

MAP

Evaluation

Final Evaluation of the Country Partnership Framework
SPAIN-JORDAN
2020-2024

Final Report
September 2025



MINISTERIO
DE ASUNTOS EXTERIORES, UNIÓN EUROPEA
Y COOPERACIÓN

SECRETARÍA DE ESTADO
DE COOPERACIÓN INTERNACIONAL

OFICINA DE EVALUACIÓN
DE LA COOPERACIÓN ESPAÑOLA



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UNDERSECRETARIAT

General Technical Secretariat
General Technical Vice-Secretariat
Documentation and Publications Department

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State Secretariat for International Cooperation
Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office

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NIPO: 108-26-013-6 (Online)

Design: CYAN, Proyectos Editoriales, S.A.

Publications Catalogue of the General State Administration: <https://cpage.mpr.gob.es>

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ABBREVIATIONS

SHORT FORM	FULL NAME
AACID	Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation
ACP	Catalan Association for Peace
AECID	Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation
AGE	General State Administration of Spain
AHS	The Al Hussein Society Jordan Center for Training and Inclusion
APS	Alliance for Solidarity
AWO	Arab Women's Organization
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CPF	Country Partnership Framework
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSOs	Civil society organizations
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DC	Delegated Cooperation
DCAA	Directorate of Cooperation with Latin America and Asia
DGPOLDES	Directorate General for Sustainable Development Policies
ECT	Extended Country Team
EFI	EuroMed Feminist Initiative
FCSAI	National Foundation for Health, Childhood and Social Welfare
FEDES	Spanish Fund for Sustainable Development
FPS	Social Promotion Foundation
GAP	Gender Action Plan
GBV	Gender-based violence
GE	Grant Equivalent
GEC = SCG	Stable Coordination Group
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
GID	Gender in development
GIZ	German Agency for International Cooperation
IFH	Institute for Family Health

SHORT FORM	FULL NAME
IRC-KHF	Information and Research Center, King Hussein Foundation
IRs	Intermediate Results
JCLA	Justice Centre for Legal Aid
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
LoA	Lines of Action
MAUC	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation
MDOs	Multilateral development organizations
MISSM	Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration
MoPIC	Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MPDL	Movement for Peace
NAF	National Aid Fund
NCD	Non-communicable diseases
NCFA	National Council for Family Affairs
NGDOs	Non-Governmental Development Organizations
NOVACT	International Institute for Nonviolent Action
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODA-GE	ODA-Grant Equivalent
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PCCs	Primary care clinics
RBC	Rehabilitation Base Centre
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SCEO	Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office
SCO	Spanish Cooperation Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SECI	Secretariat of State for International Cooperation
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
TWCS	Tafilah Women's Charitable Society
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNRWA	UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSCR	United Nations Security Council Resolution

OVERVIEW AND PRESENTATION

In this document, the Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office (SCEO) presents its Evaluation Report on the Country Partnership Framework (CPF) with Jordan (2020-2024). The Report, prepared in accordance with the standard procedure for such evaluations, is based on an analysis of the responses to seventeen questions, obtained from interviews, workshops with Jordanian civil society organizations (CSOs), and existing documentation, including a fifteen-day fieldwork period during May 2025.

The objectives of the Report are, first, to provide accountability regarding Spanish Cooperation activities in Jordan during the period described and then to draw conclusions and make recommendations for improvement during the next programming cycle, both in Jordan specifically, and also in other Action Frameworks with Spanish Cooperation partner countries.

During the implementation of this CPF, the financial involvement of Spanish Cooperation's actions in Jordan amounted to 50.4 million euros, focused especially on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1, 3, 5, 6 and 16. The impact of these activities was particularly significant in the field of public health, where (among other results) over 5,000 health workers received training in protocols for the detection and management of diabetes and cardiovascular diseases. Furthermore, projects focused on gender-based violence enabled approximately 7,000 women to access prevention and protection services. In the legal field, more than 3,000 people have benefited from the new regulations on access to free legal aid.

Jordan receives significant funding from the European Union's delegated cooperation programme, managed by the Spanish Cooperation Office (SCO) in this country. During the period assessed, projects in this respect to a value of €32.4 million were funded (representing 64% of the total), focusing primarily on health, gender-based violence, access to justice, democratic governance, and accountability.

In general terms, Spanish Cooperation's work in Jordan has met the objectives established for it. The actions performed, by all involved, largely align with Jordanian priorities in terms of three of the four pillars set out in the Jordan 2025 Plan. This ability to agree on priorities with the partner country, the work carried out to strengthen CSOs, the network-building capability and the flexibility to reach agreements quickly are considered the main assets of Spanish Cooperation in Jordan. Although Spain is not one of the largest donors to this country, the opportunity to implement EU delegated cooperation projects has raised the level of policy dialogue, giving rise to significant reforms in the country's regulatory frameworks, especially in the areas of justice and access to healthcare.

Implementation of the CPF has produced satisfactory levels of coordination and complementarity, with Jordanian authorities and also with Spanish NGOs on the ground, international organizations and decentralized cooperation agencies, although the vast majority of the latter do not consider Jordan a priority country. Nevertheless, the present evaluation suggests there is room for improvement in the structures created to monitor cooperation activities, which could be strengthened to ensure a more strategic alignment of the stakeholders in this field.

Regarding the mainstreaming of gender and environmental perspectives, Spanish Cooperation has achieved satisfactory results in the planning and implementation of actions in the area of gender equality. However, there remains room for improvement concerning the mainstreaming of environmental and climate change approaches.

This report makes a series of recommendations aimed at strengthening the role of Spanish Cooperation in Jordan and giving it a more strategic focus. Specifically, monitoring mechanisms should be reinforced through the introduction of new instruments, and by consolidating and strengthening coordination among cooperation agencies. In addition, activity planning should be strengthened, bringing the work of NGOs and decentralized cooperation on the ground more closely into line with the stated aims of the CPF. In this regard, the Report proposes adjustments to the definition of indicators, in order to improve data aggregation and provide a more comprehensive picture of the overall performance of Spanish Cooperation.

Finally, the actions evaluated within the Report have enabled us to identify best practices that should be documented and, where possible, applied in future processes, both in Jordan and elsewhere. Outstanding among these best

practices are the direct cooperation activities of decentralized cooperation, which are strongly aligned with the CPF objectives in the health sector and add significant value. Also noteworthy is the crucial role played by the SCO staff, whose support strengthens the capacities of organizations and municipalities in terms of management and administrative procedures in accordance with Jordanian law, as well as staff training in the planning and preparation of reports and financial justifications.

The outcomes of the present evaluation are presented below in detail, with the hope that this information will contribute to further improvement and accountability, objectives to which all Spanish Cooperation activities are committed.

Spanish Cooperation Evaluation Office

October 2025

I

INTRODUCTION

General context and CPF strategy

The Country Partnership Framework (CPF) is Spanish Cooperation's bilateral geographic strategic planning instrument to promote sustainable development. It is intended to support both the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the development strategies and plans of the partner country and of Spanish Cooperation itself. The goal of the CPF is to achieve a strategic, comprehensive and coherent vision for Spanish Cooperation as a whole, rather than a mere aggregation of stakeholders' interests, thus reflecting a consensus among the agents in this field. Each CPF is created from a decision in this respect by a Parliamentary Joint Committee. Given their legal nature, these Frameworks are considered international administrative agreements as defined in Spanish Law 25/2014 of 27 November on Treaties and Other International Agreements. In consequence, they have both legal and political backing.

The legal framework for cooperation between Spain and Jordan is the **1993 Framework Agreement on Cultural, Educational, Scientific and Technical Cooperation** and the **Fifth Spanish-Jordanian Joint Commission**, held in 2020. The Spanish Cooperation Office (SCO) at the Spanish Embassy in Jordan was established in 2008, with a remit that also extended to Lebanon and Syria. Following the Syrian crisis of 2011, Spanish Cooperation began channeling humanitarian aid to the region, in addition to its development cooperation work. Since 2015, the SCO has been strengthened, the presence of Spanish NGOs has increased and finally Jordan was included as a country of advanced cooperation in the Fifth Spanish Cooperation Master Plan (2018-2021). Jordan's inclusion in the category of priority destination for Spanish Cooperation facilitated the development of the **Spain-Jordan Country Partnership Framework 2020-2024**, which was **signed during the Fifth Meeting of the Spanish-Jordanian Joint Commission in October 2020**.

During the **implementation period of the CPF**, Jordan was subject to various restrictions and impacts due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This was compounded by a **particularly fragile economic situation, exacerbated by the presence of 619,559 refugees of Syrian origin** (according to UNHCR as at 30 November 2024), **49,793 from Iraq and approximately 2.5 million from Palestine**—a situation that affected all sectors and services. In view of these figures, Jordan has the second largest refugee population per capita in the world.¹

This pressure created **significant challenges for the government during the implementation period, both in maintaining public services and in promoting coexistence and social cohesion**. Furthermore, the instability stemming from regional and global conflicts, exacerbated following Israel's continued attacks on Gaza since 7 October 2023, has led to conflict in Gaza and, subsequently, in Lebanon. This situation has impacted both the allocation of funds for international cooperation in Jordan and the planning of intervention strategies to address emerging needs.

The **priorities of the CPF** are structured around **nine Intermediate Results (IR)** corresponding to **nine Lines of Action (LoA)** within **Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan (2018-2023)**, which in turn contribute to **five of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**:

1 Diplomatic Information Office. Jordan Country Profile. [JORDANIA_FICHA PAIS.pdf](#)

Table 1. Degree to which the CPF Intermediate Results match the SDGs and Specific Targets

	SDG 1: NO POVERTY
<p>Target 1.3 Implement appropriate social protection systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 1.3.A Strengthen contingency networks to reduce insecurity if a crisis occurs and avoid the risks of falling back into poverty. <p>IR 1. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.</p>	
	SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
<p>Target 3.8 Contribute to universal health coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 3.8.A Improve the quality of national health services. <p>IR 2. Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.</p>	
	SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY
<p>Target 5.5 Ensure women's full, effective participation and equal leadership opportunities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 5.5.B Promote actions aimed at strengthening women's leadership and participation in decision-making spaces in public life. <p>IR 3. Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 5.5.C Promote women's access to financial resources. <p>IR 4. Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.</p>	
	SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
<p>Target 6.1 Achieve universal, equitable access to safe drinking water</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 6.1.A Expand the coverage of drinking water services. <p>IR 5. Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure.</p>	
	SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
<p>Target 16.1 Significantly reduce all forms of violence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 16.1.B Prevent radicalization and violence. <p>IR 6. To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism.</p> <p>Target 16.3 Promote the Rule of Law and ensure equal access to justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 16.3. Support strong, independent judicial systems for the comprehensive protection of human rights. <p>IR 7. Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 16.3.B Ensure that citizens know their legal rights and how to exercise them. <p>IR 8. Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.</p> <p>Target 16.6 Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA 16.6.A Strengthen public sector management systems. <p>IR 9. The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.</p>	

Source: Jordan CPF Document 2020-2024

Aims and scope of the Evaluation

The purpose of the CPF Evaluation is to **contribute to improving Spanish Cooperation's strategy in each of the contexts discussed, obtaining information with which to design the next strategic planning cycle. The Evaluation also ensures the transparent accountability** of the actions carried out during the CPF period of validity, regarding its contribution to the SDGs and the positioning and trends of its work in the country in question.

The Evaluation reveals **the degree to which Spanish Cooperation has implemented the CPF strategy**, via its interventions, coordination mechanisms and synergies, as well as the complementary actions of other stakeholders during the period considered. The CPF Evaluation is final and external. In addition to its summative nature (focused on accountability and assessing the results obtained), the Evaluation takes a strategic approach and incorporates a well-defined learning component to provide continuous feedback for future planning.

The CPF Evaluation has the following objectives:

1. To assess the suitability of the CPF **design and implementation** process, and then the contribution of Spanish Cooperation and EU delegated cooperation funds to the **CPF Intermediate Results**.
2. To determine the **degree of ownership of Jordanian partner institutions and civil society, their alignment with Spanish Cooperation policies**, and their involvement in the ongoing processes of change that Spanish Cooperation's interventions were intended to reinforce.
3. To assess the **level of involvement in the CPF by Spanish Cooperation agencies**.
4. To analyse the **management model (or instruments)** of the Spanish Cooperation agencies, their coordination and complementarity and the comparative advantage of this model in relation to those of other partners or donors, for the period of CPF validity.
5. To evaluate the **monitoring system** employed, according to the indicators established within the results framework.
6. To assess the progress and results achieved in **integrating gender, environment and climate change approaches** into the implementation of the CPF.
7. To assess the **progress made towards attaining the Development Results** stipulated in the CPF.
8. To determine **the extent to which Spanish NGOs have contributed to attaining the CPF goals**.
9. To determine the degree of **alignment between decentralized cooperation activities and the CPF goals**.
10. To assess the **adaptability of the CFP** to crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic, and to regional instability during this period.
11. To **learn from the information obtained and to identify good practices** in this context that can be taken into account in Spanish Cooperation's next cycle of strategic planning for Jordan.

The **evaluation criteria** proposed for all CPF evaluation processes are in accordance with the quality standards for development evaluation set out by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), and with this Committee's updated criteria in this respect.



FINDINGS OF THE EVALUATION

Design dimension

Relevance

Question 1. To what extent is the CPF strategy consistent with the priorities of the partner country: its government, partner institutions or organizations, civil society and target groups?






Consistency with the priorities of Jordan

In 2015, Jordan developed the **Jordan 2025 Plan: a national vision and strategy**, which was designed to address the country's social and economic challenges. The Plan is structured around four fundamental pillars: (1) Active citizens with a sense of belonging, (2) A safe and stable society, (3) A dynamic and internationally competitive private sector, and (4) An efficient and effective government. This Plan provides the basis for Executive Development Programmes, lasting three to four years, which in turn incorporate sectoral plans and strategies.

The CPF is aligned with pillars 1, 2 and 4 of the Jordan 2025 Plan. The following are also considered as reference frameworks: the *Economic Growth Plan (2018-2022)*, the *National Social Protection Strategy (2019-2025)*, the *National Strategy for Women (2020-2025)*, the *Strategic Plan of the Ministry of Health (2018-2022)*, the *Jordan National Action Plan* adopted in 2018 to advance the implementation of the *Women, Peace and Security Agenda*, and the *Jordan Response Plan to the Syrian Crisis (2020-2022)*, conceived as a national framework to integrate humanitarian and resilience efforts for refugees and host communities.

For each pillar of the Jordan 2025 Plan, Spanish Cooperation's actions within this CPF correspond to the following objectives:

Table 2. Alignment between the Jordan 2025 Plan and the Intermediate Results considered by Spanish Cooperation in the CPF evaluation

Pillars of the Jordan Plan	Objectives of the Jordan Plan	SDG	Intermediate Results (IR) of the evaluation by Spanish Cooperation
Pillar 1. Active citizens with a sense of belonging.	High-quality healthcare system.		IR 2. Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.
			IR 1. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.
Pillar 2. A safe and stable society.	Protection and empowerment of those in need, providing them with a decent life.		IR 3. Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life. Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.
			IR 6. To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism. Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance.
			IR 8. Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels. IR 9. The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.
	An effective society based on active citizenry.		

Pillars of the Jordan Plan	Objectives of the Jordan Plan	SDG	Intermediate Results (IR) of the evaluation by Spanish Cooperation
Pillar 4. An efficient and effective government.	Efficient, ethical and citizen-centred government services.		IR 5. Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure.

Source: Jordan CPF Document 2020-2024

Participation of the Jordanian government and institutions in designing the CPF

The Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) is the national coordinator for all donor interventions in the country, working in conjunction with the relevant ministries to ensure that these interventions are framed within the context of national strategies and priorities.

According to the information available in the evaluation, although there is no record of a formal presentation of the CPF design process to key stakeholders in the country, MoPIC, their direct counterpart within the Government, was so informed, and drafts of the planning phase stages were shared with these stakeholders and among the relevant ministries in order to gather their input and feedback. There is no record of comments being issued on the drafts or of any prior meetings being held with MoPIC or other ministries. It should be noted that **the existing projects that helped establish the CPF priorities were defined previously, in collaboration with the relevant ministries and with MoPIC itself.**

Regarding the **participation of Jordanian civil society**, a meeting was held between the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and a small group of representatives from CSOs, partners of both the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID) and the NGOs involved. However, detailed information on these participants is not available. This meeting took the form of a workshop designed to incorporate the participants' views on the challenges and opportunities in the national context with respect to strengthening the rule of law in Jordan, the role civil society should play in this task, and the difficulties they face in achieving representation and strategic dialogue with international partners and authorities. Among the main obstacles identified was the absence of a formal national platform with broad-based, visible representation. The participants expressed their willingness for Spanish Cooperation to continue supporting the work of civil society to strengthen its influence on the legislative agenda, to exercise greater oversight of institutions and to promote the defence of human rights and gender equality.

Participation of Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in designing the CPF

The CFP was designed in Jordan by the Stable Coordination Group (SCG), with the following members: the Embassy of Spain, represented by the Ambassador, and chairing the Group; the Spanish Cooperation Office (SCO), responsible for coordination and providing the technical secretariat for this process; the Spanish NGOs based in Jordan (International Institute for Nonviolent Action-NOVACT, the Movement for Peace (MPDL), Tierra de Hombres, the Social Promotion Foundation (FPS) and Alliance for Solidarity (APS); the Economic and Commercial Office of the Embassy of Spain; and the Cervantes Institute in Amman. The Work Plan was considered and agreed upon within the framework of the SCG.

The SCG held three meetings, one for each stage of the design process, as the drafts were being prepared. These were distributed well in advance, allowing the meetings to be effective in terms of analysis and input from the participants. In addition, a specific working session was held with the NGOs to discuss and agree on the scope of the Spanish contribution, according to the SDGs that had been prioritized.

The Extended Country Team (ECT) was made up of the following Spanish Cooperation stakeholders, with no presence in Jordan: the Directorate General for Sustainable Development Policies (DGPOLDES) of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation (MAUC); AECID; the Ministry of Justice; the Andalusian Agency for International Development Cooperation (AACID); the Autonomous Community of Catalonia; and Barcelona City Hall.

The following table reflects the type of participation by these stakeholders, stating, where applicable, their presence in the meeting and whether comments were submitted. According to the available information, the presence of the Economic and Commercial Office and of the Cervantes Institute was merely formal. A detailed record of the comments made is not available.

Table 3. Participation by Spanish Cooperation stakeholders in the SCG and the ECT

	INSTITUTION	SCG	ECT
GENERAL STATE ADMINISTRATION			
1	DGPOLDES		CS
2	AECID	CS	CS
3	Ministry of Justice		CS
4	Economic and Commercial Office	PM	CS
5	Cervantes Institute	PM	
6	Embassy	CS	
DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION			
7	Barcelona City Hall		CS
8	AACID		CS
9	Autonomous Community of Catalonia	PM	CS
NGDO			
10	APS	CS	
11	NOVACT	CS	
12	MPDL	CS	
13	Tierra de Hombres	CS	
14	FPS	PM	

PM: Participant in meeting, CS: Comments submitted

Source: Spanish Cooperation Office

Cross-cutting priorities

Question 2. To what extent have gender, environment and climate change approaches been integrated into the CPF strategy?

Mainstreaming the gender approach

The degree to which the gender approach has been incorporated into the CPF document was determined by applying the seven-level analysis model (Illustration 1) used in the recent report on Systematization of the Gender Approach in Development², published by Spanish Cooperation in 2024.

² https://www.cooperacionespanola.es/wp-content/uploads/2024/10/SISTEMATIZACION-GED-2024_PDF_FINAL_doblepagina_compressed.pdf

Illustration 1. Seven-level model for integrating the gender approach



Source: Spanish Cooperation document on the systematization of the gender approach in development.

Table 4. Mainstreaming the gender approach in the CPF

1. Declarative	Spanish Cooperation has been strongly committed to feminism and gender equality in recent years, an approach which adds great value in a context like that of Jordan.
2. Alignment with international commitments, principles and approaches	<p>International: 2030 Agenda, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), UNSCR 1325</p> <p>EU Scope: EU Gender Action Plan</p> <p>Approaches: Gender in Development (GID)</p> <p>Principles: Formal, substantive equality, emphasizing civil society advocacy aimed at legal reform to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women, promote political participation, improve access to justice and seek the protection and promotion of women's rights.</p>
3. Planning: single or dual priority	<p>Cross-cutting priority: The gender perspective is not reflected as a cross-cutting priority in the planning.</p> <p>Sectoral priority: Through SDG 5: <i>Gender Equality</i> and its priority lines of action regarding Target 5.5: <i>Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities.</i></p> <p>Intersectoral integration: The gender perspective is incorporated into SDG 1 and SDG 16.</p> <p>Specific empowerment actions: Within SDG 5, by strengthening women's capacities to exercise their active citizenship and promoting their role as agents of advocacy in the promotion of their rights.</p> <p>Within the results framework: Within SDG 5, Spanish Cooperation defines two IRs: IR 3: <i>Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life</i>; IR 4: <i>Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.</i></p> <p>With respect to SDG 1, an indicator related to gender-based violence has been formulated for the IR <i>Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.</i> The <u>indicator</u> is the number of interventions (sessions) conducted offering specific protection against gender-based violence. The <u>target</u> is to achieve at least 5,000 interventions (sessions) for sexual and reproductive health (SRH) in multisectoral services to combat gender-based violence.</p> <p>With respect to SDG 16, gender indicators have been established for two of the intermediate results. In the first case, for IR 1: <i>Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance</i>, with the <u>indicator</u> <i>Number of improved practices in the justice system that promote fair and safe access for women, young people and children</i> and the <u>target</u> is seven such improved practices.</p> <p>In the second case, for IR 8: <i>Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels</i>, there are two indicators. The first is <i>Number of public campaigns organized by women's organizations to promote women's rights and gender equality</i>, with the <u>target</u> of achieving five such campaigns. The second <u>Indicator</u> is the <i>publication of a Shadow report by CSOs in relation to compliance with international commitments on women's rights and gender equality.</i> One such report was published in 2021.</p>
4. Management Integration of the gender approach	<p>Capacity building and awareness-raising: SDG 5 includes strengthening the capacities of women's associations by developing advocacy and community action plans and carrying out awareness-raising activities to promote the presence and participation of women in the public sphere and in decision-making spaces. SDG 16 addresses the promotion of participation by women and young people and their role in social cohesion and community resilience.</p> <p>Gender-specific programmes/projects or actions:³</p> <p>No gender-specific programmes are recorded, except the one <u>contributing to UN Women, the entity working for gender equality and the empowerment of women</u>, regarding the <i>National Agenda for Women, Peace and Security.</i> In addition, actions have been undertaken to ensure the proper and adequate mainstreaming of gender equality in public policies and institutions. This programme contributes to the intermediate results of SDG 1 and SDG 5.</p> <p>Regarding gender-specific actions, IR 4: <i>Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy</i> includes support for small social economy enterprises and cooperatives managed by women, for their labour market integration in sectors with economic potential, through training processes, for the diversification of training in non-traditional areas for women, both Jordanian and refugee, and for ensuring the elimination of all discrimination in the workplace based on sex.</p>

³ During the implementation of the CPF, the delegated cooperation project Supporting systems, policies and services for the protection of children, men and women and the prevention of gender-based violence was implemented.

5. Budget-based management	<p>Budget allocation: In the CPF resource matrix, percentages are allocated to each IR. Specifically, <u>27%</u> is allocated to SDG 5, broken down as follows: IR 3. <i>Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life.</i> 12% IR 4. <i>Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.</i> 15% No budget breakdown for gender actions is provided for the other IRs.</p>
6. Policy coherence and consensus among stakeholders	<p>Policy coherence on gender issues: No reference Consensus among stakeholders and cooperation on gender issues: No reference</p>
7. Knowledge management, monitoring and evaluation	<p>Gender diagnoses and analysis: A brief analysis of gender equality is made, although the general context data are not broken down. Within the results framework, a breakdown is given of most indicators and targets. Systematization and evaluation: No references.</p>

Source: Own elaboration

The CPF document mainstreams the gender perspective at the declarative level and regarding alignment with international commitments made within the contexts of the United Nations and the European Union, clearly establishing a gender-sensitive approach; within the results framework, with gender-specific indicators and outcomes across various SDGs; and in management, with actions for organizational culture transformation and awareness-raising, as well as establishing specific gender initiatives. Regarding knowledge management and budget allocation, the document presents some shortcomings in terms of data analysis and disaggregation.

