exams and results	1,350	150	450	450	1,050	Ministry of Education
5) Student health and nutrition a) School feeding program b) Health detection c) Identifying students at risk d) King Abdullah II Award for fitness	47,748	13,748	15,000	19,000	47,748	Ministry of Education
6) Educational equity a) Programs for gifted students b) Programs for those with learning difficulties	6,000	538	2,000	2,000	4,538	Ministry of Education

Education, Higher Education and Scientific Research

Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
7) Vocational training a) Developing vocational training b) Labor data base c) Employment opportunities data base d) Awareness campaigns	2,050	1,050	500	500	2,050	Ministry of Education
8) Irregular education a) Database for dropouts and illiterate b) Developing a strategy for irregular education c) A national commission to recognize professional skills d) Expanding combating illiteracy centers e) Increasing rewards for those who work at combating illiteracy centers	1,400	366	400	500	1,266	Ministry of Education
Total	113,658	21,810	27,900	12,900	62,610	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improving the internal and external efficiency of the education system	Internal efficiency indicator		89%		93%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) A program to develop administration and governance a. Establishing planning and studies units b. Performance based budgeting c. Developing educational leaders d. Decentralizing the system	1,520	100	610	310	1,020	Ministry of Education
Total	1,520	100	610	310	1,020	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Developing a national culture among students that emphasizes the Jordanian, Arabic and Islamic identity.	Level of awareness and national belonging			Unavailable		100%
Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Enhancing national and political culture: Developing and implementing a program to enhance national identity and increase learning on other cultures and civic education	2,900	50	1,000	1,300	2,350	Ministry of Education
Total	2,900	50	1,000	1,300	2,350	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Increasing the participation of women and achieving gender parity in policies, curricular and programs related to education	Percentage of participation in administrative decisions		15%		30%	
	Percentage of participation in workforce		14%		20%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Gender Parity Removing gender biased indications from education curricula and policy	300	50	100	100	250	Ministry of Education
Total	300	50	100	100	250	
Total for General Education Sector	303,198	55,547	91,150	81,150	227,847	

Second Sector/ Higher Education and Scientific Research

Sector Goals Increasing the ability to absorb technology and investment in developing human resources in a manner that is consistent with the national economy and workforce demand.

Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
		2009	2017
Unemployment as a percentage of Higher Education output	12.5%	12%	7-8%
Percentage of computers to population	6%	21%	--
Yearly expenditure in R&D as a percentage of GDP	0.36%	0.5%	1.5%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Developing the Higher Education System	Restructuring the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research		50 %		85 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Enhancing the ability of the Ministry of Higher Education through public sector reform and computerization	300	40	100	100	240	Ministry of Higher Education
2. MIS in Universities	1,000	0	500	500	1,000	
3. Establishing a National Centre for Exams	900	10	250	150	410	
4. Bridging the gap between Higher Education and the workforce (UNDP assistance)	140	80	30	30	140	
5. Completing a strategy for Higher Education	600	195	200	200	595	
6. Reviewing regulations that govern the work of Universities	50	-	-	-	-	
7. Continuing the implementation of the HRFKE project	46,700	3,000	0	-	3,000	
Total	49,690	3,325	1,080	980	5,385	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improving the learning environment at Universities	Percentage of government contribution to the Student Scholarship fund at Universities		30%		60%	
	Percentage of Universities that are accredited and use quality assurance		60%		100%	
	Percentage of Private sector contribution to universities		5%		15%	
	Percentage of computer use in administration and teaching		50%		70%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing a Commission to accredit higher education institutions	3,000	0	500	500	1,000	Ministry of Higher Education
2) Studying the design and implementation of substituting financing mechanisms and universities	4,500	10	500	500	1,010	
3) Establishing a fund for development projects at universities	3,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	
4) Modernizing curricula and programs according to the Knowledge Economy	5,550	50	1,500	4,000	5,550	
5) Establishing an independent Bank to support students	-	-	-	-	-	
6) ICT Incubators and computerization	17,885	875	400	400	1,675	
7) Establishing a central library at JUST	5,600	700	1,300	1,300	3,300	
8) Enhancing academic and social guidance at Universities	150	0	50	50	100	
9) Hotel and tourism colleges	5,000	100	80	0	180	
Total	44,685	2,735	5,330	7,750	15,815	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Developing Community Colleges	Percentage of community college students that have found work in a year after gradation		--		10%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Reforming the curricula of Community Colleges in cooperation with the private sector	2,100	200	500	500	1,200	Ministry of Higher Education
Total	2,100	200	500	500	1,200	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Developing scientific research	Percentage of expenditure on Scientific research as a percentage of GDP		0.34%		0.50%	
	Percentage of libraries that are linked electronically		80%		90%	
	Percentage of periodicals that are published internationally		20%		30%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing a fund to support scientific research / R&D	6,484	250	100	100	450	Ministry of Higher Education
2) Linking libraries electronically	6,000	0	200	200	400	
3) Issuing scientific periodicals	450	130	150	150	430	
Total	12,934	380	450	450	1,280	
Total for Higher Education and Scientific Research Sector	109,409	6,640	7,360	9,680	23,680	

Third Sector Culture

Sector Goals: Achieving sustainable cultural development

Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
		2009	2017
Level of cultural awareness	--	100%	100%
Percentage of cultural products' contribution to GDP	0.7 %	1%	2.3%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Increasing the capacity of the Ministry of Culture to achieve its objective	Restructuring the Ministry of Culture			--		Completing the restructuring process
Programmes/projects for Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing a National Commission for Culture and Arts	100	0	50	50	100	Ministry of Culture
2) Establishing a Cultural Support Fund	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Developing Human Resources	50	0	15	15	30	
4) Computerization of the Ministry	75	25	25	25	75	
5) Cultural Development through the Internet	30	0	10	10	20	
6) Reforming regulations related to the work of the Ministry of Culture	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	255	25	100	100	225	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhancing cultural and civic identities	Percentage of coverage of cultural buildings		25 %		50 %	
	Number of cultural centers in the Kingdom		3		4	
Programmes/projects for Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing cultural centres in Governorates	16,000	1,230	5,000	5,000	11,230	Ministry of Culture
2) Memorial Site for Wasfi Al-Tal	200	100	50	50	200	
3) Programs to enhance cultural development including art galleries, prizes, festivities etc.	6,150	285	2,050	2,050	4,385	
4) National Archiving System	150	150	0	0	150	
5) Program for community and cultural development	120	40	40	40	120	
6) National Program to Develop a culture of dialogue	60	20	20	20	60	
Total	22,680	1,825	7,160	7,160	16,145	
Total for Culture Sector	22,935	1,850	7,260	7,260	16,370	

Fourth Sector/Youth

Sector Goals: Developing youth that are aware of their abilities, loyal, participate in their societies and are receptive to changes

Indicator	Baseline	Targets	
		2009	2017
Percentage of youth 12-30 that are nationally aware	--	40%	100%

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Bringing up and developing Jordanian youth that is able to respond to modern changes	Awareness on responsibilities and rights			10%		20%
	Percentage of youth initiatives			10%		20%
	Positive interaction with national initiatives			10%		20%
	Percentage of youth that benefit from ICT			10%		20%
	Percentage of youth that participate in training programs			10%		20%
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing sport centres and complexes across the Kingdom	890	120	270	270	660	Higher Commission for Youth
2) Equipping and computerizing youth centres	320	120	100	100	320	
3) Free time invested in positive activates	420	20	130	130	280	
4) Awareness on the importance of ICT	300	20	100	100	220	
5) Comprehensive civic education	220	20	70	70	160	
6) Improving the type of education	600	20	200	200	420	
7) Empowering youth to enter the workforce	160	20	50	50	120	
8) Awareness on health issues	130	20	40	40	100	
9) Environmental awareness among youth	600	20	200	200	420	
10) Sports for those with disabilities	50	50	0	0	50	
11) National Strategy for youth	3,330	1,110	1,110	1,110	3,330	
Total	7,020	1,540	2,270	2,270	6,080	

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhancing the infrastructure for youth activities	Number of youth centers			74		85
	Number of sport cities			6		8
	Number of sport complexes			14		14
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	-2007 2009	
1) Establishing sport centres and complexes across the Kingdom	9,260	5,260	2,000	2,000	9,260	Higher Commission for Youth
2) Equipping and computerizing youth centres	2,720	2,620	100	0	2,720	
Total	11,980	7,880	2,100	2,000	11,980	
Total for Youth Sector	19,000	9,420	4,370	4,270	18,060	

4-7- Infrastructure Upgrade

Infrastructure Upgrade

Infrastructure development plays a central role to the improvement of lives and an integral part of social and economic transformation. Modern infrastructure is necessary in order attract investment and stimulate growth. The Infrastructure Pillar focuses on nine sectors including, housing and public works, municipal development, water, energy, transport, ICT, environment, tourism and agriculture. This pillar aims at an overall upgrade of the necessary infrastructure required to induce competitive and sustainable growth.

Within the Executive Program for the years 2007-2009, the recommendations of the Kuluna Al Urdun and the National Agenda Initiatives have been translated into projects with related budget allocations and measurable performance indicators that can be implemented during this period.

