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UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of Jordan

Support of a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:

\$4,000,000, of which \$3,300,000 is to be committed by UNFPA and the remainder by UNFPA or from multi-bilateral resources

Estimated value of the
Government's contribution:

To be determined

Duration:

Four years

Estimated starting date:

January 1986, subject to Governing Council approval

Executing agencies:

Government of Jordan
United Nations
International Labour Organisation (ILO)
United Nations Educational, Scientific
and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
World Health Organization (WHO)
United Nations Fund for Population
Activities (UNFPA)

Government co-ordinating agency:

Ministry of Planning

JORDAN

Demographic Facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.)	36
Total (in 1000)	3,509	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	1,811	Population increase (in 1000)	117
Female (in 1000)	1,699	Births (in 1000)	144
Sex ratio (/ 100 females)	106.6	Deaths (in 1000)	27
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	6,400	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	1,677	Population change total (%)	3.66
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	1,734	Urban (%)	5.0
Age 65+ (in 1000)	99	Rural (%)	1.4
Age 0-14 (percentage)	47.8	Crude birth rate (/ 1000)	44.9
Age 15-64 (percentage)	49.4	Crude death rate (/ 1000)	8.4
Age 65+ (percentage)	2.8	Natural increase (/1000)	36.5
Age indicators		Net migration (/ 1000)	0.0
Median age	15.9	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	96.7	Total fertility rate	7.38
Dependency: age 65+	5.7	Completed family size	8.64
Dependency: total	102.4	Gross reproduction rate	3.60
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	742	Net reproduction rate	3.13
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	731	General fertility rate (/1000)	219
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	929
Urban population (in 1000)	2,259	Infant mortality rate (/1000)	63
Rural population (in 1000)	1,250	Life expectancy: male	63.0
Per cent urban (%)	64.37	Life expectancy: female	65.4
Per cent rural (%)	35.63	Life expectancy: total	64.2
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/ hectare of arable land)	0.70	(U.S. dollars, 1983)	1,640

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; Gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1985; Completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17 (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1982 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.5) - "population by sex" through "population density (/sq.km.)" as of 1985, and "average annual change" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1980-1985.

I. SUMMARY

1. On the basis of the findings and recommendations of the mission that visited Jordan in January 1985 to update the needs assessment for population assistance, UNFPA proposes to continue assistance to the Government of Jordan in the amount of \$4 million for a four-year period, 1986-1989, to strengthen further specific aspects of national programmes and services related to population variables and to establish self-sufficiency in these areas. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to support the proposed programme in the amount of \$3.3 million and to seek multi-bilateral support for the additional \$700,000 required for the programme. The proposed new programme would be the third UNFPA-funded programme in Jordan.

2. Under the proposed programme for 1986-1989, UNFPA would concentrate its assistance in the areas of maternal and child health care, population information, education and communication, data collection and analysis, with additional support to training and research aimed at the further integration of population factors into the planning and implementation of socio-economic development. Emphasis would also be placed on the involvement of women in the field of population and development planning. This proposed programme of assistance is in accord with the sectoral priorities established by the Governing Council as contained in decision 81/7 I, paragraph 3, adopted by the Council at its twenty-eighth session in June 1981.

3. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)), and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

Demographic and social indicators

4. Demographic indicators on Jordan are given on page 2.

5. Mortality data suffer from various inaccuracies, especially those related to completeness of coverage and causes of death. Estimates of infant mortality, based on the 1976 and the 1981 Jordan fertility surveys, indicate a rate of about 65 per thousand live births. In general, data indicate a fairly steady decline in both infant and child mortality from 1950 to 1970.

6. The health status of the population in Jordan is better than average for middle-income countries. The crude mortality rate declined to 11 per thousand and life expectancy at birth increased to 63 years for males and to 65 for females, which reflects both improved living conditions and better health care.