Mainstreaming the environment and climate change approach

Regarding the **mainstreaming of this approach**, the document contains no references that allow its assessment.

Internal coherence

Question 3. What is the internal coherence of the logic model proposed in the CPF?

Logic Framework and Theory of Change of the CPF

The logic framework of the CPF is structured around five priority SDGs (1, 3, 5, 6 and 16), nine Intermediate Results (IRs), and twenty-five indicators with their respective targets. **The IRs are aligned with the Lines of Action (LoA) of Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan (2018-2023) and with the pillars of Jordan's National Strategy 2025.**

However, **there is no discernible theory of change or strategic roadmap from which to derive the results and indicators**, understood as the establishment of long-term objectives that serve as a basis for defining intermediate achievements and analysing the most relevant alternatives for achieving the desired changes. The results and indicators have been established in accordance with existing interventions or with committed funding from bilateral projects and calls for proposals from NGOs (the IRs for SDG 1), a delegated cooperation project (the IRs for SDG 3) and delegated cooperation, bilateral initiatives and NGO calls for proposals (the IRs for SDG 5 and SDG 16). In the case of SDG 6, the IRs were based on a €25 million repayable cooperation commitment through the Spanish Fund for Sustainable Development (FEDES, formerly FONPRODE), which has not yet materialized. In parallel, two water supply projects have been implemented with the Jordanian Water Authority, with a budget of €3.5 million.

Therefore, the reconstruction of the theory of change is not viable because no planning process taking into account the aforementioned factors has yet been carried out.

Analysis of the internal coherence of the CPF results framework

Table 5 details the IRs and indicators established in the CPF, together with an assessment of their suitability and coherence. This analysis shows that **the results are well-formulated and consistent with Jordan's priorities**. However, these are **project-specific results from projects underway at the time the CPF was designed, as are the indicators**, which **limits the alignment of projects identified during implementation**. Nevertheless, this specificity of the results **facilitates monitoring progress made toward the targets** by focusing on concrete interventions.

Each of the indicators has a well-defined target, although several correspond more closely to project outcome and activity indicators or to accountability indicators than to IR indicators of the CPF. Furthermore, the indicator related to services responsive to gender-based violence, addressed by the IR for SDG 1, would be more appropriate if established as the indicator of a specific outcome on gender-based violence, with regard to SDG 5.

The IRs correspond to the outcomes specified in Spanish Cooperation's Standard Results Directory for all SDGs,⁴ in the results framework of the CPF, except for IR 8: *Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels*, which corresponds to SDG 16. Although this result is not explicitly referenced in the Directory, it is considered entirely relevant. This Directory serves as a guiding framework within the context of Spanish Cooperation's Fifth Master Plan, which was in effect when the CPF was approved and is referenced in the Methodology for its development⁵ as a recommendation for use in the Results Framework.

⁴ https://www.cooperacionespanola.es/wp-content/uploads/documentos/directorio_de_resultados.pdf

⁵ [Manual para el Establecimiento, la Implementación, el Seguimiento y la Evaluación de los MAP - Cooperación Española](#)

Table 5. Analysis of the coherence of the CPF results framework



Intermediate result	Indicator / Target	Suitability of the indicator	Suitability of the target	Observations	Proposal
IR 1: Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.	I.1. Number of vulnerable families receiving regular payments from the National Aid Fund (NAF). <i>Target: 293,000 families.</i>			This indicator concerns a specific programme (NAF), and so can only be measured in terms of this programme.	Modify the wording so that it refers to vulnerable families receiving financial support, without specifying that the payments are made by NAF.
	I.2. Number of families participating in the NAF programme among which a member has a disability and/or a woman is a victim of gender-based violence. <i>Target: 10% of the families participating in the programme.</i>			This indicator is too specific. Moreover, it is already encompassed within the previous one due to its connection with NAF. Furthermore, the next indicator also includes people with disabilities.	Discard this indicator.
	I.3. Number of people (men and women) with disabilities who receive support services to improve their autonomy in daily life. <i>Target: 3,600 people, with varying degrees of disability, of whom 50% are women.</i>				
	I.4. Number of young people (men and women) with disabilities participating in education, vocational training and/or professional development programmes tailored to their specific needs. <i>Target: 1,200 young people with disabilities, of whom at least 600 are women.</i>			This indicator is consistent with the IR, but it is formulated in such a specific way that it could be included in the previous one to facilitate measurement, making this clear in the stated target.	Discard this indicator and incorporate this target into the previous one. Example: 3,000 people with disabilities, of whom X are women and Y are young people.
	I.5. Number of interventions (social, legal, psychological and health service sessions) specifically designed to protect against gender-based violence. <i>Target: at least 5,000 interventions.</i>			This is a specific indicator on services responsive to gender-based violence. However, although it is well formulated and the target is correctly specified, the indicator is of marginal relevance to SDG 1.	Locate this indicator within a specific gender-based violence outcome related to SDG 5.



Intermediate result	Indicator / Target	Suitability of the indicator	Suitability of the target	Observations	Proposal		
IR 2: Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.	I.1. Number of primary care clinics (PCCs) with new medical equipment and/or furniture. <i>Target: 140 such PCCs in Tafilah, Mafraq and Ajloun.</i>	Red	Red	This project outcome/activity indicator could be incorporated as an accountability indicator, but it is not suitable as an IR indicator. The existence of equipment does not always mean that services are offered.	Modify this indicator or include one that measures the coverage of the service provided. Example: Number of people accessing NCD services at each PCC. Within the CPF results framework, incorporate a specific accountability indicator column that includes the indicator: <i>Number of primary care clinics with new medical equipment and/or furniture.</i>		
	I.2. Number of PCCs incorporating a computerized medical and/or management system. <i>Target: 100 such PCCs in Tafilah, Mafraq, and Ajloun.</i>			Green	Green		
	I.3. Number of medical personnel (men and women) trained in the field of non-communicable diseases (NCDs).			Green	Green		
	1.4. Number of persons participating in awareness-raising activities on risk factors for NCDs. <i>Target: 30,000 citizens.</i>			Green	Green		



Intermediate result	Indicator / Target	Suitability of the indicator	Suitability of the target	Observations	Proposal
IR 3: Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life.	1.1. Number of female candidates in municipal/regional elections. <i>Target: A 10% increase over the 1,313 female candidates in 2017.</i>				
	I.2. Number of local advocacy campaigns led by women. <i>Target: At least 10 such campaigns.</i>			This is a project activity/outcome indicator. The number of campaigns could be considered an accountability Indicator, but it is not suitable as an IR indicator.	Include an indicator reflecting the number of people the campaigns aim to reach. Within the CPF results framework, incorporate a specific accountability indicator column that includes the indicator: <i>Number of local advocacy campaigns led by women.</i>
IR 4: Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.	I.1. Number of women with disabilities who access opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship or cooperative employment. <i>Target: 450 such women.</i>			This indicator is too specific, as it only addresses women with disabilities. Moreover, it is not referenced in the IR concept.	Include the aspect of disability within the target. Example: X women, of whom Y have a disability.
	I.2. Number of private sector actors incorporating internal policies to prevent gender discrimination. <i>Target: 30 companies incorporate changes into their internal regulations to eliminate discrimination against women and gender-based violence.</i>				



Intermediate result	Indicator / Target	Suitability of the indicator	Suitability of the target	Suitability of the target	Proposal
IR 5: Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure.	I.1. Water management and supply systems built/improved. <u>Target: 4 governorates in northern Jordan already have water distribution monitoring using Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA).</u>			This indicator does not provide information on coverage, but it is considered suitable and consistent. However, the inclusion of "sustainable infrastructure" is unclear, as neither the indicator nor the target provides any details that would indicate the infrastructure is sustainable.	The sustainability of the infrastructure should be reflected by incorporating indicators and targets related to minimizing the environmental footprint of the materials used, to the use of renewable energies, to reducing water losses, etc.



Intermediate result	Indicator / Target	Suitability of the indicator	Suitability of the target	Suitability of the target	Proposal
IR 6: To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism.	I.1. Number of young people (men and women) participating in Violent Extremism Prevention (VEP) programmes. <u>Target: 200 young people, at least 50% women</u>				
	I.2. Number of workshops, artistic activities and sports events related to peace promoted by municipal authorities. <u>Target: 25 such events per year.</u>				The target should include the number of people to be reached with the workshops and activities.
	I.3. Number of VEP campaigns undertaken. <u>Target: 3 campaigns per year.</u>			This is a project activity indicator. The number of campaigns can be counted as an accountability indicator, but not as one of an IR. Furthermore, it would be included in the above-mentioned indicator, which in the target already reflects the number of young people the campaigns aim to reach.	Within the framework of CPF results, incorporate in a specific accountability indicator column the indicator: <i>Number of VEP campaigns undertaken.</i>

Resultado Intermedio	Indicador y meta	Idoneidad indicador	Idoneidad meta	Comentarios	Propuesta
IR 7: Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance.	I.1. Percentage increase in the number of requests for legal assistance through the public system. <i>Target: 7% increase. 70% of justice system users seek legal information and/or advice. 30% make use of the public legal advice system.</i>			This indicator is consistent with the IR. However, three targets have been combined into one, of which only the first is consistent with the indicator.	
	I.2. Number of improved practices in the justice system that promote fair and safe access for women, young people and children. <i>Target: 7 such practices.</i>				
IR 8: Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.	I.1. Number of civil society initiatives to promote citizen participation in monitoring public policies related to the justice sector. <i>Target: 15 initiatives promoted with respect to transparency, civic engagement and accountability in the justice sector.</i>			This indicator, while consistent with the IR, is highly specific to the justice sector. Therefore, it cannot encompass other initiatives aimed at any other public policy. The same applies to the target.	The indicator could be re-formulated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of civil society initiatives to promote citizen participation in monitoring public policies.
	I.2. Number of public campaigns organized by women's organizations to promote women's rights and gender equality. <i>Target: 5 campaigns</i>			This is a project outcome/activity indicator. The number of campaigns can be considered an accountability indicator, but it is not suitable as an IR indicator.	The indicator should include the number of people participating in campaigns organized by women.
	I.3. Shadow report prepared by civil society organizations regarding compliance with international commitments on women's rights and gender equality. <i>Target: 1 report</i>			This is a very specific indicator of a particular project.	This indicator should be discarded.

Intermediate result	Indicator / Target	Suitability of the indicator	Suitability of the target	Suitability of the target	Proposal
IR 9: The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.	I.1. CSO initiatives to monitor public sector management. <i>Target: 3 initiatives</i>			This indicator contributes to the measurement of the previous result.	This indicator should be discarded.
	I.2. Number of public policies (plans/budgets) developed with the participation of civil society. <i>Target: 6 municipalities complying with participatory public policies</i>			This would be more consistent as an indicator of the previous result.	This should be included as an indicator of the previous result, together with a target focused on the number of policies instead of the number of municipalities.
	I.3. Number of municipalities with functioning Local Development Units. <i>Target: 6 such municipalities</i>			Although this is an indicator of a specific project, it is consistent with the IR.	

Source: Own elaboration

External coherence

Question 4. To what extent does the CPF strategy design align with and complement the strategies of Spanish Cooperation stakeholders for the proposed results?

Alignment between CPF priorities and the strategies of the General State Administration

As noted above, the CPF priorities were established in accordance either with **ongoing programmes or with those to which AECID has committed funding**, which is especially the case of **delegated cooperation projects**.

The projects supported by AECID during the implementation of the CPF, both bilaterally and through calls for proposals from NGOs, cover areas focused on social protection, health, justice, youth, the prevention of violent extremism, women's participation in public decision-making, water, combating gender-based violence, and women's economic empowerment. These projects are consistent with the priorities set out in the *Jordan 2025 Plan* and with the strategies already in place when the CPF was designed, as well as with the new plans and strategies that Jordan has subsequently adopted in the fields of justice, water and health.

In 2023, the Jordanian Ministry of Health presented its *Strategic Plan 2023-2025*, which highlighted digital transformation and the use of information technologies as areas of priority attention. In this context, AECID is collaborating with the World Health Organization through an institutional strengthening project for the Jordanian Ministry of Health, to implement a digital information system. Furthermore, in 2024, in collaboration with the King Hussein Cancer Foundation, AECID developed a project focused on cancer prevention and early detection, a priority field within Jordan's health strategy.

Also in 2023, Jordan adopted its *National Water Strategy 2023-2040*, in which water supply at both the municipal and governorate levels was considered a priority objective. In line with this Strategy, AECID has developed two bilateral projects in conjunction with the Jordanian Water Authority to improve access to water in various communities, in line with the country's stated priorities.

In another area of attention, *the development of legal procedures* is one of the strategic pillars of the *Justice Sector Strategy 2022-2026*, in which a specific sub-pillar is dedicated to the question of young people's involvement with the justice system, seeking to increase its efficiency and effectiveness. In this respect, AECID is collaborating with the Ministry of Justice on a bilateral project focused on improving young people's digital access to justice in detention and rehabilitation centres.

It should be noted, however, that the multi-bilateral projects supporting the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat), promoting resilience to climate change, and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization for food security, are not aligned with the Intermediate Results of this CPF.

Alignment of CPF priorities with decentralized cooperation strategies

Jordan is not among the priority countries for **decentralized cooperation** in Spain, although the **Middle East region in general and support for displaced populations, particularly Syrians and Palestinians, are priorities**. Within this framework, **funding for NGO projects in Jordan toward these groups is primarily directed** by the Andalusian and Catalan Agencies for International Development Cooperation (both of which were engaged in ongoing projects during the preparation of this CPF). Following the approval of the CPF, funding for related projects has been provided by the Autonomous Communities (Regional Governments) of Valencia and Cantabria, and by the cities of Barcelona, Ciudad Real, Andosilla, Santander and Quart de Poblet.

Barcelona City Hall prioritizes cooperation with the Middle East to promote peace, peaceful coexistence and the development of alternative narratives to hate speech⁶. In this respect, Amman is a priority city. Specific collaborative actions between Barcelona and the city of Amman for equitable and sustainable urban development through technical cooperation are not reflected in the CPF.

⁶ Barcelona Master Plan for Cooperation for Global Justice (2023-2026)

Spanish NGOs working in Jordan channel funds from both AECID and decentralized cooperation agencies. The input from these NGOs in the design of the CPF ensured that **decentralized cooperation remains strongly aligned with the IR focused on supporting people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, through the indicator reflecting responses to gender-based violence**. In this respect, the Autonomous Communities of Cantabria and Valencia and the cities of Santander, Quart de Poblet, Ciudad Real and Andosilla have made outstanding contributions. **Decentralized cooperation is also aligned with SDG 5, with the IRs related to women's participation in decision-making spaces and to SDG 16 on preventing violent extremism**, with significant participation by Barcelona City Hall and the Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation.

However, no such alignment is observed between decentralized cooperation and the intermediate result of SDG 3 on non-communicable diseases, as this is a specific IR for the *Reayah* delegated cooperation programme. Decentralized cooperation interventions within the framework of SDG 3 focus on early detection and strengthening the disability protection and early warning system (with the participation of the cities of Barcelona, Santander and Quart de Poblet). They also address the exercise of the rights of people with disabilities and those of elderly Syrian and Jordanian refugees, as well as providing direct support to people with disabilities (with the participation of the Autonomous Communities of Valencia and Cantabria).

The final evaluation question introduces a more detailed analysis of the degree of alignment, by intermediate results and by SDGs, both for decentralized cooperation agencies and for the NGOs.

Implementation dimension

Efficiency – Analysis of management performance

Question 5. Has the CPF strategy enabled Spanish Cooperation to focus available resources on the CPF guidelines?

Analysis of the ODA Grant Equivalent disbursed in Jordan

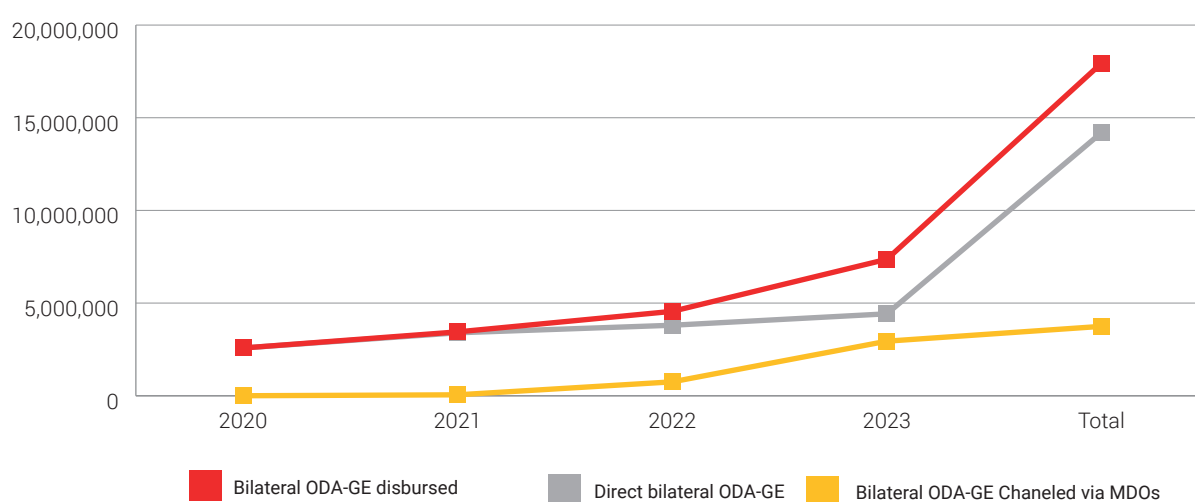
The following analysis of the disbursements made by the agents of Spanish Cooperation in Jordan is based on the official Grant Equivalent (GE) data for Official Development Assistance (ODA) published by MAUC on its platform <https://infoaod.maec.es/>. This analysis includes only data from the period 2020-2023, as data for 2024 were not available at the time of writing this report.

According to these official data, **the total amount of Spanish ODA-GE disbursed to Jordan between 2020 and 2023 was €17,941,419**. Nearly 79% was channeled through direct bilateral agreements and the remaining 21% through multi-bilateral agreements, meaning the bilateral ODA channeled through multilateral development organizations (MDOs) to the United Nations. The volume of ODA-GE has increased considerably since 2020. Thus, a year-on-year increase of 63% was recorded in 2023.

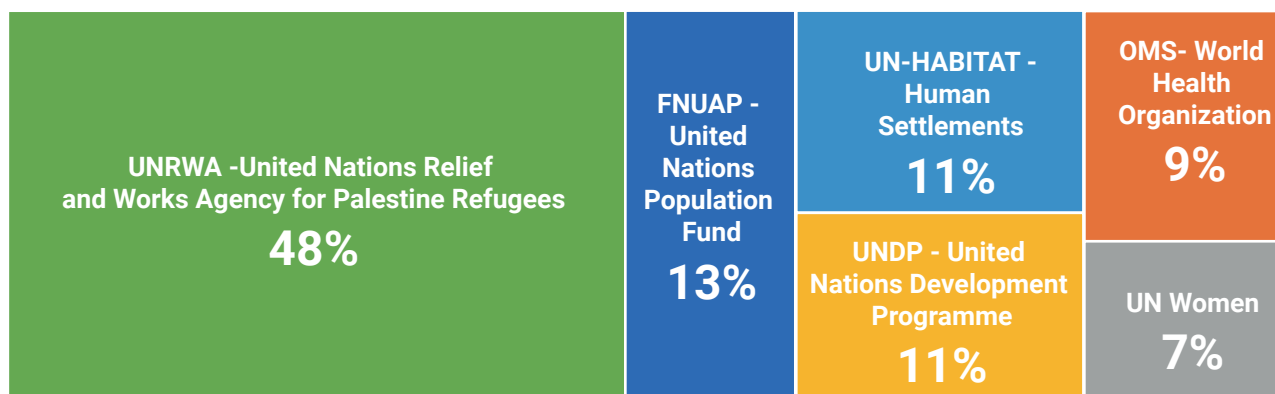
Table 6. Evolution of the volume of ODA-GE (euros)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	%
1. Multilateral ODA-GE disbursed	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
2. Bilateral ODA-GE disbursed	2,577,031	3,446,458	4,553,770	7,364,159	17,941,419	100%
2.1. Bilateral ODA-GE channeled via MDOs	0	50,000	750,000	2,944,000	3,744,000	20.87%
2.2. Direct bilateral ODA-GE	2,577,031	3,396,458	3,803,770	4,420,159	14,197,419	79.13%
Total ODA-GE disbursed (=1+2)	2,577,031	3,446,458	4,553,770	7,364,159	17,941,419	100%

+ Multilateral ODA-GE allocated according to OECD Development Assistance Committee criteria.

Illustration 2. Evolution of the volume of ODA-GE in Jordan

Within the multilateral ODA-GE (€3,744,000), approximately 50% was allocated to the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) to improve living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.

Illustration 3. ODA-GE channeled via MDOs by type of Agency

By agency, the Spanish General State Administration accounts for 92.76% of the ODA-GE disbursed in Jordan, and over 90% of this sum is transferred by MAUC via AECID. The Autonomous Communities, as a whole, contribute 4.32%. Among this group, the Autonomous Community of Valencia is the main contributor, representing 88.71% of this amount. At the local level, Barcelona City Hall makes the largest disbursement, accounting for over 50% of the total Spanish ODA-GE disbursed by local authorities.

Illustration 4. ODA-GE disbursed by type of Agency

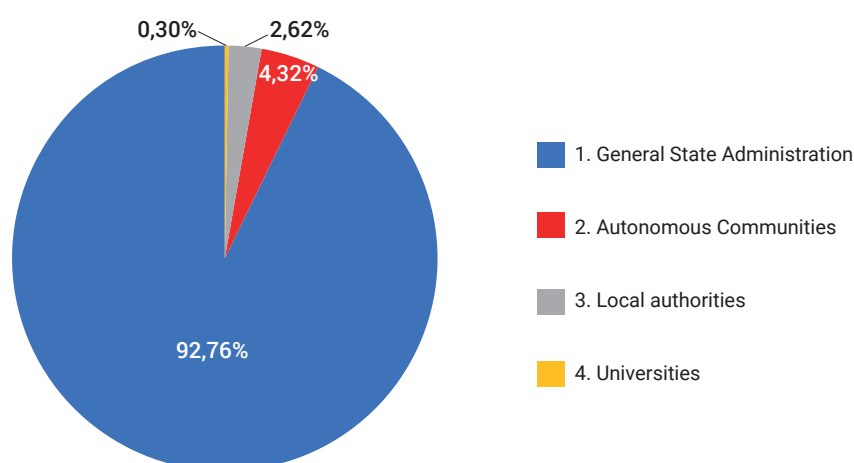


Table 7. Evolution of the volume of ODA-GE (euros) by type of Agency

Bilateral ODA-GE disbursed, by Agency / Instrument	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	%
1. General State Administration	2,339,246	2,982,408	4,500,974	6,819,878	16,642,506	92.76
AECID (MAUC)	2,045,018	2,596,505	4,036,045	6,439,873	15,117,441	90.84
SECI (MAUC)	271,774	293,380	316,972	330,764	1,212,891	7.29
MISSM	22,453	92,523	147,842	47,684	310,501	1.87
Other public bodies	0	0	116	1,557	1,673	0.01
2. Autonomous Communities	87,639	300,000	0	388,325	775,964	4.32
Asturias	29,309	0	0	0	29,309	3.78
Cantabria	58,330	0	0	0	58,330	7.52
Valencia	0	300,000	0	388,325	688,325	88.71
3. Local authorities	149,747	141,408	30,000	148,351	469,506	2.62
Gran Canaria Island Council	30,000	15,000	0	0	45,000	9.58
Barcelona City Hall	119,747	6,309	30,000	114,756	270,812	57.68
Ciudad Real City Hall	0	0	0	14,999	14,999	3.19
Azuqueca de Henares City Hall	0	100,000	0	0	100,000	21.30
Santander City Hall	0	20,099	0	18,596	38,695	8.24
4. Universities	400	22,641	22,796	7,606	53,443	0.30
Universidad Politécnica de Madrid	0	22,641	17,316	0	39,957	75
Universidad Politécnica de Valencia	0	0	0	4,900	4,900	9
Universidad de Granada	400	0	5,480	1,781	7,661	14
Universidad Autónoma de Madrid	0	0	0	925	925	2

NGDOs and civil society are the main **channels of implementation**, accounting for 47.58% of the ODA-GE disbursed by Spanish Cooperation, followed by the public sector, with 28.80%.