- Pillar**
- Providing efficient infrastructure with high return.
- Goals:**
- Improving the quality and sustainability of the environment
 - Developing a prosperous and open economy

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Infrastructure Upgrade Pillar

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
1 st Sector/ Transport	1,318,575	69,765	41,190	29,195	140,160
2 nd Sector/ Housing and public works	973,923	155,423	142,900	148,700	447,023
3 rd Sector/ Municipal Development	15,000	2,250	2,000	2,000	6,250
4 th Sector/ Water and Sanitation	1,455,291	150,280	227,510	219,760	597,550
5 th Sector/ Energy	5,482,936	11,307	14,030	12,820	38,157
6 th Sector/ Agriculture	118,397	17,978	12,350	8,700	39,028
7 th Sector/ ICT	121,407	20,610	38,085	37,717	96,412
8 th Sector/ Tourism	98,052	14,910	6,750	6,100	27,760
9 th Sector/ Environment	92,070	6130	12,295	13,595	32,020
Total Financial Requirements	9,675,651	448,653	497,110	478,587	1,424,360

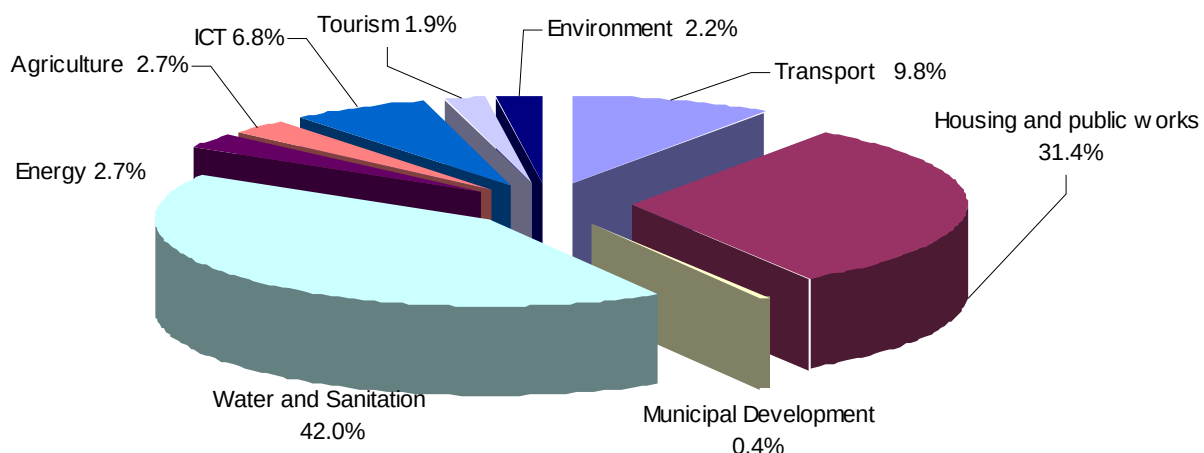


Figure 7: Infrastructure Upgrade sectors expected expenditures percentage

First Sector: Transport

Transport sector needs more efforts to reinforce its positive role in development, through the development of all of its services leading to an advanced and efficient transportation services by accelerating the regulation of the sector and stimulating investment.

Road freight sector needs to be further developed through the organization of cargo on the roads, liberalization of wages general cargo, containers, promoting competition within the sector, improving procedures and administrative controls and customs at the border.

As for the infrastructure of roads, some roads' condition range from acceptable to vulnerable, owing to the weakness in coordination between the official institutions concerned in planning and the lack of adequate funding to carry out periodic maintenance programs at the level of the Kingdom. To meet these challenges, there must be focused planning and coordination of public works for roads between various stakeholders, the completion of a network of main, sub and rural roads, and the need to adopt the model of supply and demand when planning as a priority.

With regards to maritime transportation and ports, the port of Aqaba is a main gate for goods transported by sea, but it only attracted 2% of the regional trade exchange where it faces severe competition from other ports in the region, it is due mainly to bureaucratic procedures and customs clearance of goods, as well as low operational efficiency due to poor infrastructure. Accordingly, we must follow the approved option for the transfer of port site gradually, in addition to streamlining of customs procedures, promoting the integration of clearance companies, and re-examining the requirements of licensing.

With regards to air transport, the market of air passenger traffic in the Middle East is the fastest growing in the world, but the share of that market in Jordan is still low. Additionally the air freight market in Jordan is not advanced, due primarily to high prices and inconsistent service levels. This can be dealt with by facing most challenges of the air transportation sector in Jordan, through the liberalization of the air transport sector and the removal of investment barriers.

The main policies, programs and projects of the transportation sector within the Executive Program for the years 2007-2009 are as follows:

First Sector: Transport

Sector Objectives

- Improving the quality of air transportation services
- Improving and developing the services related to land cargo and increase its competitiveness locally and regionally
- Develop efficient and effective transportation
- Improving public transportation services quality and efficiency
- Improving roads infrastructure
- Providing environmentally friendly and cost effective alternative transportation solutions
- Increase Jordan's role in maritime transportation

Indicator	Baseline (2003)	Targets	
		2009	2017
Number of passenger inflows into Jordan	3.5	5.5	12
Income generated from land cargo transportation as a percentage of GDP	2.5%	4.5%	5.5%
Number of maritime transportation training institutions and colleges	1	4	7
Public satisfaction on transport costs	40%	80%	90%
Tariff cargos in comparison to tariff	20%	40%	60%
Percentage of containers from the Aqaba port in comparison to regional trade	2%	4%	8%

Summary of the Financial Requirements for the Transport Sector (JD,000)

Sub Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			2007-2009
		2007	2008	2009	
Air Transport	107,250	27,210	35,400	24,000	86,610
Cargo Services	925	165	275	275	715
Public Transport	13,130	1,950	4,070	3,880	9,900
Railroads	171,730	40,400	400	0	40,800
Ports and Sea Transport	1,025,440	0	1,015	1,010	2,035
Meteorology	100	40	30	30	100
Total for Transport Sector	1,318,575	69,765	41,190	29,195	140,160

Sub-Sector/ Air Transport

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Complete liberalization of the air transport sector including the privatization of airports	Increase private sector investments in Civil Aviation		---		50 %	
	Signing a number of bilateral agreements on open skies		2		85	
Programmes/Projects within Policy1	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
Implementing the open skies policy on an equal treatment basis	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport/Civil Aviation Authority
Restructuring the Civil Aviation Authority	15,000	450	5,000	5,000	10,450	
Total	15,000	450	5,000	5,000	10,450	
Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improve the infrastructure and services at airports	Increase the volume of air freight (tons)		98,000		125,000	
	Percentage of air coverage		70 %		90 %	
	Number of passengers (million)		3		9 (year 2010)	
Programmes/Projects within Policy (2)	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Upgrading the infrastructure for air freight at Queen Alia International Airport (establishing an air freight village) BOT	-	-	-	-	-	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
2) Expansion and rehabilitation of Queen Alia International Airport BOT	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Modernization of aviation systems and implementing quality assurance for aviation service information	6,000	200	2,500	0	2,700	
4) Modernizing security systems a) Modernizing security systems at airports and border crossing centers b) Completing the replacement of security equipment c) Installing a security system for the authority d) Maintenance of security equipment	21,550	270	10,000	1,550	11,820	
5) Modernizing the Baggage Handling Systems	7,000	0	3,500	3,500	7,000	
6) Constructing a tunnel under the service road	1,500	0	750	750	1,500	
7) Rehabilitating the northern runway	21,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	21,000	
8) Consultants and experts including architectural services	150	130	130	130	390	

Infrastructure Upgrade

**Projects 4,5,6,7 are within the Queen Alia International Airport expansion project*

Programmes/Projects within Policy(2)	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
9) Maintenance of runways at airports	1,500	280	500	400	1,180	Civil Aviation Regulatory Commission
10) Modernizing and rehabilitating buildings and runways at Queen Alia International Airport	21,200	17,350	2,050	1,800	21,200	
11) Maintenance of buildings at airports	3,000	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	
12) Computerization and modernization of networks: a) Completing the necessary infrastructure for e-government b) Database site c) Completion of standards and metrology legislation d) Financial automation e) Rehabilitation of computer networks f) Maintenance of programs and equipment	1,800	280	620	620	1,520	
13) Completing the construction of the Amman airport Tower Building	1,100	200	350	350	900	
14) Replacement of furniture at airports	4,200	0	1,400	1,300	2,700	
15) Insurance for airports, Jordanian skies, and airport equipment	1,450	650	400	400	1,450	
16) Constructing and rehabilitating airport's sites and civil defense authority and all other security	800	400	200	200	800	
Total	92,250	26,760	30,400	19,000	76,160	

Sub Sector/ Freight Transport

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Regulating the transport of goods by land	Land transport cost for local goods			30%		15%
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Conducting a study to evaluate the transport of goods by land	100	0	50	0	50	Ministry of Transport
2) Preparing the necessary legislation that relates to supporting infrastructure including inland ports and logistics services departments including a feasibility study to institutionalize the transport sector	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport
3) Establishing offices for the Ministry of Transport at loading and unloading sites to follow-up on land transport operations	75	15	25	25	65	Ministry of Transport
Total	175	15	75	25	115	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator	Baseline		Target		
Increasing the productivity of the goods transport fleet	Exports as a percentage of overall trade	35 %		50 %		
	The value added from logistics services as a percentage of the value added from the transport sector	27 %		32 %		
	Percentage of licensed trucks owned by licensed freight companies	35 %		---		
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Developing the legislation and regulation related to transport operators a) Issuing transport legislation that allows multiple operators b) Classifying international operators	600	75	200	250	525	Ministry of Transport
2) Developing logistical services related to the transport of goods by land	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport
3) Constructing Maan Inland Port (study)	150	75	0	0	75	Ministry of Transport
4) Providing exemptions to promote the modernization of the goods transport fleet and including transport companies in the Investment Promotion Law	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport
Total	750	150	200	250	600	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Opening the land freight transport sector to private investors	The volume of foreign investment in the land freight transport sector		0		10 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Amending the non-Jordanian investment law number 54 for the year 2000	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Transport
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Sub sector/ Public Transport

