



# **Review report of Jordanian Government's preparedness to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

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# **Review the preparedness of the Jordanian Government to implement the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

## **Main message**

The results of the review showed that there is a reasonable preparedness for the Government of Jordan to implement its political commitment regarding the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030, it has developed the regulatory and institutional framework to achieve this with the participation of representatives of all relevant stakeholders, along with the allocation of responsibilities for the implementation of these goals at the ministerial level and the adoption of the necessary strategic plans and associate it with a good share of statistical data necessary for the implementation of the indicators of these goals, the Government is finalizing the national monitoring and control system to follow up progress in the implementation of the SDGs in Jordan so that it is accessible to all. It should be noted that the Government of Jordan is committed to prepare the necessary reports and submit it to the United Nations within the deadlines; the first voluntary report was delivered in 2017.

On the other hand, this commitment by the Government is confronted with multiple challenges, the most important of which is the insecurity and political instability in the countries of the neighboring region in addition; there is a lack of financial resources to implement these goals, especially after Jordan has received large numbers of Syrian refugees who have drained the Treasury. To overcome these challenges, the Jordanian government needs to activate international efforts to secure the necessary funds for the implementation of the SDGs and make further efforts to coordinate the mechanism for measuring the implementation of these goals and to ensure a lack of data to measure the indicators of these goals, in addition to identifying implementation responsibilities among those involved in the implementation of certain goals and activating the means of cooperation among all related entities, as well as clarifying the accountability arrangements for this and expand the participation of stakeholders in the follow-up of the SDGs by government agencies.

## **Introduction**

In light of the challenges and threats facing the nations of the world in recent decades, especially the environmental threats of climate change and water scarcity the loss of biodiversity, the United Nations has adopted a Sustainable Development Plan within the framework of setting priorities for global development for the period (2030-2016). the Sustainable Development Plan calls for an integrated approach towards inclusive and equitable Sustainable Development, the plan emphasizes the role of Governments in national efforts within the planning, implementation and follow-up process, while ensuring the integration of the various development sectors and encouraging partnerships as one of the most important principles of the implementation including partnership with the civil society, the private sector, parliamentarians and researchers.

The SDGs include the three dimensions of development: economic development, social inclusion and environmental sustainability supported by good governance, and the main elements supporting the SDGs are: People, Planet, Partnership, Peace, and Prosperity. The plan contained 17 goals and 169 targets applicable to all developed and developing countries alike, which are indivisible goals and targets that seek to balance the three dimensions of Sustainable Development.

The role of the SAIs in monitoring and controlling the achievement of the SDGs formed the core of one of the two main themes of the 22nd INCOSAI meeting held in Abu Dhabi 2016. The Conference emphasized the great interest of SAIs for financial audits and control operations on the implementation of the SDGs through the following four approaches:

- Monitoring the preparedness and readiness of the National Governments in achieving the SDGs.
- Conducting a performance audits regarding the SDGs.
- Contribution in achieving Goal 16, which provides for the building of effective, transparent and accountable institutions.
- The possibility of SAIs assuming a role model in transparency and accountability in carrying out their tasks.

The SDGs represent important and necessary goals for Jordan to achieve development and prosperity in all economic sectors; it assists the Government in developing the strategic plans and programs of action necessary to achieve those goals, taking into account the external and internal challenges facing Jordan, particularly the political and security instability in the surrounding region, as well as the lack of funding to implement the programs and activities of the Sustainable Development Plan.

Therefore, a working team was formed from the Audit Bureau to review the procedures taken by the Jordanian Government in implementing the SDGs.

## **Review Methodology:**

### **1. Review Objectives:**

- ✓ **The Main Objective:** To review the Jordanian Government's preparedness to implement the SDGs 2030.
- ✓ **The Sub-Objectives:**
  - To verify the adequacy and comprehensiveness of the procedures taken by the Government to plan the implementation of the SDGs in general.
  - Review and evaluate the procedures taken by the Government to plan the implementation of the Sixth Goal on potable water and sanitation services.
  - Review and analyze the procedures to be adopted by the Government in establishing a mechanism for measuring and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.

