

Fund Title*
Anticipated Duration (In Anticipated End

MPTF_00209: UN COVID-19 MPTF
 Socio-Economic Empowerment of Vulnerable Women in Ghor Al Safi through Improving Access to Safe and Green F

The COVID-19 pandemic, and the resulting mandatory lock-down and movement restrictions in the country, have caused socioeconomic consequences, aggravating the existing vulnerabilities of communities in Jordan. In response to the vulnerabilities among conflict-affected and marginalised women in Jordan in general and in the Southern Jordan Valley this intervention aims to enhance the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable women living in Ghor Al Safi, through the provision of safe and green public space and the creation of livelihood opportunities. In line with the UN Framework for COVID-19 Jordan, this project adopts a multidimensional approach seeking to address pillar 2, 3, and 5, through increasing the capacity of the women in the area, building their capacity, and improving their overall wellbeing. This will be achieved primarily through the provision of the enabling environment and the tools that will assist these women in developing and promoting their own businesses and achieve economic sustainability in a safe and inclusive environment. The Green public space addition provides fundamental ecological solutions to climate change, strengthening climate action and improving the urban environment which is characterized by very hot weather in the summer. The project seeks to work closely with local NGOs to ensure a gender perspective and use their networks to reach the most vulnerable groups of society.

Brief Overview*
Comments

Geographical Scope
Participating Organizations and their Implementing

Geographical	Name of the	Region(s)	Country(ies)
Country		Asia	Jordan
Participating	NGOs	New Entities	Implementing
ILO			Zaha Cultural
UNHABITAT			Center (NGO) Ghor
UNOPS		Other	Al Safi Women's

Contacts
Universal Markers

Contact Type	Name	e-mail	Position	Additional e-mail	Telephone
Project Manager	Husam Alkayyali	husam.alkayyali@o			
Focal Point	Deema AbuThiab	deema.abuthiab@			
Gender Equality	Risk	OECD-DAC			
GEM3 - GEWE is the	Low Risk	Small and medium-			
Fund Windows	Window 2: Reduce				
Human Rights	HRBA integrated				
Based Approach to	Yes				
Primary Socio-	Pillars				

Fund Specific Markers	Economic Pillars	Pillar 3: Economic
	Concept Note Type	Type Funding
Estimated Budget	Budget	Amount
	Budget Requested	\$1,000,000
	Other Sources	\$20,000
	Total	\$1,020,000

Public Spaces

15-Jan-21

12

14-Jan-22

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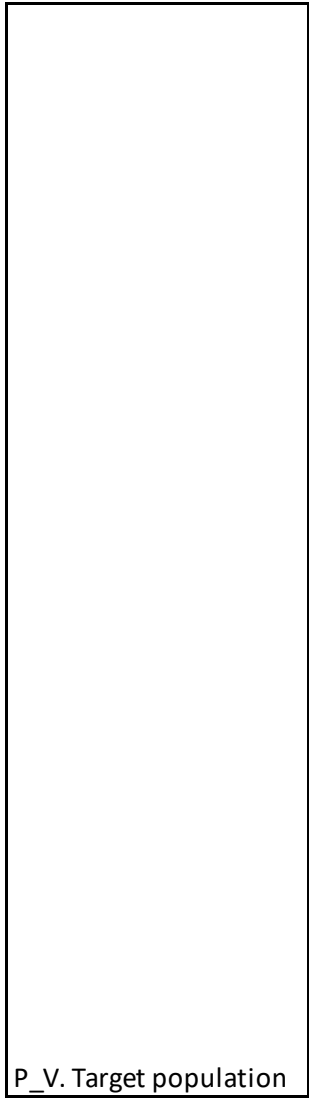
CN_I. What is the specific need/problem the intervention seeks to address? Summarize the problem. Apply a gender lens to the analysis and description of the problem. Be explicit on who has established the need (plans, national authorities, civil society, UN own analysis, or citizens).

to be achieved and a clear explanation of tangible results or changes that will be achieved through this collaborative programme Describe the results expected to be achieved and how it contributes to the Covid-19 response and the SDGs. Describe programme approaches, methods, and theory of change, and explain why they are the appropriate response to the problem. Please highlight a) how the solution(s) is data driven (especially on population being targeted) b) if and how it employs any innovative approaches; c) if and how it applies a human rights-based approach and how is it

CN_III. Catalytic impact and nexus Describe how the intervention is catalytic by mobilizing or augmenting other financial or non-financial resources including from IFIs, foundations, the private sector. Describe how the proposed intervention supports medium to long-term recovery for example by enabling other actors to engage, generates an enabling environment for longer-term development.