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Providing the necessary legislative and regulatory environment for public transport	Degree of commitment in implementing road safety and quality legislations and regulations			60%		100%
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
Regulating the taxi sector and encouraging the merging of taxi companies	-	-	-	-	-	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
Total	-	-	-	-	-	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Improving the quality of the public transport services	Level of satisfaction by public transport users			40%		80%
	Average number of people or each bus			356		--
	The lifespan of buses (per year)			20		--
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Introducing 'quality' in taxi services	-	-	-	-	-	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
2) Computerizing the Commission's Wireless services and public transport control centers	1,000	50	50	50	150	
3) Restructuring transport centres	5,300	0	1,800	1,800	3,600	Public Transport Regulatory Commission, Greater Amman Municipality, Ministry of Municipal Affairs
4) Building parking lots for taxis	60	0	30	0	30	
5) Establishing a bus information system at transport centers	700	0	230	240	470	
6) Publishing informative pamphlets and maps for all transportation services	100	0	20	20	40	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
7) Drafting clear timetables and routes for all bus operators	60	0	20	20	40	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
8) Establishing branches for the commission across the Kingdom to help with transport load	220	0	50	0	50	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
9) Developing a fare scheme for bus services related to needs and various users	-	-	-	-	-	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
10) Modernizing bus alternatives	-	-	-	-	-	Public Transport Regulatory Commission/Ministry of Finance
11) Introducing smart cards to ease bus fare payment	100	0	50	0	50	Public Transport Regulatory Commission and Private sector
12) Introducing a system to track public busses	200	50	50	0	100	Public Transport Regulatory Commission Public Transport Regulatory Commission
13) Introducing bus numbers for specific routs	-	-	-	-	-	
14) Activating safety rules and regulations	80	0	40	20	60	
Total	7,820	100	2,340	2,150	4,590	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Encouraging private investment in the public transport sector	Private investment in the public transport sector			45 %		90 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing a single transport starting point (BOT)	5,290	1,830	1,730	1,730	5,290	Public Transport Regulatory Commission and Private sector
2) Studying the need for car rental companies	20	20	0	0	20	
Total	5,310	1,850	1,730	1,730	5,310	

Sub Sector/ Railways

Policy Number (1)	Indicator	Baseline		Target		
Private sector investments in the railway sector	Number of private investments in the railway sector	0		2		
	Number of passengers on the trains between Amman and Zarqa	0		60,000 (year 2020)		
Programmes/Project within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Conducting a strategy study to develop the Jordanian Railway system	1,330	250	0	0	250	Ministry of Transport
2) Privatization of the Aqaba Railway Corporation	200	0	200	0	200	Ministry of Transport/Executive Privatization Commission
3) Amman-Zarqa Railway (BOT) a) Feasibility study b) Land acquisition c) Building the railway	170,000	40,150	0	0	40,150	Public Transport Regulatory Commission
4) Studying the feasibility of building railways within the Greater Amman Area	200	0	200	0	200	
Total	171,730	40,400	400	0	40,800	

Sub Sector/ Maritime Transport

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Upgrading the maritime transport sector and improving its attractiveness	Cargo in Aqaba (million ton)			23.5		28.4
	Ranking in the ports infrastructure quality indicator			57		45
	Cost of cargo indicator			13 %		12 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Developing the industrial port (BOT)	28,500	-	-	-	-	Aqaba Development Corporation in coordination with investors
2) Developing the oil port (BOT)	74,500	-	-	-	-	
3) Constructing a General Cargo and RO-RO Port (BOT)	155,400	-	-	-	-	
4) Constructing a port for grain (BOT)	46,600	-	-	-	-	
5) Constructing a port for Phosphate (BOT)	104,800	-	-	-	-	
6) Constructing a port for ship passengers (BOT)	54,900	-	-	-	-	
7) Constructing a port for various oil products (BOT)	16,100	-	-	-	-	
8) Rehabilitating the Container Port	500,000	-	-	-	-	
9) Establishing a Container Logistics Village	42,000	-	-	-	-	
10)Simplifying the customs clearance procedures on goods	-	-	-	-	-	Aqaba Development Corporation
Total	1,022,800	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Encouraging ship owners to register under Jordanian law	Increasing the number of ships registered under Jordanian law			34		150
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Developing a project to register ships under Jordanian law according to international legal and technical standards	590	0	200	200	400	Ministry of Transport/ Jordan Marine Authority
Total	590	0	200	200	400	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Building a database for the Maritime transport services sector	Speed of access to maritime information and the exchange of information between stakeholders			10 %		90 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Completing computerization of the Marine Authority a) Electronically connecting the Marine Authority to the Ministry of Transport and other related institutions b) Connecting the Naval Authority to international and regional maritime institutions (MOU)	70	-	25	20	45	Ministry of Transport/ Jordan Marine Authority
2) Implementing a system to monitor Ship movement in Aqaba	1,000	0	300	300	600	
Total	1,070	0	325	320	645	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Encourage naval education and training through the establishment of specific colleges	The number of maritime training institutions and colleges		1		4	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establishing maritime training institutions and colleges 2) Encouraging Universities to establish maritime colleges 3) Coordinating with the Ministry of Education on training and education matters 4) Recommendations of the National Committee for Maritime Training and Education	980	0	490	490	980	Ministry of Transport/ Jordan Marine Authority
Total	980	0	490	490	980	

Sub Sector/ Meteorology

Programmes/Projects	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
Building a meteorological station at the King Hussein Airport-Aqaba	100	40	30	30	100	Ministry of Transport/ Jordan Meteorological Department
Total	100	40	30	30	100	
Total for Transport Sector	1,318,575	69,765	41,190	29,195	140,160	

Second Sector: Public Works and Housing

Summary of Financial Status of the Housing and Public Works Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Roads	723,500	107,000	117,400	122,700	347,100
Housing	50,423	31,923	9,000	9,500	50,423
Government Buildings	200,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	49,500
Total for the Housing and Public Works Sector	973,923	155,423	142,900	148,700	447,023

Sub Sector/ Roads

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Improving road networks and road safety	Reducing journey time		NA		50%	
	Customer satisfaction with road infrastructure		NA		50%	
	Reducing the percentage of accidents resulting from dangerous roads		NA		50%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Salt Ring Road –Phase1	13,500	2,500	1,500	0	4,000	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
2) Irbid- JUST road	8,500	500	0	0	500	
3) Karak- Gatrana junction including last phase	15,500	3,500	2,000	0	5,500	
4) Naoor-Hisban-Mdaba road	7,500	750	0	0	750	
5) Naoor- Ym Basateen- Um el Amed road	5,500	500	0	0	500	
6) 9Ain Jana- Anjara- Qae'da road	550	300	150	0	450	
7) Kuthraba-Aghwar Agriculture road	1,250	550	500	0	1,050	
8) Connecting the Mukawer, Mae'en, DeadSea road	2,500	1,000	1,000	0	2,000	
9) The Tafila-hasa-Desert Road Junction	6,000	3,000	3,000	0	6,000	
10) Mahi- Um Hamat Road	1,300	600	400	0	1,000	
11) Sarfa – Aghwar Road	2,500	0	500	1000	1,500	
12) Aqaba Coastline Road	23,000	4,500	1,650	0	6,150	
13) Hashimiyeh Bla'ma Road including a 6 km tunnel	5,000	2,500	1,500	0	4,000	
14) The Yajooz Road Special Forces intersection	5,000	2,500	2,000	0	4,500	
15) Jwaydeh-Muwagar Road	1,350	500	600	0	1,100	
16) Improving the Amman Zarqa Highway	3,500	1,400	1,400	0	2,800	
17) Zarqa – Azraq Road	10,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	5,000	
18) Yajooz - Ruseyfeh Road	550	550	0	0	550	
19) Beereen Zarqa Road	2,600	1,000	900	0	1,900	
20) Irbid – Hussun Road	2,500	1,000	800	0	1,800	
21) Upgrading the Jerash Entrance	1,200	1,000	200	0	1,200	
22) Al-Hussein Bin Talal University Road	5,000	2,000	1,600	0	3,600	
23) Mu'tah University Entrance	2,000	700	500	0	1,200	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
24) Northern and Southern Shoonch Road including Al Kareema	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
25) Kufrengeh Road/ Jordan Valley	500	500	0	0	500	
26) Maintenance of Fuhais Road	950	500	0	0	500	
27) Maintenance of Salt Ardah Road	750	750	0	0	750	
28) Maintenance of Wadi Araba/ Aqaba Road 10km	500	500	0	0	500	
29) Ein Jana – Soof Road	500	200	0	0	200	
30) Maintenance of Mafrag – Safawi Road	600	200	0	0	200	
31) Constructing and Improving roads leading to Municipalities	15,000	2,250	5,000	5,000	12,250	
32) Routine and Timely maintenance of all main, secondary, and rural roads	27,000	5,200	9,000	9,000	23,200	
33) Maintenance of Bridges	3,150	1,150	1,000	1,000	3,150	
34) Baja Intersection	2,500	1,200	800	0	2,000	
35) Um Nag Intersection	3,000	1,300	1,100	0	2,400	
36) Al Haemal Tunnel – Desert Road	800	400	0	0	400	
37) Al Hashimiyeh Bridge – Blame Road	800	500	0	0	500	
38) Contributing to the Implementation of Al Hashimiyeh University Road	700	500	0	0	500	
39) Collaborating with the GAM and various municipalities to improve intersections and road safety	15,000	2,800	5,000	5,000	12,800	
40) Lighting main and secondary roads	12,000	3,000	4,000	4,000	11,000	
41) Al Safi back road and rain drainage system	30,000	0	500	2,500	3,000	
42) Mecca Street	16,000	0	0	600	600	
43) The road that connects Aqaba to the Dura Border Centre	16,000	0	0	600	600	
44) Northern and Southern Shoonch Road	15,000	0	0	0	0	
45) Road safety equipment	9,000	2,600	3,000	3,000	8,600	
Total	297,050	56,400	50,600	34,700	141,700	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Expanding the development corridors that contribute to sustainable development	Number of development Corridors			1		3
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Amman Development Corridor (Amman Ring Road Phase 1)	150,000	18,200	23,300	23,000	64,500	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
2) Completing the Hashmiya-bala'ma road (36 km)	30,000	0	0	6,000	6,000	
3) Irbid Ring Road (Phase 1)	50,000	0	0	0	0	
4) Madaba Ring Road	40,000	0	0	10,000	10,000	
5) Queen Alia Airport Road (6 lane expansion and service roads)	50,000	3,000	15,000	15,000	33,000	
6) Kufur Hud – Aghwar road	25,000	0	5,000	10,000	15,000	
7) Studies for various development and main	3,450	750	1,000	1,000	2,750	
Total	348,450	21,950	44,300	65,000	131,250	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Connecting agricultural areas and villages through service roads and activating the role of the agricultural sector	Length of agricultural roads		2,400		2,400	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
Constructing and Improving Rural and Secondary Agricultural Roads	23,000	3,650	7,500	8,000	19,150	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Total	23,000	3,650	7,500	8,000	19,150	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Upgrading the level of Services at Border Centers	Number of Rehabilitated Border Centers			3		6
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Rehabilitating border centres and implementing automation, modernization, and maintenance services including the construction of the Al Karama Border Center	55,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	55,000	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Total	55,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	55,000	

