

Jordan

The Development Challenge: Jordan plays a pivotal role in Middle East regional stability, combating terrorism, and serving as a model of reform. This role is being strengthened by His Majesty's challenge to the government to rapidly spread the benefits of economic reform and growth more broadly within the society. The Jordanian economy is highly vulnerable to regional and global political and economic shocks. The effects of September 11th, and instability in the region have negatively affected Jordan's ability to overcome the many development challenges it faces.

The Government of Jordan's (GOJ) program of far-reaching economic and social transformation continues for a second year. The program is a multi-faceted plan to accelerate the national social and economic transformation, and is based on an aggressive growth budget over the next three years. This plan coincides with many of the goals and objectives of the Administration's recently announced Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI), which include: economic reform and private sector development, increasing educational opportunities, strengthening civil society and the rule of law, and expanding the participation of women in economic and political life. USAID is well positioned to assist in this ambitious undertaking and to support Jordan as a key ally and development partner through its efforts to improve the quality of life of families and communities, water resources, and economic opportunities for Jordanians.

Poverty, ignorance and the lack of a political voice can all contribute to the growth of radical fundamentalists who could represent a threat to secular democratic nations. The GOJ has long advocated for programs targeting populations of young people at-risk as essential to creating a bulwark against terrorism. For this reason, USAID will ensure that life-skills training reaches disaffected youth. Health, education and well-being programs must be targeted towards women. The GOJ's steady drive to increase accountability and transparency in government must be encouraged. The growing role of NGOs and political parties in Jordanian public life is also vital to the health of the constitutional monarchy.

The population of Jordan is 5.2 million. This is over nine times the population in 1952 when U.S. economic assistance to Jordan began. While the total fertility rate has declined from 7.3 children per family in 1976 to 3.6 in 2002, the current natural rate of increase is 2.3 percent, with a total population growth rate of 2.8 percent. This will lead to a doubling of the population by about 2027. This population momentum poses severe demands on Jordan's limited water resources and is a key factor in the current high rates of unemployment and under-employment.

Jordan is one of the ten most water deprived countries on earth. Jordan needs to do whatever it can to effectively and efficiently use the water resources it has. Ninety percent of Jordan receives less than eight inches of rain annually. Of that, more than 90 percent is lost to evaporation. Drought conditions for the past four years have left in the reservoirs, which should contain 186 mcm of water, with only 71 mcm. Water is scarce in the entire region and will continue to be a critical issue for peace and economic development for decades to come.

In 2003, there will be 46,000 new entrants to the work force. With unemployment currently at 15 percent and rising since last year, and with "under-employment" adding perhaps another 10 percent, there are few employment opportunities for these new entrants without faster economic growth and labor market reforms. In addition, employment opportunities in the Persian Gulf region have not returned to their pre-Persian Gulf war levels, thereby placing a greater strain on the domestic employment market. With 60 percent of Jordan's population currently under age 25, the situation will only worsen.

The USAID Program: Through FY 2002, USAID's program focused on three strategic objectives: Improved Water Resources Management; Improved Access to and Quality of Reproductive and Primary Health Care; and Increased Economic Opportunities for Jordanians. In September, FY 2002, USAID approved the expansion and re-naming of the health SO to "Improved Quality of Life of Jordanian Families and Communities" and extended it to December 31, 2003, with a further extension to be proposed under a new Country Strategy that will run from FY 2004-FY 2009. This expanded SO

addresses education, youth and civil society in addition to family health. The Mission's new strategy will be based on the goals and objectives of the MEPI. Subject to the analyses required for the new strategy and the Agency's approval, USAID/Jordan does not plan to add any new strategic objectives. Rather, the scope of the Quality of Life SO will be expanded to include education, civil society, good governance, rule of law, reaching out to women, especially in rural and impoverished areas, and other elements in society whose health and quality of life needs are currently not being adequately met. Additionally, USAID expects to add one component to the Economic Opportunities Strategic Objective to track rural development and poverty statistics. USAID/Jordan will work with the Department of State, Jordanian counterparts, and USAID/ Washington to develop the new strategy, and to put into place the appropriate management mechanisms.