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Government policies and plans

7. In a statement outlining his country's views on population, for the benefit of those attending the International Conference on Population, His Majesty King Hussein stated: "It is realized that the link between population policies and economic development is of utmost significance to the developing world. The challenge lies in working the proper balance between finite resources and unchecked population growth. Our co-operation is imperative on both the regional as well as the international level, to maintain an equilibrium between expectations and limited and diminishing resources. Only through such co-operation can we all succeed in attaining the desired goal of enhancing the quality of life. A service to mankind will not be rendered except by providing a better and safer world for future generations... We are encouraging population planning as a major tool to help us reach a satisfactory accommodation between the available resources and the legitimate expectations of our people for a better present and a promising future".

8. According to the United Nations Population Division, the Government places great emphasis on the role of population factors in development planning so as to ensure the most effective use of the country's material and human resources and to provide the growing population with food, schools, health facilities, employment and housing. In 1983, the Government indicated that current rates of fertility were satisfactory. In 1979, the country officially began a child-spacing programme which has as its aim to improve the standard of health for both mother and child. Priority is being given to reduction in overall levels of morbidity and mortality with a target of reducing the infant mortality rate to 27 per thousand by the year 2000, and achievement of an improved pattern of population distribution. As a result of the large influx of refugees and displaced persons, the density of urban and rural areas has been greatly intensified. Comprehensive socio-economic development programmes include support for rural sectors, notably within regional development programmes of which the Jordan Valley Authority is a major example. As a result of serious "brain drain" problems caused by substantial numbers of Jordanian professionals and technicians working in neighbouring countries, the Government would like to limit the flow of emigrants.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

UNFPA assistance

9. The first UNFPA-assisted nationwide population programme was approved by the Governing Council at its twenty-second session in June 1976 in the amount of \$2.4 million over a period of four years. A large-sample demographic survey for the urban, rural and nomadic population was undertaken in 1976, with UNFPA assistance for the establishment of a cartography unit, the production of relevant maps and the design of a house-numbering and street-naming system for the main cities. Through these efforts, the Central Department of Statistics has been equipped and technically strengthened.

10. A Population Research and Study Centre was created at the Department of Statistics offering a two-year diploma course for middle management personnel from various ministries to meet the short-term demand for personnel knowledgeable about

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population matters. To institutionalize the training of demographic personnel, UNFPA assisted in the establishment of a Population Studies Centre at the University of Jordan, which offers a variety of undergraduate population courses.

11. A programme for the training of medical and paramedical personnel in maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP) was initiated, including components to equip and staff MCH/FP centres of the Ministry of Health for family planning service delivery.

12. Since Jordan exports human capital to various oil-rich neighbouring countries, UNFPA assisted the National Planning Council in the creation of a manpower unit that served as a model for similar projects in other countries of the Middle East and Mediterranean region. The functions of this unit were to examine the manpower requirements of the different sectors, study the impact of migration on the labour market, and to estimate the availability of labour stock in the future in Jordan, using population projections derived from the population census. The project was executed by the International Labour Organisation.

13. The second UNFPA-assisted country programme in Jordan was formulated on the basis of the recommendations of the needs assessment mission that visited the country in early 1979. At its twenty-sixth session in June 1979, the Governing Council approved the second UNFPA country programme in the amount of \$7 million over the period 1979-1982. Expenditures in the years 1979-1981 totalled \$3.6 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time, the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme for the period 1982-1985 (document DP/1982/28) submitted to and approved by the Council in decision 82/20 I, paragraph 2, at its twenty-ninth session, foresaw a reduction of the balance of \$3.4 million to \$2.7 million. UNFPA, with the concurrence of the Government, made the necessary reductions in the various project budgets. Expenditures (1982-1984) and allocations (1985) eventually totalled \$2.3 million (85 per cent of the reduced amount), leaving a balance of \$400,000, which is subsumed under the proposed third UNFPA country programme.