### **2. Scope of review:**

The scope of the review is the procedures taken by the Government in the following areas:

- Procedures and decisions regarding the political commitment and the consequent national responsibility in line with the SDGs.
- Procedures taken to raise awareness of the importance of the SDGs and to encourage dialogue with relevant parties, especially non-governmental parties.
- Procedures taken with regard to the distribution of responsibilities and duties related to the implementation of the SDGs at the ministerial level or any other relevant levels. As well as the procedures taken in the optimal distribution of financial, material and human

resources, and the establishment of accountability arrangements for the implementation of these Goals

- Procedures and decisions taken to prepare plans for the implementation of the SDGs, which include defining the roles of the different parties involved, and determining how the goals and targets are to be implemented in a coherent and integrated manner.
- Procedures for designing and establishing systems for measuring and monitoring the implementation of the SDGs.
- Procedures taken by the Government in implementing the Sixth Goal on potable water and sanitation services.

## **Review Findings:**

The results of the general review of the Government preparedness for the implementation of the SDGs will be presented, according to the 7 steps model methodology, in two parts; the first relates to the presentation of the review findings and conclusions government preparedness in general, and the second part relates to the presentation of the findings and conclusions of the preparedness review of the Jordanian Government to implement Goal number 6.

## **Step 1: Political Commitment to implement the SDGs**

### **1. General Review:**

#### **Findings:**

The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation is the ministry responsible for organizing, coordinating and supervising the work on the implementation of the SDGs in Jordan, the Minister of Planning chairs the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development and the Minister of the Environment is his deputy. The review work showed the following:

- The political commitment of Jordan is to implement the SDGs 2030 through the signing of the UN General Assembly resolution by His Majesty King Abdullah II bin Al-Hussein which was adopted by the leaders of most countries.
- Jordan is committed to the implementation of the SDGs through the inclusion of the SDGs among the objectives of the National Agenda (2007-2017) of the successive Jordanian governments and the Jordan Vision 2025.

- The establishment of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development in 2002 since the beginning of the Millennium Goals represents the commitment of the Jordanian Government to implement its international commitments. Representatives of youth, women and civil society organizations were also included in the membership of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development.
- Develop the Department of Sustainable Development in the Ministry of Planning to follow up and provide logistical support in this field.
- A road map was developed for the implementation of the SDGs by 2030 and is being translated into an action plan for the implementation of the SDGs.
- The mechanism used by the Ministry of Planning to inform all parties involved in the implementation of agenda 2030 through a workshop and a national consultation campaign in March 2016 was involved many stakeholders have representatives from different sectors (public sector, private sector, civil society organizations, women, youth, academics, parliamentarians and in the presence of international institutions) to pave the way for the implementation of the 2030 plan.
- The commitment of the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation in his capacity as Chairman of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development in Jordan to attend meetings and seminars and to provide the United Nations with the necessary reports and information.

#### **Conclusions:**

- The Government of Jordan has a reasonable preparedness to implement its political commitment regarding the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs 2030.

#### ***1. Review related to the Sixth Goal:***

#### **Findings:**

- The water sector was implemented as part of the SDGs by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation through the Ministry's participation in the awareness workshop held by the Ministry of Planning, on according to which the national responsibility for the implementation of the SDGs by the parties concerned has been determined.
- The National Strategy for the water sector for the years (2016-2025) was developed and

linked to the SDGs.

- The National Water Committee was formed in 2015 from all related entities concerned with the Water Sector, chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Water and includes representatives of the Water Authority, the Jordan Valley Authority, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Planning, Ministry of Health and the Department of Statistics, and the Committee's functions are to secure the necessary data for the performance indicators for the Sixth Goal of the SDGs.
- Jordan has been selected by the United Nations (GEMI) as a pioneer country for the implementation of the Sixth Goal of the SDGs in the Middle East based on the paper prepared by the Ministry of Water (Concept paper), which included the reality of the water sector in Jordan and the problems facing it. The availability of the data needed to implement this Goal.

#### **Conclusions:**

- There is no special section or organizational unit to follow up on the implementation of the SDGs that the Ministry of Water is jointly implementing with other government agencies or to add this task to one of the existing divisions.
- A technical committee with the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development has been assigned to follow up the implementation of the Sixth Goal on the water sector, but it is noted that this assignment depends on specific persons and is linked to the extent of their presence in the Ministry of Water and this affects the continuity of the Sixth Goal if these employees members leave their position at the Ministry of Water.