CN_IV. Who will deliver this solution List what Recipient UN Organizations (no less than 2 per concept note) and partners will implement this project and describe their

P_I. Immediate Socio-
Economic Response to
COVID19 and its impact



Text

The COVID-19 outbreak, and the resulting mandatory lock-down and movement restrictions in the country, have caused severe socioeconomic consequences. The pandemic has aggravated the vulnerabilities of local communities in Jordan, with unemployment rising to 19.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2020.[1] For the second quarter of 2020, the unemployment rate stood at 23.0 per cent – and at 28.6 per cent for women, and 42.2 per cent for youth aged 20-24 years. Further, 88% of previously employed workers in Jordan have reported that they have lost their job or are working at a reduced salary, with 37% of households reporting a loss of their entire income during the pandemic.[2] Accordingly, 75% of “vulnerable” households believe that this will have a lasting effect on their livelihoods.[3] The labour market has also been characterized by persistently low levels of labour force participation (an average of 39.1 per cent, reaching 14.6 per cent among women).

Furthermore, unemployment rates are highest among women. According to the Department of Statistics in Jordan, the first quarter of 2020 has reported an unemployment rate of 18.1% for men alongside 24.4% for women. [4] A 2014 study of gender stereotypes in Jordan found that families often disapprove of the idea of women running their own businesses, especially when the business requires “direct contact with males customers.” [5] An additional obstacle for women is the limited access to entrepreneurship education, which is not part of the regular school or TVET curriculum. This is a preconceived notion that is instilled within the educational sector of Jordan, whereby the portrayal of women within educational sources influences women’s self-perceptions about their leadership abilities, resulting in the lack of the necessary self-esteem to push them through the process of starting their own business.[6] Therefore, within this context, women in Jordan will often run smaller, more flexible businesses from home that will allow them to continue their duties within their households that they are culturally expected to carry out. [7]

According to UNDP Jordan, women in Jordan spend 17.1 times more time on unpaid work than men, with the world average for women being 3.2 times. This imbalance has only been further aggravated as the pandemic requires more time spent on the care of children and other family members as well as increased time spent on education with the closure of schools.[8] Meanwhile, the disproportionate burden between men and women regarding time spent caring for the household begins at a young age, with UNFPA finding that 55% of adolescent girls have been doing more household chores and taking care of younger siblings.[9] This will not only affect the individual households in the long-term, but additionally be a concern for the economy as the increase of unpaid labour may prevent women from returning to work if schools and kindergartens remain closed.[10]

Additionally, gender-based violence (GBV) remains a strong concern for women in Jordan which has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 crisis. In a Rapid Assessment Report, the UNFPA Jordan found that GBV, especially domestic violence, has increased during the COVID-19 lockdown[11]. Furthermore, in a Rapid Impact Assessment conducted by UN Women Jordan, 62% of women respondents “feel at increased risk of suffering physical or psychological violence as a result of either/or increased tensions in the household and increased food insecurity”.[12] This correlated with the amount of people living

Aghwar) specifically, this intervention aims to enhance the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable women living in Ghor Al Safi through the provision of a safe, inclusive and green public space and the creation of livelihood opportunities. The intervention aims at increasing the employability of the women in the area, building their capacity, and improving their overall wellbeing. This will be achieved primarily through the provision of the enabling environment and the tools that will assist these women in developing and promoting their own small businesses and achieve economic sustainability in a safe and inclusive environment.

Project Approach:

The project approach follows the integrated method to design and implement public spaces developed by UN-Habitat through the Global Public Space Programme, specifically by using a participatory placemaking process and public space site-specific assessment. The placemaking methods will ensure engaging the community in the design and implementation process, where they can proactively address their needs and priorities, which is critical to the success of the public space. Whereas, the site-specific assessment comprises of a “series of activities and tools to understand the existing condition and the quality of the analysed public space and influence, through a participatory process, the design of the site.” These tools will be utilized to strengthen the participatory process, which will include men, women, children, and people with disabilities, in the design, implementation, and maintenance of the public space, and will strengthen their sense of ownership and belonging.