14. Activities undertaken within the second UNFPA country programme, in the areas of MCH/FP, population information, education and communication (IEC), basic data collection and analysis, population dynamics and multisectoral activities are briefly outlined below.

Maternal and child health and family planning

15. Expansion of MCH services and integration of family planning in primary health care. In order to achieve the overall objective of this project, it was proposed to increase the coverage of MCH services of both urban and rural populations. Family planning information and services were gradually introduced and integrated with MCH services. Training courses have been held and fellowships awarded. Family planning services were officially introduced into the MCH service delivery programme on 1 January 1979. Ninety-seven MCH centres have been established. A total of 185 traditional birth attendants were trained, 133 of which received a four-day refresher course. In addition, 15 medical officers and

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15 midwives were trained for two weeks in MCH/FP. By the end of 1985, one hundred assistant nurses were trained. An MCH calendar was produced for distribution as part of health education activities. Overall, the project progressed satisfactorily with the exception of difficulties concerning suitable nominations and placement of fellowships abroad. Appropriate staffing of the MCH clinics also proved difficult. The Government's new strategy is to integrate MCH services into the regular primary health care services. The UNFPA contribution was \$697,886, with the World Health Organization as executing agency.

Population information, education and communication

16. Comprehensive population communication support to the MCH programme, regional development project, workers' education programme and the communication department of the University of Jordan. This project was initiated in 1981, to assist the Ministry of Information in setting up a Population/Development Communication Centre. UNFPA inputs included technical assistance, training in research and materials development, integrating population components into university-level communication training programmes and developing a clearing-house for communication materials for training and motivational purposes. Under this project, 75 participants were trained in media utilization. Under the supervision of the UNFPA-funded expert, eight films, three posters and radio programmes were produced. Several members of the Department of Training and Communication Development were trained on the job. However, the project did not accumulate enough IEC materials for field utilization and evaluation. Also, field campaigns planned in three pilot areas were not accomplished. The main obstacle facing the project was the acute shortage of professional staff available. UNFPA support was in the amount of \$354,301. The project was executed by UNESCO.

17. Promotion of population education/family welfare in the organized sector. Initiated in 1978, this project aimed to support the promotion of family welfare planning through educational and awareness-building activities among constituents of the organized sector and their families and through orientation and motivation of employers to provide family planning services for their employees as part of their normal welfare services. A seminar was held on population projects assisted by UNFPA with the objective of co-ordination and exchange of information and expertise between these various projects. Another seminar was held for the women's associations in the Jordan Valley in co-operation with the Jordan Family Planning Association, and a third seminar was held for union labour leaders in Amman. UNFPA support amounted to \$223,165. The project was executed by ILO.

Basic data collection and analysis

18. Population and housing census. The immediate objective of this project was to provide a sound basis for the projection of population size, structure and distribution and thus contribute to better development planning over the next 5 to 10 years. The project had shortfalls in terms of final tabulation and analysis of data. This was mainly due to the delay in recruitment of the data processing expert and in procurement of data entry stations. The training of personnel

outside the country was not done systematically or on time. Another problem was the high turnover of skilled personnel. This was further aggravated by a serious shortage of trained manpower, which affected the quality and timely completion of the project. UNFPA assistance totalled \$531,802. The Government of Jordan and the United Nations executed the project.

Population dynamics

19. Establishment of a Demographic Analysis and Research Unit in the Department of Statistics. The objective of this project was to evaluate and analyse data collected by the Department of Statistics and to train demographers at the middle-level from government organizations. During 1985, under this project, a report of a national symposium and four technical papers were produced. Applying a unified population projection for Jordan, five methodological studies on the impact of population on health, manpower, the city of Amman, housing and education were completed. The project was successful in the systematic evaluation and analysis of the demographic data in on-the-job training of middle-level demographers and statisticians and in dissemination activities. The Unit developed and applied techniques of demographic data evaluation and analysis; synthesized all census and survey findings in order to produce sets of consistent estimates for use by planners; constructed life tables and prepared total and sectoral population projections; and organized demographic training courses for staff of the Department of Statistics and other governmental organizations. UNFPA assistance totalled \$375,870. The United Nations was the executing agency.