Sub Sector/ Government Buildings

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Completing the National Plan for Government Buildings	Number of Government Buildings			NA		25
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
The National Plan for Government Buildings	200,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	49,500	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
Total	200,000	16,500	16,500	16,500	49,500	

Sub Sector/ Housing

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Providing low income housing	Number of beneficiaries from low income land and housing		42,000		57,000	
	Number of beneficiaries from housing support loans		4,500		9,000	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Financing low income housing	3,200	700	1,000	1,500	3,200	Ministry of Finance
2) Developing and selling land in appropriate prices for low income housing	19,000	7,000	6,000	6,000	19,000	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
3) Supporting low income housing loans	9,000	5,000	2,000	2,000	9,000	Housing and Urban Development Corporation/Ministry of Finance
4) Securing and providing land for low income housing projects	19,223	19,223	0	0	19,223	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
Total	50,423	31,923	9,000	9,500	50,423	
Total for Public Works and Housing Sector	973,923	155,423	126,400	131,600	413,423	

Third Sector: Municipalities

Summary of Financial Status of the Municipal Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			2007-2009
		2007	2008	2009	
Municipal Waste Management	15,000	2,250	2,000	2,000	6,250
Total For Municipal Sector	15,000	2,250	2,000	2,000	6,250

Policy Number (1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Enhance the landfills performance	number of qualified landfills			0		16
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Re-evaluating the role of the higher council	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
2) Modernizing and revaluating land-use plans	1,000	1,000	0	0	1,000	
3) Rehabilitating 16 dump sites	10,000	750	1,000	1,000	2,750	
4) Purchasing equipment for dump sites	4,000	500	1,000	1,000	2,500	
Total	15,000	2,250	2,000	2,000	6,250	

Water and Sanitation Sector

Jordan is one of the ten most water-deprived countries in the world, with the average Jordanian's share of fresh water per year at less than 140 cubic meters, compared to world average of 4000 cubic meters. Developing the infrastructure for this sector has been placed at the governments' top priority. The sector faces a number of severe challenges including the overexploitation of groundwater resources, lack of technology, tariff problems, and scarcity of desalination and wastewater treatment plants.

Overcoming these challenges requires the implementation of a comprehensive strategy that includes, developing existing water resources, exploring new water resources, making use of unconventional resources, and securing Jordan's share of the Jordan and Yarmouk rivers. Moreover, the government must continue plans to implement and secure resources for the Disi water conveyance project and the Red-Dead water Conveyance project. In addition the government must focus on upgrading the existing pipelines that deliver to households.

Institutional reform is also needed to provide optimum management of water resources through policies, laws, regulations and tariff structures. The government must also move forward with project that include the private sector in this sector in order to reduce the budget expenses that are currently being utilized and provide better services to the Jordanian people.

Sub Sector/ Water

Sector Objectives Providing sufficient water resources to citizens at reasonable cost

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Percentage of citizens that are connected to water networks	97 %	97 %	98 %
Percentage of samples that match drinking water (international standards 95%)	98 %	98 %	98 %

Sub Sector/ Sanitation

Sector Objectives: Upgrading Sanitation services

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Percentage use of wastewater treatment plants	153 %	90 %	70 %
Percentage of households connected to sanitation	58 %	70 %	80 %

Summary of the Financial Status of the Water and Sanitation Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Water and Irrigation	981,396	94,499	123,200	122,500	340,199
Sanitation	473,895	55,781	104,310	97,260	257,351
Total for the Water and Sanitation Sector	1,455,291	150,280	227,510	219,760	597,550

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Develop and discover water resources	Share of annual individual use of water (m3)		164		170	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Improving water supply to the Irbid governorate/ Widhe Damn	35,000	0	7,000	25,000	32,000	Water Authority of Jordan
2) Conducting the study for the Amman Disi Conveyance (BOT)	450,000	303	40,000	40,000	80,303	
3) Main Damns						
▪ Completing Al Wehdeh Damn	67,000	5,980	0	0	5,980	
▪ Kufranja dam	21,500	2,000	0	500	2,500	
▪ Re-studying Ibn Hammad dam	16,000	1,000	500	2,000	3,500	
▪ Wadi Karak dam	6,000	1,000	500	2,000	3,500	
4) Secondary Damns (madin, Qa'a, Wahida, Rahma)	7,500	270	3,000	3,000	6,270	
5) Small Dams: suggested dams in Madaba, Zarqa, Ma'en, Tafil, Karak, Lajoun	5,300	0	400	600	1,000	
6) Constructing holes and desert pools	1,500	200	500	500	1,200	
Total	609,800	10,753	51,900	73,600	136,253	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Developing unconventional water resources	Amounts of water available (mm3/per year)			99		133
Programmes/Projects within Policy (2)	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Providing additional water to Wadi Araba	8,000	0	3,000	3,000	6,000	Water Authority of Jordan
2) Desalination of Aqaba water resources (Phase 1)	20,000					
3) Wastewater treatment and desalination ➤ Maintenance, desalination of water plants ➤ Wastewater treatment and desalination of Deir Alla Wells ➤ Wastewater treatment and desalination of the Northern governorates	7,350	1,350	1,000	5,000	7,350	
4) Studies related to constructing Al-Karama Desalination Plant	10,000	10	500	1,000	1,510	Jordan Valley Authority
5) Feasibility study Red to Dead Project	11,000	450	0	0	450	
6) Studies to provide additional water resources 50m m3	300	0	100	100	200	
Total	56,650	1,810	4,600	9,100	15,510	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Upgrading supply and distribution systems	Percentage of reimbursed cost		77.7 %		79 %	
	Percentage of lost water in all governorates across the Kingdom		44.8 %		38 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Improving water networks in the North	30,000	400	20,000	0	20,400	Water Authority of Jordan
2) Improving water supply to Zarqa (Phase II)	15,000	950	0	0	950	
3) Improving water systems in the South	24,600	3,600	15,000	6,000	24,600	
4) Implementing a project for conveyance lines in the North	75,000	50	6,000	10,000	16,050	
5) Improving and replacing water networks in Amman	30,000	17,000	6,000	7,000	30,000	
6) Improving water networks and conveyance lines for new areas	8,000	1,850	3,000	3,000	7,850	
7) Developing and modernizing water networks in the Jordan Valley (north and central areas)	13,500	7,600	0	0	7,600	
8) Khalidiyeh Water Network (Phase I&II)	2,900	0	1,000	0	1,000	
9) Upgrading water systems in Aqaba	13,400	4,020	0	0	4,020	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
10) Resolving flood problems in Aqaba	500	500	0	0	500	Water Authority of Jordan
11) Implementing a project to reduce losses of water in the North	22,000	9,400	0	0	9,400	
12) Zarqa – Maeen	10,040	10,040	0	0	10,040	
13) Zatari/Hofa line	15,200	15,200	0	0	15,200	
14) Water projects in poverty pockets	5,846	5,846	0	0	5,846	
Total	265,986	76,456	51,000	26,000	153,456	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Upgrading irrigation systems	Percentage of reimbursed cost of irrigation systems in the Jordan Valley	41 %				47 %
	Efficiency of irrigation systems	80 %				81 %
	Percentage of reimbursed cost in the Jordan Valley	105 %				115 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Linking Southern conveyance line to Al-Hassa conveyance line	2,655	-	-	-	-	Jordan Valley Authority
2) Pumping water from Mujib to Kafra Dam	3,300	950	1,500	800	3,250	
3) Conveyance Project in Wadi Husban	700	220	200	0	420	
4) Completing the Irrigation Project in the Jordan Valley	8,000	510	2,000	2,000	4,510	
5) Rehabilitating Husban/Kafrein Irrigation Project	8,000	160	3,000	3,000	6,160	
Total	22,655	1,840	6,700	5,800	14,340	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Management of water demand	Amount of water demand m m3/per year	1,533				1,556
Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Public awareness on efficient use of water	3,000	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	Water Authority of Jordan
Total	3,000	0	1,000	1,000	2,000	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number 6	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Develop the investment environment in the eastern coast of the Dead Sea and Jordan Valley	Investments (million JD)			400		600
Programmes/Projects within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Infrastructure for the Kafrein Dam	820	-	-	-	-	Jordan Valley Authority
2) Tourist investments for east coast of the Dead Sea	4,500	0	1,500	1,500	3,000	
3) Completing the coastline road/ Sweimeh	985	640	0	0	640	
4) Development projects in the Wadi Araba	17,000	3,000	6,500	5,500	15,000	
Total	23,305	3,640	8,000	7,000	18,640	