Table 8. Evolution of the volume of ODA-GE (euros) by channel of disbursement

Disbursement channel	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total	%
1. Public Sector	1,227,445	992,412	1,483,633	1,472,948	5,176,437	28.80%
2. NGDOs and civil society	1,213,428	2,068,577	2,297,342	2,939,605	8,518,952	47.58%
3. Public-Private Partnerships and Networks	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
4. Multilateral Development Organizations	0	50,000	750,000	2,944,000	3,744,000	20.91%
5. Universities, Research Institutes and Think Tanks	136,158	335,469	22,796	7,606	502,029	2.71%
6. Private sector institutions	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
7. Other entities	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Total ODA-GE disbursed	2,577,031	3,446,458	4,553,770	7,364,159	17,941,419	100%

Regarding the distribution of **ODA-GE disbursed according to the SDGs referenced**, 35.14% of the total was related to **SDG 16 “Peace and Strong Institutions”** and 22.59% to SDG 5 **“Gender Equality”**. The DAC sector **“Social Infrastructure and Services”** accounted for 91% of the ODA-GE disbursed during the period.

Illustration 5. ODA-GE disbursed by SDG category

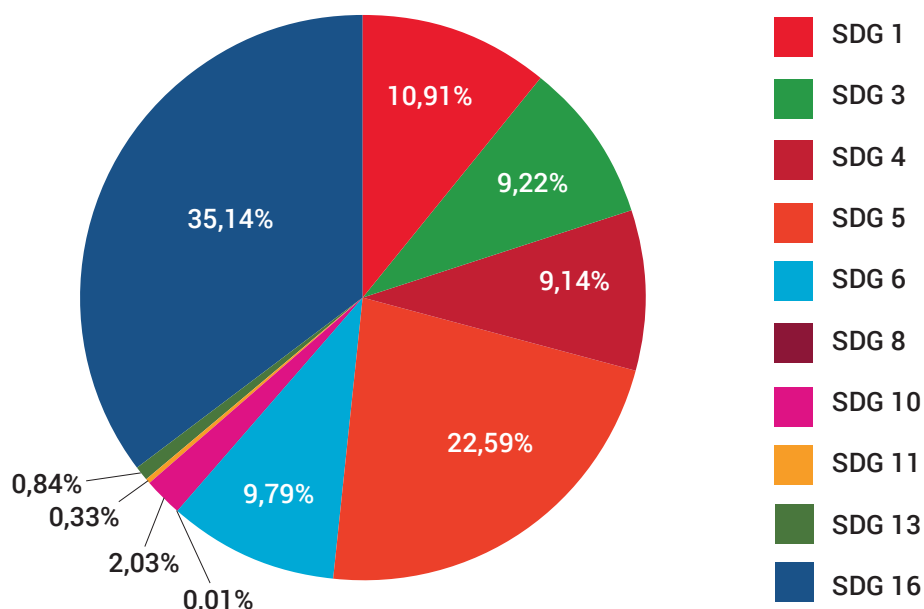
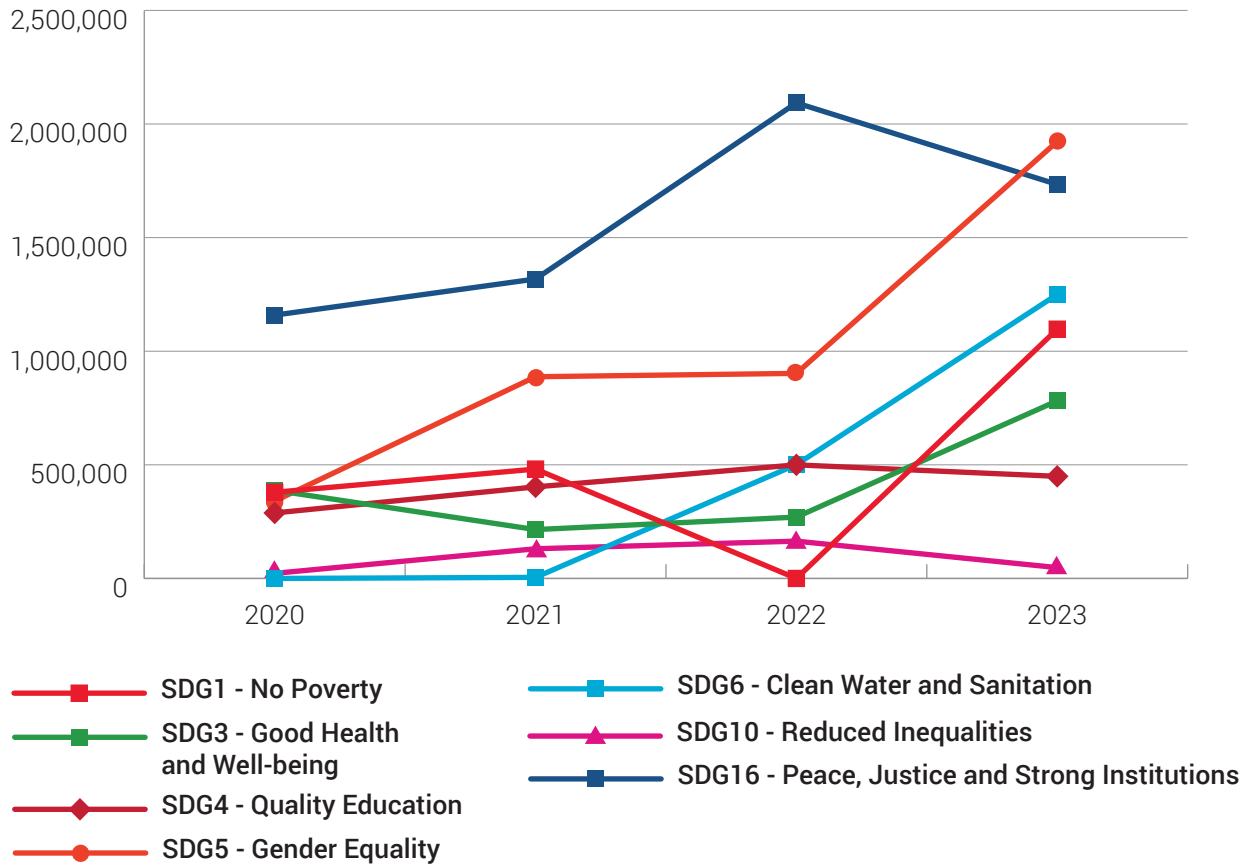
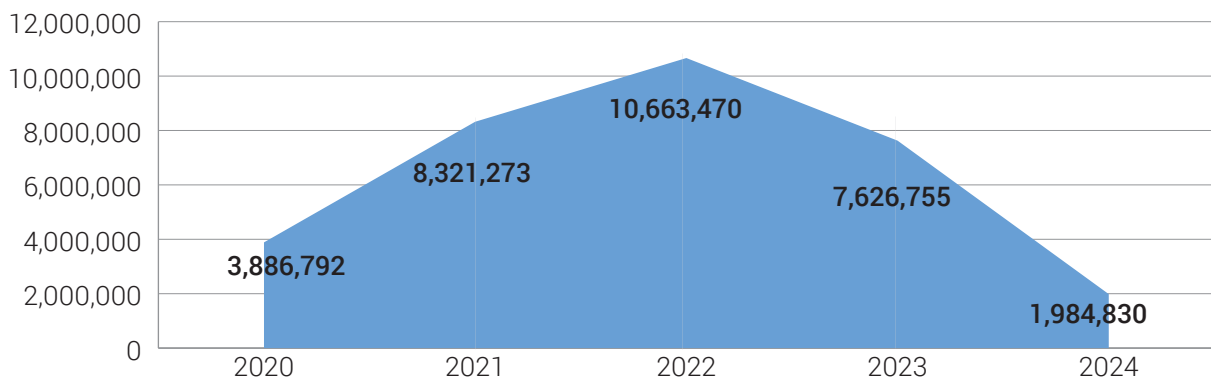


Illustration 6. Evolution of the volume of ODA-GE (euros) by main SDGs and by year

Disbursements derived from delegated cooperation

This management form is not counted as Spanish ODA-GE disbursed, as the funds are received through the European Union to be managed and implemented (in whole or in part) by one or more Member States in the field. However, in the case of Jordan, given the significant volume of funds received through the EU, it is important to consider this instrument in the resource analysis and its management implications for the Spanish Cooperation Office.

Illustration 7. Evolution of the volume of delegated cooperation

Year of disbursement	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Total
Disbursement (euros)	3,886,792	8,321,273	10,663,470	7,626,755	1,984,830	32,483,120

Alignment of ODA-GE disbursed with the CPF

In this evaluation, the degree of correlation between the ODA-GE disbursed in Jordan and the amounts foreseen in the CPF is determined by reference to the targets stipulated in the results framework for each intermediate result. **Each intervention reported on the info@OD platform, submitted by the various stakeholders, is assigned a main target within each SDG.**

The total non-reimbursable resources foreseen in the CPF amounted to 25 million euros, not including delegated cooperation resources, which, according to the document, represented a minimum of €28 million. The amount linked to delegated cooperation projects during the years of the CPF's validity was €32,483,120.

To facilitate analysis of the alignment of Spanish Cooperation interventions with the intermediate results in the CPF, each IR is assigned a number, and the results are grouped by shared targets and by those related to the same SDG, as shown in Table 9. According to the reported data, the ODA-GE disbursed (2020-2023) for interventions aligned with the CPF amounted to €9,399,732 (Table 10). Given that 2024 data are not yet available, the proportion allocated to date for each IR is consistent with that foreseen in the CPF design, except for IRs 6-9 for SDG 16 and IRs 3 and 4.

Table 9. ODA-GE foreseen in CPF 2020-2023 vs. ODA-GE actually disbursed

INTERMEDIATE RESULTS	SDGs AND RELATED TARGETS	FORESEEN IN THE CPF	ODA-GE DISBURSED TO THE TARGETS STATED IN THE CPF
IR 1. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.	SDG 1 Target 1.3 SDG 5 Target 5.2⁷	12%	32.66%
IR 2. Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.	SDG 3 Target 3.8	11%	16.20 %
IR 3. Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life.	SDG 5 Target 5.5	27%	19.82 %
IR 4. Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.	SDG 8 Target 8.9		
IR 5. Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure.	SDG 6 Target 6.1	--	0 %
IR 6. To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism.	SDG16 Target 16.1		
IR 7. Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance.	SDG 16 Target 16.3	42%	30.68%
IR 8. Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.			
IR 9. The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.	SDG 16 Target 16.6		

Regarding interventions whose reported targets do not align with those of the CPF, this may be due to various factors, such as the prioritization of other goals in specific calls for proposals or possible errors in the reporting. Consequently, it cannot be affirmed that all interventions associated with apparently unrelated targets lack any connection to the CPF. However, the analysis of resources must be based on the information provided in the official report.

⁷ In the CPF document the gender violence target is erroneously numbered 5.6; the correct number is 5.2.

In the case of IR 5, for example, there is no ODA disbursed that is aligned with Target 6.1 of SDG 6: *Universal and equitable access to safe drinking water*. This is because **the reported interventions have been assigned to other SDG 6 targets, resulting in a lack of alignment with the IR related to safe drinking water**. For this reason, **information on the alignment of disbursed ODA-GE with the CPF's intermediate results should be considered merely indicative**.

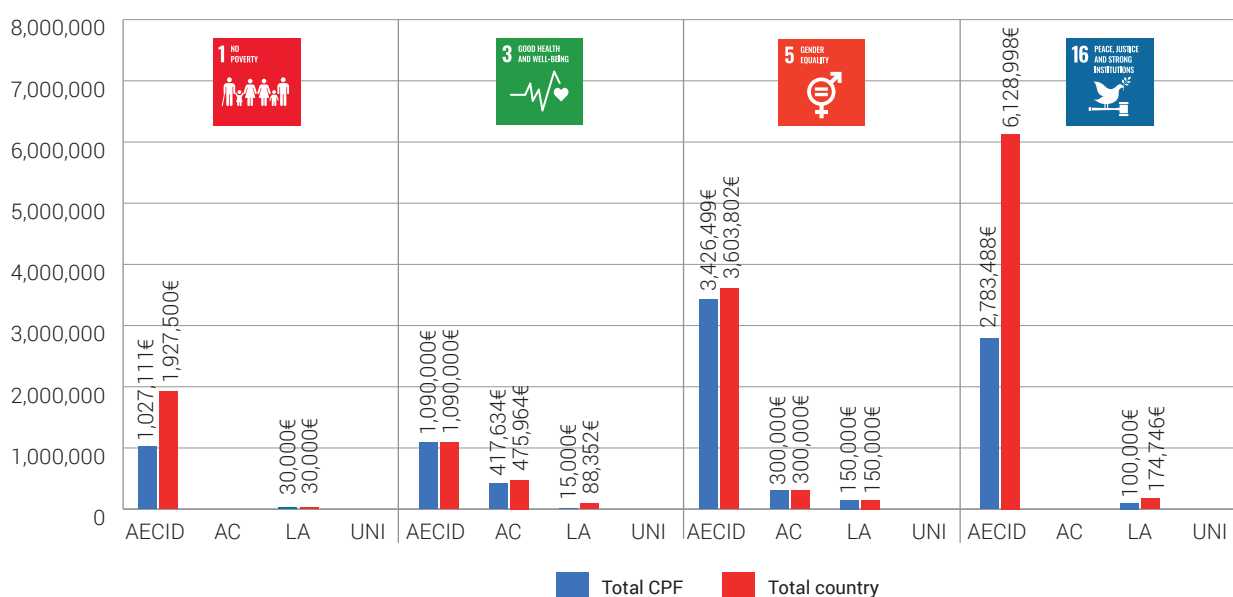
Table 10. ODA-GE disbursed (euros) in line with CPF intermediate results, by Spanish Cooperation agencies (2020-2023)

Spanish ODA-GE disbursed in line with the IR	IR 1	IR 2	IR 3 - IR 4	IR 5	IR 6 - IR 9	Total IR CPF	Total country	%
1a. AECID (AGE)	2,740,701	1,090,000	1,712,909	-	2,783,488	8,327,098	15,117,441	55%
1b. All other AGE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,525,065	-
2. Autonomous Communities	300,000	417,634	-	-	-	717,634	775,964	92%
3. Local authorities	30,000	15,000	150,000	-	100,000	295,000	469,506	63%
4. Universities	-	-	-	-	-	-	53,443	-
Total	3,070,701	1,522,634	1,862,909	0	2,883,488	9,339,732	17,941,419	52%

The volume of ODA-GE disbursed for interventions theoretically **aligned with the goals of each CPF IR amounts to €9,339,732**, which represents **approximately 52% of the ODA disbursed in Jordan**.

In this disbursement, the largest proportion of ODA-GE aligned with the IR set out in the CPF is made by the Autonomous Communities (92%), followed by the local authorities (63%) and AECID (55%).

Illustration 8. ODA-GE disbursed to CPF Targets vs Total Spanish ODA-GE disbursed to SDGs 1, 3, 5 and 16⁸



AECID: Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation; AC: Autonomous Communities; LA: Local authorities UNI: Universities

⁸ In order to compare the alignment by SDGs, the information from Target 5.2, which is included in IR 1 within the Targets for SDG 5, has been incorporated.

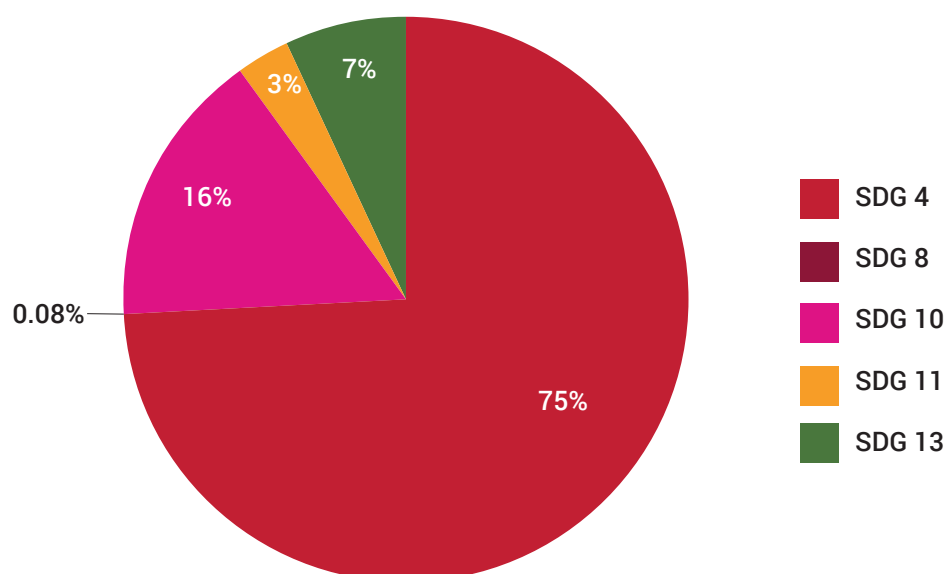
Approximately 35% of Spanish Cooperation's ODA-GE disbursed in Jordan is related to targets other than those outlined in the CPF results framework. A disaggregated analysis by SDG reveals that:

- Regarding **SDG 1**, 46% of the ODA-GE disbursed (mainly by AECID) that is not aligned with the CPF concerns interventions related to Targets 1.1, 1.2 and 1.5.
- Regarding **SDG 3**, 8% of the ODA-GE disbursed by the Autonomous Communities is identified as primarily aligned with Targets 3.4, 3.2 and 3.C (unrelated to the CPF).
- Regarding **SDG 5**, 25% of the ODA-GE disbursed is related to Targets 5.1 and 5.c, which are not reflected in the results framework.
- As explained above, the interventions related to **SDG 6** are not reported with respect to Target 6.1 and therefore are not reflected as targeted ODA-GE.
- Finally, regarding **SDG 16**, 54% of the ODA-GE disbursed is reported in interventions related to Targets 16.2, 16.5, 16.7 and 16.A. In this case, non-aligned disbursements (mainly managed by AECID) represent about 19% of the total ODA-GE disbursed that is not associated with the CPF.

Spanish Cooperation's ODA-GE disbursements for interventions associated with SDGs that are not aligned with the CPF amount to **€2,156,351**, representing approximately 12% of total ODA-GE in Jordan. Of this amount, 75% corresponds to interventions related to SDG 4 **Quality Education**, primarily channeled through AGE departments other than AECID. These resources have mainly been allocated to:

- Interventions related to grants for the areas of asylum seekers, refugees, social affairs and healthcare, channeled through the Ministry of Inclusion, Social Security and Migration (MISSM).
- Interventions related to language teaching, teacher training and cultural activities in libraries and Cervantes Centres, channeled through the Secretariat of State for International Cooperation (SECI).

Illustration 9. ODA-GE disbursed with respect to SDGs not aligned with the CPF



Human resources for CPF management

According to available data on interventions managed by the SCO during the validity of the CPF, the disbursement of these development aid funds increased by 61% between 2022 and 2023. In addition, the SCO managed delegated cooperation projects, to a value of €32,483,120, more than double the total ODA administered by the AECID in the period 2020-2023.

At present, the SCO staff in Jordan consist of a coordinator, a programme manager, two project managers, an accounting administrator, an administrative assistant and a driver/general worker. It should be noted that staffing levels fell during the implementation of the CPF. Human resources are stretched because, in addition to managing interventions in Jordan, this SCO engages in dialogue with the government and with other donors, coordinates all elements of Spanish Cooperation in the country and, moreover, administers both development funds in Lebanon and humanitarian aid to Lebanon and Syria. The difficulties in obtaining more staff stem largely from the restrictions and requirements established by the Public Sector Contracts Law, which is not suited to the specific conditions of hiring personnel for international cooperation projects. However, the involvement with delegated cooperation projects has enabled greater flexibility and facilitated the incorporation of additional human resources.

According to the interviews conducted, delegated cooperation funds are more efficiently managed when the partner institution is a ministry receiving the grant and when the managing entity has expert knowledge in the sector, as is the case with the *Reayah* programme and with the justice project. Regarding the gender-based violence project, although there is no ministry as a national partner, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) acts as the managing entity, and contributes its knowledge and technical expertise in the field.

Implementation and monitoring mechanisms

Question 6. What mechanisms have been established to enhance coordination, articulation and synergies among Spanish Cooperation agencies?

Despite its active participation in drafting the CPF, **the Stable Cooperation Group (SCG) has not functioned as a coordination mechanism for Spanish Cooperation agencies during its implementation. The same is true of the Extended Country Team (ECT),** which has not met since its constitution.

The Spanish NGDO Platform in Jordan was created in late 2021 to improve communication with AECID and foster coordination and synergies. The Platform's secretariat rotates every three months among the member organizations.

The Platform's interaction with the SCO has increased since its inception, and has been further strengthened by the current coordinator (who joined in 2024), not only in terms of communication but also in participation and mutual collaboration in events promoted by the two organizations, such as **the March 8th campaigns and the 15 Days of November against gender violence, during which jointly organized activities were conducted.** Meetings between the Platform and the SCO are not held on a fixed schedule, but are convened as either party deems appropriate.

During the preparation of the CPF's 2023 monitoring report, **the NGDOs participated by providing information on their contribution to the achievement of the indicators established in the CPF.**

The Platform is currently made up of seven NGDOs: NOVACT, Social Promotion Foundation (FPS, Spanish initials), Movimiento por la Paz-MPDL, ONG Rescate and Fundación la Liga, each of which has a presence in Jordan, together with the Catalan Association for Peace (ACP, Spanish initials) and the Alliance for Solidarity (APS, Spanish initials), which have no permanent staff in the country.

This platform has given rise to synergies among the NGDOs, through the following projects and agreements, which have strengthened the coordination with Spanish Cooperation and the division of labour in Jordan:

- **NOVACT + MPDL 2021. IDMAJ: Contributing to the Building of Peace and the Prevention of Violence in Jordan.** Partner organizations: I Dare, Be Positive. AECID: Call for NGDO Proposals.

- **MPDL + NOVACT + APS.** 2022. **Strengthening the Active Participation of Women with a Comprehensive Rights Approach.** Partner organizations: I Dare, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD), Be Positive, Community Based Rehabilitation and HSF. AECID: Call for NGDO Proposals.
- **APS + NOVACT.** 2024. **JSURA: Fighting against gender-based violence.** Partner organizations: I Dare, HSF. Barcelona City Hall: Call for NGDO Proposals.
- **FPS + ONG Rescate.** 2023. **Promoting the full exercise of rights and processes for people with disabilities and elderly Syrian and Jordanian refugees.** Partner organizations: Al Hussein Society. Autonomous Community of Valencia: Call for NGDO Proposals.
- **APS + ACP.** 2023. **Promoting Gender Justice in the Greater Municipality of Amman.** Partner organizations: Arab Women's Organization. Call for NGDO Proposals: Barcelona City Hall.

The Platform has also fostered synergies between the NGOs and AECID, such as the association between **the delegated cooperation project on gender-based violence and the agreement implemented by MPDL, NOVACT and APS.** Within the framework of this agreement, a study was conducted on hate speech against women in Jordan, with the participation of organizations involved in the delegated cooperation project. Furthermore, training instruments and other specific resources for protecting women from hate speech were shared, such as basic cybersecurity measures for users and the development of chatbots for reporting cases of harassment.

In addition, the campaigns promoted through the delegated cooperation project on gender violence served as case studies for young people learning to carry out campaigns within NOVACT projects.

Decentralized cooperation bodies, with the exception of Barcelona City Hall, do not carry out direct interventions in Jordan, but channel them through NGOs. Therefore, coordination with decentralized cooperation is carried out through the Platform via the following: ACP, ONG Rescate, MPDL, FPS, APS and NOVACT.

An important aspect of this question is the **collaboration between AECID and Barcelona City Hall** within the framework of the AECID-UNRWA multi-bilateral project, *"Improving the living conditions of Palestinian refugees in Jordan. Phase III."* The third component of this project involves the technical participation of Barcelona City Hall in the early detection of disabilities in children aged 0 to 36 months in health clinics and communities managed by UNRWA, located in Palestinian refugee camps.

Monitoring the CPF

The CPF document indicates that monitoring will be carried out in two areas. Firstly, technical monitoring through an annual report prepared by the SCO to measure the achievement of results, recording the annual evolution of operational indicators and the contributions made to the targets by the stakeholders in Spanish Cooperation. Secondly, strategic monitoring, analysing the suitability of the approach taken to address the country's needs at any given time.