The Department of State and USAID are conducting a joint review of the overall strategic direction of the USAID/Jordan portfolio and its specific programs in order to bring them in line with the goals and objectives of the Middle East Partnership Initiative. Those regional priorities include: economic reform and private sector development, increasing educational opportunity, strengthening civil society and the rule of law, and increasing the participation of women in economic and political life. This review may ultimately entail significant changes in the level of funding of the programs, projects, and activities described in this budget justification. After completion of the joint review USAID will notify the Congress through established procedures prior to obligating funds for any revised efforts.

Other Program Elements: There are three programs not managed by the Mission, but to which USAID/Jordan contributes: USAID/Jordan provides some field management and review for the Middle East Regional Cooperation (MERC) and the U.S.-Israel Cooperative Development Research (CDR) initiatives funded and managed by the Bureau for Economic Growth, Agriculture, and Trade (EGAT). The majority of the MERC and CDR projects in Jordan are in environmental protection, health, water and agriculture. The project life ranges from 3 to 5 years. Examples include the "Red Sea Marine Peace Park" (protecting the coral reefs), "Water Quality Along the Jordan River", "Migrating Birds Know No Boundaries", "Development of Regional Viral Indexing", "The Certification Program for Plant Propagation Materials in the Middle East", and "The Jordanian-Israeli Business Cooperation program". To date, approximately 45 projects have involved both Jordanian and Israeli partners, with a total funding level (all partners included) of almost \$33.7 million. Two of the projects for the FY 2002 cycle have been approved so far, with the remaining projects still under review. Jordan's portion for both the approved projects and those under consideration is approximately \$1 million. In addition, USAID helped the Embassy program the equivalent of \$26 million in local currency proceeds from the sale of 100,000 tons of 416(b) wheat in FY 2001. The entire \$26 million will be allocated to projects within the GOJ's Social and Economic Transformation Plan.

Other Donors: Jordan received \$471 million in grant assistance during calendar year 2002. The United States Government provided 61 percent of the grant assistance, followed by the European Union at 22 percent, the Japanese Government at seven percent, the German Government at four percent, the Spanish Government at two percent and the Government of Saudi Arabia at two percent. The remaining two percent was provided by Canada, Norway, the World Bank, the Arab Fund and the Islamic Development Bank combined.

Jordan also received a total of \$184 million in bilateral and multilateral loans. The bulk of the loans were from the World Bank, which provided 68 percent of the total, followed by the German Government at thirteen percent, the Spanish and Swiss Governments each at nine percent and Government of Norway at one percent. Donor coordination in Jordan is strong at the technical level. A recent Ministry of Planning donor coordination initiative will likely improve donor coordination at the macro level. The European Union's and Japan's main area of assistance focus is balance of payments support. The German Government has historically focused on the water sector while the World Bank recently re-directed its loan funding toward public sector reform and education.

Jordan PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2001 Actual	FY 2002 Actual	FY 2003 Prior Request	FY 2004 Request
Economic Support Fund	149,670	150,000	250,000	250,000
Supplemental--ESF	0	100,000	0	0
Total Program Funds	149,670	250,000	250,000	250,000

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY				
278-002 Water Resources Management				
ESF	43,845	45,000	47,000	50,000
278-003 Reproductive and Primary Health Care				
ESF	17,938	18,000	28,000	50,000
278-005 Broad-based Economic Growth				
ESF	87,887	187,000	175,000	150,000

278-005 includes \$100 M of the FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Jordan
Program Title:	Water Resources Management
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	278-002
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$47,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$50,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1995
Estimated Completion Date:	FY 2004

Summary: USAID/Jordan's water resources management program has provided technical assistance, training, physical improvement and construction to the water sector for:

- Policy Implementation;
- Management Improvement, Water Demand Management and Private sector participation;
- Water Loss Reduction and new Water Supplies;
- Upgrading Existing Wastewater Treatment Systems;
- Designed and Constructed New Wastewater Systems; and
- Wastewater Reuse.

A wide range of Jordanians benefit from improvements in the water sector, increased citizen participation, and more transparent governance leading to better decision making in the water sector.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Ain Ghazal Wastewater Treatment (\$6,000,000 ESF). This investment will expand and remodel the existing treatment facility. This is vital to support operational volume requirements of the As-Samra BOT project that will serve over 2 million Amman and Zarqa residents. Contractor to be determined.