Sub Sector/ Sanitation

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Connecting all cities to sanitation services	Percentage of population connected to sanitation		61 %		70 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Constructing a purification plant in Wadi Shalala in the Irbid Governorate and sanitation networks to east Irbid and Eidoon	71,000	0	40,000	19,000	59,000	Water Authority of Jordan
2) Conducting studies, designs and constructing Northern Shoonch purification plant	3,500	0	2,000	1,000	3,000	
3) Sanitation for the Greater Irbid Municipality (Phase II)	18,800	17,800	500	500	18,800	
4) Conducting studies, designs and constructing sanitation networks in Ramtha	350	0	200	150	350	
5) Conducting studies, designs and constructing sanitation networks in Ajloun	550	0	350	0	350	
6) Conducting studies, designs and constructing and expanding purification plant, and wastewater treatment plant in Kufrenjeh	7,500	730	750	3,000	4,480	
7) Constructing a sanitation projects for West Jerash including purification and sanitation plants	14,000	4,000	6,000	4,000	14,000	
8) Conducting studies, designs and constructing the Mafraq sewage station	7,000	450	2,000	3,500	5,950	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy(1)	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
9) Removing health hazards in the Northern Governorates	1,800	75	600	600	1,275	Water Authority of Jordan
10) Conducting studies, designs and constructing a purification plant in South Amman	28,000	0	14,600	6,150	20,750	
11) Conducting studies, designs and constructing a sanitation network in South Amman	44,500	17,500	10,000	17,000	44,500	
12) Conducting studies, designs and constructing sanitation networks in Jeezeh and Mtalbiyeh	7,700	5,500	1,000	100	6,600	
13) Conducting studies, designs and constructing a sanitation plant in Naoor	18,500	325	1,500	8,000	9,825	
14) Upgrading and moving damaged sanitation lines in the Greater Amman Area	5,000	50	3,000	1,000	4,050	
15) Conducting studies and constructing sanitation networks in Zarqa including Zarqa, Ruseyfeh and Yajooz	3,750	50	1,000	1,250	2,300	
16) Conducting design and studies for sanitation networks in Madaba	1,750	0	1,000	500	1,500	
17) Removing health hazards in the Middle Governorates	2,580	800	860	860	2,520	
18) Expanding the Maan Purification Plant	8,135	1680	0	0	1,680	
19) The Wadi Moosa and Petra Purification Project	8,000	650	1,000	1,400	3,050	
20) Conducting studies, designs and constructing sanitation networks in the Tafeeleh Area	4,350	401	2,500	550	3,451	
21) Conducting studies, designs and constructing purification and wastewater treatment plant in Karak	7,500	780	750	3,000	4,530	
22) Conducting studies, designs and constructing wastewater plan in Mazar, Muta and Adnaniyeh	20,000	4,100	0	1,000	5,100	
23) Conducting studies, designs and constructing purification plant in the Zarqa Valleh	127,000	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	
24) Removing health hazards in the Southern Governorates	900	0	300	300	600	
25) Aqaba Sanitation Network	680	680	0	0	680	
26) Water management	200	200	0	0	200	
Total	413,045	55,771	91,910	74,860	222,541	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Re-use of treated water for agricultural and industrial purposes	Percentage of water treated for re-use		91 %		98 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	-2007 2009	
1) Studies related to wastewater treatment plant in the North of the Jordan Valley	55,500	10	10,000	20,000	30,010	Jordan Valley Authority
2) Wastewater treatment and purification plant in Al-Samra	5,100	0	2,200	2,400	4,600	Water Authority of Jordan
3) Wastewater treatment and purification plant in Lujun	250	0	200	0	200	Water Authority of Jordan
Total	60,850	10	12,400	22,400	34,810	
Grand total for Water and Sanitation Sector	1,455,291	150,280	227,510	219,760	597,550	

Fifth Sector: Energy

The Government of Jordan is seeking to provide energy at reasonable cost, according to international best practices. This includes various projects related to the development of the energy industry and its installations within time frameworks to meet energy needs, promoting an efficient use of energy in all sectors, upgrading oil derivatives specifications in line with international standards, shift the energy fuel mix from oil to gas in power generation and energy-intensive industries, and achieve security of electricity supply, and exploitation of new and renewable energy resources.

This sector faces many challenges, including reliance on international markets for the supply of energy particularly oil, and the high cost related to importing energy. In order to overcome these challenges the Government has included several projects and plans to implement over the period 2007-2009:

Sector Objectives: Providing energy in all its forms

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Meeting the demand on oil products	100%	100%	100%
Percentage of population connected to electricity	99.9%	100%	100%

Summary of the Financial Status of the Energy Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Energy	5,482,936	1,1307	14,030	12,820	38,157
Total	5,482,936	1,1307	14,030	12,820	38,157

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (1)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Liberalizing the oil sector and opening it up to investment	Reducing the burden on the budget (million JD)	125				0
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Restructuring and liberalizing the oil sector a) Consultancy services to end the Monopoly of the Jordanian Petrol Refinery b) Consultancy services to privatize the logistics of the refinery	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources/Executive Privatization Commission
2) Speeding up the process of finding alternative resources to crude oil	1,000	800	0	0	800	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total	1,000	800	0	0	800	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Facilitate private sector investment in oil sector	Containing private sector investment in oil sector	100 %				100 %
Programmes/Projects for Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) The fourth expansion of the refinery (BOT)	911,000	-	-	-	-	Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company
2) The regulatory technical and environmental framework for oil production •Studies to build a second refinery •Consultancy services to regulate the oil sector within the new law	500	500	0	0	500	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total	911,500	500	0	0	500	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Securing strategic supply for crude oil	Amount of strategic supply (operational day)	90				90
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
Separating five tanks from the Aqaba heat electricity tanks, and transforming three of the tanks to store crude oil	7,200	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total	7,200	-	-	-	-	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Expanding the use of natural gas throughout the Kingdom	Percentage of decrease in cost of fuel for electricity generation plants		40% of the cost of alternative oil		40% of the cost of alternative oil	
	Percentage of decrease in cost of oil for users		0% of the cost of alternative oil		20-30% of the cost of alternative oil	
	Percentage of decrease in the cost oil used in all sectors		18 %		30 %	
	Percentage of natural gas contribution to oil mix		18 %		22 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Supply of natural gas for Al- Samra electricity station and the East Amman electricity station (BOT)	4,000	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
2) Acquisition of land needed to supply gas to the electricity station	115	50	40	25	115	
3) Constructing networks to distribute natural gas in Aqaba, Amman and Zarqa (BOT)	400,000	-	-	-	-	
4) Consultative studies for a project to construct natural gas networks	2,200	0	500	500	1,000	
5) Acquisition of land for natural gas networks	4,000	500	1,500	2,000	4,000	
6) Supply natural gas for a number of existing industries through Al Fajr (BOT)	44,000	-	-	-	-	
7) Acquisition of land necessary for supply of gas (area of 650 dunum)	1,000	400	400	200	1,000	
Total	455,315	950	2,440	2,725	6,115	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Increasing the contribution of local products in the energy mix	Reducing the oil import bill			5 %		8 %
	Percentage of local contribution			5 %		8 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Implementing a plan to develop the Resha Gas Field over the next three years	17,300	6,300	5,500	5,500	17,300	National Petrol Company
2) Utilizing oil shale to produce oil in the southern parts of the Kingdom (consultative studies etc)	3,000,000	750	0	0	750	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
3) Exploring the use of oil shale ash	1,000	2,595	325	225	553	National Centre for Energy Research
4) Exploitation of oil through the promotion of possible areas	26,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	Natural Resources Authority
Total	3,044,300	8,052	6,825	6,725	21,602	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Promoting private sector opportunities and encouraging private sector investment	Amount of private sector investment in electricity (JD million)	15 %				85%
Programmes/Projects within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Electricity generation by the private sector/East Amman (370 mega watt capacity) BOO	210,000	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
2) Consultation works on private sector project for electricity generation in east Amman.	2,000	0	700	600	1,300	
3) Acquisition of land for projects in East Amman	1,000	400	0	0	400	
4) Private sector electricity generation project (BOO)	250,000	-	-	-	-	
5) Consultative works for the Electricity Generation project (280-400 mega watt capacity) and land acquisition	4,300	0	1,850	1,620	3,470	
6) Expanding the Al Samra Electricity Project through:	162,000					As-Samra Electricity Generation Company
a) Inserting a gas turbine to be ready in 2007	40,000	-	-	-	-	
b) Inserting a gas turbine in 2008 increase east Amman project is delayed	32,000	-	-	-	-	
c) Steam Unit	90,000	-	-	-	-	
7) Laws and regulations for a unified commission to regulate the energy sector	450	200	100	150	450	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
Total	751,750	600	2,650	2,370	5,620	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (7)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Enhancing the national distribution and electricity transport networks	Percentage of electricity loss in transport network		3.52 %		3.5 %	
	Percentage of electricity loss in distribution network		11.8 %		9.6 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Expanding existing transfer stations and constructing new transfer stations	65,000	-	-	-	-	National Electricity Company
2) Construction projects for the National Electricity Company	85,000	-	-	-	-	
3) Constructing primary transfer stations and equipment	34,000	-	-	-	-	
4) Projects to absorb the growing number of users in Irbid	21,000	-	-	-	-	Irbid Electricity Company
Total	205,000	-	-	-	-	