In addition, the formation of a women’s committee will ensure the full representation of the local community and will enable and facilitate the participatory development, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the public space and community centre. Additionally, the developed safe, inclusive and green public space will be used as a venue in which to provide women with a safe space outside their homes, in the company of other women and mothers within the community. A gender-sensitive public space needs to consider in its design and development the comfort, wellbeing, health, safety, and empowerment of women. An inclusive participatory process will be the foundation on which the safe, and gender-sensitive public space is developed. Additionally, better lighting and unobstructed visible spaces are examples of gender-sensitive planning measures, among others, that will be followed and can have an impact on women’s safety and their comfort. The maintenance of the public space will rely on the respectful use of it and on the community engagement, which will be ensured through the active participation of users and increasing their attachment and pride in the area. The mobility and accessibility of the community can additionally be assessed through the site-specific assessment.

The proposed project is composed of both soft and hard components. The soft components will focus on empowering the targeted women by providing training opportunities for entrepreneurial and business development skills to enable the creation of livelihood opportunities. The hard component will focus on creating the enabling environment through the development of the safe and inclusive public space, including a market space and the

resilient livelihoods through nurturing social cohesion between hosts and displaced communities, fostering local economic development that benefits women and their families, and building skills in order to enhance the empowerment and self-reliance of vulnerable communities. UN-Habitat will aim to increase the involvement of the private sector in green construction initiatives through a signed memorandum of understanding to ensure that the private sector will adopt green construction initiatives, providing a sustainable exit strategy, and ensuring the longer-term impacts of the project. UN-Habitat has recently organized a regional workshop involving the public sector and some key stakeholders and organizations to discuss localizing the public space toolkit for the Arab States, which allowed the UN-Habitat to identify the importance of engaging with the private sector in the development of public space. Accordingly, the UN-Habitat has been in contact with a Telecom company who has expressed interest in contributing to the development and improvement of safe, inclusive, and green public space. Additionally, in order to catalyse other funds for the project, the UN-Habitat has also been in contact with the NGO, Zaha Cultural Centre, who have helped develop and are currently operating 22 centres around Jordan. Through ongoing governmental support, Royal deeds, and the contribution of the private sector, Zaha Cultural Centre is able to maintain, sustain, grow, and improve their centres. Examples of such support include, but are not limited to; MoLA allocating around \$7000,000 annually from its budget to support the operation of Zaha Cultural Centres in different Municipalities while Greater Amman Municipality contributes around \$500,000 to operate them within its administrative boundaries. Such contributions do not only ensure the sustainability of this project but will also help expand it and replicate it in other areas.

In addition, the project will build on UNOPS extensive expertise on designing, constructing and maintaining sustainable and resilient infrastructure. UNOPS will undertake consultation with all potential stakeholders to include their needs in the project activities, in addition to identifying any social/environmental services that the project can provide. Moreover in accordance with UNOPS fast and efficient procurement procedures, the most optimized procurement methods will be used for the project's activities.

The project will additionally build on the extensive experience of ILO in empowering women-led businesses and enhancing their livelihood opportunities. ILO will form and train a network of business development service trainers on the Women Do Business (WDB) entrepreneurship training programme to train beneficiaries under this project to set up successful income-generating initiatives and create employment opportunities within their communities. 25 BDS trainers will be trained by certified ILO trainers on the WDB programme, of which it is expected that approximately 15 will qualify to become master trainers to deliver entrepreneurship training targeting women. They will accordingly train 125 women on the ILO WDB programme. The network of trainers will be monitored by ILO Master Trainers and will be made available to provide follow-up support beyond the project duration as well as support to other potential women entrepreneurs within the targeted areas. To achieve sustainability and institutionalisation of ILO entrepreneurship training programme, a number of trainers, if available, from the local implementing partners, namely, Zaha Cultural Centre, Ghor Al Safi Women's Association for Social Development will be selected to participate in the ToTs. A selected group of women (10-15% of submitted

a. The UN Organizations and Partners

The project will be implemented by UN-Habitat (Lead Agency), UNOPS, ILO, and local NGOs (Zaha Cultural Centre and Ghor Al Safi Women's Association for Social Development) as well as the Municipality of the Southern Jordan Valley.

