

Country WID Profile

(Jordan)

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Japan International Cooperation Agency
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The information presented here was gathered from on-site sources, and therefore JICA is not responsible for its accuracy.

Abbreviations (Jordan)

BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CSC	Civil Service Commission
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus
GAD	Gender And Development
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
GNP	Gross National Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ) GmbH/ German Technical Cooperation
HIV/AIDS	Human-Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
JAFPP	Jordanian Association for Family and Population Planning
JCEC	Jordanian Consulting Engineer Co.
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JNCW	Jordanian National Committee for Women
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
MCH	Mother and Child Health
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NHF	Noor Al-Hussein Foundation
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
QAF	Queen Alice Foundation
SNA	System of National Accounts
UNDP	United Nations Development Programs
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization

WID

Women in Development

Country WID Profile (Jordan)

Table of Contents

Abbreviations

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile.....	1
1-2 Health Profile.....	2
1-3 Education Profile.....	2

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Jordan	3
2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender	5
2-3 National Machinery.....	6

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education	8
3-2 Health.....	10
3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	12
3-4 Economic Activities.....	14

4. WID/Gender Projects.....16

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs Related to WID/Gender.....	17
5-2 List of Reports and References Related to WID/Gender.....	18

6. References19

7. Definitions.....20

1. Basic Profiles

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Economic indicators source: 1)

GNI/Capita (US\$)	Growth rate of real GDP	GDP Implicit deflator	Gini index	Aid/GNI
1,630 ('99)	5.3% (90-99)	3.5% (90-99)	36.4 ('97)	5.4% ('99)
1,440 ('94)	2.5% (80-90)	4.3% (80-90)	43.4 ('91)	6.2% ('94)

Note: World Development Indicator 2001 replaced GNP with GNI in line with the 1993 SNA.

Demographic indicators source: 1), *2), **3)

Total (millions)	% of female population	% of urban population*	Population growth rate**	Total Fertility Rate**	Life Expectancy*	
					Male	Female
5 ('99)	48.2% ('99)	73.6% ('99)	3.8% (90-99)	4.7 ('99)	68.9 ('99)	71.5 ('99)
4.0 ('94)	NA	71% ('95)	4.1% (80-95)	5.4 ('95)	67.0 ('95)	70.8 ('95)

Public sector expenditure to sectors source: *1)

	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others
1998	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995*	6.5%	14.8%	14.6%	22.6%	41.5%

Industry/GDP source: 1)

	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1999	2%	26%	72%
1995	8%	27%	65%

Labour indicators source: 1)

total	Total No.	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	1 mil	NA (96-98)	#(95-99)
1995	1 mil	NA	NA

female	% of total	Unemployment Rate	Minimum wage
1999	23.9%('99)	NA(96-98)	NA
1995	21% ('95)	NA	NA

#:country has sectoral minimum wages but no minimum wage policy

Proportion of workers source: 1)

male	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	NA	24%	76%

female	Agriculture	Industry	Service
1996-98	NA	NA	NA
1980	NA	7%	93%

Decision-making source: 2)

	Member of parliament	Ministries	Deputy	Managers	Technicians
1999	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	3%	0%	5.1%	NA

Law for women

Revised National Election Law (1974)	Admission of Suffrage and eligibility for election to women
Provisional Law No. 86 for 2001 Amendment of Penal Law	Punishment of husband or male relatives for the killing or injuring of wife or his female kin committed adultery

Ratification and signature of international law for women

Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	ratified in 1992
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Policy of WID

National Strategy for Women (1993, under updating in 2002)	Fundamental principal, the law system, goal and bills of WID related sectors
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Governmental organization of WID

Jordanian National Committee for Women	Non profit organization
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References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001

1-2 Health Profile

Expansion of health service source: 1), *2)

No. of physicians (per 1,000 people)	No. of Hospital Beds (per 1,000 people)	Public expenditure on health* (% of GDP)
1.7 (90-98)	1.8 (90-98)	5.3 ('98)
0.8 ('80)	1.3 ('80)	3.6 ('90)

Child health source: 3)

	Mortality Rate		% of the vaccinated (1-year-old children)				
	Infant (per1,000)	Under-5 (per1,000)	BCG	DPT	Polio	Measles	
1999	29	35	97-99	NA	85%	85%	83%
1995	21	25	92-95	NA	100%	99%	92%