20. Establishment of a demographic study programme at the University of Jordan. Since 1977, with the assistance of UNFPA, the University of Jordan has been offering inter-faculty programmes of teaching and research on population and demography. A unit was established in 1977 to provide elective undergraduate courses and research mainly aimed at training students in the application of scientific (demographic, statistical and sociological) methodologies and to encourage members of related faculties to conduct policy or field action-oriented research. An inter-faculty committee was established by the president of the University to co-ordinate and organize the teaching programmes in demography. A Department of Population Studies was later established, and soon afterward, during the academic year 1979/1980, an M.A. degree programme was introduced. Funds were available by UNFPA for fellowships for training in demography, the purchase of a core library of books in Arabic and English dealing with demography and computer equipment. UNFPA assistance was in the amount of \$346,021. The United Nations and UNFPA were the executing agencies.

Population policy formulation

21. Establishment of the Centre for Social Development and Training (Allan Development Centre). The objectives of this project were to develop an intersectoral co-ordinated family life education programme as an integral part of the overall rural development programme of the country in order to create an awareness and understanding of the role which population factors play in the balance of family needs against available family resources. UNFPA assistance

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covered the services of an international expert, local programme officers, and training. The project succeeded in creating population programmes under the women's multipurpose co-operatives in the Allan Development Centre. Some 115 women from eight villages were beneficiaries of the project in terms of income-generating activities, adult literacy programmes in which population education was incorporated, and MCH services which were provided six days a week. It was felt that the project could have been more effective if the requisite local personnel had been appointed by the Government. As it was, a gap in staffing constituted a major constraint facing the project. UNFPA support amounted to \$247,773. The Government directly executed the project.

Special programmes

22. Provision of services of an expert to advise the Ministry of Social Development concerning its programmes relating to women, fertility and family health. Under this project, the services of an international expert were requested to advise the Ministry of Social Development concerning programmes relating to women, fertility and family health. The request for this expert was submitted in April 1982 by the then Ministry of Social Development. However, by the time the expert assumed her duties (December 1984) the Ministry of Social Development was abolished and its work programme incorporated into the work of the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the services of the expert were no longer needed. UNFPA support was in the amount of \$37,365 which covered the expert, administrative support personnel and a study tour. UNFPA was the executing agency.

Assistance from other donors

23. Much of the external assistance to Jordan in the field of population, outside that provided by UNFPA, has been provided to the Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association (JFPPA), which has been a member of the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) since 1964 and is the pioneer in the delivery of family planning services in Jordan through four JFPPA-operated clinics in addition to services provided through clinics of other agencies. The Association obtains funds other than those granted by IPPF for financing certain projects, such as from The Johns Hopkins University for the purpose of training and producing various audio-visual materials in Arabic relating to information and education in the field of family planning and from Family Planning International Assistance in support of MCH/FP services through the Association's clinic in Zarqa. JFPPA incorporates MCH/FP concepts in the daily programme, "The Family", of the Jordan Broadcasting Service. Through the Association's efforts in the early 1980s in relation to the adult literacy project of Beir-Zeit University, family planning is now a part of the literacy curriculum. The Association started a rural women's development project in 1983, the first stage of which has been to improve the health and economic status of women in Jarash. The project was continued in 1984 with more emphasis on the family planning component. The Association will continue to expand the integration of family planning in rural health education programmes which started in 1983 and which integrate information and contraceptive distribution services into the pilot health programme carried out by Oxfam, Beir-Zeit University and Beir-Zeit Women's Society in villages of the Ramalla District. The project covered 40 villages.

24. The Pathfinder Fund has supported the education and training of medical and nursing students in family planning service delivery techniques at the University of Jordan and at several schools of nursing in Amman and has provided assistance for activities to provide income-generating skills training to women along with health and family planning services.

