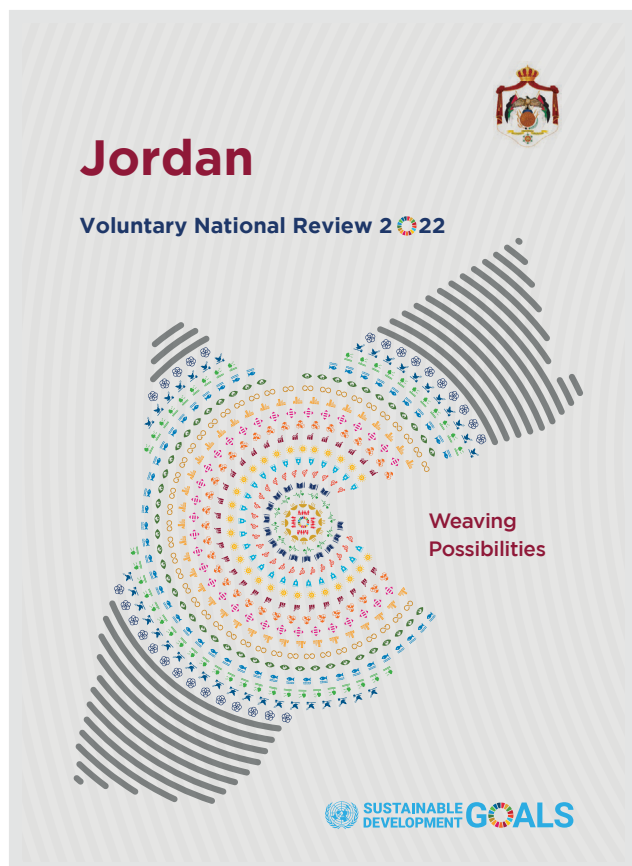


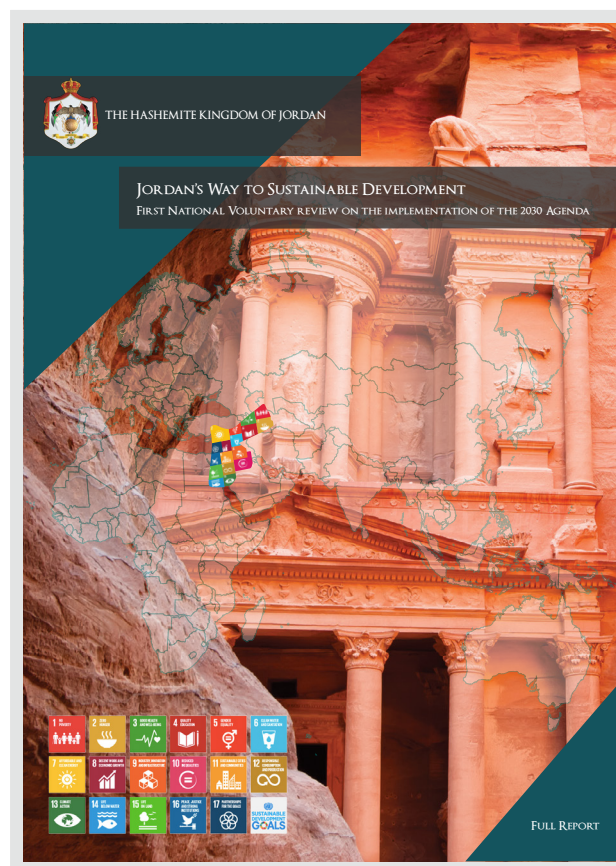
Sustainable Development Goals Tracker

JORDAN 2026 Voluntary National Review





Jordon VNR 2022
Report



Jordon VNR 2017
Report



Jordon VNR 2026
Report



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Jordan

2026

Voluntary National Review (VNR)

VNRs Submitted: 3 (75%)



SDGs Achieved: 1 (6%)



SDGs On-Track: 2 (12%)



SDGs Off-Track: 14 (82%)



SDGs No Progress: 0

Introduction

Jordan submitted its third Voluntary National Review (VNR) to the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July 2026, marking its third engagement with the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) review mechanism. Building on the 2017 and 2022 VNRs, the 2026 VNR assesses national progress from 2015 to 2026, identifies remaining gaps, and outlines priority actions for the period leading to 2030. Guided by the HLPF 2026 theme, “*Transformative, equitable, innovative and coordinated actions for the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its SDGs for a sustainable future for all,*” the review focuses on the in-depth assessment of **SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17**, while providing an integrated analysis of all **17 SDGs** through five thematic pillars: Human Capital, Inclusion and Social Protection; Natural Resources, Resilience and Climate Action; Economic Modernisation, Productivity and Jobs; Governance, Digital Transformation and Enabling Systems; and Infrastructure, Connectivity and Spatial Development. The VNR is coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) and incorporates a multi-stakeholder approach, including the Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) of Amman and Irbid (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).



VNR Framework Approach to assess Jordan's Progress Towards the 2030 Agenda

A **VNR** is a self-assessment process through which the UN Member States review and report on their progress in implementing the **2030 Agenda** for Sustainable Development and its **17 SDGs**. These reviews are voluntary, country-led, and inclusive, allowing each nation to share experiences, identify challenges, and highlight best practices.