Policy Number 8	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Encouraging the exploitation of renewable energy resources	Percentage of fuel savings		0.25 %		2 %	
	Percentage of renewable energy resources in the energy mix		1 %		2 %	
	Percentage of households that use solar energy for heating water		14 %		17%	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 8	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Implementing wind power electricity generation project Kamsheh and Tafila Area (BOO)	35,200	200	-	-	200	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
2) Implementing wind power electricity generation project Al Fajeej or Wadi Arab (private sector)	65,000	200	1,000	-	1,200	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
3) Creating a database for wind characteristics, and building national capacity in this area, including studies on wind characteristics, and other studies on energy conservation	120	0	101	0	101	National Centre for Energy Studies
4) Measuring and evaluation sun rays and components	65	0	14	0	14	National Centre for Energy Studies
5) Establishing Electricity efficiency fund	4,500	5	1,000	1,000	2,005	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
6) Providing assistance to companies on energy efficiency and conservation	1,986	-	-	-	-	JEDCO
Total	106,871	405	2,115	1,000	3,520	
Total for Energy Sector	5,482,936	11,307	14,030	12,820	38,157	

Sixth Sector: Agriculture

Agriculture is considered a basic pillar of the economic, social and environmental development process in many countries. In Jordan, this sector faces a number of challenges including:

- Scarcity of water resources, low percentages of rainfall in addition to the inefficient use of existing water resources
- Low production both in quantity and quality
- Low expertise (80% of farmers have less than secondary education)
- Limited private sector investment
- Weakness of agricultural cooperatives
- Weakness of cooperation between government entities
- Lack of export strategy for agricultural commodities

Accordingly, this sector needs to be invigorated through a public private partnership to implement a strategy that aims at increasing production in order to improve the living standards of farmers which requires public private cooperation. Therefore the Ministry of Agriculture must be able to implement and coordinate a strategy that will help the production of value added products. Moreover, the efforts towards promoting Jordanian agricultural exports must be coordinated bearing in mind the scarcity of water resources.

Sector Objectives: Increasing the Agricultural Sector's contribution to GDP

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Percentage of Agricultural Sector's contribution to GDP	3%	3.5%	4%

Summary Financial Status of the Agricultural Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Agricultural	118,397	17,978	12,350	8,700	39,028
Total	118,397	17,978	12,350	8,700	39,028

Policy Number (1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Reducing imports of white meat	Increase production of white meat (thousand tons/per year)		120		150	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1. Protection procedures against Avian Flu	700	350	350	0	700	Ministry of Agriculture
Total	700	350	350	0	700	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Reduce the risks and damages that are faced by farmers	Percentage of coverage for agricultural risk and damage			No coverage		100 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish Fund for Agricultural Risks	11,000	5,000	150	150	5,300	Ministry of Agriculture
Total	11,000	5,000	150	150	5,300	

Policy Number (3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Increasing and maintaining the patches of forest land	Forest area (thousand dunum)			900		1300
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Green Belt Project	14,000	400	2,000	2,000	4,400	Ministry of Agriculture
2) Improving fire control mechanisms and using modern technology to manage forests	10,000	0	500	500	1,000	
3) Developing forest nurseries	1,050	300	350	350	1,000	
Total	25,050	700	2,850	2,850	6,400	

Policy Number (4)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Introducing modern agricultural techniques	Decreasing the import of fodder (million ton)	1.2				1
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Introducing water harvesting techniques in the rangelands	1,500	500	500	500	1,500	Ministry of Agriculture
2) Northern Badia land forestation	1,500	400	500	500	1,400	
3) Mechanical agricultural services	2,200	750	750	0	1,500	
Total	5,200	1,650	1,750	1,000	4,400	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (5)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Improving animal health	Losses in livestock (JD million)	35				22
Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Surveys on the epidemics of animals	700	200	250	250	700	Ministry of Agriculture
2) Upgrading veterinaries	640	40	300	300	640	
3) Establishing a lab to study chemical remains of animal produce	100	100	0	0	100	
4) Developing livestock in the badia area	1,200	350	400	400	1,150	
5) Numbering cattle in Jordan	1,500	500	750	0	1,250	
Total	4,140	1,190	1,700	950	3,840	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
International best practice in small projects and using modern technology horticultural farming	Horticultural import (JD million)	7				6
Programmes/Projects within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Assisting the local community to grow almonds, grapes, and other products	18,000	0	200	200	400	Ministry of Agriculture
2) Combating the Mediterranean Fly	150	0	50	50	100	
3) Implementing a project to encourage fruit tree clustering	600	200	200	200	600	
Total	18,750	200	450	450	1,100	

Policy Number (7)	Indicator	Baseline				Target
Exploiting hilly and rocky land	Number of new job opportunities	4500				25000
Programmes/Projects within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Developing areas in Karak	500	0	200	300	500	Ministry of Agriculture
2) Improving agricultural management of resources in Karak and Tafleh (phase II)	8,320	2,730	2,000	2,000	6,730	
3) Improving agricultural management of resources in Yarmouk	18,000	2,300	1,000	0	3,300	
4) Supporting the development of land/co ownership	1,100	400	0	0	400	
5) Development of Zarqa river Basin	16,000	500	500	500	1,500	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
6) Developing agricultural resources in Shawbak	50	50	0	0	50	Ministry of Agriculture
7) Developing agricultural resources in Tafilah villages	50	50	0	0	50	
8) Developing the Wadi Araba Basin	150	150	0	0	150	
9) Developing the agricultural resources in Wala/ Madaba basin	250	250	0	0	250	
10) Developing of Wadi shua'ib basin	50	50	0	0	50	
11) Developing of Wadi Husban	50	50	0	0	50	
12) Developing agricultural resources in Kura	50	50	0	0	50	
13) Developing Kafra dam	50	50	0	0	50	
14) Developing King Talal dam	100	100	0	0	100	
15) Eljafer Agricultural project	700	200	400	0	600	
Total	45,420	6,930	4,100	2,800	13,830	

Policy Number (8)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Protecting and improving resources (land and water)	Improving water efficiency in irrigation			20 %		90 %
Programmes/Projects within Policy 8	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Improving irrigation techniques to decrease water loss	50	50	0	0	50	Ministry of Agriculture
Total	50	50	0	0	50	

Policy Number (9)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Improve the quality of exports to increase their competitiveness in international markets	Agricultural Exports (JD million)			180		190
Programmes/Projects within Policy 9	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Improve infrastructure for horticultural farm exports	25	25	0	0	25	Ministry of Agriculture
2) Pilot project to support horticultural agricultural exports horticultural	5,000	1, 200	500	0	1,700	
Total	5,025	1,225	500	0	1,725	

Policy Number (10)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Preserving a clean environment	Percentage of expenditure on fighting hope flies (JD thousand per year)			250		250
Programmes/Projects within Policy 10	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
National Programme to fight home flies in the Ghor area	750	250	250	250	750	Ministry of Agriculture
Total	750	250	250	250	750	

Policy Number (11)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Encouraging the use of modern techniques that are highly productive	Percentage of farmers using modern techniques		25 %		27 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 11	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Agricultural research ➤ Biological waste ➤ Animal produce	1,500	21	50	50	121	National Center for Agricultural Research
2) Building a Regional centre in Mafrq for agricultural research	212	212	0	0	212	National Center for Agricultural Research
3) Capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture	600	200	200	200	600	Ministry of Agriculture
Total	2,312	433	250	250	933	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 11	118,397	17,978	12,350	8,700	39,028	

Seventh Sector: Information and Communications Technology

The Information and Communications Technology (ICT) sector in Jordan is a thriving industry that has achieved a lot over the past ten years specifically in trade and industry, education and public sector reform. Within this context various initiatives have been launched to increase internet usage and the services provided by this important sector.

However, in view of the competitive nature of the IT industry, both regionally and globally, Government requires that all practical steps be taken to develop Jordan's IT sector so that it becomes internationally competitive. Steps taken should attract local and foreign private sector investment and yield high quality employment, export revenues and associated profitability.