## **Step 2: Disseminate Public awareness of the SDGs and encourage dialogue with stakeholders:**

### **1. General Review:**

#### **Findings:**

- Between 2012 and 2014, Jordan participated intensively at all levels in the Global Consultations for Development for the post-2015 agenda. A national consultation was held in March 2016, in which 100 representatives of the Government, non-governmental organizations and the private sector and representatives of women and youth participated to determine the implementation phase of the Sustainable Development Plan 2030. During this consultation, the Government presented its road map to create a national ownership of the SDGs.
- Work is currently under way with the United Nations Contact Group to prepare a work plan to raise awareness among Jordanian Society of the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.
- A strategy for involving stakeholders in the implementation of the sustainable development goals is being prepared by the Ministry of Planning.
- Implementation of (6) awareness-raising workshops on the implementation of the SDGs, where the greatest attendance was young people, the number reached 150 participants.
- The means adopted by the Ministry of Planning to disseminate public awareness were as follows: workshops, media, social media, radio and television and brochures.
- The participation of 2,500 people in the national consultation process on the implementation of the SDGs, while more than 10,000 people have actively participated through the social media on this consultation.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Delay in the preparation of the action plan to raise the level of awareness among the Jordanian society to implement the SDGs; The foundations of this plan will be clarified once the implementation plan currently being worked out by the Ministry of Planning is finalized with the assistance of the agenda team of international institutions and



specifically with ESCWA.

- Further efforts are needed to increase awareness-raising campaigns on Sustainable Development; it was noted that the number of public awareness workshops carried out by the government on SDGs was low, with six awareness workshops have been carried out in two and a half years.
- The low contribution of stakeholders to public awareness campaigns on the implementation of the SDGs.
- There is no web links on awareness on the website of the Ministry of Planning and the Prime Minister that provides general information to the public on the SDGs and Jordan's methodology to apply these Goals.

## **2. Review related to the Sixth Goal:**

### **Findings:**

- The Ministry of Water and Irrigation and related entities have not carried out awareness-raising campaigns on the Sixth Goal of the SDGs on potable water and sanitation services to citizens, due to the fact that the Ministry of Planning, in carrying out the workshops, is raising awareness of all the Goals, not every single Goal.
- The academics stakeholders from the University of Jordan participated in the study on how to calculate the indicators of the Sixth Goal, in addition to identifying the required surveys, and the involvement of the Royal Scientific Society as a representative of non-governmental organizations.
- There is no web links on awareness on the website of the Ministry of Water that provides general information to the public about the activities and tasks carried out within the Sixth Goal.

### **Conclusions:**

- Lack of awareness of the potable water issue and sanitation services among stakeholders concerned in the water sector in Jordan due to the failure of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to carry out specialized workshops to disseminate the necessary awareness of the Sixth Goal.
- There is insufficient public knowledge of the work carried out by the Ministry of Water

in relation to the Sixth Goal because there is no web link on awareness on the website of the Ministry of Water.

- There is a need to increase the involvement of stakeholders of the water sector in the national consultation process in the follow-up the implementation of the work and programs related to the Sixth Goal.

### **Step 3: The distribution of responsibilities to the Ministries and entities concerned in the implementation of the SDGs, as well as identifying sources of various kinds to implement these goals, as well as defining accountability arrangements for the implementation of the SDGs.**

#### **1. General Review:**

##### **Findings:**

- The Ministry of Planning has set the road map for the implementation of the SDGs, which included 11 themes, and relied on the existing institutional arrangements for its implementation under the chairmanship of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development.
- Formation of 18 working groups of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development whose aim is to plan for the implementation of sustainable development goals, coordination among all stakeholders and the allocation of implementation responsibilities among them, as well as follow-up on the implementation of those goals with all relevant stakeholders.
- Dependence on the Executive Development Program of Jordan vision 2025 to implement the sustainable development goals in Jordan. The program covers (26) development sectors and (123) entities will work on its implementation through (2165) project, whether ministries or governmental institutions, or civil or private sector to achieve the objectives of these sectors.
- Consider the outputs of the executive development program as the reference to the preparation of the government budget and channeling the external funding towards this program is considered the reference in obtaining foreign aid.