VNRs are essential because they promote accountability and transparency in the implementation of the **SDGs**, allowing countries to demonstrate their commitment and progress openly. They help governments track progress, identify gaps, and strengthen policies, ensuring that national development strategies remain aligned with the **2030 Agenda**. Moreover, **VNRs** facilitate knowledge sharing among nations by enabling the exchange of experiences, innovations, and lessons learned. They also encourage multi-stakeholder participation, bringing together government institutions, civil society, the private sector, and academia in a collaborative effort to advance sustainable development. Finally, the **VNRs** serve as the foundation for the UN HLPF reviews, providing evidence-based insights that guide global discussions on accelerating progress towards achieving the **SDGs**.

Objectives of VNRs

- Assess a country's progress towards achieving the **SDGs**.
- Identify key challenges and barriers to implementation.
- Share lessons learned and innovative approaches.
- Mobilise support, partnerships, and policy coherence for sustainable development.

Methodology to Measure VNRs Progress

VNRs assess development performance using quantitative and qualitative data, aligning national priorities with **SDGs** targets. Countries use available indicators and national statistics to evaluate whether they are:

- Achieved, on-track, moderately off-track, seriously off-track or no progress.
- Facing data gaps or methodological challenges.

Due to incomplete or inconsistent data, some assessments rely on proxy indicators or qualitative descriptions of progress. Each **SDG** is rated on a **0–5 scale** to measure Jordan's progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

- 0 – No Progress:** No measurable progress or data available.
- 1 – Severely Off-Track:** Very little advancement; major gaps persist.
- 2 – Off-Track:** Limited progress with minimal improvement.
- 3 – Moderately Off-Track:** Some progress achieved, but key challenges remain.
- 4 – On-Track:** Noticeable progress made; close to achieving the target.
- 5 – Achieved:** Goal fully met with sustained performance and monitoring in place.

This scale helps to quantify Jordan's **SDGs** performance, showing where strong progress exists and where further policy actions are needed. **VNRs** are vital tools for evaluating and accelerating progress towards the **2030 Agenda**. They enable countries to reflect on achievements, recognise shortcomings, and strengthen collective action for a more sustainable and equitable world.

Explanation of Analysis (Applied to Jordan SDG Report)

This analysis applies the *VNR framework* to Jordan's SDG Report. Initially, the report was processed using an AI tool to extract, summarise, and categorise data related to the **17 SDGs**. The AI provided preliminary insights into Jordan's progress, challenges, and measurable indicators. Following the AI review, the information was cross-verified by two independent human experts to ensure factual accuracy, contextual relevance, and alignment with the official UN SDG indicators. This validation step strengthened the reliability of the data interpretation.

Finally, a team of SDG experts conducted an in-depth qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify key challenges, potential solutions, and policy-level recommendations. The comprehensive approach, integrating AI-driven insights with expert validation, provides a balanced, evidence-based assessment of Jordan's progress towards achieving economic growth, highlighting strategic areas for improvement, innovation, and sustainability.

Overall Progress

Table 1 presents Jordan's progress across the **17 SDGs**, with ratings assigned to each goal based on the report's findings. The ratings reflect the extent of progress made, highlight areas where challenges have been addressed, and identify those that remain unresolved.

Table 1. SDG Progress Scoring

Score: 3		
Justification	- Jordan strengthened its social protection system during the VNR period to support vulnerable groups through an integrated approach combining targeted cash assistance, health insurance expansion and economic empowerment. - The National Strategy for Social Protection 2019–2025 and the National Social Protection Strategy 2025–2033 provide the policy framework for reducing poverty and promoting sustainable livelihoods.	
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face growing social and economic pressures that require stronger protection for vulnerable households. - The Government also recognises the need to improve integrated social services, strengthen shock-responsive mechanisms, enhance sustainable financing, and build institutional capacity to respond to economic and climate-related disruptions.	
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan expanded social protection through the National Aid Fund (NAF) and the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD), supporting 324,651 households with JOD 1,066 million in cumulative cash transfers between 2022 and 2026. - The Social Security Corporation expanded formal-sector protection through the Estdama++ programme and complementary schemes, increasing private-sector insurance coverage to 52.42% by 2025, with 31,160 unemployment insurance beneficiaries and 11,983 women benefiting from maternity protection. - National health insurance coverage was extended to uninsured individuals and NAF beneficiaries. - The Women and Girls Oasis programme expanded to 18 community centres across 11 governorates, while e-wallet systems improved the efficiency and transparency of social assistance delivery. - Jordan also expanded financing for micro and small enterprises to support economic empowerment.	

Unsolved Challenges	- The National Social Protection Strategy 2025–2033 identifies continuing priorities to expand targeted cash transfers, strengthen links between social assistance and employment, entrepreneurship and skills development, improve integrated health, education and childcare services, enhance shock-responsive systems and early warning mechanisms, adopt technology for data-driven targeting, strengthen institutional capacity, and deepen partnerships with the private sector and civil society. - The Strategy also aims to increase NAF coverage from 94% of eligible households in 2025 to 98% by 2028 through a unified cash support programme based on a 57-indicator electronic targeting algorithm.
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2 ZERO HUNGER