i. UN-Habitat

UN-Habitat envisions well-planned, well-governed, resilient and efficient cities and human settlements, with adequate housing, infrastructure, and

This programme is aligned with the UN Socio-Economic Framework for COVID-19 Response in Jordan. The intervention will contribute to Pillar 2 (people first: social protection and basic services) by improving the management of a safe urban space and installing public hygiene facilities as well as providing hygiene materials to vulnerable communities. In addition, the improved community centre offering specialized trainings on entrepreneurial skills for women as well as the set-up of a market space for MSMEs severely impacted by the pandemic, contribute towards Pillar 3 (economic response and recovery: protecting jobs, small and medium-sized enterprises, and vulnerable workers in the informal economy). Further, the project also contributes to Pillar 5 (social cohesion and community resilience), as it will provide an enabling environment for women to meet, interact, and help one another.

The proposed responses under the above pillars are underfunded particularly the ones related to “developing programmes that strengthen the resilience of MSMEs, entrepreneurs and HBB owners, through training in crisis preparedness, digital transformation and transitioning towards inclusive and environmentally sustainable business models” which has outstanding 2020 requirement of \$11,970,000, “Strengthening of community based services” which has an outstanding requirement of \$34,760,000 and finally “Strengthening capacities of local authorities to provide uninterrupted delivery of basic services” which has an outstanding requirement of \$70,000.

Additional impacts and benefits of the project:

- The importance of green spaces for child development and wellbeing:

Living in a safe secure and clean environment with access to green spaces is one way of fulfilling the fundamental right of children to grow and develop [16]. The impact of green space throughout childhood is significant, as research revealed that childhood exposure to green space reduces the risk of a wide spectrum of psychiatric disorders later in life [17]. Further, studies have found that an increased rating of emotional well-being and life satisfaction of children and adolescents were higher for those with more green exposure. [18] Thus, the significant impact of the exposure of green spaces on a child’s mental health, specifically the increased physical activity, buffering of air pollution, and social interaction that they provide, deserves the attention of policy makers and urban planners in the development and urbanization of their cities [19].

The proximity of green public spaces is also associated with higher levels of physical activity, lower risk of being overweight, and better physiological health including memory, attentiveness and emotional well-being. With the increase health risk of childhood obesity, a study has found that the “distance to a green space was identified as the most significant factor influencing childhood overweight/obesity.” [20] Furthermore, increased

This project will strive to reach out to the whole Ghor Al Safi population and the underserved neighbouring communities. The public space and community centre will directly benefit the 37,040 Ghor Al Safi inhabitants, of which 46% of the population are women. Post-implementation, the project will indirectly benefit at least 26,868 more people from the underserved communities of Al-Mazraa, Al-Maamooraa, and Ghor Fifa. These communities are classified as poverty pockets and, similar to Ghor Al Safi, do not have adequate and safe public spaces. The direct and indirect beneficiaries of this project will be different groups of vulnerable women, Syrian refugees, vulnerable youth, people with disabilities, and women-headed microenterprises. The project will work closely with a local NGO to ensure a strong gender perspective of the deliverables and use their networks to reach the most vulnerable groups of society. The project will also directly work with the Municipality and local NGOs to provide them with the required capacity to target vulnerable and marginalized populations more effectively with their COVID-19 responses.

It is expected, in the long term and post-implementation, that the whole of the Ghor Al Safi population and their underserved neighbouring communities will enjoy the improved access to safe, inclusive, and green public space and community center. It is expected that the public space itself will have at least 10,000 visitors per year. This will be ensured through the multiple events such as a minimum of 15 market fairs annually and 3 annual festivals. Additionally, Wadi Hasa, located on the outskirts of Ghor Al Safi, is a significant tourist attraction across Jordan, especially for those living in the nearby Amman. It could thus draw in more visitors to the nearby public space and the various events that will be held, which will create an opportunity for women in Ghor El Safi to promote and sell their products.

