

Rolling Plan for the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

As of April 2024

Basic Policy of Assistance	Enhancement of Region Stability and Development of Industrial Infrastructure for Economic Growth											
Priority Area 1	Development of infrastructure for sustainable economic growth											
Development Issue 1-1 Development of Infrastructure for Inclusive and Sustainable Economic Growth	[Current Situation and Challenges] Jordan has a limited number of mature industries, and remains heavily dependent on remittances from migrant workers abroad as well as assistance from donor countries. Jordan's unemployment rate is high at 21.4% (as of the end of 2023), and securing employment for young people under the age of 29, who make up about 60% of the population, remains a significant challenge. In the "Economic Modernization Vision" announced by King Abdullah II in June 2022, promoting sustainable and inclusive economic growth and creating 1 million new jobs over the next ten years are outlined as key goals. In this context, the Government of Jordan has high expectations for the tourism industry, which is expected to generate foreign currency earning, and for the digital industry, which possesses abundant human resources within the country. Moreover, the lack of mature industries has resulted in slow revenue growth, whereas the rise in government expenditures to accommodate the significant influx of Syrian refugees has exacerbated the situation. As a result, the Jordanian government has encountered significant fiscal deficits in recent years, covering the shortfall by borrowing from donors and the market, which has led to an increase in public debt. Although the tourism sector and other industries are gradually recovering from the impact of COVID-19, inflation and the uncertainties of the global economic outlook continue to impact the country. Therefore, Jordan must work to revitalize its economy.					[Strategy] In order to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic growth, Japan will focus particularly on promoting tourism and digital industries; supporting the structural transformation towards knowledge-intensive and export-oriented industries; and contributing to the creation of employment opportunities. While the tourism industry was significantly impacted by COVID-19, it remains a key sector for Jordan's economy in the long term. Japan will continue its cooperation in areas where past assets have been accumulated, including strengthening tourism resilience, sustainable tourism development, and improving regional connectivity. The ICT sector will be actively integrated with other sectors to improve efficiency and enhance overall effectiveness, exploring collaboration with other initiatives. Moreover, since urban areas are expected to play a central role in economic development, Japan will support sustainable urban development and industrial growth. In particular, Japan is cooperating with ASEZA on the development of master plans incorporating the smart city concept, and will continue to support sustainable urban development and industrial expansion in Aqaba. To promote decent work, Japan will utilize past support assets and implement initiatives to expand cooperation in surrounding regions through third-country training programs.						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Promotion of Inclusive and Sustainable Industry	Industry and Trade Promotion Advisor	EXP	Before JFY 2023	JFY 2024	JFY 2025	JFY 2026	JFY 2027	JFY 2028		8	
		Training of Trainers for Improving Technical Education in HV/EV	ICT								7,4, 8,13	
		The Project for Formulating Tourism Development Master Plan in Petra Region	TCDP							4.90	5, 8, 10, 12, 17	
		Data Collection Survey on Tourism Sector	DCS								8	
		Investment Promotion Advisor	EXP								8	
		JOCV for the Industrial Human Resource Development and Employment Expansion	JOCV								8,11,12	
		Issue-based Training in Tourism and Economic Policy	TR								9	
		Sustainable Tourism Development (JFY 2021-2023)	TR								12, 17	
		Sustainable Tourism Development (JFY 2024-2026)	TR								12, 17	
		The Project for Promotion of Artificial Intelligence Ecosystem	TCP								8, 9, 17	
		AI use cases in Japan	CTR								8, 9, 17	
		The Project for Updating ASEZ Master Plan	TCDP								11	
		Issue-based Training in ICT and City Planning	TR								11	
		Project for Development of Continuously Operating Reference Stations for Proper Land Management	TCP								11	
		Local Governance with Community Participation (FY2021-2023)	TR								16	