Family planning source: 3), *1), **4)

Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attendance rate	Maternal mortality rate (per100,000)*	Age at first marriage (years old)**	Total fertility rate
53% (95-00)	97% (95-00)	41 (90-99)	26 ('00)	4.7('99)
35% (90-96)	87% (90-96)	132 (89-95)	24 ('95)	5.4 ('95)

HIV/AIDS source: 1)

% age 15-49	Women (No.of age15-49)
0.02% ('99)	NA ('99)
NA ('95)	NA ('95)

Nutrition source: 3)

% of infants with low birth weight	Oral re-hydration therapy use rate
10% (95-99)	29% (95-00)
7% (90-94)	41% (90-96)

Community health service source: 3)

	Access to safe water		Access to adequate sanitation	
	urban	rural	urban	rural
1999	100%	84%	100%	98%
90-96	NA	NA	NA	NA

1-3 Education Profile

Commitment to education source: 2)

Education system (years)		Public expenditure on education (as % of)	
Compulsory	Primary	GNP	gov. expenditure
10	6	7.9(95-97)	19.8(95-97)
		6.8(85-87)	15.8(85-87)

Adult literacy rate source: 2)

	Total	Male	Female
1999	89.2%	94.5%	83.4%
1995	86.6%	93.4%	79.4%

Enrollment ratio source: 3), *2)

	Primary education (Net enrollment ratio)		Secondary education (Gross enrollment ratio)		Higher education (Gross enrollment ratio)*			
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		
95-99	86%	86%	95-97	52% ^x	54% ^x	94-97	NA	NA
90-95	89%	89%	90-94	52%	54%	90-95	NA	NA

Female ratio of higher education

	Education	Humanities	Social Sciences	Natural Sciences, Engineering	Medicine
1999	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1995	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

References

- 1) World Development Report, World Bank, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 2) Human Development Report, UNDP, 1996, 1997, 2001
- 3) The State of the World's Children, UNICEF, 1996, 2001
- 4) Jordanian Consulting Engineer Co, Country Profile Studies on WID, 1997, 2001

x:indicates data that refer to years or periods other than those specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of a country

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Jordan

General Situation of Women in Jordan

- 1) It is said that Jordan is opened society compared to the other Islamic countries. The constitution determines the equal rights and obligations for both sexes.
- 2) Female Ratio of Economically Active Population (EAP) is 25.8%, which is equivalent of only 33% of male EAP (UNDP, 1999).
- 3) Because of the religious background, women get marry early and have many children. Consequently, the total fertility rate is as high as 4.31 (UNICEF, 2002) and the average population growth rate is 2.8% (UNICEF, 2002).

[Laws/the parliamentary system]

The constitution determines the equal rights and obligations for both sexes. But discriminations do exist because there is a gap between the statement and enforcement of the law. Female participation for the decision-making has improved and 2.5% of parliamentary members are women (UNDP, 1999).

In 1974, the right to vote and the eligibility for election were given to women after the amendment of parliamentary member election law. In 1978, the Advisory Committee on Law was established and out of total 75 committee members, 3 female members were appointed, and in 1980, female members increased to 4. Under the Constitution (article 42), only Jordanian can be a minister and the first female minister (Minister of Social Development) was appointed in 1979 out of 23 ministers. In 1995, 12 females ran for the local election and 1 became mayor, 9 became the representatives of local assembly. In 2001, the lower house of the Parliament has elected a woman to replace the deceased male member. Three women have been appointed as members of the Upper house of the Parliament.

[Male chauvinism]

The ratio of male is much higher than the other countries (female: male=90:100). This sort of imbalance of sex ratio is common in the South and South West Asian countries and it is related to the custom of male chauvinism among Islamic countries.

[Consciousness toward women]

Men's consciousness toward women is conservative. A research revealed male consciousness toward women that men regard females as important having role of housekeeper (JOEC, 1997).

[Religion and women]

Traditionally, women get marry early and have many children. Consequently, the total fertility rate is as high as 4.31 (UNICEF, 2002) and the average population growth rate is 2.8% (UNICEF, 2002). This is thought as the influence of Islam, but also depends on the cultural environment and the custom of each region.