Score : 3	
Justification	- Jordan has made food security a national strategic priority in response to acute water scarcity, high dependence on imported staple commodities, climate pressures on agriculture, and the impacts of prolonged regional instability. - The National Food Security Strategy (2021–2030), supported by the Higher Council for Food Security, provides an integrated framework addressing food availability, access, utilisation and stability.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face challenges arising from its heavy reliance on imported staple commodities and vulnerability to external shocks. - Severe water scarcity constrains agricultural productivity, while disparities in food access persist across population groups, refugee communities and sub-national regions. - Nutritional imbalances and food loss and waste also remain significant concerns.
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan strengthened strategic food reserves, supply chains and real-time monitoring systems while safeguarding basic food prices against global shocks. - School nutrition programmes were expanded, alongside climate-smart agriculture and water-efficient irrigation practices. - The National Seed Bank was established to preserve plant genetic resources and enhance food security, while food storage and distribution infrastructure was strengthened to reduce post-harvest losses. - Partnerships with international humanitarian agencies continued to support refugee populations. - In 2024, national food availability reached 4.9 million tons (485 kg per capita per year), with a dietary energy supply of 2,864 kcal per capita per day. - Self-sufficiency reached 130% for vegetables, 113% for eggs, and 100% for fresh milk, while other food groups ranged between 50% and 99%. - Among children under five, stunting was 8.3% and wasting was 2.3% in 2023.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise reducing dependence on imports of wheat and barley through stronger domestic production and strategic reserves. - Future priorities include addressing water scarcity through climate-smart agriculture and the Water–Energy–Food–Ecosystems (WEFE) nexus, improving equitable food access for vulnerable and refugee populations, tackling micronutrient deficiencies through nutrition education and food fortification, and reducing food loss and waste by expanding storage, cold-chain logistics and post-harvest management systems.



Score: 3

Justification	- Jordan has continued to strengthen one of the region's most comprehensive healthcare systems by expanding universal health coverage, modernising health infrastructure and improving access to essential healthcare services for citizens, refugees and other population groups.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face increasing pressure from the high burden of non-communicable diseases, growing demand for healthcare resulting from population growth and the protracted refugee influx, limited mental health services, tobacco use, and emerging health risks associated with climate change.
Progress/Solutions	- Jordan established the National Epidemiology and Infectious Diseases Centre (Jordan CDC) and the Jordan Digital Health Centre to strengthen disease surveillance and digital healthcare services. - Cancer care was enhanced through expanded services at the King Hussein Cancer Center, including free treatment for all children and adolescents under 19 years and adults aged 60 years and above. - Health insurance coverage was expanded to include all children under six years and adults aged 65 years and above, while universal health coverage was extended to previously uninsured population groups, including mental health services. - Digitalisation expanded across all Ministry of Health hospitals and 73% of healthcare centres. - The number of hospitals increased from 118 in 2019 to 121 in 2025, while hospital beds increased from 14,536 in 2019 to 16,363 in 2025. - Jordan also sustained maternal health programmes, expanded Community Health Committees, implemented an inclusive COVID-19 vaccination campaign covering refugees, strengthened primary healthcare services, continued the National Anti-Tobacco Strategy, and maintained affordable healthcare services for Syrian refugees through measures including mobile vaccination units.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise reducing non-communicable diseases through prevention and early detection programmes, strengthening tobacco control through implementation of the MPOWER framework, expanding access to mental health services, addressing increasing demand for healthcare infrastructure and workforce due to population growth and the refugee influx, and building climate-resilient health systems to address heat exposure, vector-borne diseases, water-related health risks and resilient health infrastructure.



Score: 4

Justification	- Jordan has prioritised quality education as a cornerstone of its human capital agenda and the Economic Modernisation Vision (EMV). - The country has strengthened its legislative and institutional framework while investing in educational infrastructure, digital transformation and inclusive education to improve learning outcomes and develop a knowledge-based economy.
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Challenges	- Jordan continues to face challenges in improving learning quality, particularly during the transition from Grades 4 to 9. - Learning outcomes at the middle-school level remain affected, with Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) Grade 8 mathematics proficiency at 45% and PISA 2022 results reflecting the lasting effects of COVID-19-related disruptions. - Aligning education and training with evolving labour market needs and increasing participation in Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) also remain key challenges.
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan enacted the Education and Human Resources Development Law No. (13) of 2026 to strengthen education quality, competitiveness and university autonomy. - The Digital Transformation Project using the Google Ecosystem and Chromebook devices and the AI-powered Siraj Platform enhanced digital learning, supporting 1,201,032 students, 127,510 teachers and 4,834 educational supervisors. - The literacy rate reached 95.5% in 2024, while upper secondary completion increased from 40.9% in 2015 to 62.5% in 2024, and primary school completion reached 98.2% in 2023. - Jordan established the Royal Academy for Inclusive Education and expanded inclusive education under the Ten-Year Strategy for Inclusive Education (2019–2029) and the Executive Programme (2024–2027). - During the 2025/2026 academic year, 30,200 students with disabilities were enrolled across 1,520 inclusive schools, supported by 55 classrooms for students with moderate and severe intellectual disabilities. - The number of schools increased from 7,127 in 2021 to 7,920 in 2026, representing an 11.1% increase. - Near-universal school internet connectivity was achieved, while 4,317 teachers completed pre-service training and 7,877 teachers received in-service training in 2025. - TIMSS Grade 4 mathematics minimum proficiency improved from 50% in 2015 to 60% in 2023. - Jordan also operated 322 vocational and technical training schools, with the Najahna TVET programme supporting 48,000 beneficiaries, established 204 afternoon-shift schools for Syrian refugee students, and submitted the Country Initiative on Education for Sustainable Development 2030 to UNESCO in 2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise improving learning quality during the Grades 5–9 transition, increasing TVET participation among 15–24-year-olds by strengthening pathways between vocational and academic education and enhancing employer engagement, and improving the overall quality and relevance of education to better meet future labour market needs and national development priorities.