In 2023, technical assistance was contracted to prepare a progress report for the CPF. This report documents Spanish Cooperation's contribution to the interim results, reflecting the progress of indicators for 27 interventions either ongoing in 2022 or already completed, all of which were funded and/or implemented by AECID (through delegated cooperation, bilateral agreements or calls to NGOs for proposals). It also includes progress data on indicators from the multilateral project with UN Women in support of Jordan's *National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security, for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.* The sources used were the progress and final reports of the interventions, and the interviews conducted. The report also includes an assessment of effectiveness and coherence, identifying progress made and challenges faced, and incorporates recommendations and proposals for improvement. The implementation of this technical assistance has made it possible to obtain data for the period 2020-2022 on the progress towards the targets established and on AECID's contribution to achieving the IRs set out in the CPF.

As noted above, most of the indicators, targets and objectives identified in the CPF correspond to those included in delegated cooperation projects, for which the EU imposes more comprehensive monitoring and evaluation requirements

than those of Spanish Cooperation. In consequence, important information has been compiled from the indicators on progress and achievements. At the same time, however, this circumstance has made it difficult to aggregate data from NGDO projects originating from decentralized cooperation and those in receipt of AECID funding, given the lack of alignment between the corresponding indicators.

Looking ahead, the main challenge is to ensure that this exercise can be carried out annually and that the indicators defined in the CPF are integrated into the formulation of new interventions identified during its implementation, thus facilitating the effective aggregation of data.

Policy dialogue

Question 7. To what extent has Spanish Cooperation engaged in quality dialogue with the partner country?

Policy dialogue with the Government

At the global level, the primary forum for **dialogue with the Government of Jordan** is the donor partner group, which includes European Union countries, various United Nations agencies, the World Bank, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)⁹, and other donors such as Canada, Japan and South Korea. The Jordanian government is represented by MoPIC. This group meets annually.

The fact that Spain is not among the main donors to Jordan limits its role in policy dialogue. However, **thanks to European funding through the *Reayah* delegated cooperation and access to justice projects, spaces for dialogue with the potential to influence policy have been created.**

The SCO reports that Spain is now a significant donor in the health sector. However, this was not the case in 2019, when changes to health policy were negotiated between donors and the Jordanian government to reintegrate the Syrian refugee population and allow them access to basic health services under the same conditions as uninsured Jordanians. These negotiations were marked by financial commitments from several donors and were ultimately successful. Spain participated in this process through some meetings, albeit without playing a prominent role.

In the area of justice, Spanish Cooperation has worked closely with the relevant ministry, contributing to important legislative reforms such as the adoption of the **Legal Aid Regulation** and the agreement between the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary and the Jordanian Bar Association to establish a **mechanism for lists of lawyers who provide legal aid services in criminal cases.**

Professional collaboration has also influenced policy dialogue in the fields of health and justice. This includes joint work between the Spanish Bar Association and the Jordanian Ministry of Justice, as well as exchanges between Spanish and Jordanian healthcare personnel, which have also served to promote the Spanish healthcare system. Both collaborations have contributed to building trust in Spanish Cooperation through the knowledge shared.

In contrast, dialogue with the Ministry of Water presents greater challenges. On the one hand, Spanish Cooperation funds allocated to the sector are limited compared to those of other donors, and are channeled directly to the Jordanian Water Authority. Furthermore, the potential for transferring Spanish knowledge was not sufficiently leveraged during the implementation of the CPF, despite the similarity of climatic conditions and water scarcity between some areas of Spain and Jordan. Nevertheless, since the launch of the *Masar al'an* regional programme in May 2024, Jordanian technical staff have been participating in seminars, courses and workshops promoted within this framework.

⁹ It is unclear whether USAID will be present at the next donor meeting.

Policy dialogue with civil society

Regarding **policy engagement with CSOs**, Spanish Cooperation has collaborated through the *Qararuna* delegated cooperation project for democratic transformation and good governance (now completed), other projects to combat gender violence, and the *Nazaha* programme in support of social accountability, civil society and good governance. In addition, Spanish Cooperation has engaged with NGDO projects supporting the *Mosawa* network, which aims to strengthen and consolidate the impact of community women's organizations and make women's economic rights visible and enforceable.

Within the framework of the **gender-based violence** project, efforts are being made to involve the Ministry of Social Development to strengthen the role of CSOs as service providers, and to reinforce the system of care for women who are victims of gender violence.

Through the **Qararuna project**, contributions have been made to CSOs to foster awareness-raising, knowledge and monitoring of the functions of Parliament, and to highlight the role of the Independent Electoral Commission in national electoral observation.

Regarding **transparency and accountability**, the **Nazaha project** is supporting thirteen civil society and community organizations in awareness initiatives at the municipal level to call for accountability from public institutions.

The **CPF monitoring report (2021-2022)** identified the lack of accountability to the Jordanian Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) as a significant weakness during the evaluation period. It also noted that funds were allocated to sectors and projects with results and goals not included in the CPF without prior dialogue or subsequent communication with MoPIC. The current SCO coordinator has made significant efforts to rectify this situation through bilateral meetings. A fluid dialogue has been established with both the Secretary-General of MoPIC and the focal point for Europe, who also participated in the presentation in Spain of the new Regional Programme for Spanish Cooperation with the Arab World, *Masar al'an*, in January 2025.

Comparative advantage

Question 8. Has Spanish Cooperation conducted practices that are valued by the partner country and by other cooperation actors in the country?

Principal qualities of Spanish Cooperation

Both the **public institutions and the civil society organizations of Jordan recognize Spanish Cooperation** as a partner that is genuinely interested in **listening to the country's priorities**, unlike other donors who impose a predefined agenda. This approach has solidified the perception of Spanish Cooperation as a collaborative and responsive partner. The **flexibility of Spanish Cooperation in reaching agreements quickly**, in contrast to the lengthy processes characteristic of other donors, is also acknowledged, as is its vision for future sustainability.

This assessment is also shared by the United Nations, which underscores the clarity of Spanish Cooperation's strategic vision and its capacity as a donor to build according to the government's agenda.

Appreciation of Spanish Cooperation practices

Jordanian institutions highlight the closeness of Spanish Cooperation, noting the involvement of the Spanish Ambassador to Jordan, who has travelled outside Amman to attend activities associated with programmes such as *Qudra II* and *Reayah*.

Spanish Cooperation's **work in various municipalities beyond Amman is also considered a valuable asset**. In this respect, Spanish Cooperation has worked at the municipal and local levels with community organizations, municipal authorities and health centres, and has shown itself sensitive to diverse territorial needs. Similarly, **Spanish Cooperation's efforts in strengthening CSOs and building networks between the national level, CSOs and community organizations** are valued highly.

Another point noted is that the political relationship between Spain and Jordan, particularly after the recognition of the Palestinian State by the Spanish Government, has facilitated dialogue and the work of CSOs that collaborate with Spanish Cooperation in its interaction with the Jordanian government.

The willingness of the SCO staff and the support they have provided to strengthen the management capacities of CSOs and municipalities through workshops and mentoring are also appreciated. This collaboration has included training staff to submit project proposals in accordance with Jordanian law, assistance with administrative procedures such as reporting and invoicing, and support in managing tax exemptions for equipment purchases. Numerous interviews highlight the value of the SCO staff, their openness to interaction, and their ability to analyse information and work collaboratively without imposing an agenda.

Regarding knowledge sharing, other international donors and Jordanian public institutions highlight Spanish Cooperation's contribution in the areas of **healthcare, justice and combating gender-based violence**. In health and justice, Spanish Cooperation's support for **capacity building** through technical assistance provided by Spanish professionals integrated into the Jordanian **Ministries of Health and Justice**, forming joint working groups, is particularly noteworthy. Similarly, exchange trips to Spain by Jordanian healthcare personnel and CSOs committed to combating gender-based violence, within the framework of two delegated cooperation projects, are highly valued.

The Spanish model of decentralization, its health and justice systems and the legislative framework against gender-based violence that has been constructed are further added values of major importance offered by Spanish Cooperation.

The WHO recognizes the importance of Spanish Cooperation as a **leading donor in the field of non-communicable diseases**, given that most donors focus on communicable diseases, leaving the main causes of death in a secondary position.

Finally, in several of the interviews conducted reference has been made to the recent reversion or resistance observed from some donors regarding the human rights agenda, particularly concerning gender-based violence, with some agencies adopting more conservative approaches. In this context, Spanish Cooperation is valued for its unwavering defence and commitment to this agenda.

Coherence and alignment between Spanish Cooperation and other donors

Question 9. Has the CPF facilitated alignment, complementarity and division of labour between Spanish Cooperation and other donors?

European Union

Spanish Cooperation, through the SCO, participates in the donor partner group (mentioned above), which includes EU member states, United Nations offices, the World Bank, USAID, Canada and Japan, among others. It is also part of the group of EU countries in Jordan.

The SCO also plays an active role in the health and gender sectoral groups, and a less active one in the water group (due to staff reductions at the SCO). In addition, the Office participates in the **steering committee meetings for the following delegated cooperation projects**: *Reayah*, *Qudra II*, *Qararuna*, *Nazaha* and combating gender-based violence.

Other donors

Joint actions have been designed and carried out by Spanish Cooperation and the WHO within the framework of **the Reayah delegated cooperation project, through the implementation of the WHO's HEARTS programme**. This programme seeks to enhance the management of cardiovascular diseases and their risk factors at the primary care level. The use of digital technology is also being implemented through a **bilateral project to support the information system at the Jordanian Ministry of Health**.

Also noteworthy are the **United Nations collaborations with AECID, Barcelona City Hall and UNRWA through the previously mentioned project for the early detection of disability in refugee camps**, and the **joint work by AECID and**

UNFPA within the framework of the delegated and multi-bilateral cooperation project on combating gender-based violence.

However, other delegated cooperation projects have revealed limitations in the coordination achieved. In *Qudra II*, for example, there was **poor coordination with the UNDP**, which was implementing similar actions through another project funded by the European Union. Similarly, **alignment among the institutions implementing the three components of the Nazaha delegated cooperation project—Support for improving integrity and accountability in the Jordanian public administration at the central and local levels—presented difficulties** because the OECD, implementing at the national level, the UNDP at the local level, and AECID, working primarily with CSOs, began implementing each component independently and as separate projects.

Integration between the delegated cooperation project on gender violence and the multilateral project supporting UNFPA in preventing and responding to gender violence in Jordan.

Within the framework of the European Union's Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis, the EU and AECID signed a delegated cooperation agreement in 2021 to implement the programme *Support for systems, policies and services in Jordan to prevent gender-based violence and to protect children, men and women*. This programme has two specific objectives, one implemented by AECID and the other by GIZ, the German Agency for International Cooperation.

The AECID project aims to improve access to comprehensive, gender-sensitive prevention and protection services for refugees and host communities in six Jordanian governorates: Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, Karak, Tafila and Aqaba. It employs a one-stop-shop model to provide comprehensive legal, psychological and medical services and to enhance the capacity of frontline service providers.

UNFPA **acts as the project management unit**, which provides **added value due to its technical capacity and expert knowledge in gender-based violence**.

The following six civil society organizations and three Jordanian community organizations are directly involved in the implementation of this project.

Civil society organizations: National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA), EuroMed Feminist Initiative (EFI), Justice Centre for Legal Aid (JCLA), SOS Children's Villages Jordan, Institute for Family Health (IFH) and the King Hussein Foundation Information and Research Centre (IRC-KHF).

Community organizations: Arab Women's Organization (AWO) in Irbid, Family Guidance and Awareness Centre in Zarqa, and the Tafilah Women's Charitable Society (TWCS).

To complement the actions of the delegated cooperation project, AECID has funded a UNFPA project focused on three outcomes: 1. Ensuring alignment and coordination among the work lines of the different CSOs and community organizations, leveraging UNFPA's co-chair role in the working group on gender-based violence and its strong relationship with NCFA. 2. Supporting the expansion of gender-based violence prevention and response services for women, young people (including adolescents) and men, particularly in remote and underserved areas. 3. Strengthening national systems for responding to gender-based violence.

Adaptability of the CPF

Question 10. Has the CPF proved to be a flexible instrument in the contexts of the COVID-pandemic crisis and of the regional crisis?

The COVID-19 pandemic significantly impacted the implementation of the CPF due to mobility restrictions and the limited availability of human and material resources, causing difficulties and delays in project execution and even the paralysis of some activities.

In response to this situation, AECID adopted flexible measures such as the substitution of in-person activities with virtual ones, the extension of intervention deadlines, the cancellation of certain actions, and the necessary budget adjustments. In this context, the incorporation of specific activities into projects in response to the COVID-19 pandemic was facilitated. Furthermore, through calls for proposals from NGOs (both by AECID and by decentralized cooperation agencies), initiatives to assist the refugee population in the face of COVID-19 were supported.

Regarding the regional crisis, the increased number of refugees in Jordan has led to a rise in public spending across all sectors (as previously mentioned), generating tensions with the Jordanian population. This fragile economic situation has been exacerbated by the reduction in USAID funding¹⁰ since the beginning of the Trump administration, resulting in a loss of external funding that the Jordanian government and other international cooperation agencies are struggling to absorb. This context must be considered when defining the strategy for the new CPF. The sustainability of interventions will also be compromised, affecting not only civil society organizations but also the capacities of public institutions, given the reduction in their budgets.

Results dimension

Effectiveness. Achievement of the intermediate results and analysis of indicators

Question 11. To what extent has Spanish Cooperation contributed, through its work, to the IRs of the CPF and to the SDGs?

To measure Spanish Cooperation's contribution to the CPF intermediate results, the monitoring report has been supplemented with available information on AECID interventions and decentralized cooperation for the years 2023 and 2024. However, **the specificity of some results and indicators linked to specific interventions, together with the lack of homogeneity between indicators from different projects, has made it difficult to aggregate data and therefore to measure progress.**

The Spanish Cooperation interventions that contribute to the achievement of each IR in the CPF have been identified. To enrich the information and provide a more comprehensive view, the main achievements, as well as the principal difficulties and challenges, are also highlighted with respect to each SDG.

As mentioned above, interventions to prevent and respond to gender-based violence are not included in a specific intermediate result of SDG 5, but are reflected in terms of a target and indicator in IR 1: *Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy*. Table 11 shows the scale of the interventions made regarding gender-based violence compared to other interventions that contribute to this IR. In highlighting the achievements made and the challenges faced, per SDG, these interventions are included with those targeting SDG 1, given their contribution to this IR within the results framework.

The contributions to the UN Women project are reflected separately, and not included in the total count, as this item represents a joint contribution by several donors (Canada, Cyprus, Spain, Finland, Norway and the United Kingdom).

¹⁰ At the time of writing this report, accurate USAID ODA data for Jordan in 2025 are not available; this information will be published by the OECD in 2026.

Table 11. Spanish Cooperation interventions that contributed to IR 1 / SDG 1 / SDG 5 on gender violence

 		SDG 1. END POVERTY SDG 5. GENDER EQUALITY. Combat gender-based violence	
<i>IR 1. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.</i>			
AECID			
Bilateral	2019. Contribute to the Multi-Donor Social Protection Fund. National Aid Fund (NAF).		MoPIC
Decentralized cooperation and multilateral	2021. Improve access to gender-sensitive prevention and protection services for vulnerable communities in Jordan. 2022. Strengthen prevention and response to gender-based violence in Jordan.	UNFPA	Local NGOs
Multilateral	2018. Jordan's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.		UN-Women
NGDO	2019. Contribute to improving access to child protection and justice systems in Jordan.		Tierra de Hombres Foundation
NGDO	2018. Political leadership and participation to fulfil the 2030 and Women, Peace and Security Agendas in Jordan.	ACP	AWO
NGDO	2020. Improve socio-economic opportunities for 1200 people with disabilities in Amman, Mafraq and Zarqa in the post-COVID-19 period.	MPDL	RBC, CCA, Be positive
NGDO	2020. Strengthen resilience and empowerment of Jordanian and Syrian refugee women victims of gender violence in Jordan in the context of COVID-19.	ACP	AWO
NGDO	2021. IDMAJ. Contribute to peacebuilding and the prevention of violence in Jordan.	NOVACT + MPDL	I Dare, Be positive
DESCENTRALIZED COOPERATION			
Autonomous Community of Cantabria	2021. Improve the comprehensive protection system for Syrian refugee women and Jordanian women survivors of gender-based violence affected by the Syrian humanitarian crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic in the Irbid Governorate.	APS	AWO
Autonomous Community of Valencia	2021. An improved gender-based violence response system for refugee women and vulnerable Jordanian women affected by long-term crises in Zarqa and Mafraq.	APS	IFH
Santander and Quart de Poblet City Halls	2021. Improve the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of gender-based violence.	MPDL	RBC and CCA
Ciudad Real City Hall	2023. Improve the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of gender-based violence.	MPDL	RBC
Santander City Hall	2023. Improve the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of gender-based violence in Zarqa.	MPDL	RBC, CCA and Be positive
Andosilla City Hall	2024. Improve the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of gender-based violence in Zarqa.	MPDL	RBC
Barcelona City Hall	2024. JSURA: Combat gender-based violence in Jordan.	APS, NOVACT	I Dare; HSF

Indicators of the Intermediate Result: Targets and Achievements

IR 1. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
I.1. Number of vulnerable families receiving regular payments from the National Aid Fund	293,000 families	289,789 families ¹¹ 99% achieved	
I.2. Number of families participating in the NAF programme among which a member has a disability and/or a woman is a victim of gender-based violence.	10% of the families participating in the programme.	Number of families in this situation unknown.	
I.3. Number of people (men and women) with disabilities who receive support services to improve their autonomy in daily life.	3,600 people, with varying degrees of disability, of whom 50% are women.	415 men 463 women 24,38 % achieved	
I.4. Number of young people (men and women) with disabilities participating in education, vocational training and/or professional development programmes tailored to their specific needs.	1,200 young people with disabilities, of whom at least 600 are women.	128 men 456 women N/A: 138 Young people: 60,16 % achieved. Women: 76% achieved.	
I.5. Number of interventions (social, legal, psychological and health service sessions) specifically designed to protect against gender-based violence.	At least 5,000 interventions.	7,986 interventions. 159.72% achieved + contribution to 44,616 (UN-Women)	

The target set for the indicator of support for vulnerable families through the NAF fund was 99% achieved, and that for **the indicator corresponding to interventions that provide protection services against gender violence** was greatly exceeded.

Data have been obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation agencies and collaborators:

AECID: through the delegated cooperation project on gender-based violence, the bilateral project contributing to the multi-donor social protection fund, and the multi-bilateral projects contributing to UN-Women and in support of UNFPA.

NGDOs: NOVACT, Tierra de Hombres, MPDL, APS and ACP, funded by AECID, and APS, funded by the Autonomous Community of Valencia.

Movement for Peace. Improving the socioeconomic opportunities of people with disabilities in Amman, Mafrqa and Zarqa in the post-COVID-19 period. AECID. Call for Proposals from NGDOs. Partner organizations: I Dare, Be Positive.

This project has supported **878 people** (52.41% women, 47.59% men) with disabilities (hearing, visual, intellectual and/or physical). Seventy-eight training sessions were conducted on topics such as emotional management, time management, positive and creative thinking, goal setting and decision-making, problem-solving skills, workplace dynamics, CV writing, job interview preparation and career guidance. Participants reported that it was a valuable experience to meet people with different disabilities and to learn how to communicate with them.

Individualized development and learning plans were created for each participant, helping job coaches connect beneficiaries with specific employment opportunities. As a result, **83 found jobs** and increased their skills and economic independence. In addition, sessions were held with **over 500 family members and caregivers** on communication and on sharing challenges and motivations.

¹¹ Through a multi-donor fund with total contributions of \$55,872,164 in 2020 and \$39,107,442 in 2021. Spain contributed €500,000. Other donors included USAID, the UK Department of International Aid (FCDO), the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, the German government, the Canadian government and the World Food Programme.

Gender-Based Violence Project. Delegated Cooperation. AECID

Within the framework of the European Union's Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis, the EU and AECID signed a delegated cooperation agreement in 2021 to implement the programme *Support for protection and prevention systems, policies, and services for children, men, and women regarding gender-based violence in Jordan*. This programme has two specific objectives, one implemented by AECID and the other by GIZ.

The AECID project aims to improve access to comprehensive, gender-sensitive prevention and protection services for refugees and host communities in six Jordanian governorates: Irbid, Amman, Zarqa, Karak, Tafila and Aqaba. It employs a one-stop-shop model to provide comprehensive legal, psychological and medical services and to enhance the capacity of frontline service providers. The project has a budget of €4 million.

UNFPA acts as the project management unit. Six civil society organizations and three Jordanian community organizations are directly involved in the implementation process.

Civil society organizations: NCFA, EFI, JCLA, SOS Children's Villages Jordan, IFH and IRC-KHF.

Community organizations: AWO in Irbid, Family Guidance and Awareness Centre in Zarqa (FGAC), and TWCS.

This programme **enabled 5,851 people to access services** (86.4% women, 3.9% men, 6.3% girls, and 3.4% boys).

Training was provided to 856 people, and 24 civil society organizations participated in workshops to share experiences.

Two nationwide awareness campaigns on gender-based violence were conducted, reaching **3,394,053 people**.

The programme conducted through social media to raise awareness about gender violence **reached 7,818,048 people**.



SDG 1 and SDG 5 (gender-based violence). Main achievements and challenges

✓ ACHIEVEMENTS

- Supporting projects that promote the inclusion of people with disabilities.
- Providing training for people with disabilities in emotional management, time management, positive and creative thinking, goal achievement and decision making, problem-solving skills and job orientation.
- Conducting social mobilization actions to support the rights of people with disabilities.
- Working with the most vulnerable groups among victims of gender-based violence (GBV), such as refugee women with disabilities, establishing protocols to identify signs and recognize gender violence.
- Creating a one-stop shop, through which a victim of GBV can approach an organization (NGO or Ministry of Health) and access necessary services through the established referral network. This entity would be connected to others that provide additional services (legal and psychosocial support, health services), connected, in turn, to shelters or safe houses.
- Coordinating the work of national institutions and organizations active in the field of GBV: semi-governmental bodies (NCFA), government (Ministry of Social Development), multilateral organizations (UNFPA), civil society and community-based organizations. Synergies and collaboration have been generated between partner organizations and government institutions, such as the change in the National Action Plan authorizing SOS Village to accommodate survivors of GBV without requiring a prior complaint to the police.
- Putting into practice the government's national family violence monitoring system to refer beneficiaries between government institutions.
- Drafting policy advocacy reports, including one on the one-stop shop model and how to promote it, and another on the application of the Domestic Violence Law.

7,986 people (89.30% women) have accessed services (psychological, medical, legal and shelters) to prevent gender violence and protect victims.

Two national awareness campaigns on gender violence have reached 3,394,053 people: 18,000 leaflets, 92 billboards, one million SMS, two social media campaigns, 13 videos, 12 television ads and 9 workshops.

138 young people with disabilities have participated in leadership actions to prevent violence and promote peace and social cohesion in their communities.

11,223,893 people have participated in campaigns to prevent gender violence (56.2% women, 31.8% girls, 10.8% boys and 1.2% men).

878 people with disabilities have been trained to improve their communication skills and independence, of whom **83 are now employed**.

⚠ DIFFICULTIES / CHALLENGES

- Negative beliefs about people with disabilities (e.g., that they cannot work) and a lack of awareness, both among those with disabilities and among their families and caregivers, of their individual rights.
- Inaccessibility for people with disabilities in schools and universities, on public transportation, and in workplaces.
- Creating a map locating the offices that offer protection services for victims of GBV, and ensuring that each office is aware of the services available and knows where to refer each case as appropriate.

- Non-existent or inadequate digitization and internet connection in many offices, highlighting the need to improve not only connections among the offices that handle cases of GBV, but also those between the offices and the Ministry and between the shelters and the Ministry.
- Improving the conditions of some existing shelters and implementing other types of security in those catering for high-risk cases, without this security preventing women from leaving or engaging in outdoor activities.
- Ensuring follow up for victims of GBV once they leave the shelter and return to their community.
- Raising awareness among the population to support victims of GBV when they return to their communities after staying in shelters.
- Capacity building in community organizations and developing a procedure to manage the response to GBV.
- Because implementation of the national system for the protection of victims of GBV is at a very early stage, it is highly centralized within the police sector and in the Family Protection Department of the Ministry, which have the data but do not always share them.
- Promoting closer collaboration with the private sector to help victims of GBV enter the labour market.
- Seeking more innovative methodologies to involve men in the fight against GBV, especially religious and community leaders.
- The existence of violence in care centres for disabled people.
- Urging the government to commit to protecting victims and survivors of GBV, to avoid exclusive dependence on international funds and to ensure the co-responsibility of public institutions, together with the services offered by CSOs.

