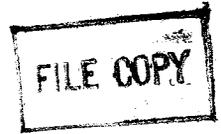


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**Report No. P-3702-JO**

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION  
OF THE  
PRESIDENT OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
TO THE  
EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS  
ON A  
PROPOSED LOAN  
IN AN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO US\$40.0 MILLION  
TO THE  
HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
FOR A SIXTH EDUCATION PROJECT

December 29, 1983

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

		<u>Calendar 1982</u>	<u>July 1983</u>
Currency Unit		Jordan dinar (JD)	JD
US \$1.00	=	JD 0.35	0.37
JD 1.000	=	US\$2.82	2.72

Exchange rate used in the Appraisal Report JD1=US\$2.67

Fiscal Year = Calendar Year

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

DOP	Directorate of Projects
GVSS	General Vocational Secondary School
ICB	International Competitive Bidding
MOE	Ministry of Education
NPC	National Planning Council
TA	Technical Assistance
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
VTC	Vocational Training Corporation

HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

SIXTH EDUCATION PROJECT

Loan and Project Summary

Borrower: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.  
Beneficiary: Ministry of Education (MOE).  
Amount: US\$40.0 million equivalent.  
Terms: 17 years, including four years of grace at the standard variable interest rate.

Project

Description:

The major objectives of the project are to replace inadequate facilities and to provide additional capacity in compulsory (grades 1-9) and general secondary (grades 10-12) education, improve availability of laboratories, libraries and workshops in upper-secondary schools, and increase the vocational content of curricula. In addition, the project would contribute to the institutional development of the MOE, already initiated under the earlier Bank-financed education projects. The project would include: (a) constructing, equipping, and furnishing 25 compulsory schools and 7 general secondary schools for girls as well as 6 compulsory schools and 9 general secondary schools for boys; (b) constructing, equipping and furnishing science laboratories, libraries and multi-purpose workshops for 53 existing upper general secondary schools; and (c) technical assistance for training instructors, education planning and technology, project implementation and preinvestment studies. The main beneficiaries of the project are the compulsory and secondary school age groups who will be better prepared for employment. The project incorporates measures to reinforce MOE project implementation capacity. The project faces no special risk.

Estimated Cost: 1/

	<u>Local</u>	<u>Foreign</u>	<u>Total</u>
	-----\$ Million-----		
Physical facilities (Construction, equipment, furniture and architectural services)			
31 compulsory schools	24.8	20.7	45.5
16 general secondary schools	15.2	14.3	29.5
Laboratories, libraries and workshops for 53 upper general secondary schools	5.9	9.4	15.3
Support to MOE	<u>0.1</u>	<u>0.8</u>	<u>0.9</u>
Base cost	<u>46.0</u>	<u>45.2</u>	<u>91.2</u>
Contingencies			
Physical	3.4	3.4	6.8
Price	<u>11.4</u>	<u>12.6</u>	<u>24.0</u>
Total Contingencies	<u>14.8</u>	<u>16.0</u>	<u>30.8</u>
<u>Total Cost</u>	<u>60.8</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>122.0</u>

Financing Plan:

Government of Jordan	60.6	15.7	76.3
Proposed World Bank Loan	0.2	39.8	40.0
Suppliers and Export Credits	<u>-</u>	<u>5.7</u>	<u>5.7</u>
<u>Total Financing</u>	<u>60.8</u>	<u>61.2</u>	<u>122.0</u>

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1/ Does not include direct taxes and custom duties from which the project is exempt. Includes about \$10 million indirect taxes on locally purchased project items.

<u>Estimated Disbursements:</u>	<u>Bank FY</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>	<u>1990</u>
	----- \$ Million -----							
Annual		0.2	0.9	3.7	12.4	12.6	8.2	2.0
Cumulative		0.2	1.1	4.8	17.2	29.8	38.0	40.0

Staff Appraisal Report: No. 4685-JO, dated December 12, 1983.