Score: 3

Justification	- Jordan advanced gender equality during 2022–2026 through major constitutional, legislative and institutional reforms, recognising women's empowerment as central to sustainable development and the EMV.
Challenges	- Female labour force participation remains low. - Challenges include expanding affordable childcare beyond Greater Amman Municipality (GAM), improving safe transport for working women, reducing occupational segregation, strengthening gender-disaggregated data, and enhancing enforcement and accountability mechanisms.
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan introduced the 2022 Constitutional Amendment (Article 6), 2023 Labour Law Amendments, the Social Development Law (2024), and the Jordanian National Commission for Women Law (2024) to strengthen women's rights and protection. - Women's representation in Parliament increased from 12% in 2015 to 19.6% in 2024, while women in senior government leadership rose from 11% in 2021 to 18% in 2026. - Female judges increased from 6.2% in 2009 to 30.4% in 2024, and women's participation in political party founding membership rose from 27.8% in 2008 to 44.5% in 2024. - The National Employment Programme awarded 51.2% of all contracts (31,458 contracts) to women. - Registered childcare centres exceeded 1,333, serving more than 53,000 children. - Private-sector signatories to the Women's Empowerment Principles increased from 129 to 256, while corporate governance and Central Bank directives introduced a minimum 20% target for women's representation on boards.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise expanding affordable childcare, improving safe transport for working women, addressing occupational segregation, strengthening gender-disaggregated data systems, and enhancing compliance reporting, complaints mechanisms and accountability frameworks within the private sector.



Score: 3

Justification	- Jordan has prioritised water security due to extreme water scarcity, with renewable freshwater availability at 61 m³ per capita per year in 2025, projected to decline to 35 m³ by 2040 without implementing the National Water Conveyance Project (NCP). - The National Water Strategy 2023–2040 and the WEF governance framework guide integrated water resource management.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face severe water scarcity, high freshwater withdrawal stress (143% in 2025), non-revenue water (42.3% in 2025), climate change, population growth, and increasing pressure from the protracted refugee influx.

<i>Progress/ Solutions</i>	- Jordan adopted the National Water Strategy 2023–2040, developed the National Water Compact 2030, and advanced the National Water Conveyance Project, a US\$5.8 billion investment expected to deliver approximately 300 million cubic metres of desalinated water annually while enabling the reuse of approximately 200 million cubic metres of treated wastewater. - Water network coverage reached 95% and sanitation coverage 67%. - Jordan reused around 214 million cubic metres of treated wastewater annually for agriculture and reduced non-revenue water to 42.3% in 2025 under the National NRW Strategy (2022–2040). - Transboundary basin cooperation increased from 21% in 2016 to 25.7% in 2023, while Jordan also issued its first blue bond, supported by a US\$100 million European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) investment, to strengthen sustainable water and wastewater management.
<i>Unsolved Challenges</i>	- Jordan continues to prioritise closing the water supply–demand gap through the National Water Conveyance Project, reducing non-revenue water, improving network efficiency and service delivery, expanding treated wastewater reuse and smart agricultural technologies, and strengthening climate-resilient water management through sustainable groundwater management, ecosystem protection and risk-informed planning.

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



Score : 3

<i>Justification</i>	- Jordan has prioritised the transition to clean energy to strengthen energy security, reduce import dependence, and increase renewable electricity generation through the Updated Energy Sector Strategy 2025–2035, aligned with the EMV and Jordan's third Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC).
<i>Challenges</i>	- Jordan continues to face high energy import dependence, although it declined from 89% in 2020 to 74% in 2024. - The country also continues to transition its electricity system while expanding renewable energy, grid infrastructure, energy storage and natural gas facilities.
<i>Progress/ Solutions</i>	- The share of renewable electricity increased from less than 1% in 2014 to 26.92% by the end of 2024. - Locally sourced electricity generation increased from 3% in 2015 to 44% in 2024, while installed renewable energy capacity reached approximately 2,840 MW by the end of 2024, comprising 2,195 MW solar, 622 MW wind and 23 MW biogas and small hydro. - Cumulative renewable energy investment reached JOD 2.15 billion, and Jordan ranked 2nd in the Arab Future Energy Index (AFEX) 2023 for renewable energy. - The Updated Energy Sector Strategy 2025–2035 targets 40% renewable electricity generation by 2035. - Legislative reforms in 2024, together with the General Electricity Law No. 10 of 2025 and Gas Law No. 16 of 2026, strengthened the regulatory framework for renewable energy, electricity, natural gas and hydrogen. - Net-metering and wheeling installations increased from 3,202 in 2018 to 82,671 in 2024, representing 47% of installed renewable capacity.

Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to reduce energy import dependence while progressing towards the 40% renewable electricity generation target by 2035, expanding grid integration, energy storage, natural gas infrastructure, and completing the onshore regasification terminal, which is expected to become operational by early 2027.
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Score : 3	
Justification	- Jordan has prioritised labour market reform through legislative changes, employment programmes and skills development to promote decent, formal and inclusive employment, while increasing women's economic participation under the EMV.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face challenges in generating job-rich growth amid regional and global shocks. - Skills mismatches, low female labour force participation and high levels of informality remain key constraints.
Progress/ Solutions	- The National Employment Programme generated 61,351 employment contracts, with women receiving 51.2% of all contracts. - The Najahna TVET programme supported 48,000 beneficiaries, while the Vocational Training Corporation graduated around 14,000 trainees with an employment rate of approximately 62%. - Maternity insurance was extended to 82,000 additional women. - The Estidama programme reached 45,999 workers and 10,000 small enterprises, and formal social security coverage for agricultural workers increased from 5,988 to 18,761. - The Ministry of Labour transitioned 7,043 NAF beneficiaries into productive employment, achieving a 75% job-retention rate. - The Productive Branches Initiative created 9,326 sustained jobs, while the Vocational Training Corporation trained 1,160 women and supported 53 home-based daycare centres. - Inclusive training qualified 381 youth with disabilities, including 147 women. - Sectoral Skills Councils increased from 13 to 21 between 2022 and 2025, and the Germany–Jordan Labour Pathway placed 400 beneficiaries in its first cycle. - Women's Empowerment Principles signatories increased from 129 in 2022 to 256 in 2025, covering nearly 100,000 employees.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise aligning education and training with the demands of a digital and AI-driven economy, strengthening TVET, expanding the Labour Market Information System, Sectoral Skills Councils, Recognition of Prior Learning and Najahna programmes, increasing female labour force participation towards the 2033 target, and reducing informality by expanding social protection and strengthening labour inspection and enforcement.



Score: 4

Justification	- Jordan has achieved the SDG 9 composite target through sustained investment in industrial infrastructure, innovation, digital transformation and access to finance, supporting the EMV.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face challenges in enhancing export competitiveness, reducing high input and logistics costs, accelerating technology adoption among Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SMEs), increasing funding for research and development, and addressing skills shortages through stronger industry–academia collaboration.
Progress/ Solutions	- The Industry Support Fund provided JOD 63.4 million to 631 enterprises. - The Government launched the Jordan Innovative Startups and SMEs Fund (ISSF 2.0) in 2025 with US\$50 million, building on the original US\$98 million initiative. - SME credit access increased from 7.85% in 2022 to 9.2%. - The Jordan Digital Transformation Strategy and Implementation Plan (2026–2028) and the Labour Market Information System (2025) strengthened digital infrastructure and innovation. - Jordan expanded industrial estates and signed an agreement with the UAE to develop a 360-kilometre railway with an investment of US\$2.3 billion, designed to transport 16 million tonnes of phosphate and potash annually. - Construction of Zarqa Industrial City exceeded 98% completion. - The Worth-to-Waste digital platform was launched in 2025, while industrial energy efficiency initiatives included 59 tripartite agreements, 49 energy audits and 88 factory applications. Smart electricity metering reached 95% of meters by the end of 2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise diversifying export markets, reducing infrastructure and utility costs, accelerating Fourth Industrial Revolution technologies among SMEs, increasing investment in research and innovation, and strengthening industry–academia partnerships to address specialised skills shortages.



Score: 3

Justification	- Jordan has prioritised reducing inequalities through constitutional guarantees, legislative reforms and targeted national strategies to promote equal opportunities and the inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities, older persons and refugees.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face challenges arising from the large refugee population, pressure on public services, and external shocks that limit job-rich economic growth.

Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan strengthened its legal framework through the Child Rights Law (2022), Labour Law amendments (2023), Civil Service Human Resources Regulation (2024), and the Jordanian National Commission for Women Affairs Law (2025). - Progress included 28,600 students with disabilities enrolled in education, 24,148 women benefiting from economic empowerment programmes, 45,516 manufacturing jobs for women, and more than 6,000 youth activities involving 428,159 participants. - Labour's share of GDP increased from 37.76 to 40.95. - The National Financial Inclusion Strategy (2023–2028) expanded financial access, with 3.48 million e-wallet users and JOD 26.3 billion in transactions by the end of 2025. - Women held more than 3 million bank accounts and e-wallets, while Jordan continued to host 369,094 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) registered refugees with equal access to justice, education and health services.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise managing the impact of the refugee influx on health, education, water and social protection services, promoting inclusive and job-rich economic growth for women, youth and persons with disabilities, and advancing the inclusion and rights of persons with disabilities.

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



Score: 3	
Justification	- Jordan has prioritised sustainable urban development to improve urban mobility, resilience, housing, waste management and climate action while addressing pressures associated with the refugee population. - 90.3% of the population lives in urban areas.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise major infrastructure investments to improve sustainable urban mobility, railway connectivity, industrial decentralisation, natural gas networks, sustainable industrial zones and long-term water security to support future urban development.
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan launched the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system connecting Amman–Zarqa, Amman–Salt and Amman–Madaba, while the Amman Climate Action Plan and Green City Action Plan support carbon neutrality by 2050. - In May 2026, Amman became the first city in the region to receive ISO 37106 certification. - Municipal solid waste disposed of in sanitary landfills increased from 1.46 million tonnes in 2015 to 3.66 million tonnes in 2024, eliminating open burning at the aggregate level. - Zarqa Green Industrial City reached 98% completion, 2,166 affordable housing units were delivered during 2020–2025, 72.1% of municipalities adopted Disaster Risk Reduction strategies, and Jordan's National Disaster Risk Reduction Strategy achieved 90% alignment with the Sendai Framework. - Jordan also expanded air-quality monitoring to 28 real-time monitoring stations across eight governorates, developed Amman and Irbid VLRs, and launched the Amra City Project in November 2025 as a 25-year sustainable urban development initiative.

Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise investment in the Bus Rapid Transit and Light Rail Transit systems, railway connectivity to Aqaba, natural gas network expansion, the Zarqa Green Industrial City, and the National Water Conveyance Project to strengthen sustainable urban development, mobility, industrial competitiveness and balanced regional growth.
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Score: 3

Justification	- Jordan has strengthened the policy and institutional framework for sustainable consumption and production through circular economy legislation, waste management reforms, and sustainable industrial practices under the EMV.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face challenges in scaling up the circular economy, expanding the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) regime, industrial symbiosis, refuse-derived fuel, e-waste collection, source segregation, and reducing food loss and waste through behavioural change.
Progress/Solutions	- Jordan expanded national sustainable consumption and production action plans from one in 2015 to eight by 2025. - The Extended Producer Responsibility framework for packaging was enacted in 2022 and amended in 2024, while industrial companies publishing sustainability reports increased from zero in 2015 to 25 by 2025. - Food waste disposed declined by 39%, the national industrial symbiosis platform registered 151 firms across 248 waste-stream classifications with 27 exchanges by mid-2025, the first national refuse-derived fuel line became operational, more than 1,300 tonnes of waste were treated under the POPs Reduction Project, 34 e-waste collection sites were established, and landfills connected to the National Waste Information and Monitoring System increased from five to eleven.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise expanding circular economy implementation, strengthening source segregation, increasing recycling infrastructure, consolidating food waste management, and promoting sustainable consumption practices across households and enterprises.



Score: 3

Justification	- Jordan has strengthened climate governance through the National Climate Change Policy 2022–2050, the Green Finance Strategy 2023–2028, updated NDCs, and climate adaptation and monitoring systems.
Challenges	- Jordan remains highly vulnerable to climate change because of water scarcity, drought, extreme weather events, population growth and refugee pressures. - Achieving the remaining conditional component of the NDC depends on sustained international climate finance.

Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 31% by 2030, comprising a 5% unconditional reduction and a further 26% conditional on international support. - By the end of 2024, progress reached 23.5% of the target. - Total greenhouse gas emissions remained broadly stable at 31.0 million tonnes CO₂-equivalent in 2023 compared with 30.5 million tonnes in 2015, while the energy sector's share of emissions declined from approximately 78.8% in 2015 to 70% in 2023. - Jordan also launched the National Health-Sector Climate Adaptation Strategy 2024–2033, established a Drought Early Warning Unit, reactivated the National Climate Change Committee, and strengthened the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise climate finance mobilisation, implementation of the remaining NDC commitments, methane reduction, integrated climate governance, and long-term adaptation to climate risks.



Score: 3	
Justification	- Jordan has strengthened marine governance through updated regulations, coastal management, marine conservation, scientific monitoring, and protection of the Gulf of Aqaba.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to manage competing pressures from tourism, industry, port operations and conservation along its limited coastline, while improving long-term marine monitoring and protecting coral ecosystems.
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan adopted the Aqaba Marine Reserve Regulation No. 61 of 2022 and the Integrated Coastal Zone Management Regulation No. 96 of 2024, while maintaining the Zero-Discharge Policy that sustained marine acidity at 8.31 pH. - Implementation of international Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing instruments reached 4.5 out of 5 in 2025, up from 2.0 at baseline. - Jordan established a fishermen's marina with capacity for approximately 230 vessels, a new fish market, certified more than ten dive centres under the Green Fins programme, strengthened marine monitoring through the 2025 Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA) Transnational Red Sea Center partnership, and launched the Global Marine Science Center project in June 2025.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to strengthen scientific monitoring, protect coral reefs, manage coastal development pressures, and enhance marine conservation through sustained investment and international cooperation.



Score: 3	
Justification	- Jordan has strengthened biodiversity conservation, protected areas, afforestation, land restoration and biosafety through updated national strategies and international environmental commitments.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to face land degradation, limited biodiversity finance, and the need to expand protected areas to achieve the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) target of 10% coverage by 2030.

Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan updated the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan 2025–2030, aligned with the Kunming–Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. - Protected areas currently cover 5.4% of national territory, with a target of 10% by 2030. - The Integrated Landscape Management Initiative in Jordan (JILMI) was approved in 2025, while the EU Green Growth Programme afforested 3,000 dunums in Phase 1 and 2,000 dunums in Phase 2, generating 570 temporary jobs. - Jordan also prepared the Seventh National Biodiversity Report, developed a national Biosafety Framework, equipped laboratories with specialised instruments valued at USD 200,000, and completed three planting seasons under the National Initiative to Plant 10 million Trees (2023–2032), planting 4.6 million forest seedlings across all governorates.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise reversing land degradation, expanding protected-area coverage, increasing biodiversity finance, implementing the National Initiative to Plant 10 million Trees, and strengthening biodiversity monitoring and ecosystem restoration.