Table 12. Spanish Cooperation interventions that contributed to IR 2 / SDG 3

 SDG 3: GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING			
IR 2. Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.			
AECID			
Bilateral	2020. Support for the decentralized management of Jordan's public health system, to improve access, quality of services and adaptation to the challenges posed by COVID-19.	Ministry of Health	
Delegated cooperation: <i>REYAH</i>	2020. Within the national public health system, improve the management and quality of primary care in the field of non-communicable diseases.	Ministry of Health Local NGOs. JBCP, IFH, RHAS	FCSAI Management Contract
Bilateral	2024. Empower and improve the well-being of women through awareness-raising initiatives and the promotion of cancer prevention and early detection in Jordan.	King Hussein Cancer Foundation	
Multilateral	2023. Strengthen routine health information systems for the Jordanian Ministry of Health using appropriate digital health technologies.	WHO	
Multilateral	2023. Improve the living conditions of Palestinian refugees in Jordan (Phase 3).	UNRWA	Barcelona City Hall
NGDO	2022. Improve access to health for older people and other vulnerable groups, with an inclusive approach to community participation.	Helpage	JOHUD
DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION			
Cantabria Autonomous Community	2020. Improve living conditions and resilience of Syrian refugees with disabilities and their caregivers in Zarqa and Mafrqa.	MPDL	RBC
Barcelona City Hall	2022. Conduct a campaign for the early detection of disability in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.	UNRWA	
Valencia Autonomous Community	2023. Promote the full exercise of rights and due process, and overcome disability barriers, for elderly Syrian and Jordanian refugees.	FPS and ONG Rescate	AHS
Santander and Quart de Poblet City Halls	2019. Improve the protection and early warning system for people with disabilities in Zarqa.	MPDL	RBC

Indicators of the Intermediate Result: Targets and Achievements

IR 2. Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
I.1. Number of primary care clinics (PCCs) with new medical equipment and/or furniture.	140 such PCCs in Tafilah, Mafrqa and Ajloun	145 103%	
I.2. Number of PCCs incorporating a computerized medical and/or management system.	100 such PCCs in Tafilah, Mafrqa and Ajloun	92 92%	
I.3. Number of medical personnel (men and women) trained in the field of non-communicable diseases (NCD).	2,000 medical professionals affiliated with the Ministry of Health	5,551 professionals trained 277.5%	
I.4. Number of persons participating in awareness-raising activities on risk factors for NCD.	30,000 people	90,793 people 302.64%	

The data used to measure the achievement of the targets were obtained from the REAYAH delegated cooperation project and from the bilateral project *Strengthening routine health information systems for the Ministry of Health of Jordan using digital health technologies*.

REAYAH Project

Within the framework of the **European Union Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian crisis**, the **EU and AECID** in Jordan signed a delegated cooperation agreement in December 2020 to **improve the accessibility, cost-effectiveness and efficiency of public primary healthcare services related to non-communicable diseases (NCDs), primarily in the provinces of Mafrqa, Tafilah and Ajlun**. The national partner in this Project was the **Jordanian Ministry of Health**, and the managing body, the **CSAI Foundation of the Spanish Ministry of Health**.



Civil society partners: Jordan Breast Cancer Programme, Royal Health Awareness Society, Institute of Family Health and Our Steps Association.

Through Reayah, **37 health clinics have been renovated** (26 in Mafrqa, 4 in Ajlun and 7 in Tafilah), providing services to **355,000 Jordanians and Syrian refugees**. **Medical equipment has been provided to 108 health clinics**, and **47 have now incorporated a patient information system**.

5,551 healthcare professionals have been trained in protocols for the detection and management of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes, on postpartum depression, and on smoking cessation. In addition, guidelines and protocols have been designed and developed for the early detection of colon and cervical cancer and for the treatment of heart disease and other NCDs.

The awareness-raising activities carried out by CSOs on the prevention of NCDs and on their risk factors have reached 90,793 people.

The Ministry of Health has launched three nationwide campaigns for the prevention of NCDs, focused on leading a healthy lifestyle and on quitting smoking.

Awareness campaigns have also been carried out in schools to promote healthy lifestyle habits, reaching 21,000 students.

Progress on SDG 3 with projects that do not contribute to the Intermediate Result

Early detection of disability in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan. AECID. UNRWA. Barcelona City Hall.

Within AECID's multilateral project with UNRWA, Barcelona City Hall provides technical participation in the third component, aimed at the early detection of disabilities in children aged 0 to 36 months, in health centres and communities managed by UNRWA.



**Ajuntament
de Barcelona**



Healthcare professionals from Barcelona City Hall developed a pilot training module for 68 UNRWA employees on the early detection of disability in children aged 0 to 36 months. The module was presented in November 2022.

Standard operating procedures and guidelines on early detection and response have been developed, enabling all children under 36 months of age to be assessed at the health centre by medical personnel and any case of developmental delay to be referred for early intervention. In this context, community nurses conduct home visits.

10,545 children aged under 36 months have been examined at the health centre and 752 were identified with developmental delay.

In May 2024, **a training module on early detection was implemented by the health staff of Barcelona City Hall for 50 members of the medical staff of the UNRWA Joint Operations Office** in Amman.

In October 2024, **eight UNRWA staff members travelled to Barcelona** to document the good practices developed by the City Hall in early detection and response, based on a multidisciplinary approach and strengthening the affective bond.

In addition, **training in basic rehabilitation techniques is being provided to parents and caregivers**, as part of a family-centred approach to ensure that children receive basic rehabilitation that might otherwise be inaccessible.



SDG 3. Main achievements and challenges

✓ ACHIEVEMENTS

- Drafting of the Digital Health Strategy approved by the Digital Health Committee (pending approval from the Prime Minister's office)
- Synergy of the *Reayah* programme with the WHO's HEART programme to develop capacities in the management of hypertension and diabetes, strengthening the response to cardiovascular diseases and enhancing the multidisciplinary approach to care and risk-based assessment.
- The *Reayah* programme focuses on NCDs, an area that receives lower health funding, and integration of these diseases into primary health care.
- Including people with psychological disabilities in *Reayah*, informing them about the right to access psychosocial support services.
- Integrating CSOs into *Reayah*, for activities to raise awareness among the population about NCDs, their prevention and main risk factors.
- Capacity building in the Ministry of Health on management, health information tools, planning, budget preparation, procurement and supplies.
- Implementing DHIS-2 as an electronic data platform in hospitals and health departments and the provision of training to the staff who enter the data.
- Strengthening the capacity of UNRWA staff in the early detection of and appropriate response to developmental delays in children (aged 0-36 months) and incorporating community interventions to empower parents with early stimulation exercises. Developing protocols and guidelines.
- Professional exchange programme between Barcelona City Hall and UNRWA for healthcare personnel.

90,793 people have been informed about preventing NCDs and about the main risk factors.

228 specialists from the Ministry of Health have received training from Spanish healthcare personnel.

Medical equipment has been provided to 109 health centres and **47 have introduced a patient information system**.

38 primary care centres have been rehabilitated.

5,551 healthcare professionals have been trained in protocols for the detection and management of cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

31 hospitals and 14 health directorates have been integrated into the **DHIS-2 platform**, with training for **54 hospital personnel** and **42 from the health directorates**.

10,545 children from refugee camps, aged under 36 months, have been examined. **752 were identified as having developmental delays**.


Barcelona City Hall health staff have provided **training for 50 UNRWA health staff**.

⚠ DIFFICULTIES / CHALLENGES

- Because the roadmap for the decentralization of the Ministry of Health has ceased to be a priority, many of the activities of the bilateral project to support the decentralized management of the Jordanian public health system have not been carried out.
- CSOs should be included in health training programmes, after conducting a prior analysis of their needs.
- The Ministry of Health needs a plan to ensure adherence to established protocols and the maintenance of equipment installed in health centres. This presents a challenge given the country's reliance on international aid.



- It is necessary to establish mechanisms in coordination with the Ministry of Health to coordinate the work of CSOs and community-based organizations in order to achieve a greater impact in a specific area.
- Changes in the digitization of data in clinics and health centres should be managed with caution, as this process requires time and can create resistance.
- Awareness-raising campaigns are needed regarding family, community and primary care medicine, to accustom patients to attending health centres first, rather than going directly to the hospital.
- CSOs have promoted complementary treatments, such as therapy, in psychological interventions as an alternative to psychotropic medication, but this therapy is not included in the services of the Ministry of Health.
- Further support is needed for collaboration between CSOs and the Ministry of Health in disease-prevention campaigns, which have been institutionalized both in community clinics and in home visits, in order to generate changes in eating habits and to encourage healthy living.
- The costs of cancer treatment should be covered for the refugee population in host communities, as stipulated by the Jordanian government. Many of these individuals are unregistered and do not wish to be registered, so if they receive treatment, they must pay a cost they cannot afford, even if it is not high.
- Renovation is needed for 60% of UNRWA's facilities in order to enhance accessibility for people with disabilities.
- The multidisciplinary approach should be strengthened, and collaborations established for external referrals and home support. Currently, one community nurse serves 188 children with developmental disabilities.
- Physiotherapy services should be provided in refugee camps when disability is detected in children aged under three years. This requires additional resources and the involvement of health centres.

Table 13. Spanish Cooperation interventions that contribute to IR 3 and IR 4 / SDG 5

 SDG 5: GENDER EQUALITY			
IR 3. Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life. IR 4. Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.			
AECID			
Delegated cooperation	2017. QARARUNA: Support for civil society in achieving democratic governance.	Local NGOs	Management contract: Altair Consultores
Bilateral Ellas + Fund	2021. Mobilize young people to work for gender equality and women's leadership.	JNCW	
Bilateral	2021. Work for the economic empowerment of women in the Ma'an Governorate.	Al Qantara	
Bilateral	2021. Youth for positive change: preventing violent extremism through youth empowerment in Tafilah.	TWCS	
Multilateral	2018. Jordan's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.	UN-Women	
NGDO	2018. Leadership and political participation to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Jordan.	ACP	AWO
NGDO	2019. Support women in promoting democracy and women's rights in Ajloun Irbid and Mafraq.	APS	Al Hayat RASED
NGDO	2020. Improve socio-economic opportunities for 1,200 people with disabilities in Amman, Mafraq and Zarqa in the post-COVID-19 period.	MPDL	RBC; CCA Be positive
NGDO	2021. Help women in Jordan contribute to resilience, economic recovery and the fight against poverty in response to COVID-19.	FPS	JOHUD
NGDO	2021. IDMAJ: Contributing to peacebuilding and violence prevention in Jordan.	NOVACT + MPDL	I Dare, Be positive
NGDO	2022. Empowering women and feminist leaders to achieve gender equality in education.	ACP	AWO
NGDO	2022. Fostering active participation of women in Jordan (young, refugee, Jordanian and with disabilities) under a comprehensive approach to rights.	MPDL +NOVACT+ APS	I Dare, JOHUD, Be Positive, RBC and HSF.
NGDO	2023. Helping Jordanian women and young people become more resilient to poverty and multidimensional crisis. Promoting a violence-free economic recovery.	FPS	JOHUD
NGDO	2024. Empowering rural women and ensuring inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development in Jordan's agricultural sector.	ACP- Món-3 Foundation	AWO
DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION			
Barcelona City Hall	2019. Amman. Fairness for the SDGs.	ACP	AWO
Barcelona City Hall	2023. Promoting gender justice in the Greater Municipality of Amman.	APS +ACP	AWO
Barcelona City Hall	2024. JSURA: Combating GBV in Jordan.	APS + NOVACT	I Dare, HSF

Contribution to the Intermediate Results and analysis of the Indicators

IR 3. Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life.

Indicator of the IR	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
1. Number of female candidates in municipal/regional elections	10% increase over the 1,313 candidates in 2017	183 candidates 161%	
2. Number of local advocacy campaigns led by women	At least 10 advocacy campaigns.	25 campaigns 250%	

Data were obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation actors:

AECID: through the *Qararuna* delegated cooperation project and the bilateral youth mobilization project implemented by JNCW.

NGDOs: APS NOVACT, MPDL (funded by AECID) and ACP (funded by AECID and Barcelona City Hall).

Alliance for Solidarity (APS). Women promoting democracy and women's rights in Ajloun, Irbid and Mafraq. AECID. NGDO Grants 2019. Partner organization: Al Hayat RASED



The project seeks to strengthen women's capacity to exercise and defend their political rights, identifying the barriers they encounter to participation, empowering those who hold political or community leadership positions and/or are candidates in elections, and those with leadership skills and who are interested in politics, and promoting the role of women as agents of prevention, mitigation and resolution of conflicts in their communities.

In addition to **promoting women's rights and participation, the project supports them in developing concrete proposals for change, to be presented to political and public figures**. Therefore, the project also includes work with groups of men on new masculinities in order to raise awareness about the scourge of violence against women.

The women addressed in this project also received **training in political advocacy campaigns, leadership, appropriate mediation for conflict resolution and the role of women in conflict resolution**, as well as how to develop proposals and implement action plans, both from a technical perspective and regarding personal skills (stress management, public speaking, etc.). In addition, information and awareness-raising campaigns have been addressed to the public at large to generate support for the proposals and to create spaces for meaningful dialogue with authorities.

183 women and 45 female leaders have been trained and involved in developing and disseminating proposals for change. Moreover, 96 men have reflected on gender roles, and 157 women have been trained in peacebuilding and conflict resolution. Social media campaigns have reached more than 500,000 people, and awareness workshops have been conducted with 2,000 women.

IR 4. Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
Number of women with disabilities who access opportunities for self-employment, entrepreneurship or cooperative employment.	450 such women.	132 women 29.3%	
Number of private sector actors incorporating internal policies to prevent gender discrimination.	30 companies incorporate changes into their internal regulations to eliminate discrimination against women and gender-based violence.	Data not available.	

Data were obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation actors:

AECID: through its contribution to UN Women and the bilateral *Al Qantara* programme

NGDO: ACP, FPS and MPDL, through AECID funding.

Counting the total number of women, and not just those with disabilities, the figure would rise to 730 + 113 (UN-Women project).

AECID Bilateral. Economic empowerment of women in the Ma'an Governorate. Partner organization: Al Qantara Centre for the Development of Human Resources.

The project **enabled 112 women to receive business management training, and 70 submitted proposals**. Of these, 41 projects were selected to participate in the "**Preparation and Support in the Design and Presentation of Income-Generating Projects**" programme. The women learned presentation and pitching techniques to craft a compelling message and capture the audience's attention. Thirteen projects were selected and supported with legal, financial and marketing advice.

In addition, **21 female entrepreneurs in the home and crafts sectors took part in a training programme to increase their income** through product development, financial management and digital marketing, creating marketing plans such as logo design, business cards, promotional labels and sponsored product ads.

Furthermore, some of the participants contacted seven retail outlets to showcase their products. Four bazaars were organized, where the women presented a variety of products, collaborating with social media influencers in Ma'an to promote them. A campaign featuring four videos showcasing the success stories of local women from Ma'an was also conducted, aiming to motivate other women in the community to invest in their talents and contribute to improving their lives.

Social Promotion Foundation. 2021. Women in Jordan contribute to resilience, economic recovery and poverty alleviation in response to COVID-19. AECID Calls for Proposals from NGOs. Partner organization: Hashemite Fund of Jordan for Human Development.

This project focused on empowering women by providing them with resources to overcome vulnerability and poverty, and to combat potential situations of violence.

Coaching sessions and workshops with 402 women helped develop their personal and professional skills. In addition, a study was conducted to determine labour market demand for technical and social skills. **Thirty-three women received business advice to start or continue their own businesses.** The project also connected participants with companies in the food production, education, transportation and healthcare sectors, and 30 women were hired for three-month internships. Following this period, 16 continued working for the same companies. The main reasons for their not continuing were, in some cases, family priorities, in others, family objections to their employment, and in others, insufficient funding to continue paying salaries.

Guidelines were developed for the private sector on promoting a work environment that is conducive to women, and awareness workshops for employers were conducted. These guidelines were officially presented to government agencies, local and international NGOs, businesses and community members.

Other notable work was carried out jointly with the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Jordanian National Commission for Women and the Ministry of Labour, among others. The latter's website currently includes a "Guide for Employers in the Private Sector" and "Market Studies in Irbid and Mafrq," designed within the framework of Phase I of this project (2021-2023)¹².



SDG 5. Main achievements and challenges

✓ ACHIEVEMENTS

- Strengthening the Mosawa Network, comprised of various community-based women's organizations that, through the Arab Women's Organization, have accessed instruments and processes for organizational improvement, political empowerment and community leadership. The network aims to increase and enhance women's leadership capacity, their visibility and the ability to demand their economic rights in Jordan.

183 women and 45 women leaders have been trained and involved in the elaboration and dissemination of proposals for change, 96 men have reflected on gender roles **and 157 women have been trained in peacebuilding and conflict resolution.**


The campaigns through networks have reached **more than 500,000 people and awareness workshops have been held for 2,000 women.**
- Focusing training and awareness-raising for women in areas such as women's rights, conflict management, life skills, managing vulnerable situations, product development, financial management, marketing, and access to financial support through a revolving fund.
- Development of guidelines for the private sector focused on ensuring a favourable work environment for women. These have been officially presented to government agencies, local and international NGOs, companies and community members.
- Promoting processes of change, in which men have begun to be included, addressing fundamental issues such as gender roles, gender violence and its causes, and the very concept of masculinity.

¹² <https://www.johud.org.jo/Publications>

⚠️ DIFFICULTIES / CHALLENGES



- Difficulties arise for women when they need a guarantor for their project and they are the head of household (divorced or without a husband), so they cannot access a grant for a revolving fund.
- The two-year timeframes for projects are not sufficient for all that is entailed in business development: launch, consolidation and repayment of the loan received from a revolving fund.
- Family objections to women working. Women with young children who are not of school age have difficulty accessing training. When possible, they bring their children with them.
- Although proposals have been promoted in the business environment to enhance working environments for women, profound cultural changes are required.
- Lack of awareness among women of legislation on workers' rights.
- Participation by men in gender equality awareness sessions was not very high. Due to their major role in family decision-making, including older men in these sessions should be considered.

Table 14. Spanish Cooperation interventions that contributed to IR 5 / SDG 6

 SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION		
IR5. Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure		
AECID		
Bilateral	2022. Rehabilitation of drinking water supply infrastructure in the Lajjoun well fields in the Karak Governorate.	Jordan Water Authority
Bilateral	2024. Improved access to water in the communities of Sama Sarhan and Mughayer in Greater Mafraq, and Alketta in Jerash.	Jordan Water Authority
Multilateral	2021. Environmental improvements and enhanced living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordanian territory I, II, III, V.	UNRWA
Multilateral	2023. Greater resilience to climate change through water-related interventions and unconventional nature-based solutions in areas hosting displaced people in Jordan and Lebanon.	UN-HABITAT

Contribution to the Intermediate Results and analysis of the Indicators

IR5. Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
1.1 Water management and supply systems built/improved.	The implementation of a drinking water supply and management system, improved with the SCADA methodology, in four governorates in southern Jordan (rising to eight).	1 governorate (Karak) 25%	

Actions specifically aimed at expanding water coverage through infrastructure were incorporated into the CPF through this Intermediate Result (within the framework of SDG 6) via a financial commitment using repayable cooperation funds from the Spanish Fund for Sustainable Development (FEDES). This commitment amounted to €25 million for infrastructure projects that would contribute to the national water management strategy. This operation has not been carried out, and therefore the established target has not been met.

During the implementation of the CPF, two bilateral water supply projects and one multilateral project with UNRWA were formulated, which contribute to this IR.

However, the project with UN-HABITAT, to construct a lagoon with a nature-based wastewater treatment system at the Jerash Wastewater Treatment Plant to improve the quality and availability of water for agricultural irrigation, does not contribute to this result.



SDG 6. Main achievements and challenges

✓ ACHIEVEMENTS

- Assessment of the water supply network in the Baqa'a camp.
- Performance of a feasibility study of water collection systems at UNRWA facilities in the Baqa'a camp.
- Rehabilitation of seven wells, improved distribution and rehabilitation of the water treatment plant, all of which have reduced operating and maintenance costs in Lajjoun (Karak).

⚠ DIFFICULTIES / CHALLENGES

- Spanish Cooperation **water supply projects** represent a small amount of funding compared to that of other donors. Spanish Cooperation is not a priority for the Jordan Water Authority.


Table 15. ODA data (million dollars)

Donor	2022	2023	Total
Australia	0.516	0.498	1.014
France	105.338	7.816	113.154
Germany	83.757	157.792	241.549
Japan	8.187	5.618	13.805
Korea	3.227	4.529	7.756
Spain	0.576	1.352	1.928
United States	55.448	62.498	117.946

Source: OECD

- Spain's technical knowledge and experience in water supply and wastewater treatment should be better utilized, given the similar climatic conditions in the two countries. But to do so, and to have a meaningful impact on water projects, a larger budget is needed because the infrastructure is very expensive.
- Difficulty in accessing regarding coverage, water availability in aquifers and specific information on reservoirs. Jordanian authorities control this data for security reasons, and access to it is limited.
- Delays and setbacks in importing equipment and in customs procedures.
- The SCO has limited human resources, and hence a lack of specialized water technical staff to serve as a focal point for communication with the Jordan Water Authority. The German cooperation agency has a team of ten people working at the Ministry of Water.
- The limited human resources of the SCO do not allow for the availability of specialized water technical staff to serve as a focal point for communication with the Water Authority in Jordan. German cooperation has a team of approximately 10 people working at the Ministry of Water.
- Dependence on international funds is a risk to sustainability in terms of infrastructure maintenance.

Table 16. Spanish Cooperation interventions that contribute to IR 6, IR 7, IR 8 and IR 9 / SDG 16

 SDG 16: PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS			
IR 6. To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism.			
IR 7. Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance.			
IR 8. Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.			
IR 9. The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.			
AECID			
QUDRA II	Supporting the capabilities of governmental institutions and civil society actors to deliver transparent and inclusive basic services.	Municipalities in Mafrq. Ministry of Local Government. Local NGOs.	Management contract: TRAGSA
Justice	Supporting access to Justice and the creation of a public legal aid system.	Ministry of Justice and Local NGOs	Management contract: State Attorney's Office
QARARUNA	Supporting civil society to enhance democratic governance.	Local NGOs	Management contract: Altair Consultores
NAZAHA	Supporting social accountability and the empowerment of civil society for better governance.	Local NGOs	Management entity: Al Hayat Center Rased
Bilateral Ellas+ Fund	2021. Mobilizing young people for gender equality and women's leadership.	Jordanian National Commission for Women	
Bilateral	2021. Supporting a Youth for Positive Change campaign: preventing violent extremism through youth empowerment in Tafilah.	TWCS	
Multilateral	2018. Jordan's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security for the implementation of UNSCR 1325.	UN-Women	
Multilateral	Electoral Process Support Programme - Global Programme.	UNDP	
NGDO	2018. HADAF: Promoting peace and resilience.	NOVACT	ARDD; Leaders of Tomorrow; East and West Centre for Sustainable Development
NGDO	2018. Leadership and political participation to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Jordan.	ACP	AWO
NGDO	2019. Introduction of renewable energy and promotion of social cohesion between Syrian and Jordanian refugees through a sustainable municipal centre.	ONG Rescate	Future pioneers to empower community members in environment and education.
NGDO	2019. Contributing to improved access to child protection and justice systems in Jordan.	Tierra de Hombres Foundation	Tierra de Hombres Foundation - Jordan
NGDO	2020. Strengthening resilience and empowering Jordanian and Syrian refugee women victims of gender-based violence in Jordan during the COVID-19 crisis.	ACP	AWO
NGDO	2021. IDMAJ: Contributing to peacebuilding and violence prevention in Jordan.	NOVACT + MPDL	I Dare, Be positive
DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION			
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	2019. Promoting the role of Syrian, Jordanian, Kurdish and Catalan civil society in transforming the causes of the Syrian conflict through comprehensive strategies for the prevention of violent extremism, with a gender focus.	APS	IFH
Barcelona City Hall	2019. Empowering women to prevent violent extremism, on the basis of UNSCR 1325.	NOVACT	JNCW, I Dare, East and West Centre for Sustainable Development

Contribution to the Intermediate Results and analysis of the Indicators

IR 6. To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism.