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE IBRD  
TO THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS ON A PROPOSED LOAN  
TO THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN FOR A  
SIXTH EDUCATION PROJECT

1. I submit the following report and recommendation on a proposed Bank loan, to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, of US\$40.0 million equivalent to help finance a Sixth Education Project in Jordan. The loan would be for a 17-year period, including 4 years of grace at the standard variable interest rate.

PART I - THE ECONOMY<sup>1/</sup>

2. A report entitled "Jordan Review of the Five-Year Plan" (No. 4129-JO, dated May 1983) was distributed to the Executive Directors in June 1983. An economic mission visited the country in May/June 1983; its findings have been included in the present text. Country data sheets are attached as Annex 1.

3. Jordan is a country of 2.4 million people (East Bank) with limited natural resources and a traditionally service and trade-oriented economy. It has enjoyed a high rate of growth and made good progress in developing manufacturing production, increasing investment, and promoting exports. This economic performance has taken place in the context of increasing trade with neighboring countries, expanding inflow of remittances from Jordanians working abroad, and substantial levels of foreign aid.

Recent Economic Developments

4. Renewed stability following the disruptions of 1967-71, and the oil boom in the region after 1973 created a climate conducive to sustained and rapid economic growth during 1975-82, resulting in an average annual GDP growth of over 10 percent in real terms. In 1982, GNP per capita reached \$1,692. The upsurge of the economy was due to: (a) the rapid growth of the mining and manufacturing sectors; (b) the sharp increase in construction, particularly in housing and large public works; and (c) favorable external factors, including booming conditions in the Gulf countries. While rainfed agriculture suffered from a severe drought during the 1976-79 period and more recently in 1981, vegetable and fruit production in the irrigated areas increased significantly.

5. The overall balance of payments remains strong despite a large chronic deficit in merchandise trade. Exports of goods and non-factor services increased by 32 percent annually at current prices from 1975 to

1/ Substantially unchanged from Part I of the President's Report for the Energy Development Loan which was distributed to the Executive Directors on December 1, 1983.

1981. This growth was due to high demand and prices for fruits and vegetables in neighboring countries, booming exports of manufactured goods and a sharp increase in receipts from tourism and other non-factor services. Jordanian goods have been able to compete successfully in Middle East markets because of the advantages of Arab Common Market and bilateral agreements, the relatively good quality of the products, enterprising marketing and the favorable geographical location. Although the growth in the volume of imports was slower than that of exports, the resource gap increased in current terms from \$560 million in 1975 to about \$2,318 million in 1981. These trade deficits, however, were fully compensated by factor income and transfers from abroad. As a result, Government-guaranteed external borrowing remained within reasonable limits and borrowing on commercial terms was reduced to a modest level (para 15).

6. Expenditure and domestic revenue of the Government both increased at a rate of about 23 percent per annum through 1976-81. The overall budget deficits were financed by a rising volume of grants from Arab countries following the Baghdad Summit Conference in 1978. Current expenditures, excluding defense, were covered by domestic revenues. Defense expenditures were largely financed by foreign grants.

7. The main concerns of monetary policy have been mobilizing savings and controlling domestic liquidity. Private savings have improved, but public savings have continued to be negative because of the high level of defense expenditures. To promote domestic savings, greater discretion is being allowed the Central Bank in adjusting interest rates and banking commissions. Increases in deposit rates were effected and have resulted in savings deposits increasing faster than money supply. Together with a marked decline in inflation to around 7 percent in 1982-83, these increases have resulted in interest rates becoming substantially positive again in real terms.

8. In 1982, the rapid GNP growth slowed down to 7.4 percent, mainly as a result of the slowdown in industry and construction. Exports and workers' remittances also stagnated, reflecting the deceleration in economic activity in the neighboring oil producing countries. Appropriate Government policy responses prevented this slowdown from creating balance of payments problems. The Government reduced sharply the public investments following a decline in grant aid, while private investments were slowed down by the near stagnation of workers' remittances. Construction activity and imports of machinery and equipment declined in parallel to investments. As a result of investment cut-backs, the overall public finance deficit exceeded only slightly the 1981 level, and foreign borrowing increased only moderately. The overall balance of payments showed a slight deficit for the first time in four years and foreign exchange reserves declined by some 12 percent, but remained at over three months' imports.