[Influence of the external wars and conflicts]

Wars and conflicts have quite serious influence on the social situation of women. The Jordan economy was affected after the gulf war. For example, Jordanian economy, which depends on the remittance of emigrant workers abroad was hit significantly by the Gulf

War. It made domestic employment and poverty issues worse, too. But in the year 2000, the remittance from emigrant workers has been recovered and reached 22% of GDP (Central Bank of Jordan, 2001).

2-2 Government Policy on WID/Gender

Government Policy on WID/Gender

- 1) The National Strategy for Women (NSW) was enacted in 1993.
- 2) There are many activities on female social participation. Also, various projects toward female social participation are promoted by NGOs.

[National policy]

The National Strategy for Women (NSW) was enacted in 1993 based on the Islamic laws and the Constitution of Jordan. This National Strategy consists of the fundamental principals, the law system and the goal and bills of each sector (politics, economics, social, education, health).

In 2002, The National Strategy for Women is being updated to emphasize the importance of gender mainstreaming in national policies. Fifteen workshops covering the three regions of the Kingdom (south, middle, and north) were conducted in 2000, where over 500 representatives of governmental, academic, private and media participated. The outcome of those workshops was included in a first draft. This draft was circulated to a group of experts and specialists in the issues of women and strategic planning. Then the draft was also passed to around 800 institutions and interested individuals for further comment and feed back. The final draft, which has evolved out of this participatory process, will be reviewed by a group of experts before it is finally submitted for official endorsement.

Also, the government has adopted the National Program of Action for the Advanced of Jordanian Women 1998-2002 within the framework of the follow up to the International Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995.

[WID/Gender Related law]

JNCW recognizes domestic violence as an area that requires attention and has therefore included a domain on the issue in the updated National Strategy for Women. The UNIFEM regional campaign in Jordan has been one of the initiatives to fight violence against women. During the last few years, many other organizations worked to make violence against women a public concern in Jordanian society. The media, both national and international, have granted considerable attention to the campaign activities.

Wide scale attention has been paid to killing of honor (a killing committed by a husband against his wife who engaged in adultery. It is not charged with homicide.), still considered by many to be a taboo subject. Public and media attention was reinforced by support of officials, religious leaders, school students and individuals who acknowledge the problem by openly condemning violence against women and calling for concrete measures to combat it. In 2001, The Government announced plans to revise laws that discriminate against women, especially the articles related to killings of honor, which gives the benefit of impunity to a man who kills or injures his wife or one of his female kin (with whom sexual intercourse is not permissible) whom he has just caught committing adultery, the new amendment has dropped the impunity clause and replace it with extenuating circumstances.

2-3 National Machinery

Jordanian National Committee for Women

- 1) In 1992, the Jordanian National Committee for Women (JNCW) was founded as the policy forum.
- 2) The aims of JNCW are to upgrade the social status of women, to promote female participate to the national economy, to establish female legal status, to improve political participation and so on.

[Background]

Princess Basma (the founder and president of Queen Alia Foundation: QAF since 1977) conducted the preparation of Fourth World Conference on Women and she has been a thrust for WID policy through the exchange of human resources between QAF and governmental offices. As the result of her efforts, the JNCW was founded in March, 1992. In 1999, the name of QAF has been changed to Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD).

[Organization]

JNCW is a small organization with a few staffs and its secretary office is located in the JOHUD. The members of the National Committee for Women are not only from NGO, seven women related ministries and universities but also from the private organizations.

[Main activities]

The aims and activities of the National Committee for Women are as follows:

- 1) Improvement of female social status and promotion of female participation for the developmental process.
- 2) Promotion of female participation to the national economy.
- 3) Establishment of legal status for women.
- 4) Improvement of female political participation.
- 5) To unify efforts of organizations working on female issues, and to create public awareness regarding the importance of female roles and status.

The Cabinet appointed JNCW as the key organization to settle on the women's affairs in 1996. Consequently, this committee was given the function to deal with these issues as follows:

- 1) Decision-making, confirming the priority, and the project plan of all the policy in the women related affairs.
- 2) Research, revision and promotion after the implementation of the National Strategy for Women.
- 3) Reconsideration of the present laws for women and suggestion of bill to secure the equality and equity between female and male.