Zara-Ma'in Water Supply (\$3,450,000 ESF). This is a Design/Build/Operate project of the desalination and conveyance facilities, which will augment the water resources of the city of Amman (population 1.5 million) by 40% and provide potable water to the tourist facilities along the Dead Sea. Proposals from four pre-qualified firms were received in August, and technical and financial reviews were completed. Harza is providing the engineering services.

Aqaba Water Supply (\$22,500,000 ESF). As a result of the creation of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, and the future anticipated growth in industrial, economic, and tourism activities, the present population of Aqaba (70,000) is expected to triple in the next two decades. The existing water supply system is operating at near maximum capacity and thus is inadequate to supply water needed for this growth. The feasibility study, environmental assessment and final detailed engineering design for this project, as well as the construction tender documents are complete. Montgomery Watson of California provided these services.

Mafrq Wastewater Treatment Plant (\$8,000,000 ESF). This activity will upgrade the existing overloaded wastewater facilities to meet Jordanian standards and assure re-use of treated effluent benefiting approximately 60,000 inhabitants. CH2MHill is providing the engineering services.

Wastewater Reuse Implementation (\$2,000,000 ESF). This project initiates the reuse of urban reclaimed water for industrial and landscaping in the Aqaba Special Economic Zone, and plans for reuse at the Mafrq Wastewater Treatment Facility. The project is being implemented by PA Consulting Group (Prime), CH2MHill, Water Reuse Association and Ecodit (sub).

Other institutional support activities (\$5,050,000 ESF). These activities include the Watershed Management Project, support of the Groundwater Monitoring and Enforcement Unit, Project Management Unit Audits, Water Education and Public Information for Action Program, development of an Information Technology Masterplan for the water sector, expenses of program funded staff, Aqaba Environmental activities as well as emergency TA requirements. A key focus of these efforts is good governance and civic participation. Principal contractors and grantees include: ABT associates, AED, CDM and USGS.

FY 2004 Program:

Zara-Ma'in Water Supply (\$14,550,000 ESF). This additional investment will fully fund the project.

Northern Governorates Water Networks (\$22,000,000 ESF). This proposed project will construct needed water supply facilities for Mafraq, Jerash, Irbid and Ajloun governorates to integrate the current fragmented systems into an interconnected water supply network benefiting approximately 2 million inhabitants. Contractor is to be determined.

Small-scale wastewater treatment plants (\$10,000,000 ESF). This project will construct two small-scale wastewater treatment facilities in two small rural communities and eventually reuse the treated (reclaimed) wastewater for local agricultural and industrial needs. Contractor is to be determined.

Institutional Support Project (\$3,450,000 ESF). This technical support will further strengthen the institutions managing the water resources of Jordan by implementing the recommendations of the Institutional Development Action Plan developed by Deloitte Touch and the recommendations of the SO2 evaluation team. Contractor is to be determined.

Performance and Results: The Financial Accounting System for the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) is in parallel operation with the old system until the end of 2002 when JVA will seek final approval of the new system. The strategic plan for the future operations of JVA was presented to the Board of Directors, members of the Irrigated Agriculture Committee and different Ministries and is being finalized together with supporting documents. An assessment of the progress in institutional reform for the water sector since 1996 was conducted and a 5-year Institutional Improvement Action Plan developed. The water education program continued its efforts to promote water conservation and demand management. One hundred and thirty additional people from the Ministry, WAJ, and JVA were trained on a variety of technical water issues under the Jordan Water Skills Enhancement program (JWSE), which improved their understanding and decision making on technologies to be used. A program guide for implementing Private Sector Participation in the Aqaba Governorate was developed and work is ongoing to expand the guide to a viable program road map for sustainable water and wastewater operations.