9. Several indicators point to a further slowdown in the overall economic growth rate to about 6 percent (in real terms) in 1983, a satisfactory performance considering the present unfavorable economic environment; foreign grant aid is expected to decline by another 20 percent, workers' remittances have stagnated while exports of manufactured goods and of services to neighboring countries have slowed down or, as in the case of Iraq, declined. These negative factors are compensated to some extent by a marked increase in exports of raw and processed minerals as the large fertilizer and

potash projects have come on stream. In addition, imports are declining in line with the sizable reduction in public and private investments, while the Government has further intensified its domestic resource mobilization efforts through cuts in subsidies and improved collection of direct and indirect taxes. As a result, domestic resources are likely to exceed 90 percent of current budget expenditures and the overall balance of payments is expected to show a 35-40 percent lower current account deficit; this deficit is likely to be more than covered by foreign grants and the proceeds of a \$225 million Eurodollar loan contracted in early 1983.

#### Medium-Term Prospects

10. The current Plan (1981-85) aimed at maintaining the rate of growth of the economy close to that achieved during the previous plan. In terms of the investment program, the Plan was ambitious--total investment would be maintained at 33-35 percent of GNP, 53 percent of which is by the Government. The announced strategy is to pursue the objectives of the last decade, namely to: (a) reduce the heavy dependence on external assistance while maintaining rapid growth; (b) diversify the economy by increasing commodity production; (c) reduce the budget deficit; and (d) improve the distribution of the benefits of growth.

11. Given the changed situation and outlook in the neighboring oil producing countries and its impact on the availability of resources for investment and public expenditures, continuing GDP growth in the 9-11 percent range would no longer appear feasible. Projections on the basis of revised assumptions indicate that a rate of 5-6 percent p.a. in real terms appears more likely. It is assumed that a reduction will take place in the exceptionally high investment rate experienced during the early 1980's (40-45 percent of GNP). Industrial output, however, will benefit from the completion of a number of major projects such as potash and fertilizer, now at initial stages of production, and is likely to maintain an overall average annual growth rate of about 10 percent. Barring serious disruptions in agricultural output through unfavorable weather conditions, Jordan would realize a significant increase in the share of commodity producing sectors in total domestic output (from 38 percent to 43 percent) and thus correspondingly reduce its traditional dependence on the services sector.

12. The medium-term prospects for increasing exports remain promising. The completion of the major export-oriented industrial projects, together with the enterprise displayed by the private sector, should result in significant increases in foreign exchange earnings after 1982. In agriculture, the expected increase in vegetable and fruit exports will, however, be more than offset by growing imports of food, and the agricultural trade deficit would probably increase. Even though merchandise exports are projected to maintain a high rate of increase (13 percent p.a. at constant prices) while imports would grow at a significantly lower rate, the trade deficit could continue to increase and could exceed the two billion dollar mark by 1984. In relation to GNP, however, the resource gap is expected to show a significant further decline (from 62 percent to 48 percent). Unlike the recent experience, net workers' remittances and foreign grants, which are likely to decline, may not be sufficient to meet the growing trade deficit. Jordan therefore would have to rely more on external borrowing (para 16).