To regulate telecommunications and information technology services in the Kingdom in accordance with the established general policy so as to ensure the provision of high quality telecommunications and information technology services to users at just, reasonable and affordable prices; and, by so doing, to make possible the optimal performance of the telecommunications and information technology sectors.

Notwithstanding the significant increase in mobile penetration since 2003, the Government believes that the utilization of mobile services in Jordan could be further improved, along with the range of services offered. Internet Service Providers still face a virtual monopoly with respect to Internet connectivity. And Internet and PC penetration levels remain comparatively low. Moreover, in regards to postal sector it can also play an important role in the Kingdom's economic growth and development. Not only does it supply basic mail services, but it can support the development of e-government and ecommerce services through its ability to deliver physical goods and communications.

Sector Objective: Disseminate ICT application and increase its contribution towards sustainable social and economic development.

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Percentage of Cell phone usage (per 100 inhabitants)	40 %	56 %	79 %
Capacity of cell phone network	40 %	56 %	79 %
Percentage of internet penetration	13 %	26 %	80 %
Increase size of sector (billion)	1.5 (2005)	3	--
Increase number of Job opportunities in the sector (thousand)	16 (2005)	35	--
The global competitive of the sector	57 out of 122 (2006)	advanced	--

Summary of Financial Status of the ICT Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
ICT	121,407	20,610	38,085	37,717	96,412
Total	121,407	20,610	38,085	37,717	96,412

Policy Number 1	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Proximate costs to purchasing power for service users in ICT	Rate of monthly tariff for the subscribers (JD)			18		18
	Rate of tariff for communication (fills)			80		60
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Modernizing and developing regulations related to monitoring retail cost	92	0	40	12	52	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission (TRC)
2) Instructions for interconnection costs	150	0	50	50	100	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
Total	242	0	90	62	152	

Policy Number(2)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Increase ICT penetration in the business sector and in the local community and bridging the digital gap	Percentage of computer use		6 %		21 %	
	Percentage of internet penetration		2.2 %		5.5 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Supporting new initiatives	2,225	300	500	500	1,300	Ministry of Information and Communications Technology (MOICT)
2) Preparing a study to identify the needs for increasing ICT usage in the business industry	195	50	50	50	150	
3) Developing domain names for Jordan, using the Arabic language	90	0	20	20	40	
4) Applying programmes that encourage e-commerce	150	50	50	50	150	
5) Issuing and adopting regulations issued by TRC	2,700	0	900	300	1,200	TRC
6) Reviewing general policy for the sector and the ICT law	400	200	0	200	400	MOICT
7) Technical studies for convergence	600	100	0	100	200	
8) Establishing a unit for frequency spectrum	300	200	50	50	300	TRC
9) Modernizing regulatory environment for e-transactions	30	10	10	10	30	MOICT
10) Issuing licensing for private and public postal services	200	0	0	100	100	
11) Adopting a mechanism to monitor commitments made in international agreements	200	100	50	50	200	
Total	7,090	1,010	1,630	1,430	4,070	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number(3)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Monitoring and evaluating the general policy and national strategy of the ICT and postal sectors	Percentage of realization of national strategies and goals for the ICT sector			0		100%
Programmes/Projects within Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Studies to categorize and apply categories related to the sector	150	50	50	50	150	Telecommunication Regulatory Commission
2) Surveys for the ICT and Postal sectors	800	0	50	50	100	MOICT
3) Studies related to economic impact of ICT sector on the national economy	100	50	50	-	100	
4) Reviewing national strategy for sectors	125	50	50	25	125	Telecommunication Regulatory commission
5) Studying the electronic capabilities in Jordan	150	0	-	150	150	MOICT
Total	1,325	150	200	275	625	

Policy Number(4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Promote investments and increase competitiveness and knowledge sharing Promote investments and increase competitiveness and knowledge sharing	Complete privatization of Telecom sector		Partially completed		100 %	
	Property share in ICT and postal sectors					
	Government		25 %		0 %	
	Private		75 %		100 %	
	Job opportunities (thousand		16		35	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Privatization of Telecommunication Company	-	-	-	-	-	Executive Privatization Commission/ MOICT
2) Implementing investment promotion strategy	450	150	150	150	450	MOICT
3) Various projects	150	50	50	50	150	ICT stakeholders/ MOICT
4) Regulations for added costs	-	-	-	-	-	MOICT
5) Awareness campaigns	30	0	15	0	15	
6) Licensing system adopted	-	-	-	-	-	
7) Regulation for competitive protection	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	630	200	215	200	615	

Infrastructure Upgrade

Policy Number (5)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Develop and implement a comprehensive strategy for e-government that consistent with the requirements of public sector reform	E-services that have been activated		10		65	
	E-government readiness		0.44		0.6	
	Percentage of citizens that use e-government services		---		6 %	
	Number government institutions that actively use e-government		18		120	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Overlapping electronic services.	6,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	MOICT
2) Vertical electronic services	1,000	800	200	0	1,000	
3) The management, monitoring and evaluation of e-government	500	300	100	100	500	
4) Training and awareness	3,000	500	1,000	1,000	2,500	
5) Technical Projects	36,000	4,500	12,000	12,000	28,500	
6) Strategies and legislative framework	1,370	-	-	-	-	
7) The sustainability of e-government	6,000	1,700	2,000	2,000	5,700	
8) Developing national ICT center to use ICT in the public sector	3,500	500	500	500	1,500	
9) National Database (Phase 3)	550	250	150	150	550	
10) National strategy for ICT employment in the public sector	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	57,920	10,550	17,950	17,750	46,250	

Policy Number(6)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Activate the use of ICT in education infrastructure	E-Schools			0		3, 300
Programmes/Projects within Policy 8	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Completing ICT schools network	54,000	8,500	18,000	18,000	44,500	MOICT
2) Incorporating technology in the development of the curricula	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Education
Total	54,000	8,500	18,000	18,000	44,500	

Policy Number (7)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Increasing the quality of existing postal services and new services	Percentage of households and business with postal addresses		0%		35%	
	D+1 postal addresses		10%		%50	
	Postal coverage of businesses and households		8%		40 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Selecting a strategic partner and privatizing postal services	-	-	-	-	-	Executive Privatization Commission
2) A strategy to address Jordan	-	-	-	-	-	MOICT
3) Review of laws and regulations	200	200	0	0	200	
Total	200	200	0	0	200	
Total for Sector	121,407	20,610	38,085	37,717	96,412	

Tourism

The tourism sector has faced significant challenges due to regional instability, the regional situation changed the type of tourists that visit Jordan from high income to low income. Jordan is a destination with many iconic tourist attractions, such as Petra, Wadi Rum, and the Dead Sea. Yet despite its advantage and its importance to the economy, Jordan's tourism sector is performing at a level far below its potential. To achieve reasonable growth in the tourism sector that will in turn contribute to economic development and job creation, Jordan needs to make a significant investment of funds and efforts. Jordan must focus on attracting high-yield visitors, developing niche products, enhancing the visitor experience, increasing international marketing, and improving infrastructure and the regulatory environment.

Tourism is of vital importance to the national economy of Jordan . It is the Kingdom's largest export sector, its second largest private sector employer, and its second highest producer of foreign exchange. Tourism contributes more than US\$800 million to Jordan 's economy and accounts for approximately 7.5% of GDP.

Jordan 's National Tourism Strategy 2004-2010 outlines the steps for doubling the Kingdom's tourism economy by 2010 using an integrated, value-chain approach involving government facilitation and investment in partnership with the private sector. The strategy is designed to bring about the following results by 2010:

- Increase tourism receipts from JD570 million in 2003 to 1.3 billion (US\$ 1.84 billion)
- Increase tourism-supported jobs from 40,791 in 2003 to 91,719, thus creating over 51,000 jobs.
- Achieve taxation yield to the government of more than JD455 million (US\$637 million)

The Government of Jordan is committed to allocating 4% of national tourism receipts for international marketing, product development, and human resources development through 2010. This contribution will more than double the current level of tourism investment. In addition to financial commitments, the government and the private sector will work together to strengthen the industry's institutional and regulatory framework. Together, they will take action to improve the competitiveness of the tourism sector and achieve the strategic objectives and plans set out in the National Tourism Strategy.