Furthermore, after the implementation, the project will continue to provide the community with trainings, capacity building, and economic opportunities in the long term. The training programs available at the centre will annually benefit 3,000 community members and refugees through the programmes organized by Zaha Cultural Center, in addition to the special trainings that will directly benefit 125 marginalized women and girls and 15 young men including refugees in the spirit of the “Leave No One Behind” principle of the UN. The training of 125 women per workshop in the Women Do Business Programme will indirectly benefit at least 700 people from the homes of the women provided with the training, whereby the average household size in Ghor Al Safi is 5.8 people. Additionally, the childcare facility will directly benefit an estimated 70 mothers per year, with each mother using the facilities at different times of the day and on the days in which they need it in order to support their access to the labor market and training. The most vulnerable groups of women are more affected by the socio-economic impacts of the COVID-19 crisis, given their high representation in the informal economy and in small and medium sized businesses. The various activities and employment opportunities will support women in accessing the labour market. In addition, 15 young men will be provided with a ToT training on green infrastructure who would in turn transfer the knowledge to additional trainees and apply the newly acquired skills in a number of sites. Moreover, 3 staff members and 1 security guard will be hired from within the community to operate the public space and community centre after implementation in order to ensure the sustainability of the project while creating economic opportunities.

Comments

Impact on Vulnerable Households and Enterprises in Jordan (Amman: UNDP, 2020).

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

[7] Ibid.

[8] UNDP, ILO, 2020 Facing Multiple Crises: COVID-19 – Impact on Vulnerable Households and Enterprises in Jordan (Amman: UNDP, 2020).

[9] UNFPA, Daring To Ask, Listen, And Act: A Snapshot Of The Impacts Of COVID-19 On Women And Girls' Rights And Sexual And Reproductive Health (Amman: UNFPA, 2020), https://jordan.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/resource-pdf/20200511_Daring%20to%20ask%20Rapid%20Assessment%20Report_FINAL.pdf.

[10] UN Women, Rapid Assessment on the Impacts

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[1] UN-Habitat, Global Public Space Toolkit: From Global Principles To Local Policies And Practice (Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2016), https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2019/05/global_public_space_toolkit.pdf.

[2] Ibid.

[3] UN-Habitat, Global Public Space Toolkit: From Global Principles To Local Policies And Practice (Nairobi: UN-Habitat, 2016), https://unhabitat.org/sites/default/files/2019/05/global_public_space_toolkit.pdf.

[4] New Urban Agenda (United Nations, 2017), <http://habitat3.org/wp-content/uploads/NUA-English.pdf>.

Reviewer 1

Score 22/25

The CN provides a clear outline of the situation, supported by data and evidence, outline of the issues that need to be addressed in the COVID response, the approaches to be applied in the project and the expected results. It employs wide partnership approach. The approach of the CN is clearly linked to the SERP and is addressing socio-economic recovery in a coherent way providing for long-term sustainable solutions in support of gender and poverty. The ToC could be further elaborated and strengthened to better present the change that would result following the implementation. The CN could also highlight the importance of green spaces for child development and wellbeing. The intervention is also expected to have positive effect on reducing domestic violence. That should also be included in the results.

Reviewer 3

The overall score of the CN is 18. For a full proposal, more could be done to elaborate on the measures to ensure sustainability in terms of maintenance and support for the community representative committee. The link to the SERP unfunded programmes to promote green and safe public

[16] "What Is A Child-Friendly City?", Child Friendly Cities Initiative, accessed 19 September 2020, <https://childfriendlycities.org/what-is-a-child-friendly-city/>.

[17] Kristine Engemann et al., "Residential Green Space In Childhood Is Associated With Lower Risk Of Psychiatric Disorders From Adolescence Into Adulthood", *Proceedings Of The National Academy Of Sciences* 116, no. 11 (2019): 5188-5193, doi:10.1073/pnas.1807504116.