### Social Issues

13. Due to the substantial migration of Jordanians to neighboring countries and the rapid economic growth, the present labor market situation has been characterized by selective manpower shortages. However, according to the Bank's manpower projections demand and supply for labor in Jordan might become more balanced throughout this decade with the possibility of an emerging surplus of certain categories of skilled professionals. In 1980, out of the approximately 800,000 Jordanians (including Palestinians from the West Bank) residing abroad, a little over 200,000 were estimated to be workers, compared to a total domestic employment of about 440,000. Domestic employment includes a number of foreign workers currently estimated at about 80,000; half of these workers are unskilled. The country has expanded its education and training system rapidly, to meet both domestic and external needs. A comprehensive manpower and training plan is needed to help ensure that: (a) the economy does not suffer from shortages of crucial skills, while meeting prospective demand for skilled workers abroad as far as possible; and (b) the potential labor force is utilized more fully--especially the seasonally idle workers in rainfed areas and women, whose participation, although growing fast, is still low. The Bank is assisting the Government with a review of these matters.

14. The Government has further emphasized social issues in the current Five-Year Plan (1981-85). Although the social indicators provide a relatively favorable reading in most sectors, social services are unevenly distributed across income groups and between urban and rural areas. Thus, while health infrastructure is adequate and life expectancy is relatively high (61 years), medical doctors are concentrated in urban centers. Housing remains a problem despite the boom in 1978-80, mainly because housing costs have far exceeded the means of the lower income groups. The Government's concern about these issues has led to the setting up of the new Ministry of Social Affairs in November 1979 to define a coherent social development program. The Bank has assisted the Government with reviews of the urban and regional development issues.

### External Assistance

15. With the large chronic trade deficit offset by inflows of remittances and foreign transfers, the current account of the balance of payments was on average in equilibrium through 1975-81. Net workers' remittances increased from about \$160 million in 1975 to about \$900 million in 1981 and 1982. Following the Baghdad Arab Summit Conference in November 1978, which pledged assistance of about \$1.2 billion per year over a 10-year period, net foreign grant aid rose from \$400-500 million in 1977-78 to about \$1.3 billion in 1980 and 1981; it declined to some \$1 billion in 1982. This decline was the main reason for the current account deficit of over \$330 million in that year. The external public debt outstanding and disbursed reached \$1.7 billion at the end of 1982 (about 40 percent of GNP); the outstanding and disbursed debt to IDA was about \$84 million, and to IBRD, about \$70 million. External debt service payments amounted to \$193 million in 1982 or 6.1 percent of total exports of goods and services.

16. Jordan's impressive stability, pragmatic economic and social policies and efficient economic management have helped to attract large foreign assistance. Except for aid related to defense expenditures, the grant component of this foreign assistance is expected to decline over the next few years. The projections indicate a need for average gross external borrowing of about \$600 million over the 1983-87 period. While bilateral and multilateral sources can be expected to provide the bulk of external resources, Jordan is likely to resort increasingly to the financial markets, and this would result in a hardening of loan terms. On these assumptions, the debt service ratio as a percentage of exports of goods and services is projected to reach 7-8 percent by 1987 and some 10 percent by 1990. Given this outlook and the country's record of prudent management, Jordan remains creditworthy for Bank lending.

PART II - BANK GROUP OPERATIONS 1/

17. Jordan has received twelve Bank loans totalling \$280.8 million and fifteen IDA credits totalling \$86.1 million (net of cancellations) of which all the credits and one loan have been fully disbursed. Project implementation and disbursement performance have been generally satisfactory. In recent years, disbursements have amounted to about 60-70 percent of appraisal estimates. The IDA credits have financed projects in key sectors, such as education, highways, water supply and sewerage, power, irrigation and tourism. By mid-1978, Jordan had attained a stage of economic development where it could be considered creditworthy for Bank lending and had reached a GNP per capita level that exceeded IDA limits. IDA lending was thus discontinued after March 1978. IFC has made investments in Jordan with total commitments of \$94.2 million. Annex II contains a summary statement of Bank loans and IDA credits, and IFC investments as of September 30, 1983.