Development Issue 1-2 Strengthening Lifelines	[Current Situation and Challenges] Jordan is classified as dry or semi-arid land, highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. More than 90% of the country experiences annual precipitation of less than 200 mm, and the annual per capita share of water resources is extremely low, at only 60 m³. In addition to natural population growth, the influx of refugees and displaced persons from neighboring countries, including Syria, has led to a significant strain on water resources. As a result, the development, efficient, and equitable use and distribution of water resources have become one of Jordan's most pressing issues. The uneven distribution of water resources requires a large amount of energy for water conveyance and distribution; additionally, the high non-revenue water (NRW) rate in Jordan prevents precious water resources from being effectively utilized, exacerbating the financial strain on the three water authorities in the country. In the energy sector, Jordan depends on imports for 97% of its primary energy, mainly relying on the inexpensive natural gas supply from Egypt. However, since 2011, the intermittent disruption of the gas supply pipeline from Egypt has caused an increase in electricity generation costs; in addition to the policy-driven suppression of electricity tariffs; both have severely impacted the financial balance of the National Electric Power Company (NEPCO), resulting in a significant accumulation of debt. Since then, efforts to diversify fuel sources, the promotion of renewable energy (RE) integration, and the resumption of gas imports from Egypt in 2019 and from Israel since 2020 have improved energy security. However, these measures have not yet resolved the accumulated debt of NEPCO. Additionally, the share of renewable energy in domestic generation capacity has increased to about 29%. However, this has led to excess electricity during the day that remains underutilized, and alongside the aging grid infrastructure have resulted in unstable power supply. Moreover, the water sector accounts for 16% of the country's electricity consumption, with the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) being NEPCO's largest customer. Furthermore, as the Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination and Conveyance Project (AAWDCP) is being considered, further increases in electricity consumption are anticipated. In order to tackle these challenges, it is crucial to strengthen the resilience of society's lifeline infrastructure while also addressing climate change and the water-energy nexus.					[Strategy] To strengthen the resilience of lifelines such as water and energy, which form the basis of a self-reliant national governance, and from the perspectives of climate change measures and energy security, Japan will primarily implement cooperation in the fields of water resources and energy. For the water sector, Japan will support the formulation of water supply plans that address the accelerated population growth due to the influx of refugees, the development of water resources, facility development, and the enhancement of operational capacities, maintenance, and distribution management for sustainable and efficient use of water resources. Japan will also work on technology transfer to reduce non-revenue water. In the energy sector, Japan will provide support for strengthening energy storage, improving grid operation functions, enhancing energy exchange with neighboring countries, diversifying energy sources, and promoting the adoption of electric vehicles (EVs) as a demand-side measure. Additionally, Japan will support strengthening organizational management capabilities, including fundraising and financial management, to improve the financial situation. Further, Japan will consider support for initiatives related to the proper management of waste.						
	Japan's Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note
	Promotion of Green Transformation (GX)	The Project for Promotion of Zero Energy Building (ZEB) and Zero Energy House (ZEH)	TCP								7,13	
		Power Energy Sector Advisor for Regional Collaboration in Jordan, Iraq and Egypt	EXP								7	
		Baynouna Solar Energy Project	LA								7,13	
		Issue-based Training in Electricity and Energy Sector and Adaptation of Climate Change	TR								7,13	
		Preparatory Survey for the Project for Digitalization of the Power System Protection Relay	GA								7	
		The Project for Strengthening Capacity of Power System Operation	GA							8.97	7	
		The Electricity Sector Reform and Resilience	LA							150.00	7, 13	
	Sustainable Utilization and Management of Water Resources	The Project for Improvement of the Zai Water Supply System	GA							23.79	6	
		The Project for Enhancing Non-Revenue Water Management Capacity in Southern Governorates	TCP								3,6,13	
		The Project for Implement of SCADA System at Ma'an Governorate	GA								6	
		JOCV for the environmental education	JOCV								4,11,17	
		Issue-based Training in Water	TR								6	
		Economic and Social Development Programme	GA								6	Water Supply Facilities