- The possibility of calculating the cost of achieving the SDGs by using scenarios on mathematical models and may be using the input and output system and SAM model available in the ministry.
- The goals and indicators of sustainable development are currently being added to the targets and indicators available to the current Executive Development Program and will be ready in 2019.

**Conclusions:**

- It is difficult to judge the extent to which the stakeholders are committed to implement what is required of them for most of the indicators of SDGs; especially for the goals and indicators that have no clear and direct link with the objectives of the executive development program of the government.
  - Executive responsibilities of the SDGs have been distributed at the ministerial level in turn; there is no explanation of the distribution of responsibilities for implementing the SDGs at the governorate and municipal levels as relevant stakeholders in implementation.
  - There is a need for more clarity on how to define the responsibilities of joint implementation between government agencies that share a goal or number of goals.
  - There is difficulty in estimating the financial cost of implementing SDGs due to the multiplicity and diversity of the costing dimensions of the implementation of these goals.
2. Low enforcement of accountability procedures for implementing of the SDGs, although the executive framework for sustainable development has identified committees that responsible for follow-up the implementation process however, these procedures are not implemented and instead of that they apply accountability approach for following up the executive development program of the government (the national plan).

**3. Review related to the Sixth Goal:**

**Findings:**

- A technical committee was formed to follow up the implementation of the SDGs in the Ministry of Water in relation to the Sixth Goal. It consists of the Secretary General of the Ministry of Water as its president and the membership of the following: The adviser

of the Minister of Water, Assistant Secretary-General for Planning and two staff of the Directorate of Studies and Planning.

- A national committee has been set up responsible for planning initiatives related to the Sixth Goal to assist in coordinating efforts to implement this goal; the committee includes the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Planning and representatives of civil society.
- An action plan is being prepared to implement the water sector strategy, to assess the financial cost of implementing projects and initiatives that achieve the Sixth Goal of SDGs, as the estimated financial cost in (4.5) billion JD till the year 2025 and the cost of approximately (400) million JD annually for the remaining period until the year 2030.

### **Conclusions:**

- The Ministry of Water and Irrigation does not have a section on coordination and follow-up of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Agenda, particularly the Sixth Goal, but currently there is a technical committee chaired by the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the Consultant of the Minister of Water and Irrigation and two officials from the Directorate of Studies and Planning.
- There are some overlaps in the functions of the Ministries and institutions involved in the water sector due to the lack of clarity in the relevant sectorial legislation.
- There is an overlap of functions, responsibilities and powers between the Ministry of Water, the Water Authority, the Jordan Valley Authority and the water companies.
- There are some overlaps of functions between the directorates of the Ministry of Water.

**Step 4: Prepare plans for the implementation of the SDGs, including defining the roles of different stakeholders, as well as define of how to implement these objectives in a coherent and complementary manner.**

***1. General Review:***

**Findings:**

- Mapping between Jordan 2025 Vision and the Executive Development Program and the National Strategic Plans was carried out by the Sub-Work Teams, with the aim of determining the degree of convergence, alignment, intersections, gaps and shortcomings with the SDGs.
- Rely on the Executive Development Program (Government Plan) to implement the vision of Jordan 2025, the program will be implemented in three phases; the first (2016-2019), the second (2020-2022) and the last (2023-2025).
- The first Executive Development Program covers (26) development sector, (123) entities will implement it (2165) projects whether ministries, governmental institutions, independent, official or civil or private sector to achieve the goals of these sectors.
- (579) indicators have been adopted to measure the performance of the implementation of the Executive Development Program projects and at three levels: national goals, sectorial goals and sub-goals, and consider the year 2014 as the base year for all these indicators.
- The financial cost of implementing the first Executive Development Program (2019-2016) was determined as (13,285,253,000) JD, along with identify the source of funding and the authority responsible for implementation.
- 21 ministerial-level strategies have been developed that include national priorities and the SDGs. At the local level: goals, targets and indicators have been chosen with a view to adapt them at the local level within the governorate development plan in order to measure success and then generalize to the rest of the governorates.
- The Secretariat of the Supreme National Committee is responsible for coordination

between the Working Teams 18 and the national monitoring and follow-up system.