This committee determined six items as the goal of activities as follows:

- 1) Family problems
- 2) Upgrading the female status
- 3) Equality, equity and rights
- 4) Participation to the politics and decision-making
- 5) The relationship between the utilization of resources and conservation

6) The alleviation of poverty

JNCW has also identified problems related to women in Jordan, and were prioritized according to importance as follows:

- 1) Poverty alleviation
- 2) Getting more women involved in economic life
- 3) Women in decision making positions

3. Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- 1) The enrollment rate of women is higher than that of the men in the both primary and secondary education. But female literacy rate is lower than male at any age groups.
- 2) The compulsory education in Jordan was 6 years of primary in 1950's but it was extended to 10 years (6-16 years old) in 1960's.
- 3) The enrollment rate of females in the higher education is higher than that of Japan and England. But many female students enter to the community college (for male students, regular college is more common).
- 4) The percentage of students who go abroad to take higher education is quite high as 17.5%

[Literacy about education]

In all, the literacy rate is 90.3% in 2001(UNDP,2003) but female illiteracy rate is higher than male at any age groups. Female literacy rate has been improving little by little (1979:50.5%, 1987:66.6%, 1992:75.0%, 1999:83.0%). Various literacy programs for women are offered in many places by JOHUD, NHF and Ministry of Education.

[Primary and secondary education]

The compulsory education in Jordan was 6 years of primary in 1950's but it was extended to 10 years (6-16 years old) in 1960's. The secondary education lasts 2 years (16-18 years old). (JNCW,1995)

Female ratio of school children in the 4-6 years old age group is increasing (44.4%: 1980-1981, 45%: 1984-1985, 46%: 1992-1993, 49.18%: 1998-1999). Out of the compulsory education enrollment, female enrollment ratio is increasing (47.1%: 1980-1981, 47.4%: 1984-1985, 49.1%: 1992-1993, 49% 1998-1999). In statistics, the ratio of enrollment for females and males are almost the same.

The secondary education is not compulsory but the percentage of students who go on to a secondary education is rapidly increasing. Out of the secondary education enrollment, female enrollment ratio is increasing (45.3%: 1980-1981, 47.3%: 1984-1985, 49.1%: 1992-1993, 49.7%: 1998-1999). In statistics, the percentage of female students who go on to a secondary education is much higher but there is a gap between the academic course and the vocational course. The female enrollment ratio was 54.4% in the academic course, 36 % in the vocational course in 1998-1999). Males have a tendency to get job right after the basic education, but on the other hand, females have a tendency to proceed to the academic education rather than technical education. In the vocational course, female students tend to proceed to the courses such as nursing, business, sewing or beautician. Only a few female students take the practical courses like industry, food or agriculture.

[Higher education]

The female enrollment ratio in the community college is increasing (42.7%:1980-1981, 47.2%:1984-1985, 55.1%:1992-1993, 66%:1996-1997). The percentage of female students who go on to a community college shows a growth from 18.2% (1980-1981) to 21.1% (1984-1985), and 29.1% (1999-2000). Major courses selected by female students are

concentrated mainly in the academic course, medical aid course, finance course or administrative affairs' course.

The percentage of students who go abroad to take higher education is quite high as 17.5% (UNDP, 1997). The female enrollment ratio in the bachelor's degree courses of domestic collage is increasing (35.9%: 1985-1986, 49.5%: 1991-1992, but slightly decreased to 48% in 1999-2000) and that of the graduate school of domestic university shows a growth (21.8%: 1985-1986, 22.9%: 1991-1992).

[Educational budget]

Educational budget in the National budget is increasing (7.5%:1980, 8.7%: 1985, 10.5%: 1994, JNCW 1995) and 14.6% in 1997 (UNDP, 2000).

3-2 Health

Health

- 1) Because of the religious (Islam) background, generally women have a tendency to get marry early and have many children. The total fertility rate is getting lower but still high as 4.7 (1999). Consequently, the population growth rate remains as high as 3.8% (1990-1999).
- 2) The medical health level is ranked as one of the top in the Middle East nations.

[Sanitation and medical health]

The total fertility rate is high as 4.7% (1999). Consequently, the population growth rate reached up to 3.8% (1990-1999). Early marriage and large family tradition in Jordan reflect to these statistics. The average age of first marriage is 26 years old (JCEC, 2000).

The life expectancy is 68.8 for male and 71 for female in 2000. The infant mortality rate is 33 per 1000 birth in 1995 and 31.3 in 2000. These statistics are improving year by year. These are the results of the increased childbirth in the medical facilities and the progress of private medical services.