Priority Area 2	Stabilization for Jordan and the region										
Development Issue 2-1 Stabilization for Jordan	[Background and Current Situation] In Jordan, empowerment of socially vulnerable people such as persons with disabilities (PWDs), refugees, and women is not progressing, and domestic economic disparities are growing. Although Jordan is classified as a middle-income country, the poverty rate stands at 15.7%, and approximately 70% of the population has a monthly income of less than 500 Jordanian Dinars, indicating serious economic disparity. Turning to the labor market, female labor participation in Jordan stands at 13%, which is one of the lowest in the world. Therefore, women’s empowerment is important not only from the perspective of human development but also from the perspective of economic growth. While Jordan has maintained a relatively stable social order so far, leaving such disparities unaddressed could lead to domestic instability and the rise of extremists. Maintaining Jordan’s stability is essential for the stabilization of the entire Middle East region, making it vital to address the various disparities facing Jordan. Regarding disabilities, 10–15% of the population is considered to be disabled (most of them elderly), and the proportion is particularly high among refugees, with approximately 30% of Syrian refugees said to have physical or mental disabilities. In addition, Jordan faces problems in schools such as corporal punishment, bullying, and violence. The influx of refugees from neighboring countries, including Syria, has led to a shortage of schools and teachers. Although the promotion of inclusive education is clearly stated in the National Education Strategic Plan (2018–2022), the rate of school absenteeism remains high among children with disabilities. Ensuring equal educational opportunities and maintaining the quality of education for all children, including vulnerable groups, remains a key challenge.					[Strategy] Support for socially vulnerable groups such as persons with disabilities, refugees, and women will be carried out through technical cooperation in the fields of education and mental health, in collaboration with Knowledge Co-Creation Programs (KCCP) and the JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers. These efforts aim to build deeper trust and promote visible Japanese assistance. In addition, coordination with refugee and host community support programs will also be considered. In the field of education, Japan will provide support for basic education focused on enhancing non-cognitive skills and social-emotional learning—Japan’s area of strength—while also promoting continued schooling by creating learning environments in which each child is respected and feels safe. Furthermore, Japan will utilize knowledge gained through Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) provided to people affected by disasters, such as the Great East Japan Earthquake, to implement cooperation in the field of MHPSS targeting children, including refugees. Regarding support for Palestine refugees, Japan has provided technical cooperation (including individual experts) for more than 10 years. Going forward, Japan will build on this asset and implement grassroots-level cooperation through the dispatch of JICA Overseas Cooperation Volunteers.					
	Japan’s Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule				Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Support for the Socially Vulnerable and Minimizing Social Disparities	Issue-based Training in Support for Persons with Disabilities and Education	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>					4,10	
		Issue-based Training in Health	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>					3	
		Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net) (FY2021-2023)	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>					2	
		Agriculture Studies Networks for Food Security (Agri-Net) (FY2024-2026)	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>			2	
		The Project for Promoting Positive Learning Environment for All Children	TCP	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>			4.00	4,10	
		JOCV for the disability support and education	JOCV	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				3,4,5,10	
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Provision of Medical Equipment	GGP	<div></div>	<div></div>				0.15	3	
		Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects for Provision of Equipment for the Vocational Training	GGP	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>			0.10	1,8	
		The Project for Strengthening the Support System for Primary and Secondary Education Enrollment and Learning for Vulnerable Groups in Irbid	GANP	<div></div>	<div></div>				2.20 Million USD	4,10	
	Support for refugees and host communities	JOCV for Supporting Palestinian and Syrian Refugees	JOCV	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				4,10	
		Japanese Initiative for the future of Syrian Refugees :JISR	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>					4,10	
		The Project for Urgent Improvement of Water Sector for the Host Communities of Syrian Refugees in Northern Governorates Phase 2	GA	<div></div>	<div></div>				24.12	6	
		Project for Enhancing Community Level Intervention in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Children and Adolescent including Refugees	TCP	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	2.99	3	
		Enhancing Community Level Intervention in Mental Health and Psychosocial Support for Children and Adolescent including Refugees	EXP	<div></div>						3	
		Basic Data Collection Survey on refugee economies	DCS	<div></div>	<div></div>					8,10	
		Project for Strengthening the System for Dissemination of “Our Tokkatsu” Education Activities in Public Schools	JPP	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				4	
		Humanitarian and Social Stabilization Support in Jordan	ML	<div></div>	<div></div>				8.65 Million USD	3	UNOPS、UNHCR、WFP、FAO、UNDP、UNFPA、UNRWA