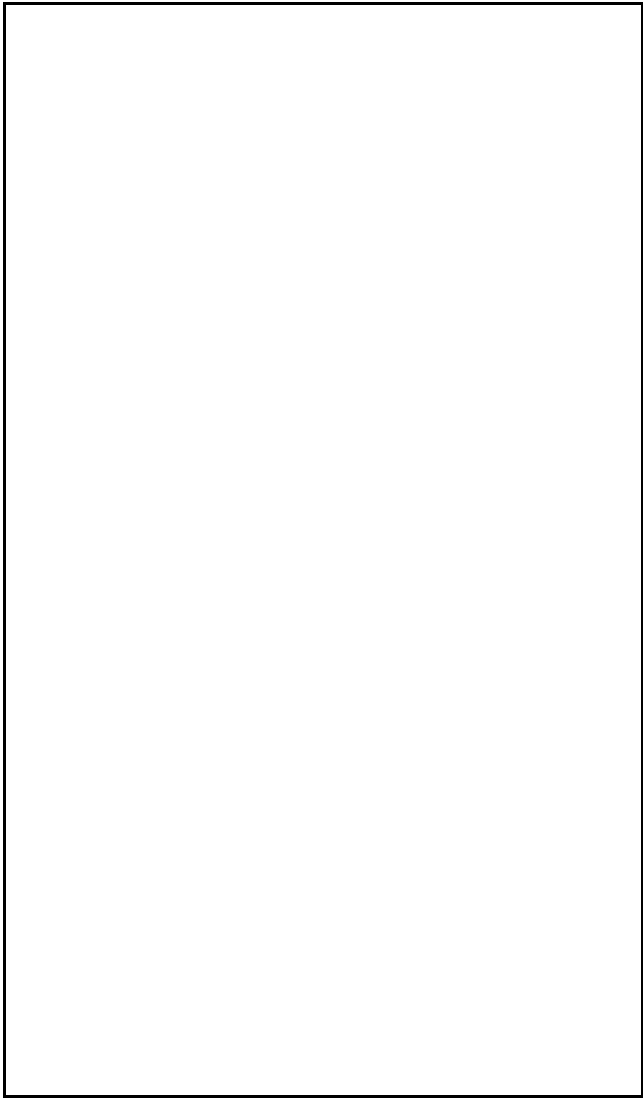
[18] Gert-Jan Vanaken and Marina Danckaerts, "Impact Of Green Space Exposure On Children'S And Adolescents' Mental Health: A Systematic Review", *International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health* 15, no. 12 (2018): 2668.

[19] Ibid.

[20] Shraddha Manandhar, Thunwadee Tachapattaworakul Suksaroj and Cheerawit Rattanapan, "The Association Between Green Space And The Prevalence Of Overweight/ Obesity Among Primary School Children", *The International Journal Of Occupational And Environmental Medicine* 10, no. 1 (2019): 1-10.

[21] Mohammad Zahirul Islam, Jessika Johnston and Peter D. Sly, "Green Space And Early Childhood Development: A Systematic Review", *Reviews On Environmental Health* 35, no. 2 (2020): 189-200, doi:10.1515/reveh-2019-0046.

[22] Mashura Akilova and Yamile M. Marti, "What is



Main Goals

Goal	Target	Description
Goal 5	Target	5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for
Goal 5	Target	5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and
Goal 8	Target	8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women
Goal 8	Target	8.8 Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments for all

Secondary Goals

Goal	Target	Description
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Contributing Goals

Goal	Target	Description
Goal 11	Target	11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and

Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Total Estimated % Budget allocated
5.5.1 Proportion of seats held by women in (a)	5.5.2 Proportion of women in managerial positions	20%
5.b.1 Proportion of individuals who own a mobile		10%
8.5.1 Average hourly earnings of employees, by sex,	8.5.2 Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons	15%
8.8.1 Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries per	8.8.2 Level of national compliance with labour	5%
Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Total Estimated % Budget allocated
Indicator 1	Indicator 2	Total Estimated % Budget allocated
11.7.1 Average share of the built-up area of cities		50%

Outcomes		
Outcomes	Output	Description
Outcome 1: The socioeconomic conditions and wellbeing of vulnerable women are enhanced through the provision of a safe, gender-inclusive and green public spaces and livelihood opportunities.		
Intermediate Outcomes: (I) Increased access to a safe, gender-inclusive, and green public space, community centre, and markets (II) Improved capacity of the target municipality and NGOs on the design of safe, gender-inclusive and green public spaces for women and people with disabilities		
	Output 1.1: Gender-inclusive, safe and accessible public space established in Ghor Al Safi	
	Output 1.2: Market spaces and kiosks are developed and made available for women and people with disability to sell and promote their products	
Outcome 2: Increased economic opportunities for vulnerable women in rural areas.		
Intermediate Outcome: Increased transferrable livelihood skills for vulnerable women in rural areas.		