The number of doctor per population is 526 in 2000, the number of nurse per population is 324 in 2000. On the other hand, a lot of nurses come from abroad and they concentrated in the urban area. Therefore, there is a disparity between urban and rural.

[Medical health facility]

Medical health facilities are well organized. There are three types of health center for each level such as the primary health center, rural health center and comprehensive health center. The medical service institutions are organized and managed effectively, consisting of the primary medical service, the secondary medical service by local hospitals and top hospitals. In 2000, the total number of hospitals reached 81,705, in addition, 333 primary, 265 secondary, 47 comprehensive health centers (Annual Statistical Book- Ministry of Health, 2000). The military hospitals supplement the medical services listed above.

[Family planning]

Because of the religious restriction, the family planning does not show much progress but the program aiming to have a longer birth period has been implemented. This program is assisted by USAID and implemented by Ministry of Health, JAFPP (Jordanian Association for Population and Planning) and the University of Jordan.

Married women have enough knowledge of birth control but the contraceptive prevalence rate reached 50% in 1997 (UNDP, 2000). Women worry about the side effects of using the Pill and IUD. In the family planning, NGO plays an important role and JOHUD cooperates with JAFPP. They involve in the maternal health and care of before and after birth through clinics and the National Committee for Women in the rural area above all.

JICA in cooperation with JOHUD, NPC and Ministry of Health, successfully completed phase I of Family Planning and Woman in development Project in Ghour al-Safi District during the period 1997-2000. Phase II of the Project has been extended to cover Karak

Governorate for the duration of 3 years effective 2000.

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

- 1) Generally speaking, the land owned by women engaged in the agriculture is smaller than that of men.
- 2) The population of agricultural workers is a little more than 20%.
- 3) JOHUD is implementing the project for women in the rural area. The Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing the agricultural developmental projects especially for women.

[General situation]

The Jordan has the dry climate and a little precipitation. The amount of agricultural products varies according to the climate and the region. To get out of the dependence on rainwater, the government has been trying to construct dams and irrigation facilities for agricultural purposes but the watering is still a big problem. The agricultural main products are wheat, barley, olive, citrus fruits and tomatoes. The agricultural products are mainly produced in the northern parts and these parts dominate more than 60% of the farming land and production.

In spite of its low contribution (2%) in GDP, the Agriculture sector still considered one of the main sectors due to its economical, social and environmental aspects and considered to be a source of income and job opportunity creator for the urban and rural citizens (Socio-Economic Plan 1999/2003).

[Agricultural policy and gender]

Recently, the government became aware of the gender aspect in the agricultural sector. The Ministry of Agriculture made it clear to support the activities responding for each role of both sexes. For example, the agriculture promoting project by female promoters, the training program of agricultural guidance.

[Land possession]

Generally speaking, the land owned by women engaged in the agriculture is smaller than that of men. The female land possession area if they are the head of household is smaller than that of being not the head of household (JCEC, 1997). According to the research by the bureau of agricultural statistics, among the female land in agriculture, 10.4% is leased and 5.2% is co-owned. Most of the cases, they are landed farmers. More than 80% are inherited property.

There is no discrimination for female farmers in the agricultural policy, but traditionally men have owned the land for a long time in the society. At the same time, women were not interested in owning the land so far. Consequently, men own the most of land in Jordan and the members of agricultural coop also dominated by men. Women are left behind as disadvantageous status.

[Women in agriculture]

The population of agricultural workers is a little more than 20% and the production dominates only 2% in GDP in 1999 (Statistical Year Book 2000). According to the survey of the Department of Statistics in 1996, the ratio of female farmers is 6.6% out of total

farmers and 3.9% out of total female workers (JCEC, 1997).

The circulation of agricultural products are mainly run by the men, on the other hand, women are in charge of growing grains, vegetables and fruits. Especially seeding, harvesting and management of cultivation are the main jobs for women. Women are not involved in livestock except chicken for domestic usage and sheep and goat for milking (JCEC, 1997).

[Project for women]

JOHUD is implementing the project for females in the rural area. JOHUD organizes female groups and support agricultural activities through the National Committee for Women in order to expand food production, to decrease expenditure and to increase income. JOHUD also provides the market to trade the products that women produced and manage the market.

The Ministry of Agriculture is also implementing the agricultural development projects but there are a few projects for females. Among those projects, the Income Diversification Project (since 1995) aims to promote the female production of agriculture link up with NGO. This project finances to women and non-landed farmers.