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
1. Number of young people (men and women) participating in Violent Extremism Prevention (VEP) programmes.	200 young people, at least 50% women.	Men: 264 Women: 473 N/A: 727 + contribution to 59,894 women participating in VEP programmes (UN-Women). 732%	
2. Number of workshops, artistic and sporting activities related to peace, offered in the municipalities.	25 workshops, artistic and sporting activities related to peace conducted per year.	78 activities. 78%	
3. Number of VEP programmes conducted.	3 campaigns conducted per year.	16 campaigns in total. 133%	

Data were obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation actors:

- *AECID*: through the *Qararuna* delegated cooperation project, the women's leadership project implemented by the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), the Youth for Positive Change project implemented by TWCS and through UN-Women.
- *NGDO*: Tierra de Hombres, MPDL NOVACT and ONG-Rescate with funding from AECID, and NOVACT with funding from Barcelona City Hall.

NOVACT-MPDL. IDMAJ Programme. Contributing to peacebuilding and violence prevention in Jordan. AECID. Call for Proposals from NGOs. Partner organizations: I Dare, Be Positive.

The project was carried out in the communities of Amman, Mafrqa and Zarqa, three of the areas with the highest concentration of refugees in Jordan. The initiative was designed to be led by the young people themselves, who received training to assume leadership roles in **violence prevention, peacebuilding and social cohesion**. This was achieved primarily through activities in the digital sphere and on social media, allowing the project to reach a younger audience.





In total, **739 young people (473 women) were able to enhance their skills through participation in one or more of the 49 courses and workshops implemented with the leadership and support of trained young facilitators.**

The podcast creation workshops laid the groundwork for working on and launching a campaign about young comic artists "*Yani against violence*" to further disseminate information about identifying social obstacles and about the dynamics of violence in their communities and proposed non-violent narratives.

It is estimated that more than 20,000 people were reached through the information published and the podcasts created.

IR 7. Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
1. Percentage increase in the number of requests for legal assistance through the public system.	7% increase. 70% of justice system users seek legal information and/or advice. 30% make use of the public legal advice system.	The percentage of approved cases compared to the number of applications increased from 11.45% to 64.83%.	
2. Number of improved practices in the justice system that promote fair and safe access for women, young people and children	Seven such practices.	Four + contribution to 41 improved practices (UN-Women). 642 %	

Data were obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation actors:

- AECID: through the delegated cooperation project Access to Justice and the contribution to UN-Women.
- NGDOs: ACP and Tierra de Hombres Foundation, with funding from AECID.

Delegated cooperation. Access to Justice and support for the creation of a public legal aid system in Jordan (€2 million).

This project was part of the “Support for the Rule of Law in Jordan” programme, funded by the European Union. The project had two main objectives: to develop legal assistance services to facilitate access to justice for vulnerable people, and to increase citizens’ legal awareness of their rights under the law.

It has been implemented **in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, the Jordanian Bar Association and the National Centre for Human Rights.**

Managing Entity: Foundation of the Spanish Bar Council.

With respect to this project, **Legal Aid Regulation No. 53 of 2022 was approved and published in the Official Gazette of Jordan on 2 October 2022.** This regulation increases the number of people eligible for free legal aid by lowering the required income levels and changing the eligibility unit from family to individual. Repeat offenders are now entitled to free legal aid, which also represents a significant step forward in guaranteeing a fair trial and the right to the presumption of innocence, as well as simplifying and improving administrative processes for case approval and lawyer fees.

In addition, an agreement was signed on 5 October 2022, between **the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary and the Jordanian Bar Association “to establish a roster mechanism for lawyers providing legal aid services in criminal cases”**, a three-tiered system of volunteer lawyers for more serious, less serious and minor cases in all provinces of Jordan. This system has been supported by the automation and digitization of legal aid procedures by the Ministry of Justice in coordination with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and the Jordanian Bar Association.

Training sessions have been held for Jordanian Ministry officials, judges and prosecutors, with the participation of fourteen magistrates and lawyers from Spain on access to justice, the right to defence and free legal assistance.

IR 8. Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
1. Number of civil society initiatives to promote citizen participation in monitoring public policies related to the justice sector.	15 initiatives promoted on issues of transparency, civic engagement and accountability in the justice sector.	3 initiatives. 20%	
2. Number of public campaigns organized by women's organizations to promote women's rights and gender equality.	5 campaigns.	34 + contribution to 439 campaigns (UN-Women). 680%	
3. Shadow report prepared by civil society organizations regarding compliance with international commitments on women's rights and gender equality.	1 report.	1 shadow report prepared in 2021. 100%	

Data were obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation actors:

- AECID: through the delegated cooperation projects *Qararuna* and *Access to Justice*, and through the contribution to UN-Women.
- NGDOs: FPS, NOVACT, MPDL and Tierra de Hombres (with funding from AECID) and ACP (with funding from AECID and Barcelona City Hall).

Assembly for Cooperation for Peace. 2018. Leadership and political participation for the fulfilment of the 2030 Agenda and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Jordan. AECID grants to NGDOs.

The project contributed to the protection of women against all forms of violence and extremism related to conflicts and to the protection and promotion of the rights of women and girls, especially refugee women in conflict-affected areas, which is a priority for the implementation in Jordan of UNSCR 1325 on Women, Peace and Security through Jordan's National Action Plan, adopted in 2018. **Awareness-raising sessions were conducted for 3,370 people, and 91 women-led community organizations from the Mosawa Network received training** on networking, on their role in politics and peacebuilding and on UNSCR 1325, enabling them to develop skills-building capacities and raising awareness about women in politics. The training sessions were held in Irbid and Mafraq, in coordination with youth centres affiliated with the Ministry of Youth, and with organizations in the Mosawa Network.

These training sessions were intended, moreover, to prompt reflection on women's safety and peace and to spur participation in peacebuilding efforts, in promoting safety and peace in local communities, and in decision-making.

The Arab Women's Organization has launched a national campaign, through a national conference, to spread knowledge and enhance the implementation of UNSCR 1325.

IR 9. The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.

Indicator of the Intermediate Result	Target	Degree of achievement of Target	
1. CSO initiatives to monitor public sector management.	3 such initiatives.	22 initiatives. 733%	
2. Number of public policies (plans/budgets) developed with the participation of civil society.	6 local authorities to have public participative policies.	92 policies developed with the participation of civil society.	
3. Number of municipalities with functioning Local Development Units	6 municipalities.	6 municipalities. 100%	

Data were obtained to measure the contribution to this IR from the following Spanish Cooperation actors:

- AECID: through the delegated cooperation projects *Qararuna*, *Qudra II*, *Access to Justice* and *Nazaha*.

Delegated Cooperation. Qararuna.

The fourth component of the **EU Programme to Support Democratic Institutions and Development in Jordan is the Qararuna programme, co-financed and implemented by AECID**, which seeks to strengthen the role of civil society in contributing to democratic governance and policymaking in Jordan.

Implemented between May 2017 and November 2021, at a total cost of €4 million.

Managing unit: Altair Foundation.

Partner CSOs receiving grants: Al Hayat-Rashed; AL Qantara; Solidarity is Global Institute; We Participate for Civil Society Development; Afaq Jordan for Development and Training; TWCS; Lawyers Without Borders; Centre for Strategic Studies.

In collaboration with CSOs, civic education activities have been carried out, including voter information, public awareness campaigns on the functions of Parliament and the Independent Electoral Commission, national election observation, parliamentary monitoring, coalition building, lobbying and policy formulation, monitoring of the human rights situation, and promotion of the role of women and youth in political life. The capacities of CSOs have also been strengthened to enable them to play a more significant role in Jordanian democracy.

492 civic education activities have been carried out; 1,080 people have attended political participation courses; 22,859 participants (of whom, about 50% women) in electoral observation training; 92 training activities for civil society organizations to monitor parliamentary activity; 8 policy proposal documents have been prepared and published; and 5 recommendations made by civil society have been adopted by the Independent Electoral Commission.

A key outcome of the *Qararuna* programme is its contribution to establishing collaborations between civil society and community-based organization networks across much of the country.



SDG 16. Main achievements and challenges

✓ ACHIEVEMENTS

- Approval of **Legal Assistance Regulation No. 53 of 2022**, introducing key changes to the system.
- **Agreement** between the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary and the Jordanian Bar Association to establish a **"list mechanism for lawyers providing legal assistance services in criminal cases"**.
- **Automation and digitization of free legal aid procedures**, by the Ministry of Justice in coordination with the Ministry of Digital Economy and Entrepreneurship and the Jordanian Bar Association.
- **Capacity building in the municipalities participating in the QUDRA II programme**, for municipal staff and representatives of CSOs, in the development of participatory and inclusive methodologies for preparing municipal support plans. In addition, municipal capacities in the preparation of terms of reference for tenders have been strengthened.
- **In Basileh**, a gardening, pastrymaking, and hairdressing training centre is operating in a refurbished building through Qudra II, generating income for its maintenance.
- **Development of the Nazaha platform** to strengthen the governance of civil society and community organizations. A code of conduct has been developed, which 83 organizations have adopted, together with a self-assessment system consisting primarily of a 119-question survey on various topics, in addition to training modules on these topics.
- **Institutional strengthening of the community-based organizations participating in the Mosawa Network** in Irbid and Mafraq, thus enhancing their position in the defence of the rights of women and girls, as well as improving the quality and effectiveness of the services and resources provided.
- **Supporting AWO in the preparation and submission to the CEDAW Committee of a critical analysis document on the situation of women's rights in Jordan in 2021.**
- **Working with young people to increase their participation** in the community and in decision-making, as key agents in promoting peace and social cohesion in their communities.
- Developing an **Action Plan against Violent Extremism** for CSOs.

1,464 young people have participated in activities in their communities to promote social cohesion.

88 public policy initiatives have been undertaken at the municipal level with the participation of civil society: **6 local development plans, 75 action plans and 6 monitoring/budget initiatives.**

Regarding requests for legal assistance, **the case approval rate has increased from 11.45% to 64.83%**, benefiting **3,376 people.**

Raising awareness among 3,370 people and 91 community organizations affiliated with the Mosawa Network about the role of women in politics and peacebuilding.

Approval of Legal Aid Regulation No. 53 of 2022 and agreement signed between the Ministry of Justice, the Judiciary, and the Jordanian Bar Association, establishing a **"list mechanism for lawyers providing legal assistance services in criminal cases."** 3,376 people have benefited from this legal aid.

492 civic education activities; 1,080 people have attended political participation courses; 22,859 (around 50% women) have participated in election observation training; 92 training activities have been conducted for CSOs to monitor parliamentary activity; 8 policy proposal documents have been published; and 5 civil society recommendations have been adopted by the Independent Electoral Commission.

- **Strengthening coordination between representatives of civil society and local authorities** in the formulation of public policies on Women, Peace, Security and the Prevention of Violent Extremism.
- Working with civil society and community organizations to **observe and monitor electoral processes, monitor parliamentary activity and the human rights situation** in Jordan.

DIFFICULTIES / CHALLENGES

- **Continuing dependence of CSOs on international funding.**
- **Local authorities' lack of budgetary autonomy** to maintain the infrastructure provided through the Qudra II programme means they are dependent on their own proactive efforts to secure international funding. This can lead to the facilities being used for business activities that do not comply with Jordanian legislation regarding wages and workers' rights. Once the programme ends, it is difficult to ensure this situation will not occur.
- Ensuring the sustainability of the NAZAH platform. While Al Hayat Rased, the platform's implementing partner, is promoting the platform's visibility and working with the Ministry of Social Development to integrate it into its own Takamol platform (registration is mandatory for CSOs), the process is presenting challenges. The SCO is working to guarantee this sustainability.
- The context in Jordan **does not facilitate the inclusion of women in decision-making at all levels of society.** There is also a lack of access to safe spaces for women to formulate and establish agendas and advocacy strategies that address gender-based violence, as well as a lack of inclusive leadership and/or agency for setting agendas and strategies, and of inclusive CSOs that promote the mobilization of women and their access to resources.
- Concern among CSOs regarding the implications of the new legal framework for cooperation in Jordan. Under this new legislation, all external funding for CSOs must be channeled through MoPIC.
- Expanding the circumstances under which free legal aid can be granted, continuing training in this respect for civil servants and lawyers, and maintaining inter-institutional relations to ensure the proper functioning of the system. The decision by the previous coordinator of the SCO to discontinue the Access to Justice programme has been considered by both the Ministry of Justice and the European Commission as a missed opportunity.

Cross-cutting priorities

Question 12. With respect to development cooperation, have cross-cutting approaches to gender, environment and climate change been taken into account, and to what extent?

Environmental and climate change considerations have only been addressed in multi-bilateral projects supporting **UN-Habitat and UNRWA**. **These projects are not aligned with the CPF.**

UN-Habitat's climate resilience project in Lebanon and Jordan focuses on constructing a lagoon with a wastewater treatment system and rainwater harvesting systems on rooftops for irrigation. UN-Habitat is also being supported in its project to accelerate the implementation of the Paris Agreement in Jordan, Tunisia, Ethiopia, Colombia and Bolivia.

UNRWA's project to improve living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps is being supported in the following areas: conducting a feasibility study of recycling opportunities, developing an action plan, preparing a report on water supply systems, performing a feasibility study of rainwater harvesting and launching awareness-raising campaigns on climate change, environmental sustainability, solid waste management and efficient water use.

Regarding **mainstreaming the gender approach** in projects that are not gender-specific, this focus is most evident in the projects carried out by the National Development Organizations. Bilateral and delegated projects, however, present weaknesses in diagnoses, disaggregated data and/or actions regarding women's empowerment.

Sustainability of the progress achieved towards each SDG

Question 14. What factors, both positive and negative, could influence the future sustainability of the results obtained by the CPF?

The main challenges to the sustainability of the achievements made are the significant dependence of public institutions and CSOs on international funds, the centralized nature of the public system, the increase in the refugee population, and the reduction of funds from USAID.



The capacity building generated by the *Reayah* programme ensures that the knowledge and skills acquired will be maintained in the future, although ongoing training will be necessary as new staff are incorporated, thus maintaining the family and community medicine approach that has been implemented. The Ministry of Health's involvement in the programme is another strength, reflecting its commitment to sustainability. This presence ensures that investments in infrastructure, furniture and equipment are properly maintained and that follow-up is conducted to ensure adherence to the new protocols established in health centres.

Dependence on funding is the greatest risk to sustainability, especially given the cuts in international funding. CSOs point out that ensuring the continuity of services is a fundamental challenge, for example regarding the diagnostic services offered by the health service within the project framework, which have increased the demand for mammograms. Community-based activities are expected to continue, but ongoing support for cooperation entities and from CSOs is essential, complementing the work carried out by the Ministry of Health in prevention, capacity building, awareness-raising and case referrals.



Similarly, for the delegated cooperation project on **gender-based violence**, the biggest challenge is that of obtaining and maintaining funding for CSOs to continue providing their services. National budget allocations to institutions in this field are insufficient, and many services depend on donor funding.

Spanish Cooperation is working with the Ministry of Social Development and with UNFPA on how to reach an agreement with CSOs to subcontract their services. This would increase sustainability and ensure continued service quality after the programme ends, enabling these CSOs to meet the rising demand for their services.

In addition, UNHCR funding cuts are impacting the provision of services by CSOs in refugee camps. Indeed, five of the eleven camp centres have closed in the past month. These centres assisted victims of gender-based violence, and their closure heightens the risk that the refugee population will no longer be able to access services, either in the

camps or in urban areas, where CSO staffing is also being reduced. However, collaboration between CSOs and community-based organizations can alleviate this situation, as they offer certain support services.



In the context of **water programmes**, Spanish Cooperation works with the Jordan Water Authority, which reports to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation. This agency has significant capabilities and is quite well-organized in managing the country's water resources. The main risk to its sustainability is the **lack of financial resources** within Jordanian institutions and their **dependence on international funding**, which could **compromise infrastructure maintenance. Without international support, Jordan cannot make further investments in infrastructure or ensure its upkeep.**



In the **justice sector**, the achievement of regulatory changes and the successful introduction of the lawyer registry system have expanded legal aid coverage, creating a process for lawyers to act in this field and determining appropriate requirements. The Ministry of Justice has also enhanced its capabilities, for example with the digitization of case files, which facilitates transparency and objectivity. The main risk to the system is that the government might cease allocating funds to pay duty lawyers, although it is considered unlikely that the legislative advances made will be reversed.

In the **Nazaha project**, as mentioned above, uncertainty regarding the financial resources needed to continue supporting the work of CSOs puts sustainability at risk. However, in addition to other project products, efforts are underway to ensure that the tools developed to address the weaknesses identified in the self-assessment (hosted on the *Nazaha* platform) can continue to be used free of charge. The Ministry involved (MoPIC) has already used the self-assessment questionnaire in its own Open Government programme, and the Project is working with the Ministry of Social Development to facilitate the integration of the *Nazaha* platform into the *Takamol* Platform (an instrument developed for the Ministry's own organizations), thus ensuring the sustainability of this product.

Regarding **the Qudra II programme**, the capacity-building work performed in the municipalities is undoubtedly a strength that will help local authorities seek and manage international funding. However, this will depend on the proactivity of their mayors, that is, on their personal commitment rather than on the political will of a centralized government, and so sustainability is not guaranteed. One area in which this need is apparent is that of municipal waste collection: reliable funding is needed to maintain the infrastructure and the waste collection trucks provided under the programme.

In Basileh, for example, the mayor's personal commitment is a prime example of how a municipality may be dynamized. Thus, a training centre has now been established, providing instruction in gardening, pastry-making and hairdressing, and operating in a building renovated under the programme, generating income for its upkeep.

Effectiveness and coherence of interventions by NGOs and decentralized cooperation

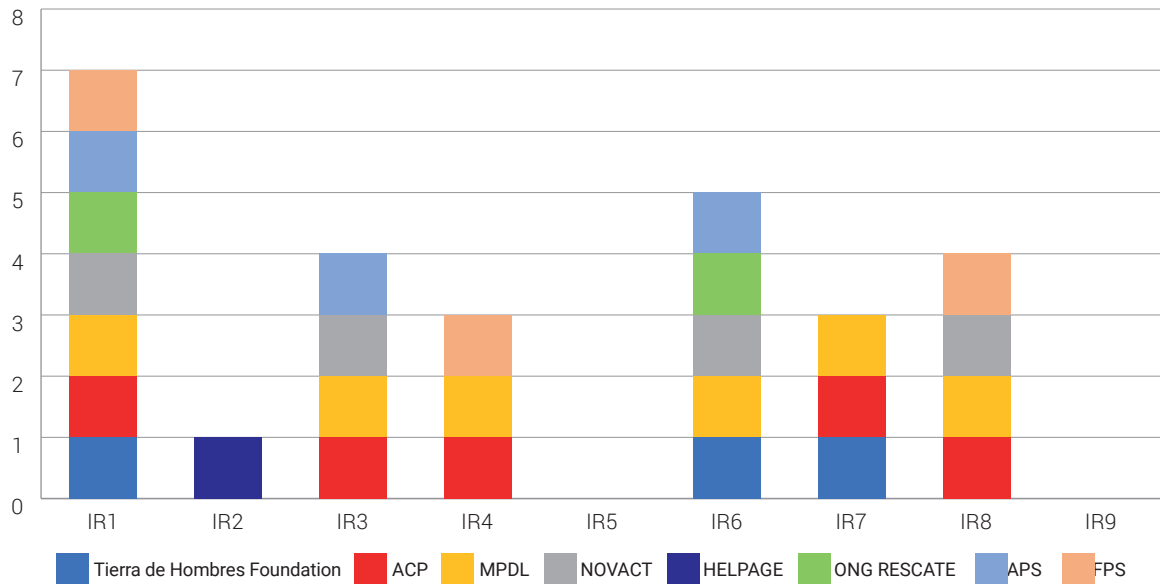
Question 15. To what extent have the NGOs contributed to the CPF's objectives and strategy?

Question 16. To what extent have decentralized cooperation agencies contributed to the CPF's objectives and strategy?

According to the NGOs consulted, the CPF is a useful tool guiding their interventions. Moreover, the NGO platform provides them with a space for coordination and the creation of synergies, as reflected above in the discussion of coordination among Spanish Cooperation stakeholders. However, some NGOs have pointed out that the CPF is very focused on AECID interventions and, therefore, may be restrictive for certain actions in the municipality of Amman (which is funded by Barcelona City Hall) or health actions that do not target non-communicable diseases.

NGDO interventions in Jordan primarily seek to alleviate the social and economic impact of the Syrian crisis, supporting the most vulnerable refugees and members of the Jordanian population (including people with disabilities), preventing and reducing radicalization and violence among young people, fostering the social and political participation of women, supporting their economic empowerment and combating gender-based violence.

As observed throughout this report, and as illustrated below, the work of the NGOs contributes to achieving all the intermediate results set out in the CPF, except the IR for SDG 6 on water supply and IR 9 for SDG 16: *The efficient, transparent management of local, regional and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.*

Illustration 10. Intermediate Results benefiting from the activities of NGOs

IR 1. Vulnerable groups, especially children, people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations, have access to the social protection services provided for in the National Social Protection Strategy.

IR 2. Improved management and quality of primary care in the national public health system in the field of non-communicable diseases.

IR 3. Greater participation by women, especially young women, in decision-making spaces in public life.

IR 4. Improved access for women to resources for decent, safe work within the social economy.

IR 5. Improved access to safe drinking water via sustainable infrastructure.

IR 6. To promote social cohesion, improved access to cultural, occupational and social spaces for young people who are most vulnerable to violent extremism.

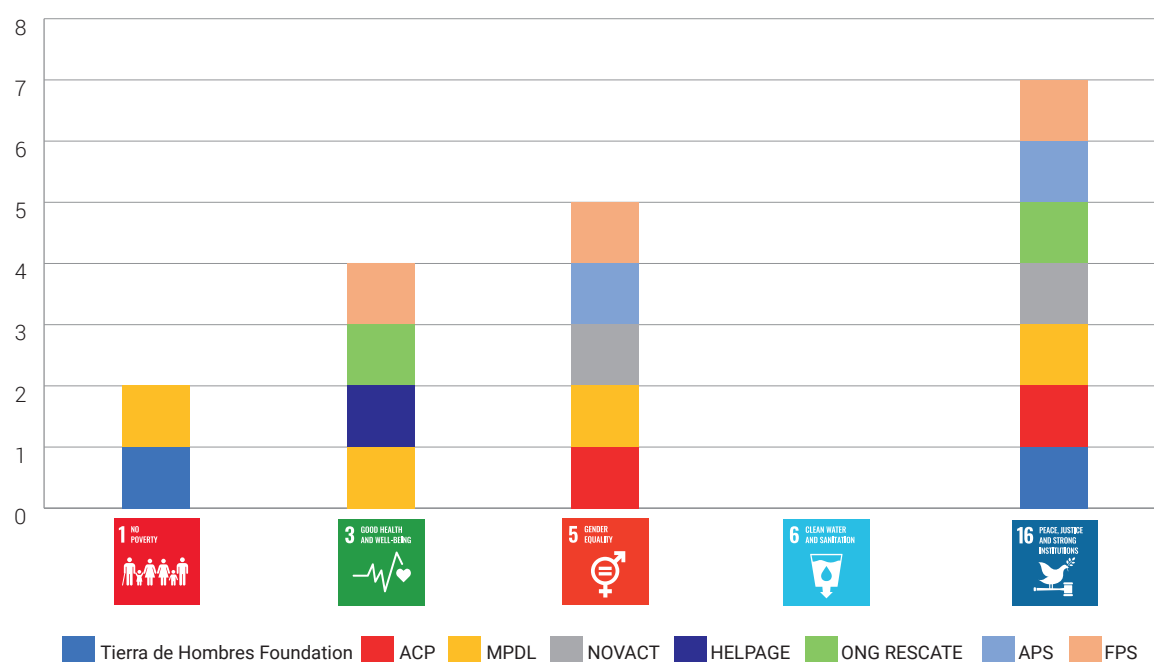
IR 7. Citizens can access an effective system of public legal assistance.

IR 8. Civil society organizations promote the democratic construction of public policies, at the national and local levels.