	Output 2.1: Multi-service community centre is enhanced to train women and build capacities	
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Indicator Title	Description	Baseline Value
Number of local community members demonstrating enhanced socio-economic conditions and social cohesion (disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality).	Verified through survey.	0
(1) Number of Ghor Al-Safi population including persons with disabilities benefitting from the public space, community center and the local markets (disaggregated by gender and age).	Verified through post-implementation evaluation reports (by Zaha Cultural Centre), attendance sheets, and annual reports.	0
(2) Number of public		
Number of participants from the local community participated in sessions to design the public space (disaggregated by gender)	Verified through attendance sheets, photos documenting the events, recorded contributions from participants	0
Number of gender-responsive design alternatives for safe, inclusive and green public space developed through community engagement and participatory methodologies involving different stakeholders, including women's groups.	Verified through conceptual and detailed design, design review report (UNOPs), and BoQ document.	0

Number of gender-responsive, safe, inclusive and green public spaces and community centres rehabilitated/ made accessible for local communities	Verified through building contracts, implementation progress reports and photos.	0
Number of green public spaces and community centres equipped with hygiene and sanitization items (COVID-19 response)	Verified through implementation progress reports and photos.	0
Number of users visiting the public space and community center (disaggregated by age and gender).	Verified through the site-specific assessment questionnaires and post-implementation evaluation report	0
(1) Number of stalls and display areas provided for economic and cultural activities (2) % of increased income for women as a result of participating in the local	Verified through design drawings, bidding docs, photos, events conducted Survey	0
% of increased income for persons with disabilities running the provided kiosks.	Verified through contract and survey.	0
Number of local markets organized per year	Verified through operational plan, social media, photos, and post-implementation report.	0
Number of women using the market space to sell their products	Verified through submitted registration sheets and photos	0

% of increased income for women due to improved access to livelihoods opportunities	women surveyed	0
Number of women, youth, elderly, persons with disability who are benefitting from livelihoods training and the services provided by the community centre.	women surveyed	0
Number of BDS trainers trained by certified ILO trainers on the WDB	Training report	0
Number of women trained on the Women Do Business programme (WDB).	Verified through attendance sheet and training and reports.	0
Number of women-led businesses supported through submitted business plans selected for grants provision and coaching.	Verified through project records, project report	0
Number of business start-ups supported	Project records	0
Number of women trained on childcare provision and supported to set up childcare facility to serve the center.	Verified through attendance sheet, training reports and photos.	0
Number of trainees linked to existing employment information platforms and to trade unions during implementation.	Survey of women	0

Number of women benefitting from the childcare facility per year.	Registration sheet and survey.	0
Number of Agreements signed to operate and maintain the public space and community centre with Zaha Cultural Centre and Municipality of the Southern Valley to ensure the sustainability of the project.	Verified through signed agreements of cooperation (AoCs) and operational plan	0
Number of permanent economic opportunities created for the community of Ghor Al-Safi to operate the public space and	Verified through signed contracts	0
Number of community members received ToT training on green infrastructure techniques	Verified through attendance sheets and photos	0
Number of elected community committees established to oversee and support the operation of the community centre	Verified through community agreement with community representatives and agreement with Zaha Cultural Centre	0
Number of training programmes provided by Zaha Cultural Centre for women and children after the construction of the community center per year	Verified through post implementation evaluation report, annual operational plan of the center	0
Number of community members and refugees benefiting from the community programmes by Zaha Cultural Centre per year	Verified through post implementation evaluation report, attendance sheets, photos, annual operational plan of the center	0

Number of disabled children benefiting from community center services provided by Zaha Cultural Centre after the construction of the community center per year	Verified through post implementation evaluation report, annual operational plan of the center, attendance sheet of the programmes	0
Number of visitors attending the 3 annual festivals organized by Zaha Cultural Centre	Verified through photos, operational plan.	0