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

- 1) After the Gulf War, as the emigrant workers in abroad returned from the neighboring countries, once the labor market was oversupplied and economy got worse. But in 2000, the remittance from emigrant workers has been recovered as high as before the war.
- 2) The unemployment rate is 12.3% for men and 21% for women in 2000.
- 3) Female economically active population is 25.8% (1999), but this figure is not enough as Jordan's educational level.
- 4) Most of the female workers are engaged in the professional or technical positions.

[Employment situation]

The characteristic of Jordan society is expressed as the youth society as 39.6% of population is dominated by the youth under 15 years in 2000 (Statistical Year Book, 2000). Only 24% can be the labor forces out of whole population in 2000 (Annual Report-Ministry of Labor, 2000).

Compared to the neighboring countries, the level of education is higher and female economically active population ratio is increasing but it is still 25.8% in 1999 (UNDP). The main reasons are reported as follows: 1) imbalance of demand and supply, 2) restriction of Islam, 3) spending much time for child care, 4) mobility of labor (JICA, Department of Medical Cooperation, 1995).

The growth of female enrollment in higher education caused the increase of female workers in the labor market. The participation to the labor market is active among the youth but most of them stop working when they get married. The unemployment rate is 12.3% for males and 21% for females in 2000 (Statistical Year Book, 2000). The unemployment rate is high among the youth 27.4% in 1998 (15-24 years) but recently it became an issue that well-educated women cannot find jobs. As the wage depends on the type of work itself, it is said that there is no wage disparity between men and women.

[Type of jobs for females]

Since the female workers are well educated, most of them are engaged in the professional or technical positions. The female ratio of the professional or technical positions; 27%: office workers, 5.2%: services, sales, handcraft and business, 5.1%: higher rank manager, 4.1%: primary industry, 7%: skilled farming workers. Nearly 80% of female employment belongs to the public sectors.

[Urbanization]

Out of total national population, 38% of them concentrated in the Governorate of Amman where the capital city Amman is located (Statistical Year Book, 2000). Compared to the other countries, Jordan has the big portion of tertiary industry and this accelerate the urbanization (urbanization ratio is 79%, WB, 1999).

[Migrant workers]

One of the characteristics in Jordan labor market is that there are a lot of emigrant workers. Most emigrant workers go to work in the Gulf countries, at the same time Jordan accepts

immigrant workers from abroad (especially from Egypt). Before the Gulf War, it was said that there are about 300,000 emigrant workers in the Gulf countries. Since these emigrant workers are well educated and engaged in the skilled position, their salaries are rather high level. The remittance from these emigrant workers supported the part of Jordan economy and it dominated 20% of GDP before the Gulf War. After the Gulf War, the situation has changed much for these migrant workers and this situation made Jordan economy worse. But in the year 2000, the remittance from emigrant workers has been recovered and reached 22% of GDP (Central Bank of Jordan, 2001).

[Future trend]

As the youth group has a large portion of population, there are many college graduates, a lot of new faces come to the labor market. Consequently, the unemployment will become issues for the youth and well-educated person.

4. WID/Gender Projects

Project/Programs	Implementing Agency	Donor	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Gender-related Issues/contents
Women/General					
Women and Parliamentary Election	JNCW				To involve the highest number of female voters in the 2002 election through the activities of the Election Committee.
Updating the National Strategy for Women	JNCW		2000-		To update the National Strategy for women with participatory method like holding regional workshop, etc.
Gender Mainstreaming in the Civil Service Commission (CSC)	JNCW, CSC	UNIFEM			To achieve gender equality and equity through conducting gender analysis of the organization and later drawing up and action plan for the institutionalization of gender at CSC.
Promotion of Gender Equity through Organizational Development Program		GTZ			To contribute to the implementation of the National Strategy for Women through the enhancement and promotion of gender equity in Jordanian Institutions.
Coordination Program between Donors for the Primary Education and Female Education	Economic Planning Agency	UNDP	1992-1995	50,000	