18. Bank group assistance to Jordan has been directed toward export-oriented projects on which the Bank Group has cooperated closely with the Government in project preparation and in the mobilization of large external financial assistance. In addition, the Bank Group has been assisting the Government in implementing its social objectives of improving the income and living standards of the rural and urban poor, as well as expanding manpower training, as enunciated in the first Five-Year Plan (1976-80) and emphasized in the second Five-Year Plan (1981-85). Bank assistance has also fostered the development of the power subsector to meet the demand from a rapidly growing economy.

19. In line with these objectives, the Bank Group has provided technical assistance for developing and implementing a plan for expanding phosphate rock mining, and for preparing a comprehensive program for a second phase of development of the agricultural potential of the Jordan Valley and for water supply based on the Maqarin Dam. An engineering credit was made in FY1975 to help prepare a large project for potash production from the Dead Sea via solar

1/ Substantially unchanged from Part II of the President's Report for the Energy Development Loan which was distributed to the Executive Directors on December 1, 1983.

evaporation, for which a loan was approved by the Executive Directors in September 1978; the project has been successfully completed. In addition, further support for the Government's social and economic objectives was provided in recent years by loans for the Fourth and Fifth Education projects approved in December 1981 and March 1983, the Cities and Villages Development Bank (CVDB) project approved in March 1980, the Urban Development and Urban Transport projects approved in July 1980 and July 1983 respectively, the Fifth Power project approved in May 1982, the Zarqa/Ruseifa Water Supply and Sewerage project approved in December 1982, and the Energy Development Project approved in December 1983.

20. The Government has requested intensified assistance from the Bank to achieve the Plan objectives with respect to vocational and technical training in order to meet the manpower needs of the economy, and provide secondary education in less-developed regions. The proposed project addresses part of these needs. Projects under preparation include mining, transport, water supply/sewerage, and health development.

21. In a parallel effort at the macroeconomic and sectoral levels, the Bank assisted the Government by reviewing the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan, with emphasis on industrial sector and manpower analysis. It has also helped review the energy and urban sectors, regional development issues, and export strategy and export promotion in manufacturing industries as well as the health sector. The reports entitled Energy Sector Study, Review of the Five-Year Plan (1981-85), Export Strategy and Export Promotion In Manufacturing Industries, and Urban Sector Review were distributed to the Executive Directors in March 1983, May 1983, and June 1983 (both Export Promotion and Urban Sector Reviews) respectively. The reports on regional development and health sector reviews are under preparation.

22. At the end of 1980, the actual Bank Group share in Jordan's total external public debt was estimated at 8 percent, and its share in debt service was 2 percent. By 1985, the Bank Group's shares in debt outstanding and in debt service are expected to be about 7 percent and 5.5 percent respectively.

### PART III - THE EDUCATION SECTOR

#### Socio-Economic and Sector Background

23. In view of its sparse endowment of water and mineral resources, Jordan rightly considers its labor force to be its most important productive asset. Population and labor force in Jordan are growing at a rapid rate despite heavy labor emigration. The total labor force has increased at about 3.5 percent per year during the 1960s and early 1970s, and about 6 percent per year since 1975. This rapid growth of the labor force results partly from the rise of male participation rates which occurred during the 1970s, and from the continuing movement of working-age population from the West Bank to the East Bank. Most of it, however, arises from the high rate of natural population increase in the East Bank. Rapid growth of population, particularly in the youngest age groups (more than half of the population is less than 15 years old) has strained and will continue to strain the Government's capacity to provide school places to the expanding school-age population.

### Sector Institutions

24. The Ministry of Education (MOE) under the guidance of the National Board of Education is responsible for formal education institutions and training which includes primary, preparatory, general and technical secondary, and post-secondary polytechnics and community colleges. The Ministry has developed good project implementation, supervision and maintenance capability and continues to strengthen its relevant departments. The universities are autonomous and governed by their own boards which are responsible for establishing general policy guidelines and determining each year the number of students to be admitted to the different faculties. A number of other Ministries, in particular the Ministry of Health and the Vocational Training Corporation (VTC), an autonomous government agency affiliated with the Ministry of Labor, are active in training related to their special fields. The VTC is responsible for the in-plant apprentice program conducted with the cooperation of employers and for a skill-upgrading program. In addition to these programs, there is a vigorous effort in job-oriented training provided by the private sector. There are, for example, 20 private community colleges that offer post-secondary courses, principally in commercial specializations.