Work is on-going on the USAID portion of the multi-donor program to rehabilitate the water network of Amman correcting a 25 percent water loss. A Watershed Management Project to educate and involve the public is working with NGOs to protect rural water supplies through community-government partnerships in progress. A study on the upgrade and expansion of the Ain Ghazal Treatment Plant to support As-Samra was completed. Work on the Mafraq Wastewater Project resumed and technical assistance to train WAJ staff on the operation and maintenance of the Wadi Mousa wastewater treatment plant was provided.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Jordan

278-002 Water Resources Management	ESF
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	351,343
Expenditures	98,997
Unliquidated	252,346
Fiscal Year 2002	
Obligations	44,998
Expenditures	16,652
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	396,341
Expenditures	115,649
Unliquidated	280,692
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	47,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	47,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	50,000
Future Obligations	85,000
Est. Total Cost	578,341

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Jordan
Program Title:	Reproductive and Primary Health Care
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	278-003
Status:	Continuing
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$28,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$50,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1996
Estimated Completion Date:	December 2002

Summary: The Population and Family Health program has provided technical assistance and physical improvements to Ministry of Health (MOH) clinics, including:

- Improved quality of Primary Health Care/Reproductive Health (PHC/RH) services in all 380 MOH primary and comprehensive health care centers;
- Improved knowledge of youth and married couples in reproductive health and healthy life styles;
- Reformed civil health insurance system expanded to the most needy population;
- Improved quality of services to the poor;
- Surveillance systems for acute and chronic diseases to improve health services;
- A cost recovery initiative at the Jordan Association for Family Planning & Protection (JAFPP), the biggest NGO providing FP services in Jordan;
- Provision of contraceptives and helping the MOH achieve contraceptive security; and
- Prevention of HIV/AIDS and other Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).

Under the expanded SO new activities were begun to strengthen human resources:

- A public-private partnership agreement with UNICEF to target at risk youth and life skills development while increasing youth involvement in community growth; and
- USAID/Jordan and the Embassy's Public Affairs section are beginning to design a program targeting civic education, civil society and good governance.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Primary Health Care Initiatives Project (PHCI) (\$13,500,000 ESF). USAID will strengthen the PHC/RH services at MOH clinics. The project will continue the training of PHC service providers, including an additional 1,000 MOH service providers, thus achieving a minimum of 60 percent trained providers. Forty more MOH clinics will receive the full quality improvement package. The principal contractor is Abt Associates Inc.

Education and Civil Society (\$7,000,000 ESF). Education programs, including early childhood and teenage development, will tap youth at risk to help them to acquire basic life skills and healthy life style. Principal grantees will include UNICEF, US Embassy/Egypt Public Affairs Office, and others.

Cost Recovery and Sustainability Activity at JAFPP (\$3,000,000 ESF). The cost recovery initiative at JAFPP, the NGO providing 20 percent of all family planning services in Jordan, will improve the quality of reproductive and sexual health services through training of staff and implementing continuous quality improvement approaches. Principal grantee is John Snow Inc.

Partnerships for Health Reform Plus (\$1,500,000 ESF). This effort will improve the health insurance civil program to increase efficiency and expand coverage. The hospital decentralization effort will expand to two more hospitals leading to improved financial systems and better quality of services. The principal contractor is Abt Associates Inc.

Field Support Programs (\$2,500,000 ESF). A successful community outreach program that targeted 200,000 women of low socio-economic status, has led to a substantial increase in demand for modern family planning methods. Provision of contraceptive supplies to the public and NGO sectors will continue. Further analysis of Demographic Health Survey will be undertaken to plan for ways to increase the contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR). Principal contractors: Deloitte Touche, Futures Group, and Family Health International.

Health Communication Project (\$500,000 ESF). A new communication project will focus on family planning/reproductive health and healthy life styles. The target group will be the youth, the poor and Jordanian families. Principal contractor is to be determined.

All family planning agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive reinstating the Mexico City Policy.

FY 2004 Program:

New Activities as determined by the new strategy (\$28,000,000 ESF). In response to MEPI, new activities will be initiated in education, civil society and rule of law. These initiatives will focus on: education to improve the lives of girls and women, e-learning, learning partnerships and scholarships. The civil society effort will assist and strengthen local NGOs, elections, media training and exchanges, and legal and regulatory reform.

Primary Health /Reproductive Health (\$9,000,000 ESF). Under the new strategy, a follow on effort to further improve public and private PHC/RH services throughout Jordan will be developed.

Community Outreach Project (\$1,000,000 ESF). Expansion of the current community outreach effort under Community Market Strategies (CMS) to reach women with low education, the poor and the residents of rural areas.

Primary Health Care Initiatives Project (\$3,500,000 ESF). During this last year of the project, USAID will emphasize sustainability of quality improvements, training, management information systems, and completion of renovation and furnishing for the 200 targeted clinics.