Score: 3	
Justification	- Jordan has strengthened institutional governance, the rule of law, anti-corruption measures, public accountability and inclusive decision-making during 2022–2026, reflecting its commitment to effective, transparent and accountable institutions.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to strengthen access to justice by expanding legal aid, increasing public awareness, enhancing institutional capacity, implementing the National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy 2026–2030, and delivering the commitments of the Berlin Disability Summit.
Progress/ Solutions	- Jordan increased National Integrity Index compliance from 38.9% to 54%, ranked 56th out of 182 countries in the Corruption Perceptions Index, improved its e-Government Development Index ranking from 100th in 2022 to 89th in 2024, and exited the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) grey list in July 2024. - The rate of victims of violence declined from 1.56 per 100,000 population in 2022 to 1.49 in 2023, while child disciplinary violence decreased from 81.3% in 2017 to 74.8% in 2023. - Jordan ranked 61st globally in the 2024 Rule of Law Index, reduced the proportion of unsentenced detainees from 33.1% in 2019 to 6.5% in 2024, and expanded dispute-resolution cases by almost 16% in one year. - The Sanad platform integrated services from over 50 entities, while the Bekhidmatkom platform recorded a 73.71% satisfaction rate from 16,997 participants in 2025. - The 2024 parliamentary elections resulted in 27 women Members of Parliament (19.6%), the highest level of female representation in Jordan's legislative history. - Birth registration reached 99.7% for children under five, and the Jordan Development Portal provides public access to more than 1,100 SDG-related indicators. - The Open Data Inventory score increased from 71 to 81.

Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise strengthening legal aid services, expanding public outreach and awareness, improving governance measurement and institutional capacity, fully implementing the National Integrity and Anti-Corruption Strategy 2026–2030, and fulfilling the commitments made under the Berlin Disability Summit.
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17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



Score: 5	
Justification	- Jordan has strengthened international partnerships, institutional coordination, digital transformation, and national implementation mechanisms for the 2030 Agenda. - SDG 17 is almost achieved, with continued progress towards the 2030 targets.
Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise localising the SDGs, strengthening national data systems and statistical capacity, enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships, and advancing international cooperation on financial architecture reform, trade facilitation, and sustainable financing.
Progress/Solutions	- Jordan strengthened its institutional framework through the Planning and International Cooperation Law No. 10 of 2024, reaffirming the MoPIC as the national focal point for international cooperation. - Under the Jordan Digital Transformation Strategy 2026–2028, the Government is targeting full digitisation of government services by the end of 2026, supported by 15 Government Services Centres delivering 2,060 government services. - By 2026, more than 2.6 million digital identities had been activated through the Sanad platform, which provides access to over 500 online services, covering approximately 80% of government services. - Digital transactions reached approximately JOD 42.3 billion in 2025, an increase of JOD 11.7 billion (38.4%) compared with the end of 2024. - Jordan also implemented the fifth Open Government Partnership National Action Plan (2021–2025), advanced preparations for the sixth National Action Plan (2026–2028), and joined the Partnership Platform on Localising the SDGs in 2026.
Unsolved Challenges	- Jordan continues to prioritise strengthening SDG localisation, improving data quality and disaggregation, expanding multi-stakeholder partnerships, enhancing resource mobilisation, and increasing engagement in international financial, trade and sustainable development processes to strengthen resilience against external shocks.

Source: (United Nations, 2026a; United Nations, 2026b).

Major Challenges

- Managing the continued pressure of hosting one of the largest displaced populations per capita in the world, placing significant demands on health, education, water, social protection and urban services.
- Advancing job-rich and inclusive economic growth to expand employment opportunities, particularly for women, youth and persons with disabilities.

- Addressing severe climate vulnerability arising from an arid environment, extreme water scarcity, limited natural resources, rising temperatures, prolonged droughts and more frequent flash floods.
- Scaling up the circular economy through wider implementation of the Extended Producer Responsibility framework, industrial symbiosis, source segregation and behavioural change in households and enterprises.
- Achieving the remaining **7.5 percentage** points of the NDC target, with the **26%** conditional component dependent on sustained international climate finance.
- Managing competing land-use pressures along the Gulf of Aqaba while strengthening long-term marine monitoring and ecosystem conservation.
- Expanding protected-area coverage from **5.4%** to the NBSAP target of **10%** by 2030 while reversing land degradation.
- Overcoming constraints in climate finance, biodiversity finance and donor-dependent environmental programmes, alongside strengthening integrated data systems for climate, biodiversity and food loss.
- Translating legislative and institutional reforms into improved access to justice through expanded legal aid, awareness and institutional capacity.
- Strengthening SDG localisation, statistical capacity, data disaggregation and multi-stakeholder partnerships to close remaining implementation gaps.

Key Lessons Learned

- Integrating the SDGs into long-term national visions and executive programmes strengthens policy coherence and implementation.
- Strong legislative reform combined with institutional strengthening improves governance, transparency and inclusive development.
- Digital transformation can significantly enhance public service delivery, financial inclusion, government transparency and citizen participation.
- Integrated planning across water, energy, food and ecosystems through the WEF Nexus supports sustainable resource management.
- Combining climate action, biodiversity conservation and circular economy policies under a unified governance framework improves environmental outcomes.
- Localising the SDGs through VLR and spatial planning strengthens multi-level governance and evidence-based decision-making.
- Investing simultaneously in social protection, inclusion and economic empowerment improves resilience while supporting vulnerable populations.
- Strong international partnerships and blended financing mechanisms enhance national capacity to implement sustainable development priorities.