### Education Policy

25. Past Progress. The Government has a strong commitment to human resource development. It pursues a policy of providing universal basic education and reorienting education and training to meet manpower needs. Progress in the overall development of the education system has been remarkable, especially over the past decade, and major strides have been made towards the goal of nine years of basic schooling (primary and preparatory levels) for all children. This is now fully achieved at the primary level and is close to being achieved at the preparatory level. Gross enrollments (including over-aged students) at the primary, preparatory and secondary levels represent a high 108 percent, 91 percent and 66 percent of the relevant age groups. Female enrollments as a percentage of total enrollments (48 percent at the primary level, 46 percent at the preparatory level and 45 percent at the secondary level), are among the highest in the Middle East. These gains were achieved through a significant expansion of education infrastructure, both in permanent facilities and in temporary facilities. During the previous Plan period (1976-1980), the MOE opened nearly 300 schools comprising about 5,000 classrooms in the compulsory, secondary and post-secondary education cycles. Half of these are rented facilities that do not meet the Government's standards for permanent schools.

26. The Government has been less successful in meeting its goals of expanding vocational training. An increase in enrollment of about 80 percent in vocational/technical courses was achieved in the late seventies. This, however, represents only 13 percent of total secondary enrollment, as against the Government's original target of 30 percent by 1980. Lack of facilities has been the principal cause of insufficient progress. The Government now aims to attain the target level by 1985 and is implementing projects that will alleviate bottlenecks.

27. Current Objectives. The Government's main objectives in education and training as expressed in the current Development Plan are (a) to improve the quality of education, particularly in science, through upgraded teacher

qualifications, improved curricula and teaching materials, replacement of rented schools, and elimination of double shifting, (b) to expand basic education (grades 1-9) towards full enrollments, (c) to generalize a program of prevocational instruction in grades 5 through 12, (d) to channel secondary-level students into vocational specializations so as to achieve 30 percent vocational secondary enrollments by 1985, (e) to reduce, by more than 20 percent by 1985, the proportion of illiterates among the population less than 60 years old, and (f) to provide the trained manpower necessary to meet the evolving demand of the Jordanian economy and that of other Arab countries. A closely related goal is to expand labor-force participation, particularly by Jordanian women. These are reasonable and feasible educational goals that address the principal education and training needs.

28. Educational Finance. The Government has adopted an ambitious program of investment to expand education and training capacity at all levels. The Plan allocates about \$700 million to implement priority projects in education and training, including university education. This expansion implies an increase in the recurrent costs of the education system. Between 1975 and 1979, the recurrent cost of public education under the MOE increased at the rate of 11.6 percent per annum in real terms, compared to a 7.5 percent yearly increase in enrollment. The share of educational expenditure stabilized at around 11 percent of total public recurrent expenditure during 1975-79. Based on projected enrollment increases, recurrent expenditures in education in 1980-85 are estimated to increase by about 6 percent per annum to a total of about \$157 million or about 9 percent of total public recurrent expenditure in 1985. Total recurrent and capital expenditures for education would amount to about \$185 million in 1985 (in 1979 prices), which represents about 5 percent of the projected GNP and about 10 percent of the Government budget. The Government can be expected to sustain this expanded level of expenditure, in view of the high priority attached to education.

#### Education and Training Issues

29. The educational development strategy has been successful in increasing educational opportunities, improving quality and correcting an earlier under-emphasis on vocational/technical education. Further steps are being taken to address the key issues of (a) availability and quality of school buildings, (b) relevance (external efficiency) of general education, and (c) quality of science instruction and adequacy of science laboratories.