5. WID/Gender Information Sources

5-1 List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID/Gender

	Name and Specialty	Past Records (Project, etc.)	Report and Writing	Contact Address
International Organization	UNFPA	- National Strategy for women - Integration of Youth Reproductive health issues in girls activities		Ministry of Planning Tel 4644466
	UNIFEM			UNIFEM, Tel:962-6-619727/8
Government Organization	Department of Statistics			Department of Statistics, Tel:962-6-842171
	Jordanian National Committee for Women (JNCW)	National Program of Action for the advancement of Jordanian Women 1998 ~ 2002		Queen Alia Fund for Social Development, PO Box 5118, Amman 11183-Jordan Tel:962-6-825241/2 Fax:962-6-827350 E-mail:qaf@amra.nic.gov.jo
	Ministry of Agriculture	Study on the role of women organizations and field of work in development of women in rural areas		Ministry of Agriculture Division of Women and Rural Development Tel:686151/630747
		Information about the women development projects in Jordan		Department of Agricultural Extension and Information Tel:726692, Fax:726691
	Ministry of Health	Family Health Services Project		Ministry of Health, PO Box 950818, Amman-Jordan Tel&Fax:962-6-5530180
		Comprehensive Postpartum Project		Ministry of Health, Planning Directorate, Tel:962-6-619252
	Princess Basma Women Resources Centre(PBWRC)	Policy project and WID decision making		Princess Basma Women Resources Centre(PBWRC) Al-Hashmi Al-Shamali P.O.Box 230511 Amman 11123 Jordan Tel:872431, Fax:872433
NGO	Business and Professional Women Club			Business and Professional Women Club P.O.Box 910415 Amman, Jordan Tel:5530092
	Jordanian National Commission for UNESCO	Education for all		Ministry of Education Tel:607181
	Noor Al-Hussein Foundation (NHF)	Women in development Project, medical herbs, goat raising, tricot knitwear		WID Department Noor Al-Hussein Foundation P.O.Box 926687 Amman, Jordan Tel:606993/3, Fax:606994
	Queen Zein Al-Sharaf Complex for Complex	WID, training Program.		Prinsess Basma Women Resouces Centre(PBWRC)Al-Hashmi Al-ShamaliP.O.Box 230511 Amman 11123 Jordan Tel:872431Fax:872433

5-2 List of Reports and References related to WID/Gender

Title	Publisher	Year	Where to get
Education and Training			
Jordan Human Development Report	Ministry of Planning & UNDP, Amman	2000	UNDP, Amman
The Educational Statistical Report	Ministry of Education	1998/1999	Ministry of Education
Statistical Year Book	Department of Statistics	2000	Department of Statistics
Health and Medicine			
Annual Statistical Book	Ministry of Health	2000	Ministry of Health - Information Center
Jordan Human Development Report	Ministry of Planning & UNDP, Amman	2000	UNDP, Amman
Statistical Year Book	Department of Statistics	2000	Department of Statistics
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries			
Statistical Year Book	Department of Statistics	2000	Department of Statistics
Jordan Human Development Report	MoP & UNDP, Amman	2000	UNDP, Amman
Economic Activities			
Central Bank of Jordan -Monthly Bulletin	Central Bank of Jordan	2001	Central Bank of Jordan
Statistical Year Book	Department of Statistics	2000	Department of Statistics
Survey of Women's Daily Work Load	Peace Corps	1991	USAID/ Peace Corps
Social/Gender Analysis			
Annual Report	Ministry of Social Development	2000	Ministry of Social Development
Annual Report	Ministry of Labor	2000	Ministry of Labor
Others			
Socio-Economic Plan 1999 - 2003	Ministry of Planning	1999	Ministry of Planning
Macro - Economic Indicators, and pamphlets	JNCW	2001	JNCW
Statistical Year Book	Department of Statistics	1998	Department of Statistics

6. References

JICA, 1998, Jordan: Country WID Profile, JICA

UNDP, 2001, Human Development Report 2001, Oxford University Press

UNICEF, 2000, The State of the World Children 2001, UNICEF

World Bank, 2001, World Development Indicators2001, World Bank

◆ Contracted consultants & interviewed people

Contracted consultants

Name	Position/Address
Mr. Adel Zureikat	Senior Clerk, JICA Jordan Office Salah Al Suheimat Str, Adel Hajarat Commercial Complex- Sweifieh 3rd Floor, Amman, JORDAN TEL : (962-6) 5858921~3 FAX : (962-6) 5858924

Interviewed people

Information was not available

7. Definitions

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to "reproduce for the next generation" including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini index

Aggregate numerical measures of income inequality ranging from 0 to 100. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth

Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel, or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for under- infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school age against the people at the school age.