25. With a \$13.5 million loan from the World Bank and \$17 million of its own resources, the Government is embarking on a seven-year project to build and equip 25 new primary health-care centres and refurbish nine existing centres; to build and equip 13 comprehensive health-care centres and refurbish four existing centres; to train about 800 health care professionals; to provide equipment, audio-visual materials and vehicles to help to increase the accessibility of health education programmes; and to undertake a five-year research programme, including studies on health manpower problems, health services costs, the efficiency of public and private services, etc.

IV. FINDINGS OF NEEDS ASSESSMENT MISSION

26. The proposed four-year programme of UNFPA assistance to the Government of Jordan is based upon the recommendations of the needs assessment mission that visited the country in January 1985. The principal recommendations of the mission are as follows:

(a) Since the Government of Jordan is committed to promoting the quality of services of the primary health care system, the mission recommended that MCH care be an essential and integral part of these services and also recommended the establishment of MCH care training centres. The mission also recommended the establishment of an accurate and adequate health statistics system specifically to collect and analyse data on maternal and infant mortality, with due consideration to be given to the measurement of the effect of birth-spacing, birth order and parity in regard to the health of mothers and children;

(b) The mission recommended that population education with a primary focus on those aspects which relate to future manpower issues in Jordan be incorporated into the school curricula in an effort to explain different factors in the development process;

(c) The mission recommended support of training and production of population-related materials. in mobilizing mass media to promote awareness and discussion of population and related issues. The most likely setting for such activities is the Department of Journalism at the University of Yarmouk;

(d) The mission recommended the establishment of a human resources section in the Ministry of Planning which will, among other activities, provide estimates of manpower supply and demand and labour force participation by sex and conduct research on migration;

(e) The mission recommended the creation of a national commission on population in order to facilitate the formulation and implementation of a population policy;

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(f) The mission recommended strengthening the Demographic Training Centre at the University of Jordan as well as the demographic research potential of the University of Jordan. In this regard, the mission recommended further assistance to the Demographic Analysis and Research Unit to enable it to continue in-service training in demographic analysis not only for its staff but for the staff of other ministries as well;

(g) The mission recommended that assistance be given to the Civil Status Department which publishes vital statistics only at the aggregate level due mainly to lack of expertise and equipment to help it in tabulating and processing data on births, deaths, marriages and divorces;

(h) The mission also recommended that more demographic surveys to complement the data obtained through the 1979 census be undertaken, in addition to support to the 1989 census;

(i) Finally, the mission recommended assistance to the Government in carrying out activities aimed at integrating women into the development process through the Queen Noor Foundation, which has the potential to promote and support women's development programmes in Jordan.

V. PROPOSED THIRD COUNTRY PROGRAMME 1986-1989

27. The four-year programme, to which UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$4 million in the areas of MCH/FP; population IEC; basic data collection and analysis; demographic training and research; population policy formulation; and women in development, is outlined below.

Maternal and child health and family planning

28. In this area, UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$1.1 million for the following three projects.

29. Support to MCH and family health information and education programmes in MCH centres. This project would assist the Government in its plans to attain further reductions in maternal and child morbidity and mortality through improvements in accessibility, coverage and quality of services. It would continue to support the network of MCH centres established by the Ministry of Health, particularly those presently underutilized, as complementary to the primary health centres and the comprehensive health centres, while the gradual process of integration of MCH activities into them takes place. The project aims to incorporate into the functions of the centres the principles of the health strategies formulated for the 1986-1990 development plan period; to improve centre accessibility and the rate of utilization of services by the target population; and to improve the quality of services provided through the centres by enhancing health information and education activities and strengthening information systems for planning and management.

30. The components UNFPA has been requested to support include project personnel; training, including fellowships; seminars and workshops; study tours;

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expendable and non-expendable equipment, including medical equipment, audio-visual equipment, vehicles, and contraceptives; and miscellaneous. The World Health Organization and UNFPA would be the executing agencies for this project, with total UNFPA support in the amount of \$800,000.