- An action plan is being prepared for the road map for the implementation of the sustainable development goals in Jordan.

### **Conclusions:**

- The alignment results carried out between Jordan's Vision 2025 and the SDGs goals and indicators did not adequately explained in the first Executive Development Program (2019-2016), it is the program adopted by the Government to implement its international commitment on the SDGs; That makes it difficult to follow commitment to the implementation of the SDGs, especially in the absence of a plan on the SDGs and indicators.
- It was not mentioned that the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030 was among the sources relied upon to prepare the Executive Development Program; these sources were represented in Jordan's Vision 2025, various sectorial development strategies, population opportunity policies and its indicators, and priorities according to developments.
- Some strategies do not clarify the steps taken by the government to deal with intersections between the SDGs, which are implemented by more than one entity in order to coordinate the cooperation between them and to implement these goals in a coherent and complementary manner in order to overcome obstacles at the implementation stage.
- To briefly refer to the SDGs in the national strategies that have been prepared, As well as the delay in the preparation of the action plans for many of those strategies and determine the degree to which their goals and indicators relate to the goals and indicators of SDGs, which poses a difficulty in the follow-up and evaluation of the commitment of the Ministries to implement what is required of .

### **2. Review related to the Sixth Goal:**

#### **Findings:**

- The National Water Strategy (2025-2016) included the water sector policies and has been developed and linked to the SDGs.

- Reliance on the Executive Development Program (Government plan) to implement Jordan's vision 2025 for projects and programs related to the water sector in Jordan.
- The Action Plan is currently being prepared by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation to implement the National Water Strategy (2016-2025), including indicators of the Sixth Goal of the SDGs on potable water and sanitation, as well as determining the base year value of these indicators.

#### **Conclusions:**

- Lack of correlation clarity between the goals and indicators of the Sixth Goal of the SDGs and the goals and indicators of water and sanitation sector within the first Executive Development Program (2016-2019), this demonstrates a clear difficulty in following up on the commitment of the entities concerned with the water sector to implement what is required of them within the Sustainable Development Agenda 2030.
- There is no apparent action regarding a clear definition of the responsibilities assigned to each of the water and sanitation sector related entities, especially when there are common responsibilities between those entities, there are overlaps in the mandates and functions of these entities in terms of legislation and regulation, which may indicate a further weakening of coordination and implementation of the projects and program related to the water and sanitation sector.

## **Step 5: Designing and establishing systems to measure and monitor the SDGs and its targets**

### ***1. General Review:***

#### **Findings:**

- In 2017 the First National Voluntary Report was prepared by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, where the procedures taken by the Government of Jordan to implement the SDGs were clarified.
- The Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation with the technical assistance from the European Union is currently designing and establishing systems to measure

and monitor the SDGs and its targets, which will be electronically accessible to all.

- The institutional framework for the follow-up of the SDGs has been defined as follows: the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development is responsible for the implementation of SDGs in Jordan which follow the Supreme Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister. The Supreme National Committee has a coordinating committee that oversees and coordinates the tasks of the 19 sectorial working teams and the secretariat of the committee is responsible for following up the monitoring and follow-up system.
- An internal technical committee has been set up in the Department of Statistics to follow up on indicators of sustainable Development with the Ministry of Planning and International cooperation.
- The Fourteenth Goal is not a high priority for Jordan, where some of its targets are important to Jordan.
- A work plan has been developed with the Department of Statistics to provide the missing data of the indicators. The implementation of this plan depends on the availability of financial allocations.
- The availability of data for the total indicators of the SDGs in Jordan reached 42%, as shown in Table 1:

Goal	Total number of indicators	Number of available indicators	Percentage %
Goal no. 1	12	2	16.7
Goal no. 2	14	6	42.9
Goal no. 3	26	24	92.3
Goal no. 4	11	10	90.9
Goal no. 5	14	6	42.9
Goal no. 6	11	7	63.6
Goal no. 7	6	4	66.7
Goal no. 8	17	6	35.3
Goal no. 9	12	1	8.3
Goal no. 10	11	0	0
Goal no. 11	15	8	53.3
Goal no. 12	13	6	46.2
Goal no. 13	7	4	57.1
Goal no. 14	10	1	10
Goal no. 15	14	10	71.4
Goal no. 16	23	1	4.3
Goal no. 17	25	5	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>41.9</b>