IR 9. The efficient, transparent management of local, regional, and national public resources, in response to the needs of citizens.

The IR regarding support for vulnerable groups concentrates the highest number of NGOs of those working in Jordan, primarily due to its inclusion of the gender-based violence indicator. The next highest number of NGOs work with young people to combat violent extremism.

By SDG, Nos. 5 and 16 receive the greatest contribution from NGOs operating in Jordan, while SDG 3 is targeted by the NGO interventions not focused on non-communicable diseases.

Illustration 11. SDGs targeted by the NGOs operating in Jordan

Regarding **decentralized cooperation and its contribution to the intermediate results of the CPF and the SDGs**, with the exception of Barcelona City Hall, which provides direct technical cooperation, funds are channelled through the NGOs, by means of grant calls.

An important aspect of the above is **the added value of the direct cooperation from Barcelona City Hall, aimed primarily at capacity building**. In 2018, a memorandum of understanding was signed between the **municipal authorities of Barcelona and Amman** to launch a cooperation programme to implement public policies on accessibility, the management and treatment of public space, technical exchanges, and projects related to social services, solid waste and recycling policies, among other initiatives. This agreement concluded in 2021.

Through the UNRWA project for the early detection of disability in refugee camps, UNRWA staff are being trained by municipal healthcare personnel, as detailed above. The training of these staff and their travel to Jordan are being conducted through official assignments, not during vacation time. There is political will to integrate these trips and this dedication into regular work schedules.

The interventions of decentralized cooperation are largely aligned with the CPF¹³. As shown in the corresponding illustrations and in Table 16, which lists all the interventions made (those non-aligned with the CPF are highlighted in colour). As can be seen, there are only four non-aligned interventions. Two of these correspond to Barcelona City Hall (direct cooperation with the city of Amman and early disability detection in refugee camps), and the other two refer to NGO projects supported by the Autonomous Communities of Cantabria and Valencia, as part of SDG 3, aimed at people with disabilities.

The largest contribution to the CPF from decentralized cooperation focuses on IR 1, due to its inclusion of the gender-based violence indicator, and hence its correlation with the SDGs. In this case, SDG 5 accounts for the largest contribution, followed by SDG 3.

¹³ The analysis is based on the results and indicators of the interventions. The possible non-correspondence with the ODA data may be due to the fact that the ODA analysis was carried out by relating the reported targets to those of the IR.

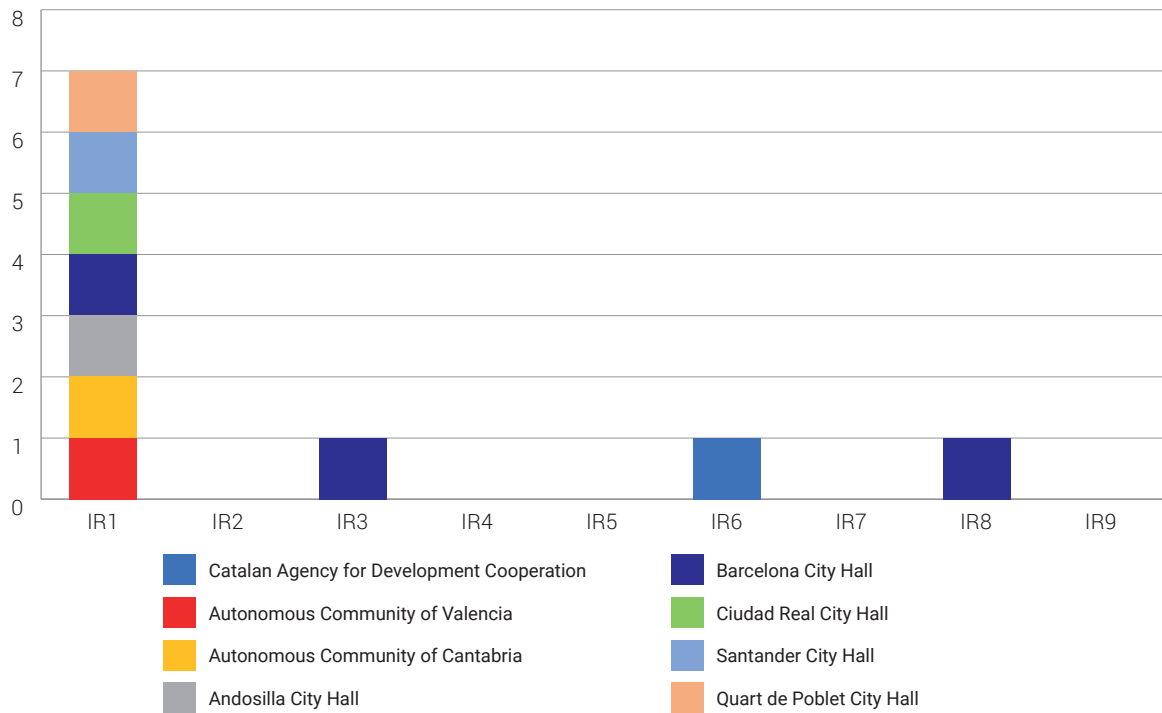
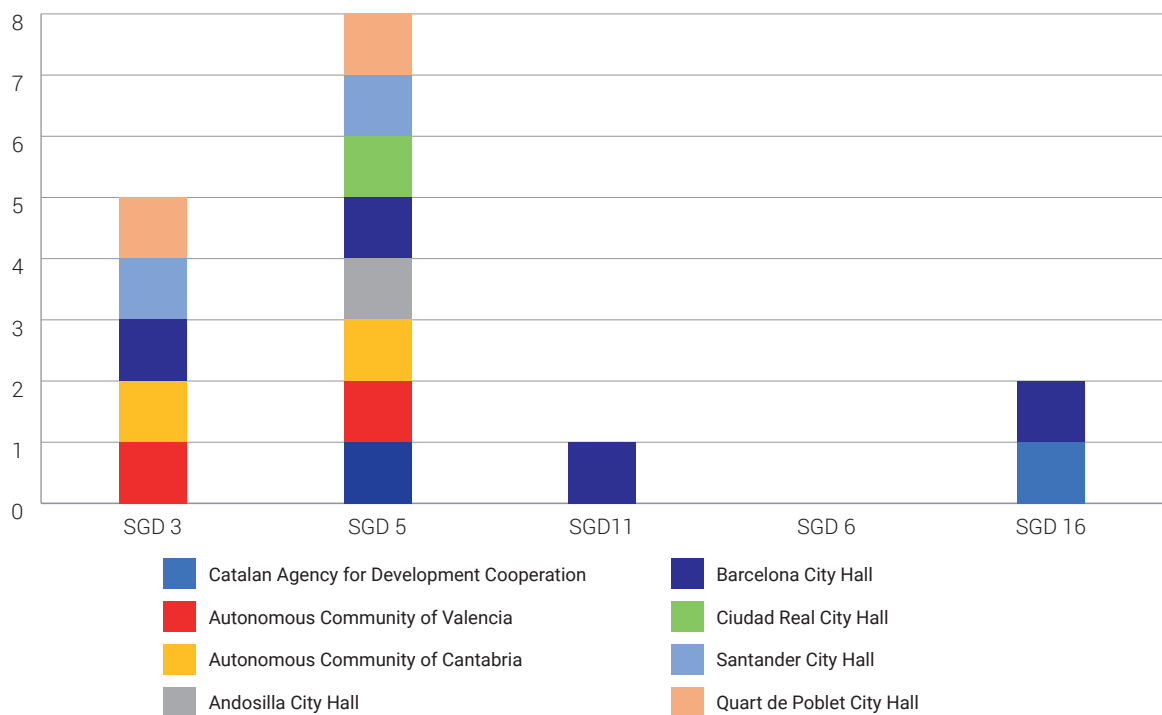
Illustration 12. Intermediate Results targeted by decentralized cooperation**Illustration 13. SDGs targeted by decentralized cooperation**

Table 17. Interventions by NGOs / AECID / Decentralized cooperation

AECID			
AECID	2019. Improving access to child protection and justice systems in Jordan.	Tierra de Hombres Foundation	Tierra de Hombres Foundation
AECID	2018. Leadership and political participation to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Jordan.	ACP	AWO
AECID	2020. Increasing socio-economic opportunities for 1200 people with disabilities in Amman, Mafraq and Zarqa in the post-COVID-19 period.	MPDL	RBC, Child Care Association, Be Positive
AECID	2020. Strengthening resilience and empowering Jordanian and Syrian refugee women victims of gender-based violence in Jordan in the face of COVID-19.	ACP	Arab Women Organization of Jordan
AECID	2021. IDMAJ. Contributing to peacebuilding and violence prevention in Jordan.	NOVACT + MPDL	I Dare, Be Positive
AECID	2022. Improving access to health for older people and other vulnerable groups, with an inclusive approach of community participation.	HELPAGE	JOSHUD
AECID	2019. Introducing renewable energies and promoting social cohesion between Syrian and Jordanian refugees through a sustainable municipal centre.	ONG RESCATE	FPEC
AECID	2018. HADAF: Promoting peace and resilience.	NOVACT	ARDD; Leaders of Tomorrow; East and West Centre for Sustainable Development
AECID	2024. Empowering rural women and fostering inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development in Jordan's agricultural sector.	ACP M6N-3 Foundation	AWO
AECID	2022. Fostering the active participation of women (young, refugee, Jordanian and with disability), with a comprehensive rights approach.	MPDL +NOVACT+ APS	I Dare, JOHUD, Be Positive, RBC and HSF.
AECID	2019. Contributing to women promoting democracy and women's rights in Ajloun Irbid and Mafraq.	APS	Al Hayat Center for Civil Society Development - RASED
AECID	2023. Helping make women and young people resilient to poverty and multidimensional crises. Promoting a violence-free economic recovery.	FPS	JOHUD
AECID	2022. Empowering women and feminist leaders to achieve gender equality in education.	ACP	AWO
AECID	2021. Helping women contribute to resilience, economic recovery and the fight against poverty in response to COVID-19.	FPS	JOHUD

DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION			
Barcelona City Hall	2018. Direct cooperation with City of Amman	Barcelona City Hall	Amman City Hall
Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation	2019. Promoting the role of Syrian, Jordanian, Kurdish and Catalan civil society in transforming the causes of the Syrian conflict, through comprehensive strategies for preventing violence with a gender focus.	APS	IFH
Barcelona City Hall	2019. Amman. Fairness for the SDGs.	ACP	AWO
Barcelona City Hall	2019. Empowering women to prevent violent extremism, under UNSCR 1325.	NOVACT	JINCW, I Dare West Asia-North Africa Institute, Leaders of Tomorrow
Santander and Quart de Poblet City Halls	2019. Improving the protection and early warning system for people with disabilities in Zarqa.	MPDL	RBC
Autonomous Community of Cantabria	2020. Improving living conditions and the resilience of Syrian refugees with disabilities and their caregivers in Zarqa and Mafrad.	MPDL	RBC
Autonomous Community of Cantabria	2021. Improving the comprehensive protection system for Syrian refugee women and Jordanian women survivors of GBV affected by the Syrian humanitarian crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, in Irbid Governorate.	APS	Arab Women Organization of Jordan (AWO)
Barcelona City Hall	2022. Promoting the early detection of disability in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.	Barcelona City Hall	UNRWA Jordan Field Office
Autonomous Community of Valencia	2021. Aiding refugee women and vulnerable Jordanian women affected by long-term crises in Zarqa and Mafrad, via an improved response system against GBV.	APS	IFH
Santander and Quart de Poblet City Halls	2021. Improving the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of GBV.	MPDL	RBC and CCA
Ciudad Real City Hall	2023. Increasing the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of GBV.	MPDL	RBC
Santander City Hall	2023. 2023. Increasing the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of GBV, in Zarqa.	MPDL	RBC, CCA and Be positive
Autonomous Community of Valencia	2023. Promoting the full exercise of their rights by people with disabilities and elderly Syrian and Jordanian refugees.	FPS and ONG Rescate	AHS
Barcelona City hall	2023. Promoting gender justice in the Greater Municipality of Amman.	APS /ACP	AWO
Andosilla City Hall	2024. Increasing the resilience of refugee and host populations with disabilities, especially women and girls who are survivors and/or at risk of GBV in Zarqa.	MPDL	RBC
Barcelona City Hall	2024. JSURA: Combating GBV in Jordan.	APS NOVACT	I Dare, HSF



LESSONS LEARNED AND GOOD PRACTICES

Lessons learned

What lessons can be learned from the design, implementation and monitoring of the CPF?

- Establishing intermediate results and indicators specific to particular projects means, on the one hand, that in monitoring the CPF we focus solely on collecting available data from these specific projects. On the other hand, it limits the CPF strategy to the actions carried out by these projects.
- Delegated cooperation projects have facilitated policy dialogue and coordination among institutions and organizations at the national, local and community levels, as well as the collection of data on indicator achievements and progress toward the CPF results.
- The preparation of a monitoring report through technical assistance has enabled data to be collected on indicator progress, thus enhancing evaluation quality.

Good practices

What good practices can be identified from the design, implementation and monitoring of the CPF?

Alignment and synergies

- Collaboration between AECID and Barcelona City Hall on the multi-bilateral project with UNRWA.
- Interaction between the NGOs through the Platform and between the NGO platform and the SCO, which has generated synergies and improved Spanish Cooperation's effectiveness in Jordan.
- Integration of the delegated cooperation project on gender-based violence with the multilateral project supporting UNFPA to strengthen the prevention of and response to gender-based violence in Jordan.
- Coordination of joint actions between Spanish Cooperation and the WHO, through the *Reayah* delegated cooperation project, implementing the WHO's HEARTS programme.

Transmission of expert knowledge

- Direct cooperation by Barcelona City Hall, with training provided by healthcare professionals to UNRWA staff, on the early detection of disability in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan.
- Management units in delegated cooperation projects with expert knowledge in the health, justice and gender sectors, which has enabled capacity building within institutions.

Capacity building in public institutions and in CSOs

- SCO staff have supported CSOs and municipalities to strengthen their capacities in management issues, in training for effective planning, in submitting bids according to Jordanian law, and in carrying out bureaucratic procedures such as reports, economic justifications and obtaining tax exemptions for equipment acquisition.

Coordination of work at the national, local and community levels

- In the *Reayah* project, Spanish Cooperation has collaborated with the Ministry of Health, municipal health centres and community and civil society organizations to raise public awareness about the prevention of non-communicable diseases and about their risk factors.
- The delegated cooperation project on GBV involved the Ministry of Social Development, semi-governmental organizations (the National Council for Family Affairs), CSOs and community organizations.

IV CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions on the report design

Relevance

C.1. The CPF Strategy is aligned with Jordan's priorities as reflected in the *Jordan Vision 2025 Plan*, specifically in three of its four pillars: active citizens, a secure society, and efficient and executive government. Drafts of the various stages of the CPF design process were shared with MoPIC, the direct counterpart within the Government, for circulation among the relevant ministries. However, according to the information gathered, MoPIC did not provide any feedback on the drafts. The projects through which the CPF priorities were established were defined in conjunction with the relevant ministries and with MoPIC beforehand.

Mainstreaming the gender, environment and climate change approaches

C.2. The gender perspective is mainstreamed throughout the CPF document at the following levels: declaration, alignment with international commitments, planning (results framework) and management, with actions for transforming organizational cultures and raising awareness. It also calls for specific gender-related actions. Regarding knowledge management, the CPF presents some shortcomings in terms of diagnosis and data disaggregation. The document contains no references to mainstreaming the environment and climate change approach, and so this aspect cannot be assessed.

Internal coherence of the results framework

C.3. The CPF Strategy is not defined according to a theory of change or a path from which the IRs and the indicators can be derived. Instead, these are established in accordance with ongoing projects or with committed funding, mainly from delegated cooperation agents.

C.4. Each of the IR indicators has a target. Due to the specificity of many indicators to particular projects, several indicators correspond more closely to an accountability indicator than to IR indicators of the CPF.

Consistency with the priorities of Spanish Cooperation stakeholders

C.5. Although Jordan is not a priority country for decentralized cooperation (except for Barcelona City Hall), the Middle East is, as is supporting displaced populations, which in this region means the Syrian and Palestinian populations in particular. Given the participation of the NGOs in defining the CPF, there is alignment between decentralized cooperation and the CPF, with specific regard to the IR focused on supporting people with disabilities and women in vulnerable situations (mainly due to the gender-based violence indicator), to the IR on women's participation in decision-making spaces under SDG 5, and to the IR on preventing violent extremism under SDG 16. However, there is no alignment with the IR of SDG 3 or with interventions carried out with the municipality of Amman (this being a priority for Barcelona City Hall).

Conclusions on the implementation of the CPF

Efficiency. Management

C.6. According to the data on SCO-managed interventions during the implementation of the CPF, disbursements increased by 61% between 2022 and 2023. This figure is in addition to the management of delegated cooperation projects, which amounted to €32,483,120, more than double the total ODA administered by AECID in the 2020-2023 period. The SCO in Jordan also manages development funds in Lebanon, as well as performing humanitarian action in Lebanon and Syria. Accordingly, the SCO's resources in Jordan are limited.

C.7. The management of delegated cooperation is more effective when there is a managing entity with expert knowledge in the sector (such as GBV, *Reayah* and access to justice) and when the national partner is a ministry (as is the case of *Reayah* and access to justice).

Coherence. Cooperation and monitoring.

C.8. The SCG and ECT mechanisms did not function as coordination spaces during the implementation of the CPF. The SCG, in particular, became a space to which some members were present more for formal reasons than for their involvement in the CPF, and did not make significant contributions.

C.9. The Spanish NGDO platform, established in late 2021, facilitated coordination and synergies between with AECID, promoting coherence and division of labour with Spanish Cooperation in Jordan.

C.10. The CPF monitoring report created in 2023 reflected Spanish Cooperation's contribution to the interim results by measuring the evolution of indicators regarding 27 interventions either underway or completed (up to 2022), funded and/or implemented by AECID (via delegated cooperation, bilateral projects and projects funded through calls for proposals from NGDOs, and the multilateral project with UN-Women). However, this report does not include data from decentralized cooperation projects funded by NGDOs that also receive AECID funding. The specificity of some results and indicators to particular projects, and the lack of overlap in indicators across projects, made data aggregation difficult. Nevertheless, it was possible to measure progress and achievements.

Policy dialogue

C.11. Although Spain is not among the main donors in Jordan, it is also present within European funding, which has allowed it to create spaces for dialogue and influence through the *Reayah* and access to justice projects.

C.12. Spanish Cooperation's engagement in policy dialogue with CSOs includes supporting the Mosawa Network in enhancing the visibility and enforceability of women's rights in Jordan, in supporting the Independent Electoral Commission for national election observation and parliamentary monitoring, and in supporting CSOs and community organizations in raising awareness at the municipal level to demand accountability from public institutions.

Comparative advantage

C.13. Spanish Cooperation generates added value through its expertise in the fields of health, justice and GBV, as well as through its approach of working not only at the national level but also at the municipal and local levels with community organizations, remaining sensitive to local needs and avoiding imposing an agenda. Spanish Cooperation's work to strengthen CSOs and build networks between them and organisations at the national level is also considered a valuable contribution.

Alignment between Spanish Cooperation and other donors

C.14. The multilateral and delegated cooperation projects carried out have facilitated alignment between Spanish Cooperation and other donors. Synergies have also been created with UN agencies, primarily regarding health and GBV. In the context of healthcare, this alignment has been achieved through the implementation of the WHO's HEARTS programme in the *Reayah* project and the technical support provided to UNRWA for the early detection of disability in refugee camps. Regarding GBV, UNFPA acts as the managing unit for the delegated cooperation project.

Conclusions about the Intermediate Results

Effectiveness. Progress towards the IRs and the SDGs.

C.15. Progress has been made toward the IR for **SDG 3** on non-communicable diseases and in the early detection of disability (which is not included in the IR for health). Progress has also been made toward **SDG 5** on GBV and the IR concerning women's participation in public decision-making spaces. For **SDG 16**, progress has been made regarding three IRs: working with young people to prevent violent extremism and improve social cohesion, access to justice, and strengthening civil society to contribute to democratic governance and policymaking. For **SDG 6**, although progress has been made toward achieving the IR, with the rehabilitation of seven wells and the improvement of the water treatment plant in the Karak Governorate, the targets in this respect have not been met because the loan disbursement through FEDES was not made. Regarding **SDG 1**, vulnerable families have been supported through the National Aid Fund and there has been progress in supporting people with disabilities, but the targets have not been met.

Sustainability

C.16. The dependence of both public institutions and CSOs on international funding, the centralized public system, and the reduction in funding from USAID are the main challenges to the sustainability of the achievements made. While the weaknesses in terms of CSO sustainability must be taken into account, the work they do in social cohesion, advocating for women's rights, providing local and community-level services in health and supporting victims of GBV, among other areas, should not be overlooked.

Effectiveness and coherence of interventions by NGOs and decentralized cooperation

C.17. NGOs have contributed to towards achieving all the intermediate results of the CPF, except for those regarding water supply and the management of public resources in response to the needs of citizens. The NGOs' interventions aim to alleviate the social and economic impact of the Syrian crisis, supporting the most vulnerable refugee and Jordanian populations (including people with disabilities), preventing and reducing radicalization and violence among young people, increasing women's social and political participation and economic empowerment, and combating GBV.

C.18. Direct cooperation by Barcelona City Hall with the city of Amman and with UNRWA has developed the capacities of the latter city's technical staff in public policies on accessibility and on the management and treatment of public space, as well as facilitating technical exchanges concerning social services and solid waste and recycling activities, and with UNRWA staff working in refugee camps on the early detection of disability.

V

RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations on the design of the CPF**Strategic**

R.1. Conduct a strategic reflection at the outset, taking into account the current context and its possible evolution, as well as the resources that Spanish Cooperation can mobilize in Jordan, the sustainability risks that may arise and the added value that may be obtained.

R.2. If Spanish Cooperation is to position itself as a relevant actor in policy dialogue, the funds allocated to Jordan must be increased.

Operational

R.3. Ensure that the SCG incorporates members who are associated with the implementation of the CPF, including the NGOs, and exclude those whose presence is merely formal, taking into account the priorities of decentralized cooperation.

R.4. As far as possible, avoid defining highly specific reference points and indicators for ongoing projects. This will reduce the number of reference points and facilitate the measurement of goal achievement among all stakeholders.

R.5. In the results framework, separate the IR indicators from those supplied by IRC (establishing a specific column for IRC), and avoid indicators that correspond to activity or results indicators for individual projects.

R.6. Reflect the CPF indicators in the AECD NGO calls, thus providing a reference for the NGOs and facilitating data aggregation in subsequent follow up.

R.7. Store all the information on the design of the CPF (drafts of the Stages, calls for meetings of the SCG and the ECT, minutes of the meetings, etc.) in a common space for DGPOLDES and AECID.

Recommendations on implementation**Strategic**

R.8. Use the SCG and the ECT as monitoring mechanisms for the CPF among Spanish Cooperation stakeholders to share progress on results obtained and difficulties encountered, and determine actions that can be taken in response to changes in context.

R.9. Continue holding regular meetings with MoPIC to share progress on the CPF and to discuss new projects that may be formulated during implementation.

R.10. As far as possible, maintain a regular dialogue with the Jordanian Water Authority regarding the progress made and difficulties encountered in the projects.

Operational

R.11. As new interventions are formulated, the CPF results framework should be used as a reference for their design in order to concentrate technical and financial efforts on pre-existing priorities.

R.12. To facilitate the monitoring of the CPF, use an Excel-type tool or database to reflect the achievements made, the progress toward the goals and the indicator values for each project (bilateral, multilateral and delegated) corresponding to the results framework.

R.13. Prepare at least two follow-up reports during the implementation of the CPF, including both operational and strategic follow-up and also incorporating data from projects financed by decentralized cooperation.