Development Issue 2-2 Strengthening Regional Connectivity	[Background and current situation] Situating in the Middle East, a volatile region in terms of politics and security, Jordan holds a significant role in Japan’s Middle East policy from a geopolitical perspective, as Jordan is one of the countries that plays a constructive role towards the Middle East peace process through its channels of negotiations with the United States, European countries, Israel, as well as Arab countries. Jordan, in particular, is strengthening its role as a regional hub in areas such as digital and energy. There is hope that this will not only contribute to the stability of Jordan, but also, by reinforcing its relationships with neighboring countries, contribute further to the stabilization of the region. Additionally, Jordan has one of the highest levels of technology and education in the Middle East and, with the cumulative knowledge and experience gained through Japan’s technical cooperation, is expected to transfer such assets to neighboring countries. By utilizing Jordan’s abundant human resources, it is hoped that Jordan will contribute to the development of its neighbors. Furthermore, Jordan plays an important role in supporting the “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity”, a mid- to long-term initiative aimed at promoting Palestine’s economic independence while taking into account the relationship between Israel and Palestine in pursuit of peace between the two parties. _As part of this initiative, it is hoped that logistics will be promoted from Palestine (the Jericho area) into Jordan, and that, in the future, regional tourism connecting the tourism resources of both Jordan and Palestine will also be promoted.					[Strategy] As part of the concept of the “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity”, Japan will promote, through Jordan, the economic independence of Palestine. Based on the “Japan-Jordan Partnership Program” (JJPP) signed in 2004, Japan has been implementing training programs in Jordan to develop human resources from Palestine, Iraq, Yemen, and other countries, and will continue to promote confidence-building with these countries. In addition, Japan will provide support to border facilities and customs security facilities to contribute to the stabilization of the political and security situation in Jordan.					
	Japan’s Assistance Program	Project	Scheme	Schedule				Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	SDGs	Note	
	Promoting Regional Exchange and Concept of “Corridor for Peace and Prosperity”	3rd Phase of Introduction of Advanced Agricultural Technology for Dryland Area in Jordan under Trilateral Cooperation, Jordan-Japan-Israel	TCP	<div></div>						6, 8	
		Third Country Training Program for Capacity Development of Quarantine and Food Safety for Enhancing Agricultural Products Trade in Palestine	TTR	<div></div>						12, 16	
		Capacity Building and Technical Skills Improvement for Water and Wastewater in Palestine	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				6, 16	
		Capacity Building and Technical Skills Improvement on Electricity for Palestine Phase 5	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>			7, 9, 16	
		Capacity Building for Civil Defense Staff in Palestine	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>			11	
		Capacity Building and Technical Skills Improvement on Electricity for Yemen	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>					7,9,16	
		Capacity Development for Agriculture and Water Management for Yemen	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				9,16	
		Capacity Development and Technical Skills Improvement for Public Security in Iraq Phase 3	TTR	<div></div>						9,16	
		Capacity Building and Technical Skills Improvement on Electricity for Iraq Phase 2	TTR	<div></div>						7,9,16	
		Capacity Development for Occupational Safety and Health for Iraq	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				8, 16	
		Capacity Development for Agriculture and Water Management for Iraq	TTR	<div></div>	<div></div>	<div></div>				9,16	
		Issue-based Training in Security	TR	<div></div>	<div></div>					16	
		The Project for the Enhancement of Customs Security at Aqaba	GA	<div></div>	<div></div>				17.03	11	
		Economic and Social Development Programme	GA	<div></div>	<div></div>				10.00	11	Strengthening security system
		Economic and Social Development Programme	GA	<div></div>	<div></div>				5.00	11	Strengthening security system

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, [TR] = Issue-based Training / Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Expert, [TTR] = Third-country Training, [ICT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [FA]=Food Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Projects, [EGA]=Emergency Grant Aid, [GANP]=Grant Aid for Japanese NGOs Projects, [GGP]=Grant Aid for Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [DCS] = Data collection Survey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector and SDGs Business Validation Survey, [SDGs BNCS]=SDGs Business Needs Confirmation Survey, Solid Line [—] = Schedule, Dash Line [- - -] = Tentative Schedule

[SDGs Goals Targets]: 1[No Poverty], 2[Zero Hunger], 3[Good Health and Well-Being], 4[Quality Education], 5[Gender Equality], 6[Clean Water and Sanitation], 7[Affordable and Clean Energy], 8[Decent Work and Economic Growth], 9[Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure], 10[Reduced Inequalities], 11[Sustainable Cities and Communities], 12[Responsible Consumption and Production], 13[Climate Action], 14[Life Below Water], 15[Life on Land], 16[Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions], 17[Partnerships for the Goals]

[Outline of SDGs]:[https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about\\_sdgs](https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/oda/sdgs/index.html#about_sdgs)