Max Value	Outcomes
<p>Direct beneficiaries: 37,040 inhabitants (where women represent 46% of the population)</p> <p>Indirect beneficiaries: > 26,868</p>	<p>Outcome 1: The socioeconomic conditions and wellbeing of vulnerable women are enhanced through the provision of a safe, gender-inclusive, and green public space and livelihood opportunities.</p>
<p>37,040 (where women represent 46% of the population)</p>	<p>Intermediate Outcomes: (I) Increased access to a safe, gender-inclusive, and green public space, community centre, and markets</p>
<p>65 participants (of which 50% women, 50% men, 25% youth, 10% refugees, 5% people with disabilities, and representatives from Ghor Al Safi Women's Association for Social Development)</p>	
<p>3 design alternatives and 1 detailed final design</p>	

1 public space and 1
community centre

1 public space and 1
community centre

> 10,000 a year, of which 50%
women, 20% men, 50% youth,
10% refugees, and 5% people
with disabilities

10 per event

%25

50%

>15 per year

>150 per year

25%	Outcome 2: Increased economic opportunities for vulnerable women in rural areas.
25%	Intermediate Outcome: Increased transferrable livelihood skills for vulnerable women in rural areas.
25 of which at least 50% women	
Direct beneficiaries: 125 women through 6 training workshops of 12 days including 20 – 25 women per workshop. Indirect beneficiaries: > 700	
10%-15% of business plans submitted are selected (an average of 17 business plans may be selected for grant provision and coaching)	
17 businesses	
> 4 women	
Direct 125 women Indirect beneficiaries: > 700	

>70 women

1 with Zaha Cultural Centre
and 1 with the Municipality of
the Southern Valley

3 staff members and 1 security
guard

15 young men including at
least 5 refugees

1 committee including at least
1 woman, 1 man, 1 youth from
local community, 1 disabled
person, 1 from refugees.

25

>3,000 per year, of which 50%
women, 50% youth and 5%
refugees.

At least 50 disabled children

> 3,000 per festival

Outputs
Output 1.1: Gender-inclusive, safe, green and accessible public space and community center established in Ghor Al Safi

Output 1.2: Market spaces and kiosks are developed and made available for women and people with disability to sell and promote their products

Output 2.1: Multi-service community centre is enhanced to train women and build their capacities

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Risk Management

Event	Category	Level	Likelihood	Impact
Extended COVID-19 confinement measures and the resulting socioeconomic impact may hinder project delivery and exacerbate social tensions. In addition, there	<i>Operational</i>	<i>High Medium</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>
Deeply rooted social norms in the targeted area might hinder the implementation of the intervention and may lead to male community members not allowing	<i>Social and Environmental</i>	<i>High Medium</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Extensive</i>
Weak institutional capacity and limited local authorities capacity to support the implementation of the program might impact the sustainability of project in terms	<i>Political</i>	<i>High Medium</i>	<i>Moderate</i>	<i>Intermediate</i>

Mitigating Measures	Risk Owner
The UN is currently supporting the Government of Jordan in developing a gender-responsive business continuity response plan to	UNCT, project team, project counterparts, implementing partners, and
The project will focus on raising awareness amongst local groups and organizations that can influence social change at the local level.	Project team and implementing partner; local NGOs; ILO
Engaging the local authorities at early stages in the program in consultative, capacity building, and awareness sessions on the importance of,	Program team

Budget Lines	Fiscal Year	Description
1. Staff and other personnel		
2. Supplies, Commodities, Materials		
3. Equipment, Vehicles, and Furniture, incl. Depreciation		
4. Contractual services		
5. Travel		
6. Transfers and Grants to Counterparts		
7. General Operating and other Direct Costs		
Sub Total Programme Costs		
8. Indirect Support Costs * 7%		
Total		

Agency 1 UN-Habitat	Agency 2 UNOPS	Agency 3 ILO	Agency 4 (Name)	Total USD
76,000	55,303	15,000		146,303
5,000				5,000
2,410				2,410
82,268	280,000	97,630		459,898
3,000				3,000
102,000				102,000
28,630	38,440	8,711		75,781
299,308	373,743	121,341		794,392
20,952	26,162	8,494		55,607
320,260	399,905	129,835		849,999

Checks

Total USD
146,303
5,000
2,410
459,898
3,000
102,000
75,781
794,392
55,607
849,999