Sector Objectives: Increased sustainable development of the tourism sector

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Number of Jordanian workers in the tourism sector	26,000	40,000	--
Revenues from the tourism sector (JD billion)	1	1.6	--

Summary of the Financial Status of the Tourism Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Tourism	98,052	14,910	6,750	6,100	27,760
Total	98,052	14,910	6,750	6,100	27,760

Policy Number(1)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Developing tourism products	Total income from the Tourism sector / balance of payments (JD billion)			1		1.6
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Developing the tourism sector	46,000	3,800	950	0	4,750	Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities
2) Third tourism project	36,200	1,500	2,600	4,300	8,400	
3) Protecting and promoting cultural heritage	3,500	700	-	-	700	
4) Restoration of Um Qais village	1,500	370	250	250	870	
5) Developing down town Irbid	1,500	2,933	500	500	3,933	
6) Cars for internal travelling in tourist areas	1,000	300	500	0	800	
7) Security in tourist areas project	300	205	100	100	405	
8) Develop swaimeh park	750	200	250	250	700	
9) Develop Jordan school for tourism and hospitality	300	100	100	100	300	
10) Mosaic school in Madaba	300	100	100	100	300	
11) Jordan applied college for tourism and hospitality	1,000	300	300	300	900	
12) Restoring various tourism sites	1,205	1,205	0	0	1,205	
13) Completing Dar il Saraya Museum in Irbid	30	30	0	0	30	
14) Developing sites in Tafileh	100	100	0	0	100	
15) Saving touristy sites (fidan)	67	67	0	0	67	
16) Completing Loot Museum	200	200	0	0	200	
17) Computerization of the Ministry	25	25	0	0	25	
18) Improving nearby sties in Ajloun	200	200	0	0	200	
19) Developing Um Risas Area	1,675	1,575	100	0	1,675	
20) Baptism site	600	200	200	200	600	
21) Wadi Rum	1,600	800	800	0	1,600	
Total	98,052	14,910	6,750	6,100	27,760	
Total for Tourism Sector	98,052	14,910	6,750	6,100	27,760	

Ninth Sector: Environment

This sector faces a number of challenges regarding the overall regulatory framework, waste management, air pollution, desertification, nature reserves, and protecting the dead and red seas. With regards to the framework, the coordination between stakeholders in this sector is extremely low. Therefore, the Ministry of Environment is committed to reviewing the regulatory and legislative environment.

Moreover, in reference to waste management, there is much to be done in implementing the regulations for waste management.

Sector Goals:

- Environmentally safe waste management
- Reducing air pollution in cities
- Combating desertification
- Preserving biotic diversification
- Enhancing legislative framework and coordination for all stakeholders

Indicator	Baseline	Target	
		2009	2017
Percentage of solid waste that is managed	100 %	95 %	75 %
Percentage of hazardous waste that is managed environmentally	5 %	30 %	--
Reducing gas emission	--	20 %	30 %
ESI	0.14	0.16	0.4
Preserved area as a total for areas	10.9 %	11.5 %	15 %
Coordination mechanism and capacity building among ministries indicator	52.5	60	80

Summary of the Financial Status of the Environment Sector

Sector	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)			
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009
Environment	92,070	6130	12,295	13,595	32,020
Total	92,070	6130	12,295	13,595	32,020

Policy Number(1)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Increase the capacity of ministries and institutions working in the environment sector	Indicator to effective coordination		52.5		60	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 1	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Licensing for waste management	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment
2) Establishing a Environment Information Center	-	-	-	-	-	
3) Establishing an environmental training facility	-	-	-	-	-	
4) Establishing a monitoring unit for environmental agreements	-	-	-	-	-	
5) Capacity building for Ministry of Environment	100	50	50	0	100	
6) National project to implement e-government	300	300	0	0	300	
Total	400	350	50	0	400	

Policy Number (2)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Getting rid of hazardous waste	Percentage of waste that is treated		5 %		30 %	
	Percentage of waste that is moved		5 %		30 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 2	Total Cost(JD,000)	Expected Expenditure(JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	-2007) (2009	
1) Completing a project to treat hazardous waste in Swaga (BOT basis)	30,000	350	0	0	350	Ministry of Environment
2) Solid waste management	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment/ Executive Privatization Commission
3) A system to deal with emergency waste management	500	500	0	0	500	Ministry of Environment
Total	30,500	850	0	0	850	

Policy Number(3)	Indicator	Baseline		Target		
Expanding solid waste management	Percentage of municipal coverage that offer waste management services	95 %		98 %		
	Percentage of solid waste that is recycled	5-0 %		8 %		
	Average production of solid waste Kg per citizen	0.9		0.8		
	Percentage of treated solid waste	0 %		7 %		
Programmes/Projects for Policy 3	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Developing projects to expand solid waste management through: ➤ A solid waste management master plan ➤ Capacity building ➤ Use of modern technology and equipment	1,500	10	500	500	1,010	Ministry of Environment/ Ministry of Municipal Affairs/ Greater Amman Municipality
2) Getting rid of waste (environmentally friendly)	11,960	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	
3) Reducing the production of solid waste	1,000	-	-	-	-	
4) Improving the effectiveness of recycling and using CDM	2,000	500	500	500	1,500	Ministry of Environment
Total	16,460	510	3,000	3,000	6,510	

Policy Number(4)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Medical Waste management /environmentally friendly practices in storage, transport and treatment	Percentage of medical waste that is disposed in an environmentally friendly manner		53 %		70 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 4	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Medical waste management	6,000	0	2,000	2,000	4,000	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Health/Jordan Armed Forces/Private Sector
2) Improving medical waste management in hospitals	800	0	400	400	800	Ministry of Health
3) Develop medical waste management in all regions of the kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Health/JUST
4) Enhancing inspections in health care facilities through: ➤ Training of inspectors ➤ Providing suitable cadre	500	0	200	200	400	Ministry of Health
Total	7,300	0	2,600	2,600	5,200	

Policy Number (5)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Preserving water resources from pollution and water reuse	Percentage of factories that are linked to water networks		14 %		35 %	
	Percentage of treated water that is reused		70 %		90 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 5	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Build a sewage station for the treatment and reuse of the domestic and industrial sewage water brought by trucks in Akeeder dump	2,500	500	1,000	1,000	2,500	Ministry of Environment
2) The national project to control the quality of water	600	175	200	200	575	
3) Management of environmental projects in the Zarqa area	6,000	0	2,000	3,000	5,000	
4) Constructing a central plant to purify water in Zarqa	5,000	500	500	700	1,700	
Total	14,100	1,175	3,700	4,900	9,775	

Policy Number (6)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Strengthening the regulatory framework for monitoring air pollution	Percentage of concentrated air pollution		40-30 %		80-70 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Establish a programme to deal with emergencies	100	20	40	40	100	Ministry of Environment/ Ministry of Interior
2) Equipment and technology to monitor emissions	1,500	200	500	500	1,200	Ministry of Environment
3) Electronic network to monitor emissions	1,000	0	400	400	800	Ministry of Environment/ Public Security Directorate
4) Monitor the emissions from open fires	100	0	30	40	70	Civil defense
5) Build information network and electronic information system to issue periodicals	150	0	50	100	150	Ministry of Environment
6) Prepare legislations and regulations for car emissions and specifications of the benzene and diesel	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment/ Public Security Directorate
7) Awareness programmes	300	0	100	100	200	Ministry of Environment
8) Increase the green areas around the industrial zones around cities and along the roads	-	-	-	-	-	Ministries of Environment, Education & Water and Irrigation

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy 6	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
9) Stop lead use in fuel	-	-	-	-	-	Ministry of Environment
10) Building an electronic system to control pollutant concentration	4,000	200	300	400	900	Ministry of Environment/ Public Security Directorate
11) Measure exhaust emissions	1,000	100	100	100	300	Ministry of Environment
12) Connect the industrial zones and institutions with the electronic observation network of the ministry	1,500	-	-	-	-	
13) Application of environmental impact assessment study in the preliminary stages of planning for plant sites	100	-	-	-	-	
14) Activation of environmental audits of existing plants.	250	5	0	0	5	
15) Appropriate use of economic instruments and connect the industry by pollution	300	-	-	-	-	
16) Encourage the use of less polluting fuel natural gas, solar energy and Renewable Energy	90	-	-	-	-	
17) Encourage the use of the clean development mechanism.	5,000	-	-	-	-	
18) Using incentives to reduce pollution	-	-	-	-	-	
Total	15,390	525	1,520	1,680	3,725	

Policy Number(7)	Indicator		Baseline		Target	
Reducing desertification	Percentage of deserts out of total land		90 %		90 %	
Programmes/Projects within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Periodic review of desert areas and maps	150	0	50	50	100	Ministries of Environment &Agriculture and Municipal Affairs-Royal Geographic Center
2) Implementing a monitoring unit	-	-	-	-	-	Ministries of Environment and Agriculture/Royal Geographic Center

Infrastructure Upgrade

Programmes/Projects within Policy 7	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
3) Economic surveys for desert areas	50	0	25	25	50	Ministries of Environment & Social Development/ Department of Statistics
4) Documenting desertification methods	50	0	20	20	40	Ministries of Environment & Agriculture- Badia Research and Development Centre
Total	250	0	95	95	190	

Policy Number (8)	Indicator			Baseline		Target
Ecosystem protection	Number of protected sites			25		27
	ESI Index			0.14		0.16
Programmes/Projects within Policy 8	Total Cost (JD,000)	Expected Expenditure (JD,000)				Executing Agency
		2007	2008	2009	2007-2009	
1) Completing the national network for preserved areas	2,000	50	100	100	250	Ministry of Environment, RSCN
2) Developing plans for environment management and preservation of cultural heritage	20	0	10	10	20	Ministry of Environment
3) Study the environmental effect of pesticides	300	100	100	100	300	Ministries of Environment & Agriculture- RSS
4) Data bank of Jordan's ecological diversification and reserves	50	20	20	10	50	Ministry of Environment- RSCN- universities- National Agriculture Research Centre
5) Establishing environment police	5,000	2,500	1,000	1,000	4,500	Public security directorate- Ministries of Environment and of Interior
6) Preparing annual report about environmental conditions in Jordan	300	50	100	100	250	Ministry of Environment
Total	7,670	2,720	1,330	1,320	5,370	
Total for the Sector	92,070	6,130	12,295	13,595	32,020	



Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
P.O.Box 555 Amman 11118
Tel. 4644467 / 4644466
Fax. 4649341
Website: www.mop.gov.jo