31. Expansion of clinics of the Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association (JFPPA). This project would support the efforts of JFPPA to expand its operations for the provision of family planning services in the private sector. The immediate objectives are to increase the coverage of two clinics operating at present on a part-time basis in order to satisfy the demand for more continuous services in these two clinics; and to document the performance and assess the cost-effectiveness of the added clinic time.

32. UNFPA has been requested to support this project in the amount of \$25,000 per year for four years to cover local personnel payments for medical officers, nurses and clerks; and equipment including medical supplies, instruments and contraceptives. WHO would be the executing agency, with total UNFPA support in the amount of \$100,000.

33. Support to community health medicine in MCH/FP (pilot project). The main objective of this pilot project is to train medical students and faculty in MCH services. This project would support the establishment of one public health community demonstration and training centre. Support would also be given to the medical faculty of the University of Jordan to strengthen teaching and training of medical and nursing students in public health, MCH, population education and clinical family planning, including field and community practice. UNFPA would support a consultant, training courses and medical equipment in the amount of \$200,000 over two years. WHO would be the executing agency.

Population information, education and communication

34. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$550,000 for three projects in this area.

35. Training in population communication at the University of Yarmouk. The long-range objective of this project is to institutionalize the capacity in Jordan for the preparation of qualified personnel who can meet the needs for specialists in development communications, and in particular population communication for both the public and the private sectors. The project would reinforce the present capabilities of the Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, Yarmouk University, in training university students in both the theory and the practice of development communication in which population concepts and concerns would be two central areas. It would enable the Department to extend such training to personnel of interested agencies in the form of in-service training courses, specifically tailored to meet the communication needs in such sectors as agriculture, health, labour and social development. An objective of the project would be to assist the Department in introducing population and applied field research into its curriculum, especially in the present courses on development communication, mass media and development and applications in development communication. UNFPA funding

would support consultants, local personnel, subcontracts, training and equipment in the amount of \$150,000 over two years, to be executed by UNESCO.

36. In-school population/manpower education and development of curriculum and training. The objectives of this project are to contribute to the attainment of the general goals of manpower planning and utilization in Jordan through the provision of educational experiences for young people concerning manpower and related population factors; to assist students at the pre-vocational stage to understand the various economic and social factors in Jordanian society including population dynamics which have been influencing its occupational structure in the recent past, are doing so at present and will do so in the foreseeable future; and to supplement the instructional and guidance services of the Ministry of Education devoted to career guidance for individual students by facilitating access to relevant information concerning current labour force and occupational characteristics and trends. UNFPA support would be in the amount of \$200,000 over four years to cover administrative personnel, mission costs, local personnel, study tours and non-expendable equipment, including a microcomputer and a photocopy machine. UNESCO would be the executing agency.

37. Out-of-school population education: support to the Jordan Co-operative Institute. The constituents of the Jordan Co-operative Institute represent a large number of people in both rural and urban areas of the country. This project would assist the Institute in integrating population education into IEC activities of co-operative groups throughout Jordan. Development of educational materials and training in their use would be the primary aim of the project. Also under this project, the Ministry of Agriculture would be assisted in studying the feasibility of integrating population education into its extension and rural communications activities. UNFPA support in the amount of \$200,000 is proposed to cover consultancies, training and materials development. ILO would be the executing agency.

Population data collection and analysis

38. UNFPA assistance proposes support in the amount of \$450,000 for two projects in this area.

39. Support to the Civil Status Department, Ministry of the Interior. The objectives of this project would be to provide Jordan with a comprehensive and well functioning population data system. The project is designed to help in arranging the existing population register and the incoming records of births, deaths, marriages and divorces into a computerized data base; to make arrangements for timely preparation of annual vital statistics; and to examine the possibilities for utilizing the population register information for special studies relevant to the population situation in Jordan and to carry out such studies. UNFPA would provide support in the amount of \$250,000 over two years to cover a data base consultant, three demographic consultants and data processing equipment. The United Nations would be the executing agency.