Cost Recovery and Sustainability of JAFPP (\$3,000,000 ESF). This project will continue to improve quality, achieve cost recovery, and improve systems that foster sustainability.

Partnerships for Health Reform Plus (\$1,500,000 ESF). The civil health insurance system will test public and private sector contracting and expansion of the insurance pool to poor people, while the decentralized MOH hospitals will test the new quality improvement systems.

Health Communication Project (\$1,500,000 ESF). This project will affect behavior change through targeting the poor and youth to achieve healthy life styles.

Field Support Activities (\$2,500,000 ESF). Field support funds will be used to supply contraceptives, work on contraceptive security, fund a monitoring survey, and help prevent HIV/AIDS.

Performance and Results: Successes in primary and reproductive health include: a decrease in Total Fertility Rate, TFR, (0.7 births since 1997); an increase in birth spacing; a decrease in infant mortality, (from 29 to 26.5); and the training of more than 2,500 service providers. One hundred clinics have functioning quality improvement systems. The community outreach program covers 152,000 women of reproductive age and has resulted in 10,000 new users of modern contraceptive methods. The discontinuation rate of modern contraceptives during the first year of use has dropped from 49 percent to 42 percent and the birth interval of less than 24 months has dropped from 44 percent to 34 percent over the last five years. Infant mortality has been reduced from 29 to 26.5 per thousand.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Jordan

	DA	ESF
278-003 Reproductive and Primary Health Care		
Through September 30, 2001		
Obligations	10,799	57,679
Expenditures	10,606	30,322
Unliquidated	193	27,357
Fiscal Year 2002		
Obligations	0	26,620
Expenditures	133	24,188
Through September 30, 2002		
Obligations	10,799	84,299
Expenditures	10,739	54,510
Unliquidated	60	29,789
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA		
Obligations	0	28,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003		
Obligations	0	28,000
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA		
Obligations	0	50,000
Future Obligations	0	50,000
Est. Total Cost	10,799	212,299

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Jordan
Program Title:	Broad-based Economic Growth
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	278-005
Status:	New
Proposed FY 2003 Obligation:	\$175,000,000 ESF
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$23,813,000 ESF
Proposed FY 2004 Obligation:	\$150,000,000 ESF
Year of Initial Obligation:	FY 1997
Estimated Completion Date:	December 2002

Summary: ESF resources fund an Economic Opportunities Program that includes:

- Improved economic policies that advance Jordan's reform agenda;
- Increased levels of bilateral trade between Jordan and the U.S.;
- Heightened numbers of women participating in the economy through small and microenterprises;
- Expanded influence of Aqaba as a growth pole for Southern Jordan;
- Emerging technologies to drive future economic growth;
- Decreased numbers of Jordanians living in poverty;
- Enhanced bilateral relations through commercial exchange; and
- Established civil society bases through building the advocacy capacity of new and energized business associations.

A wide range of Jordanians have been reached by the activities funded through the Economic Opportunities Program.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2003 Program:

Cash Transfer Program (\$144,500,000 ESF). This program will continue and expand policy-based balance of payments support. As in previous years, disbursement will be conditioned on economic reforms related to trade and investment, financial, fiscal, and legal reforms, and privatization. Local currency generated by cash transfers supports mutually programmed development priorities.

Jordan Achievement of Market-Friendly Initiatives and Results Program (AMIR 2.0) (\$18,000,000 ESF). The AMIR 2.0 Program is an integrated set of activities dedicated to supporting private sector-led and broad-based growth through expanding competitiveness, productive trade and investment, and employment generation. AMIR 2.0 is client-centered and demand-driven. Principal Contractor: Chemonics International.

Aqaba Technical Assistance Support Project (ATASP) (\$3,000,000 ESF). ATASP supports the creation and development of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone. This support is geared primarily toward the relevant new government authority, the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA). ATASP is designed to create a modern, efficient, transparent model of good governance reflecting the new legal and economic environment. Principal Contractor: IBM Services Group.

Executive Privatization Commission (EPC) (\$4,925,000 ESF). This grant supports the Economic Reform and Development Program, by funding consultants, goods, and operating expenditures that support the GOJ's privatization efforts. The Program is implemented by the World Bank and executed by the GOJ through the Commission.