## **Conclusions:**

- The delay in the preparation of the monitoring and follow-up system for the implementation of the goals and objectives of the sustainable development in Jordan has resulted in failure to show what was implemented during the last period in this field.
- The Government's adoption of the system for evaluating the achievements of the projects included in the Executive Development Program, which does not directly link to the goals and indicators of Sustainable Development; thus, the system does not directly reflect the extent of the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs.
- Low number of meetings of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development, with only two meetings in the past period, and there is no specific schedule for the periodicity of the Committee meetings and meets only when necessary.
- There is no specific program for the work of the sectorial teams involved in the implementation and follow-up of the first executive development program where the mechanism of meetings and the distribution of labour of the sectorial working teams has been left free.
- There is a need to harmonize methodologies used to calculate indicators in line with the international standards.
- Lack of adequate financial allocations to carry out large sample surveys to provide baseline data for some indicators.
- Some of the different data producers do not adhere to the approved international standards, classifications, methodologies and measurement units.

## ***2. Review related to the Sixth Goal:***

### **Findings:**

- One of the functions of the National Water Committee, which has been set up, is to secure data on the Sixth Goal Indicators from the Ministries and stakeholders, where its working methodology has been developed along with a clear definition of the indicators.
- The partnership with stakeholders (non-governmental organizations, academics) has been activated with regard to the evaluation of the action plan which currently being developed for the implementation of the water sector strategy as well as the evaluation of indicators for the Sixth Goal.

- An annual reports will be develop to follow-up the implementation of some of the indicators and the others indicators will develop a follow-up reports almost every two years.

### **Conclusions:**

- There is a lack of available data for some of the indicators for the Sixth Goal and this could affect the process of the implementation of the Sixth Goal if the shortage continues to exist.
- There is still a lack of financial allocations for the implementation of statistical surveys to secure the lack of data on some indicators.

## **Step 6: Establishing the baseline (The actual reality of the indicators at the beginning of the implementation of the SDGs) for different types of indicators**

### **1. General Review:**

#### **Findings:**

- The base year vary for each indicator based on the data source (survey, enumeration, study), but the year 2015 will most likely be the base year.
- More than half of the indicators of the SDGs are still classified as Tier II and Tier III indicators.
- a Technical assistance from the international institutions has been requested to provide the necessary expertise to the Department of Statistics so that coordination is currently taking place with the of government data-producing institutions to provide and standardize the Department of Public Statistics with the data and standardize it to be issued formally through the Department of Statistics.

## Conclusions:

- More than half of the indicators of the SDGs in Jordan are ranked in the Tire II and Tire III, which means that there is no available data and is not periodically measured and therefore no determination of the base year value of these indicators.
- Linking the remaining shortfall in local development goals indicators to the provision of financial allocations, which may indicate the delay in securing these goals.
- There is a need to build and strengthen the capacities of the national statistical system and to adopt new roles in data collection and quality assurance envisioned by all stakeholders.

## **2. Review related to the Sixth Goal:**

### Findings:

- The base year for this Goal was 2015, and the values of the indicators for this Goal for the base year were as shown in the table below:

Indicator	Description	Value
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	94.3%
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	84%
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	60%
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	92%
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	3.0%
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	131%
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	63%
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	21%
6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	17%
6.a.1	Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	85%
6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	21.4%

## **Conclusions:**

- The base year value of some of the Sixth Goal indicators is not specified due to the unavailability of data for those indicators.
- Poor coordination between the Ministry of Water and the providers of data and information on the Sixth Goal.