ANNEX I. FINAL EVALUATION MATRIX

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
Design: Relevance criteria	1. To what extent does the CPF strategy align with the priorities of the partner country: government, partner institutions or organizations, civil society, and target groups? And with the priorities of Spanish Cooperation partners?	<p>1.1. To what extent has the design of the CPF generated trust and ownership within the government, partner institutions or organizations, civil society and target groups, and alignment with their policies?</p> <p>1.2. To what extent has the design of the CPF generated ownership among Spanish Cooperation partners?</p> <p>1.3. To what extent has the use of national systems contributed to strengthening the State and to greater efficiency and effectiveness?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence between CPF priorities and the government's strategic priorities. • Participation of government partners and Jordanian partner institutions of Spanish Cooperation in the design of the CPF. • Participation of Spanish Cooperation partners in the design of the CPF. • Participation of Jordanian civil society in the design of the CPF. • Identification and assessment of the national systems used. 	<p>Document review: Report on CPF follow-up, process monitoring and other available documents on the CPF process, plus documents on national and sectoral strategies for Jordan.</p> <p>Interviews: Government partners, other public partners, Jordanian CSOs, Embassy, SCO, DGPOLDES, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector and decentralized cooperation.</p>
Design: Cross-cutting priorities	2. To what extent have the gender, environment and climate change approaches been integrated into the CPF strategy?	<p>2.1. Have differentiated diagnoses by population groups been incorporated, analysing inequalities and power structures?</p> <p>2.2. Have indicators been designed and incorporated into the results framework?</p> <p>2.3. Has the intersectionality component been taken into account in the analysis?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of incorporation of both approaches in the CPF document (diagnoses, declarative level, budget, coherence, etc.). • Degree of incorporation of both approaches in the results framework including indicators. • Degree of incorporation of both approaches in the intervention formulation documents. • Analysis of the presence of the intersectionality component. 	<p>Document review: CPF document, CPF follow-up report, intervention formulation documents.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
Design: Internal coherence criterion	3. What is the internal coherence of the logical model proposed in the CPF?	3.1. Is the CPF results framework correctly structured at the different levels? 3.2. Are the intermediate results and associated indicators coherent with each other? 3.3. Is there an evident theory of change and critical path related to the CPF logic model? If not, can one be identified? 3.4. Are the follow-up indicators for the CPF measurable and well formulated? 3.5. Are the follow-up indicators for the CPF taken from Spanish Cooperation's Standard Results Directory?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Evidence of a logically structured model with levels of coherence between results and indicators. Assessment of the quality of the indicators (SMART). Alignment with Spanish Cooperation's Standard Results Directory. 	Document review: CPF document, CPF follow-up report, Spanish Cooperation Standard Results Directory.
Design: External coherence criterion	4. To what extent does the design of the CPF strategy align with and complement the strategies of Spanish Cooperation actors and other donors, for the proposed results?	4.1. To what extent has the CPF been used by those units or bodies that regulate the design of instruments such as financial cooperation, sectoral cooperation or multilateral cooperation? 4.2. Has the design of the CPF helped AECID and other Spanish Cooperation stakeholders to prioritize and focus their interventions? 4.3. Is the CPF design consistent with the strategies of other cooperation actors present in the country?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Degree of correspondence between the priorities of the CPF and the results framework, on the one hand, with the interventions under the different formats (bilateral, NGDO, financial, multilateral, delegated cooperation) and with the interventions of the other stakeholders in Spanish Cooperation (decentralized cooperation, private sector, etc.). Degree of correspondence between the priorities of the CPF and those of the UN and EU agencies. 	Document review: CPF document, CPF follow-up report, documents formulating the interventions in Jordan by Spanish Cooperation, UN and EU strategies in Jordan, methodologies for preparing the Growth and Articulation Support and CPF documents. Interviews: Embassy, SCO, AECID HQ, DGPOLDES, Spanish CSOs, private sector, decentralized cooperation, international and EU agencies.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
Implementation: Efficiency criteria; Management analysis	5. Has the CPF strategy enabled Spanish Cooperation to focus available resources towards the CPF guidelines?	5.1. Is the resource forecast in the CPF design consistent with the resources available during implementation? 5.2. Can a detailed analysis be made of the resources allocated to the IRs, SDGs and geographical areas of the CPF? To what extent are Spanish Cooperation's interventions focused on the CPF? What is the degree of dispersion of the actions implemented by Spanish Cooperation? 5.3. Were appropriate resources (human, economic, technical, etc.) and management structures available to contribute to achieving the objectives and results foreseen in the CPF? 5.4. Is Spanish Cooperation efficient in its use of financial resources? Are the cooperation formats and instruments aligned with the CPF strategy? What contribution was made by Delegated Cooperation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of ODA disbursed, by instruments, CRS, SDGs and by CPF results. • Analysis of ODA in terms of alignment with CPF results by instruments, stakeholders and contribution of Delegated Cooperation. • Identification and assessment of the human and technical resources allocated to manage the CPF. 	Document review: ODA data dumps (2020-2023), CPF document and CPF follow-up report. Interviews: SCO, AECID HQ and DGPOLDES.
Implementation: Articulation and monitoring mechanisms	6. What mechanisms have been established to enhance coordination, articulation and synergies among the stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation?	6.1. Have the SCG and ECT mechanisms enhanced cooperation and articulation among the stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation? 6.2. Have synergies, projects or joint actions been generated among the stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation? 6.3. To what extent have the stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation participated? Is there a common vision among them regarding possible problems in implementation? 6.4. What monitoring system has been implemented? What mechanisms have been used to systematize information based on indicators from the results framework? What added value does this system bring to the evaluation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the mechanisms / work spaces established to generate synergies and coordination. • Identification and qualitative assessment of the synergies and achievements attained by stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation. • Evaluation of the monitoring tool and methodology used. Identification of their strengths and of the difficulties and challenges encountered. 	Document review: CPF follow-up report, follow-up and final reports for the interventions. Interviews: SCO, AECID HQ, DGPOLDES, Spanish CSOs, private sector and decentralized cooperation.

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
Implementation: Policy dialogue	7. To what extent has Spanish Cooperation generated a quality dialogue with partner countries?	7.1. To what extent have the stakeholders in Spanish Cooperation enjoyed an improved policy dialogue with the partner country due to the implementation of the CPF? What was the outcome of this dialogue? 7.2. To what extent has the CPF contributed to a more strategic partnership between Spanish Cooperation and its main Jordanian development partners (Central government, regional and municipal administrations, CSOs, etc.)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assessment by Spanish Cooperation of the dialogue generated and achievements made. Assessment by Spanish Cooperation's partner institutions / organizations of the dialogue generated and the achievements obtained. Identification of strengths and challenges in the policy dialogue. 	<p>Document review: Follow-up and final reports on interventions focused on policy dialogue. CPF follow-up report.</p> <p>Interviews: Government partners, other public sector partners, Jordanian CSOs, Embassy, SCO, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector and decentralized cooperation.</p>
Implementation: Comparative advantage	8. Has Spanish Cooperation applied practices that are valued by the partner country and other cooperation agencies in the country?	8.1. Are there any management characteristics or implementation processes of Spanish Cooperation that are considered representative of good practice or are unique, and are identified as such by other agents in the context or by the stakeholders of Spanish Cooperation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of good practices and comparative advantages of Spanish Cooperation as indicated by Jordanian partner institutions / organizations and other donors. 	<p>Document review: CPF follow-up report, formulation, follow-up and final documents, and evaluations of interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: Government partners, other public sector partners, Jordanian CSOs, international and EU agencies, SCO, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector, Embassy and decentralized cooperation.</p>
Implementation: Coherence; Alignment	9. Has the CPF facilitated alignment, complementarity and division of labour between Spanish Cooperation and other donors?	9.1. What effects have the processes of alignment with other donors had on Spanish Cooperation stakeholders? 9.2. What alliances and synergies have been generated as a result of the CPF? What effects have they had?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification and evaluation of established mechanisms and spaces for alignment and complementarity. Identification and evaluation of the synergies and alliances generated among Spanish Cooperation stakeholders and with other donors. 	<p>Document review: CPF follow-up report, formulation, follow-up and final documents, and evaluations of interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: SCO, international and EU agencies, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector, Embassy and decentralized cooperation.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
Implementation: Criteria of efficiency and adaptability of the CPF	10. Has the CPF proven to be a flexible instrument in the contexts of the COVID-10 epidemic and the regional crisis?	10.1. What adaptation and response strategies have been used during this period to address these problems?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of the actions taken to adapt the CPF and interventions to the context of the COVID crisis and the regional crisis. • Identification of the strengths and challenges detected. 	<p>Document review: CPF follow-up report, formulation, follow-up and final documents, and evaluations of the interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: Government partners, other public-sector partners, Jordanian CSOs, SCO, international and EU agencies, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector, Embassy and decentralized cooperation.</p>
Results - Effectiveness criteria - Analysis of the achievement of SDGs, IRs and specific targets.	11. To what extent has Spanish Cooperation contributed to the intermediate results and SDGs aimed for in the CPF? To what extent has Spanish Cooperation progressed in the work strategy set out in the CPF?	<p>11.1. What progress has been made toward the IRs and SDGs aimed for in the CPF?</p> <p>11.2. What contribution has been made to the IRs by Spanish Cooperation's stakeholders? What forms of cooperation are most commonly employed?</p> <p>11.3. To what extent has there been complementarity and coordination between delegated cooperation and bilateral initiatives?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of indicator achievements 2023-2024. • Degree of achievement of the IRs and SDGs in the CPF. • Degree of contribution by each stakeholder to the IRs and SDGs in the CPF. • Degree of complementarity between bilateral interventions and delegated cooperation. • Identification and assessment of the mechanisms for dialogue and articulation between delegated and bilateral cooperation and of the achievements made. 	<p>Document review: CPF follow-up report, formulation, follow-up and final documents, and evaluations of the interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: SCO, AECID HQ, Spanish NGOs, decentralized cooperation, private sector, Embassy, EU agencies, Jordanian partner institutions of delegated and bilateral cooperation.</p>
Results: Cross-cutting priorities.	12. In the implementation of the CPF and in the results achieved, to what extent have the cross-cutting approaches of gender, environment and climate change been taken into account?	12.1. What achievements have been identified regarding the incorporation of representative cross-cutting priorities and in the intermediate results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Degree of intersectionality of the two approaches in the execution and results of the interventions. 	<p>Document review: CPF document, AECID mainstreaming guidelines, systematization of the gender approach by Spanish Cooperation, CPF follow-up report, follow-up and final documents and evaluations of the interventions.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
IRs and SDGs: Sustainability of progress toward SDGs and IRs.	13. What factors, positive or negative, might influence the future sustainability of the CPF results achieved?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and assessment of the positive or facilitating factors for the sustainability of achievements. • Analysis of risks and challenges in relation to the sustainability of the progress achieved. • Analysis of the measures taken to ensure its sustainability. 	<p>Document review: CPF follow-up report, formulation, follow-up and final documents and evaluations of the interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: Government partners, other public-sector partners, Jordanian CSOs, SCO, international and EU agencies, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector, Embassy, decentralized cooperation and international and EU agencies.</p>
Effectiveness and coherence of NGDO interventions.	15. To what extent have NGDOs contributed to the CPF objectives and strategy?	15.1. To what extent are the actions of the NGDOs sustainable and what factors contribute to this sustainability?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence between the priorities of the CPF and those established in the interventions by the NGDOs. • Identification of achievements aligned with the CPF results framework. • Identification and assessment of the positive or facilitating factors for the sustainability of achievements. • Risk analysis regarding the sustainability of the progress achieved. • Analysis of the measures taken to ensure its sustainability. 	<p>Document review: ODA data dumps, CPF monitoring report, formulation, follow-up and final documents, evaluations of NGDO interventions (AECID and decentralized cooperation).</p> <p>Interviews: Jordanian CSOs, SCO, Spanish CSOs, decentralized cooperation.</p>

EVALUATION CRITERIA	EVALUATION QUESTIONS as in the Terms of Reference	SUB-QUESTIONS	AREA OF ANALYSIS	TECHNIQUE / SOURCE
Coherence and added value of decentralized cooperation.	16. To what extent has decentralized cooperation contributed to the objectives and strategy of the CPF?	16.1. Has there been alignment with the CPF strategy? Have the CPF priorities been respected in the calls for decentralized cooperation for Jordan? 16.2 What is the added value of decentralized cooperation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correspondence of the CPF priorities with those of the decentralized cooperation strategies and with the funded interventions. • Identification of the comparative advantage of decentralized cooperation, as observed by other stakeholders, and by Jordanian institutions and CSOs. • Analysis of the alignment of decentralized cooperation with the CPF. 	<p>Document review: ODA data dumps, CPF document, NGDO grant documents, sectoral or geographic Master Plans/Strategies and follow-up documents, and final reports on decentralized cooperation interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: SCO, decentralized cooperation, Jordanian partner institutions and Spanish NGOs.</p>
Lessons learned.	17. What good practices and lessons learned can be identified from the design, implementation and follow-up of the CPF?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of lessons learned and good practices in the different aspects assessed in the evaluation questions that should be taken into account in the design and implementation of the next CPF. 	<p>Document review: CPF follow-up report, follow-up and final reports and evaluations of the interventions.</p> <p>Interviews: Government partners, other public-sector partners, Jordanian CSOs, Embassy, SCO, AECID HQ, Spanish CSOs, private sector, decentralized cooperation, international and EU agencies.</p>

ANNEX II. EVALUATION METHODOLOGY

Techniques and instruments used in the evaluation

The data analysis performed is focused on the evaluation questions, taking into account the areas of analysis detailed in the Evaluation Matrix (Annex I).

The analysis included a **document review** (Annex III) and **semi-structured interviews**, both individual (online and in person) and in groups (in person), as detailed in Annex IV. The interview scripts were based on the evaluation questions, adapted to the role of each participant.

Fifty-seven people took part in the interviews. **Twenty-six were interviewed online** during March, April and May, and **31 were interviewed in person** in the period 6-15 May, in Jordan.

Two workshops in the form of group interviews were also carried out with civil society organizations working in the fields of gender and health.

In addition, a workshop was conducted with SCO staff, and a group workshop/interview was held with members of the NGDO platform (in addition to the individual interviews).

ANNEX III. DOCUMENTS ANALYSED

JORDANIAN CONTEXT

1	Economic Growth Plan (2018-2022)
2	Jordanian Plan for Response to the Syrian Crisis (2020-2022)
3	Jordan 2025
4	Justice Sector Strategy (2022-2027)
5	EU-Jordan Programme (2021-2027)
6	National Water Strategy (2023-2040)
7	National Social Protection Strategy (2019-2025)
8	National Strategy for Women (2020-2025)
9	National Strategy Action Plan for Women (2023-2025)
10	Ministry of Health Strategic Plan (2018-2022)
11	Ministry of Health Strategic Plan (2023-2025)
12	Jordan's National Action Plan (JONAP) adopted in 2018, to advance the implementation of the Women, Peace and Security Agenda

SPANISH COOPERATION CONTEXT

13	5 th Master Plan of Spanish Cooperation
14	Systematization of the mainstreaming of the GED approach in Spanish Cooperation
15	Spanish Cooperation's Standard Results Directory
16-21	Calls for NGDO grants, offered by AECID and decentralized cooperation agencies: Autonomous Communities of Valencia and Cantabria, Catalan Agency for Development Cooperation, and Barcelona and Santander City Halls
22	Barcelona City Council, Master Plan for Cooperation Toward Global Justice (2023-2026)
23	Barcelona City Hall: MoU BCN-AMMAN 2018-2022
24	Diplomatic Information Office: Country File, Jordan

DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CPF

25	CPF Spain-Jordan 2020-2024
26	AECID-Jordan: List of Interventions
27	Jordan-CPF Process Follow-up
28	Jordan-CPF Process Follow-up: Final and Annexes
29	Table of Aggregated Follow-up and Final data
30	ODA disbursed in the period 2021-2023
31	Data dumps from info@AOD platform

BILATERAL INTERVENTIONS AND DELEGATED COOPERATION. AECID		
	Project	Documents
1	Contribution to the Multi-Donor Social Protection Fund, NAF.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Achievement report
2	2020/SPE/0000400123 Support for the decentralized management of Jordan's public health system to improve access, quality of services and adaptation to the challenges posed by COVID-19.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Proposals for amendment • Final report
3	DC - QUDRA II. Support for the capacities of government institutions and civil society organisations to provide transparent and inclusive basic services in Jordan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Final evaluation • Final report
4	DC - Project to strengthen the rule of law in Jordan: Access to Justice component and support for the creation of a public legal aid system in Jordan. Access to Justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Final report
5	DC - QARARUNA: Support for civil society for democratic governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Intermediate and final evaluation • Final report
6	DC - REAYAH: Support for Jordan's public health system for Syrian and Jordanian refugees: prevention and management of non-communicable diseases through primary health care.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Intermediate evaluation • Latest annual report, to January 2024 • Latest QIN report
7	DC: Improve access to gender-sensitive prevention and protection services for vulnerable communities in Jordan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Intermediate evaluation • Latest annual report • Latest QIN report
8	DC - NAZAHA: EU support for social accountability and the empowerment of civil society for better governance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • ROM report 2024 • Nazaha brochure
9	2021/SPE/0000400058. Mobilizing young people for gender equality and women's leadership.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Final report
10	2021/SPE/0000400252. Young people for positive change: preventing violent extremism through youth empowerment in Tafilah.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Final report
11	2021/SPE/0000400254. Economic empowerment of women in the Ma'an Governorate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document • Final report
12	2022/SPE/0000400246. Rehabilitation of drinking water supply infrastructure in the Lajjoun well fields in the Karak Governorate in Jordan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progress report
13	2024/SPE0000400048. Empowerment and well-being of women through awareness and promotion of cancer prevention and early detection in Jordan.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document
14	2024/SPE/0000400047. Improving access to justice for young people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document
15	2024/SPE/0000400085. Improving access to water in the communities of Sama Sarhan and Mughayer in Gran Mafraq, and in Alketta and Jerash.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formulation document

INTERVENTIONS: NGDO, AECID		
	Project	Documents
1	2018/PRYC/001564. Leadership and political participation to fulfil the 2030 Agenda and the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Jordan.	• Final evaluation report, Annual follow-up report, Final project report
2	2018/PRYC/001345. HADAF: Promoting peace and resilience.	• Formulation document, Final report
3	2019/PRYC/000308. Women promoting democracy and women's rights in Ajloun Irbid and Mafraq.	• Final technical report, External evaluation
4	2019/PRYC/000148. Improving access to child protection and justice systems.	• Formulation document, Annual follow-up report, Final report
5	2019/ACDE/001054. Introduction of renewable energy and promotion of social cohesion among Syrian and Jordanian refugees via a sustainable municipal centre.	• Final report
6	2020/PRYC/001035. Strengthening resilience and empowering Jordanian and Syrian refugee women victims of gender violence in Jordan in response to COVID-19.	• Annual report, Final report and evaluation
7	2020/PRYC/000873. Improving socio-economic opportunities for 1,200 people with disabilities in Amman, Mafraq and Zarqa in the post-COVID-19 period.	• Annual report, Final report
8	2021/PRYC/000147. Women in Jordan contribute to resilience, economic recovery and poverty alleviation in response to COVID-19.	• Annual report, Final report, Evaluation, Market research guides, Employer guide
9	2021/PRYC/000168. IDMAJ: Contributing to peacebuilding and violence prevention in Jordan.	• Formulation document, Annual and final follow-up report
10	2022/PRYC/000925. Empowering women and feminist leaders to achieve gender equality in education.	• Follow-up report
11	2022PCONV000372. Strengthening the active participation of women (young, refugee, Jordanian and women with disability) via a comprehensive rights approach in Jordan.	• Formulation and baseline document
12	2023/PRYC/000266. Resilient Jordanian women and young people, faced with poverty and multidimensional crises, promote a violence-free economic recovery.	• Formulation document, Follow-up report, Communication dossier
13	2024/PRYC/000240. Empowering rural women and ensuring inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development in Jordan's agricultural sector.	• Formulation document
INTERVENTIONS: NGDOS, DECENTRALIZED COOPERATION		
Barcelona City Hall		
14	QUA. Empowering women to prevent violent extremism under UNSCR 1325.	• Follow-up report, Final report
15	Promoting gender justice in the Greater Municipality of Amman.	• Follow-up report
Autonomous Community of Valencia		
16	2023. Promoting the full exercise of rights and due process and overcoming disability barriers, for elderly Syrian and Jordanian refugees.	• Logic framework

MULTIBILATERAL INTERVENTIONS, AECID			
	Project	Local partner	Documents
1	Jordan's National Action Plan on "Women, Peace and Security" to implement UNSCR 1325.	UN-WOMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final report
4	Strengthening the routine health information systems of the Jordanian Ministry of Health using relevant digital health technologies.	WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress document, Final report
5	Strengthening the prevention of gender-based violence and improving response to it in Jordan.	UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept Note, Progress Report July 2023
6	Improving resilience to climate change through water-related interventions and nature-based alternative solutions in areas hosting displaced people in Jordan and Lebanon.	UN HABITAT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formulation document, Monthly reports March, April 2023 and Annual Report
7	Improving environmental and living conditions in Palestinian refugee camps in Jordanian territory I, II, III, V.	UNRWA Barcelona City Hall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposal document and Final report Phase 1 UNRWA JFO – Updated early detection

ANNEX IV. STAKEHOLDERS

TYPE OF STAKEHOLDER	Organization /Institution	Type of interview	Date of interview (2025)
SPANISH COOPERATION			
Embassy	Ambassador, Deputy Chief of Mission	In-person	6 May
	General coordinator	On line	10 April
AECID. SCO	Head of the health programme	On line	26 March
	Head of the gender violence project	On line	3 April
	Head of the Nazaha project	On line	3 April
AECID SCO	Group workshop	In-person	15 May
Former SCO personnel	Programme Head	On line	5 June
	Line head of the programme	On line	6 June
AECID. DCAA	Technical advisor	On line	24 April
Barcelona City Hall	Directorate of human rights services, global justice and international cooperation.	On line	4 April
Private sector	General Council of the Bar Association of Spain	On line	8 April
Private sector	TRAGSA	On line	1 April
Private sector	INTEGRATED INTERNACIONAL	On line	28 April
Private sector	ALTAIR ASESORES S.L.	On line	11 April
NGDO			
Platform of Spanish NGDOs	APS, MPDL, FPS, NOVACT, Rescate	In-person & Group session	15 May
ACP	Head of Mission	On line	11 April
APS	Coordinator of international projects	On line	20 May
MPDL	Focal point: regional HQ	On line	21 May
FPS	Head of Mission	On line	30 April
Novact	Representative in Jordan	On line	31 March
Rescate	Representative in Jordan	On line	22 April
JORDANIAN GOVERNMENT PARTNERS			
MoPIC	Director of Relations with Europe	In-person	8 May
Ministry of Health	Director of Planning and International Cooperation and Director of Non-Communicable Diseases	In-person	6 May
Ministry of Justice	Director of Policy and Institutional Development	In-person	7 May
Ministry of Social Development	Department for protection against gender-based violence	In-person	7 May
Ministry of Local Administration	Head of the Development Department	In-person	8 May
Jordanian Commission on Integrity and Anti-Corruption	Secretary-General	In-person	7 May
Ministry of Water and Irrigation	Assistant to the Secretary-General	In-person	8 May
Jordan Water Authority	Director of Agreement Funding and Follow-up and Director of Supervision and Technical Assistance	In-person	8 May

TYPE OF STAKEHOLDER	Organization /Institution	Type of interview	Date of interview (2025)
OTHER JORDANIAN PUBLIC-SECTOR PARTNERS			
NCFA	Secretary-General	In-person	15 May
MUNICIPAL PARTNERS			
Tafilah	Health Department Director, Tafilah	In-person	11 May
Basilieh Manshiet Bani Hasan	Mayor, Basilieh Health Department Director, Basilieh Mayor, Manshiet Bani Hasan	In-person	13 May
OTHER DONORS			
GIZ	Team Director	On line	23 April
OECD	Policy analyst Governance programme	On line On line	29 April
WHO	National official	On line	14 April
EU Delegation in Jordan	Programme supervisor	In-person	14 May
UNFPA	Specialist in gender issues and social policies.	On line	15 April
WHO	Specialist in health information systems	On line	21 April
JORDANIAN CSOs			
JOHUD	Director-General	On line	8 May
TWCS	Programme Head	On line	13 May
Al Hayat Center Rased	President	In-person	12 May
Al Qantara	President	In-person	11 May
Arab Women's Media Center	Project Head	In-person	14 May
I Dare	Director-General	In-person	15 May
CSO Gender workshop	Institute of Family Health, King Hussein Foundation, King Hussein Foundation Information and Research Centre, EuroMed Feminist Initiative	In-person	14 May
CSO Health workshop	Our Steps (two people) Breast Cancer Programme (two people) Family Health Institute Royal Health Awareness Society	In-person	12 May



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