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40. Support to the 1989 population census. Decennial population censuses form the indispensable backbone of the Government's system for the collection of comprehensive, accurate data on the size, characteristics and dynamics of the country's population. The objective of this project would be to assist the Department of Statistics in undertaking a population and housing census in 1990 and to strengthen the capability of the Department to carry out future censuses and other activities for the collection of demographic data. UNFPA would provide support in the amount of \$200,000 over two years to cover consultants, a systems analyst, local personnel, a fellowship and audio-visual equipment. The United Nations would be the executing agency.

Population dynamics

41. UNFPA proposes assistance in the amount of \$650,000 for three projects in this area.

42. Strengthening the demographic analysis capability of the Demographic Analysis and Research Unit, Department of Statistics. This project would assist the Government in strengthening the national capacity for demographic analysis of census and survey data with a view to their utilization in development planning. This would be achieved through the preparation of technical studies and reports, including population projection studies, in addition to the analysis of demographic data and training of personnel. The project has been designed to finalize sectoral population projections and studies in the field of population and labour force, health, education and housing, as inputs to national development planning; to conduct field and methodological studies on various demographic aspects, such as mortality, on which data and estimates are lacking; to ensure the dissemination and utilization of such results through organization of seminars, workshops, etc., at different levels; to provide the necessary training by revising and modernizing the curriculum of the Jordan Statistical Training Centre, including introductory planning techniques; and to improve the population library of the Centre as a first step towards the establishment of a population reference and documentation centre. UNFPA support would be for three years in the amount of \$300,000, to cover two consultants, a librarian, mission costs, local personnel payments, technical studies, four fellowships, seminars and workshops, study tours, data processing equipment, one vehicle and office equipment. The United Nations would be the executing agency.

43. Strengthening the demographic training capability of the Population Studies Department, University of Jordan. This project would assist the Government in creating a corps of trained demographers to serve the nation with their professional knowledge of demography and of the interrelationships between population and development, through formalized training and research in demography at the University of Jordan. The immediate objectives would be to strengthen the Population Studies Department of the University of Jordan by upgrading the teaching and research programmes; to enhance the facilities for training and research, including provision of a microcomputer system for demographic analysis; and to provide forums for discussing population issues at a professional level in the country. UNFPA support is requested for two years in the amount of \$200,000 to

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cover a demographic consultant, secretarial support, mission costs, research grants, fellowships in demography; workshops and study tours, two microcomputers and office equipment. The United Nations would be the executing agency.

44. Migration research and female participation in the labour force. The immediate objective of this project would be to strengthen the Directorate of Manpower Planning in the Ministry of Planning by building up the professional capability of counterpart national personnel and to institute a programme of research activities, including studies on: (a) internal and international migration and its implications for the affected areas; (b) the role and status of women, determinants of female labour force participation and their linkages with fertility; (c) economic effects of the interactions of socio-economic programmes, manpower and employment policies and the country's demographic situation; and (d) absorption and assimilation of return migrants, taking into consideration their job aspirations, income expectations, utilization of skills acquired abroad and their propensity to migrate again. UNFPA is requested to provide \$150,000 for one year to cover an international expert and training. ILO would be the executing agency.

Population policy formulation

45. Establishment of a secretariat for the National Population Commission. A concerted effort is needed for achieving better utilization of basic population and labour force data and available research material. The Government wishes to establish a secretariat in order to provide professional support in following through on decisions of the Commission and to facilitate or undertake data collection, analysis and policy-oriented studies in population, human resources and development planning. The secretariat would also ensure the dissemination, analysis and utilization of data and policy research studies for planning purposes. UNFPA assistance is requested for \$150,000 over two years. UNFPA would be the executing agency.