Notable Contribution

- Jordan advanced **23 positions** in the Environmental Performance Index (EPI) from **77/180 (2024)** to **54/180 (2026)**, ranking first in the Middle East and North Africa for climate action and reductions in air pollution.
- The labour share of GDP increased from **37.76%** to **40.95%**, while **24,148** women benefited from economic empowerment programmes and **45,516** manufacturing jobs were created for women.
- National financial inclusion expanded through **3.48 million** e-wallet users and JOD **26.3 billion** in transactions by end-2025, with women holding more than **3 million** bank accounts and e-wallets.
- Jordan continued hosting **369,094** UNHCR-registered refugees, while maintaining equal access to justice, education and health services.
- The Bus Rapid Transit system became operational, and Amman became the first city in the region to receive **ISO 37106 certification** in May 2026.
- Municipal solid waste disposed of in sanitary landfills increased from **1.46 million** tonnes (2015) to **3.66 million** tonnes (2024), eliminating open burning at the aggregate level.
- **72.1%** of municipalities adopted Disaster Risk Reduction strategies, while the National DRR Strategy achieved **90%** alignment with the Sendai Framework.
- Jordan committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by **31%** by 2030, comprising **5%** unconditional and **26%** conditional reductions, and joined the Global Methane Pledge targeting a 30% methane reduction by 2030.
- Sustainable consumption and production national action plans increased from one (2015) to eight (2025), while food waste disposed declined by 39%.
- Greenhouse gas emissions remained broadly stable at **31.0 million** tonnes CO₂-equivalent (2023) compared with **30.5 million** tonnes (2015) despite economic and population growth.
- Protected areas reached **5.4%** of national territory, while implementation of international Illegal, IUU fishing instruments improved from **2.0** to **4.5** out of **5** (2025).
- The EU Green Growth Programme afforested **5,000** dunums across two phases and generated **570** temporary jobs.
- Jordan exited the FATF grey list in July 2024.
- The National Integrity Index compliance increased from **38.9%** to **54%**, while the e-Government Development Index ranking improved from **100/193 (2022)** to **89/193 (2024)**.
- The proportion of unsentenced detainees declined from **33.1% (2019)** to **6.5% (2024)**, and birth registration reached **99.7%**.
- The 2024 Parliamentary Elections resulted in **27** women Members of Parliament (**19.6%**), the highest level in Jordan's legislative history.
- More than **2.6 million** digital identities had been activated by 2026, providing access to over **500** online government services, while digital transactions reached approximately JOD **42.3 billion** in 2025, an increase of JOD **11.7 billion (38.4%)** over 2024.

Recommendations

- Continue strengthening inclusive economic growth to expand employment opportunities, particularly for women, youth and persons with disabilities.
- Increase domestic and international climate and biodiversity finance to accelerate implementation of environmental commitments.
- Expand circular economy initiatives, including waste segregation, recycling, industrial symbiosis and sustainable production.
- Accelerate implementation of the Nationally Determined Contribution and methane reduction commitments through enhanced climate investment.
- Strengthen marine and terrestrial ecosystem conservation by expanding protected areas and improving long-term environmental monitoring.
- Continue improving legal aid, access to justice, anti-corruption measures and institutional accountability.
- Enhance national statistical systems, indicator disaggregation and integrated monitoring to support evidence-based policymaking.
- Deepen digital transformation and cybersecurity while expanding inclusive access to digital public services.
- Strengthen SDG localisation through greater engagement of local governments, civil society, academia and the private sector.
- Continue leveraging international partnerships, innovative financing and multi-stakeholder cooperation to accelerate progress towards the **2030 Agenda**.

Conclusion

Jordan's 2026 **VNR** concludes that the country has continued to advance implementation of the **2030 Agenda** despite significant regional and global challenges. Building on the foundations established in the 2017 and 2022 VNRs, the review demonstrates strengthened institutional coordination, evidence-based policymaking, digital transformation and integrated planning across all **17 SDGs**. The **VNR** highlights progress through five thematic pillars while placing particular emphasis on **SDGs 6, 7, 9, 11 and 17**, which were selected for in-depth review by the HLPF 2026. Looking towards 2030, Jordan reaffirms its commitment to accelerating implementation through strengthened partnerships, enhanced national data and statistical systems, inclusive governance, innovative financing and coordinated policy action, with the overarching objective of ensuring that no one is left behind.

Reference

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The SDG Tracker (SDGT) is a global research initiative, developed under the auspices of the World Association for Sustainable Development (WASD), designed to systematically analyse and score the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) submitted by United Nations member states. The SDGT aims to enhance global accountability, promote transparency, provide evidence-based insights for policymakers, and facilitate cross-country comparison and benchmarking, with all its comprehensive findings made publicly available on the dedicated SDGs Tracker Platform. For more information about this report and/or any other activities of the initiative, please visit: www.sdgstracker.org and contact us: director@sdgstracker.org.



WASD COLLABORATION WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

WASD is delighted to be working very closely with various United Nations Agencies, most specifically with the UN Joint Inspection Unit (JIU). Both JIU and WASD are inspired by the conviction that the UN Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development (SD) and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) provide the momentum for renewed UN engagement with the public and private sectors.

In 2018, WASD collaborated with JIU on the UN project **Strengthening policy research uptake in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**, aimed at reviewing the policy research uptake in service of the 2030 Agenda for SD. For the first time in its 52 year history, the UN (aided by WASD) officially consulted academics and researchers from all over the world on the policy research uptake in the UN.

In 2019, WASD also worked very closely with the UN JIU to undertake a UN system-wide review of policies, programmes, and platforms to support learning and enhancing the adequacy of training policies in the UN. The report **Policies and platforms in support of learning: towards more coherence, coordination, and convergence** was launched officially on 28 October 2020 at the opening of WASD's Online Learning Conference.

These various initiatives and events with the UN JIU have encouraged WASD to launch its **Sustainable Development Goals Tracker (SDGT)**.



Sustainability Tracker

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