## **Step 7: Arrangements for monitoring and reporting on progress made in the implementation of the SDGs with the involvement of all related entities**

### ***1. General Review:***

## **Findings:**

- The institutional framework for the follow-up of the SDGs has been defined as follows: the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development is responsible for the implementation of SDGs in Jordan which follow the Supreme Steering Committee chaired by the Prime Minister. The Supreme National Committee has a coordinating committee that oversees and coordinates the tasks of the 18 sectorial working teams and the secretariat of the committee is responsible for following up the monitoring and follow-up system.
- The (18) working teams are responsible for the following-up of the implementation of SDGs with relevant government entities and stakeholders.
- The Government will adopt the establishment of a national system to design and monitor the dashboard to track the achievements in the SDGs and indicators and be accessible to all on the website of the Ministry of Planning and International cooperation.
- Periodic national progress reports will be prepared on the progress made in implementing sustainable development objectives in Jordan.

## **Conclusions:**

- There is a need to clarify and document accountability arrangements between the (18) working teams and those involved in the implementation of the SDGs with regard to the extent of commitment to the planned and monitor the carried-out work.
- Unclear of the periodicity of the reports issuance by the technical committees in the Ministries and government departments, as well as reporting on the progress made in the implementation of these goals.
- There is a need to activate the participation of related stakeholders in monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs in Jordan.
- Delay in the preparation of the national system to design and monitor the Dashboard so far.

## **2. Review related to the Sixth Goal:**

### **Findings:**

- The Technical Committee for the implementation of the Sixth Goal in the Ministry of Water and Irrigation is responsible for reporting on the progress made in the implementation of this Goal.
- Annual periodic reports will be updated of some of the indicators related to the Sixth Goal and biennial or triennial reports depending on the nature of their indicators.

### **Conclusions:**

- Decreased number of meetings between the Ministry of Water and the Supreme National Committee for the Sustainable Development working teams has decreased over the last two years, which is reflect negatively on the coordination and follow-up of the work carried out within the Sixth Goal.

## **Recommendations**

### **Recommendations of the general review of the preparedness of the Jordanian Government to implement the SDGs**

- Clarify the direct link between the goals and indicators of the Executive Development Program and the goals and indicators of the Sustainable Development in order to facilitate monitoring and control of the implementation of the political commitment of the Government to implement the SDGs.
- Clarify the implementation distribution of the SDGs, and the target values of their indicators, over the period of time for implementing these goals.
- Commitment to the direct identification of the responsibilities for implementing the Goals that are jointly implemented and establishing an effective mechanism for the coordination and follow-up of the implementation among those entities.
- Emphasize the importance of linking the Strategic Plans of the Ministries and Government departments with the SDGs, as well as preparing Action Plans for it.
- Establishing accountability procedures and arrangements for the implementation of the SDGs among all related entities.
- Consider clarifying the executive responsibilities of the SDGs at the governorates and municipalities level.
- Activating the international efforts to secure the necessary support to provide financial allocations for the implementation of the SDGs in Jordan.
- Activate the tasks of the working teams of the Supreme National Committee for Sustainable Development in coordinating and following up the commitment of Government agencies to implement what is required.
- Expedite the preparation of the action plan for the dissemination of public awareness of the SDGs and to increase the number of workshops and target groups, as well as expanding the involvement of stakeholders in the follow-up of the Government's commitment to the implementation of the SDGs.
- Emphasize the importance of finding appropriate solutions to secure the lack within the indicators for which data are not yet available.
- Expedite the preparation of the national monitoring and control system related to the progress made in the implementation of the SDGs in Jordan, as well as the activation of

the Dashboard on the website of the Ministry of Planning.

### **Recommendations of the review concerned with the Sixth Goal**

- Emphasize the importance of having an organizational Infrastructure in the organizational structure of the Water and Irrigation Ministry for the implementation of the SDGs, especially the Sixth Goal.
- There should be a direct determination of the responsibilities for the joint implementation among the related entities in the Water Sector.
- Setting up accountability arrangements and reporting the implementation progress of the Sixth Goal by all related entities in the Water Sector.
- Promote water and sanitation awareness among target groups in Jordanian society and increase stakeholder involvement in monitoring the Ministry of Water's commitment to implement what is required.
- Emphasize the importance of providing data for the Sixth Goal indicators, which data are not yet available.
- Activate the cooperation and coordination between the Ministry of the Water and Irrigation and the technical team of the Supreme National Committee for the Sustainable Development.