Special programmes

46. Training programmes for women in community development and management. This project would seek to contribute to increasing women's participation in, and benefit from, the national development process in Jordan. The immediate objective is to provide a consultant to assess the capabilities of the General Federation of Jordanian Women and to assist them in developing, implementing and managing locally based family life and income-generating programmes for disadvantaged urban and rural women. The consultant would undertake the following activities: (a) train key members of the General Federation of Jordanian Women in the development and management of women's projects; (b) train local development workers in the implementation of women's projects for family life training and income generation; (c) establish pilot income-generating and family health education activities; (d) to identify and/or create appropriate training methods and materials for the above activities; (e) identify types of projects which could be developed to benefit women and the specific target audiences to be reached; and (f) collect baseline data for evaluation purposes. UNFPA assistance is requested in the amount of \$1 million over four years to cover consultants, administrative support personnel,

travel, local personnel payments, subcontracts, training and equipment. The project would be executed by UNFPA.

Evaluation and monitoring

47. The programme will be monitored at the field level by the UNFPA national programme officer under the supervision of the UNFPA Representative in Jordan. The national programme officer will be responsible for such matters as co-ordinating, monitoring, including rephrasing and revision of project budgets, and assessing the overall progress of UNFPA activities in the country, with respect to both agency-executed and government-executed components, and intervening when difficulties arise and reporting on these to UNFPA headquarters; assisting, where appropriate, the executing agencies and the Government with their reporting responsibilities connected with the programme; and preparing a semi-annual report containing a general review of population activities in the country and a status report on the UNFPA-funded programme. UNFPA staff will also assist in scheduling tripartite project reviews and annual country reviews, particularly aimed at identifying problems and difficulties in order to ensure the implementation, efficiency and effectiveness of UNFPA-funded programmes and projects and to provide feedback information which may be necessary for adjustments in work plans and budgets as well as information on future programme and project needs.

48. The programme will be subject to monitoring and evaluation in accordance with the revised UNFPA guidelines for monitoring and evaluation, which will be issued in mid-1986. These guidelines emphasize the need for progress reports, internal evaluation reports, tripartite reviews, occasional independent evaluations and a final report for the individual projects of the programme. The programme as such will be monitored through annual country reviews and may also be the subject of an independent programme evaluation.

VI. FINANCIAL SUMMARY

49. As indicated in paragraph 1, should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA funding in the amount of \$3.3 million would cover the following projects: support to the Civil Status Department; support to the 1989 census; strengthening demographic analysis capability of the Demographic Analysis and Research Unit, Department of Statistics; strengthening the demographic training capability of the Population Studies Department, University of Jordan; migration research and female participation in the labour force; support to MCH/FP information and education programmes in MCH centres; expansion of clinics of the Jordan Family Planning and Protection Association; training in population communication at University of Yarmouk; secretariat for the National Population Commission; and training programmes for women in community development and management. UNFPA would seek multi-bilateral funding in the amount of \$700,000 to support the remaining projects, viz., support to the Civil Status Department; support to community health medicine in MCH/FP; in-school population/manpower education and development of curriculum and training; and out-of-school population education support to the Jordan Co-operative Institute.

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	<u>\$4 million level</u>	<u>\$3.3 million level</u>
	\$	\$
Maternal/Child Health and Family Planning	1 100 000	900 000
Information, education and communication	550 000	150 000
Basic data collection and analysis	450 000	450 000
Population dynamics	650 000	650 000
Population policy formulation	150 000	150 000
Special programmes	1 000 000	900 000
Reserve	<u>100 000</u>	<u>100 000</u>
TOTAL	<u>4 000 000</u>	<u>3 300 000</u>

VII. RECOMMENDATION

50. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for Jordan in the amount of \$4 million for four years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director, should resources not become available to UNFPA for funding the entire programme, to seek multi-bilateral resources to fund the remaining projects under the proposed programme;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to make the appropriate arrangements with the Government of Jordan and with the executing agencies.