Jordan-United States Business Partnership (JUSBP) (\$3,102,000 ESF). JUSBP concentrates directly on expanding Jordanian exports to the US via the FTA. The partnership seeks export "success stories" to

illustrate the tangible benefits of the FTA. Principal Contractor: International Executive Services Corps (IESC).

Other Institutional and Technical Support Activities (\$1,473,000 ESF). These activities include: Jordan National Competitiveness Team (\$250,000), Emerging Markets Development Program (\$250,000), the Economic Opportunities for Jordanians Youth Program (INJAZ) (\$523,295), the Jordan Poverty Alleviation Program (\$350,000), and expenses of program funded staff (\$100,000). The major objectives of these activities are to increase citizen participation and expand the benefits of economic growth.

In addition, these broad-based economic growth activities are supported by the \$15,000,000 FY 2002 ESF Supplemental.

FY 2004 Program:

Cash Transfer Program (\$113,000,000 ESF). Disbursement will be conditioned on economic reforms related to trade and investment, financial, fiscal, and legal reforms, and privatization as in previous years. Local currency generated supports mutually programmed development priorities.

Jordan Achievement of Market-Friendly Initiatives and Results Program (AMIR 2.0) (\$21,000,000 ESF). AMIR 2.0 will continue an integrated set of activities dedicated to supporting private sector-led and broad-based growth.

Aqaba Technical Assistance Support Project (ATASP) (\$3,000,000 ESF). ATASP will continue to support the creation and development of the Aqaba Special Economic Zone through capacity building activities geared primarily toward the Aqaba Special Economic Zone Authority (ASEZA).

Executive Private Commission (EPC) (\$6,000,000 ESF). This grant will continue to support the Economic Reform and Development Program. The grant funds consultants, goods, and operating expenditures supporting the GOJ's privatization program.

Jordan-United States Business Partnership (JUSBP) (\$5,000,000 ESF). JUSBP will continue to focus on expanding Jordanian exports to the US via the Free Trade Agreement (FTA).

Other Institutional and Technical Support Activities (\$2,000,000 ESF). Activities will include: Jordan National Competitiveness Team (\$500,000), Emerging Markets Development Program (\$500,000), the Jordan Poverty Alleviation Program (\$600,000), and expenses of program funded staff (\$400,000). The major objective of these activities is to increase citizen participation and expand the benefits of economic growth.

Performance and Results: During FY 2002, USAID funded the development of a private-public strategic partnership within Jordan to assist with the implementation of the US-Jordan Free Trade Agreement. A coalition of private sector business associations as well as representatives of the Government of Jordan was formed to help implement the various goals of this strategy, which include tripling two-way trade to over \$1 billion by FY 2004 as compared to under \$350 million in FY 2000. This coalition has helped focus Jordanians' attention on the US-Jordan FTA as an engine for Jordan's economic growth and prosperity.

USAID also funded the construction in Aqaba of the first privately-managed/publicly-owned industrial estate in Jordan. The Aqaba International Industrial Estate (AIIE) is open for business and is managed by the US firm Parson Brinkerhoff. It has Qualifying Industrial Zone (QIZ) status and is set to be a major factor in the development of Aqaba as a growth pole for southern Jordan.

USAID helped increase Jordan's exports through its Jordan - US Business Partnership (JUSBP) Project. JUSBP assistance allowed Jordanian enterprises to improve the quality of their products to become more compatible with U.S. and other developed markets. Products not traditionally exported from Jordan are now finding markets in the U.S. and elsewhere.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Jordan

278-005 Broad-based Economic Growth	ESF
Through September 30, 2001	
Obligations	333,667
Expenditures	292,662
Unliquidated	41,005
Fiscal Year 2002*	
Obligations	163,187
Expenditures	91,371
Through September 30, 2002	
Obligations	496,854
Expenditures	384,033
Unliquidated	112,821
Prior Year Unobligated Funds**	
Obligations	23,813
Planned Fiscal Year 2003 NOA	
Obligations	175,000
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2003	
Obligations	198,813
Proposed Fiscal Year 2004 NOA	
Obligations	150,000
Future Obligations	350,000
Est. Total Cost	1,195,667

* Fiscal Year 2002 includes \$85M of FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.

** Prior Year Unobligated Funds includes \$15M of the FY 2002 Supplemental - ESF.