- a. Adequacy of School Buildings. The very rapid growth in enrollment has not been matched by a similar growth in suitable school facilities, particularly in urban areas. The MOE has had to resort to the extensive use of rented buildings (more than half of compulsory and secondary schools classrooms) that lack the appropriate facilities for use as schools. These temporary facilities are usually seriously overcrowded, have no space for science or workshop equipment, and lack adequate sanitary facilities and playgrounds. The MOE has also been compelled to reduce the hours of instruction by one hour per day (from 5 1/2 hours to 4 1/2 hours) to apply a two-shift system in about 41 percent of compulsory and secondary schools in order to provide the necessary number of school places with the limited facilities available. The acute need to

replace improvised, rented school facilities with suitable, permanent facilities tends to be supplanted by the need to accommodate a rapidly growing school-age population. The extent of the need for new and upgraded school buildings is such that the very significant school construction program of the 1981/85 Five-Year Plan (about JD80 million for compulsory and secondary school construction) would meet only half the estimated need to replace all unsuitable rented facilities and accommodate projected enrollment increases.

- b. Relevance (External Efficiency) of General Education. The National Board of Education ruled in 1979 that practical activities be introduced into grades 1 through 4 and a new integrated program of prevocational instruction be offered to students pursuing academic studies in grades 5 through 12. The objectives of the new prevocational instruction program are to provide a positive orientation toward productive employment, to provide a basis for eventual on-the-job training, to guide the choice of subsequent work or studies based on student aptitudes, and to equip students with basic mechanical skills to solve daily problems. In response to the Board of Education ruling, the MOE has developed suitable courses both for students and for teachers who are to teach the new courses. Prevocational instruction courses of 2 hours a week were introduced in 100 preparatory schools (grades 7 through 9) in 1981, offered in another 90 preparatory schools and initiated in some general secondary schools during the 1982/83 school year. Adequate numbers of teachers for the prevocational instruction program are being trained at the Shaubak Teacher Training Institute, supported under the Third Education Project. The main constraint to fuller implementation of the prevocational instruction and practical activities programs is lack of suitable workshops and equipment, an issue that the proposed project would address by providing facilities for implementing the program in both new and existing schools.
- c. Quality of Science Teaching. The efficiency of science instruction in secondary schools suffers from overcrowded classrooms, absence of science laboratories and equipment, and a reduction in hours of science instruction to accommodate double shifting. To remedy this problem, the MOE plans to construct and equip, during the 1981-85 Plan period, 140 new laboratories in 70 general secondary schools, (including the laboratories in the proposed project), and to provide laboratory kits to over 1,000 compulsory schools. In addition, it plans to strengthen the 100 existing secondary school laboratories through the provision of additional science instruments and equipment. The proposed project would play an important role in contributing to this effort.

#### Bank's Role in Education

30. The Bank has extended two credits (\$5.4 million in 1972 and \$6 million in 1975) and three loans (\$19 million in 1979, \$25 million in 1981, and \$18.8 million in 1983) for education projects. The first and second IDA-financed projects are completed. The implementation of the third

(Bank-financed) project is underway and the loan is largely committed. Construction of the trade training center is progressing and that of other institutions has commenced under the fourth project. Procurement is about to begin under the recent fifth project. These projects were designed to assist Jordan in improving the quality of education, providing basic education to all relevant age groups, establishing appropriate manpower training and increasing vocational training opportunities for men and women. Institution building has been a prominent feature of the Bank's operations. The planning and project implementation capabilities of the MOE were vastly expanded, supported in part by technical assistance components of earlier Bank-Group projects, and the Ministry is now approaching the capability of handling all of its school construction programs with minimum external assistance. The above projects have also assisted the establishment and refinement of the comprehensive secondary school curriculum, and the alignment of technical/vocational programs with the labor market. These projects have introduced modern evaluation systems for the various schools and institutions. The third project was particularly useful in improving the planning and management capability of the MOE by providing a research and evaluation mechanism and a computerized management information system to be used as tools for planning and modern management.

31. The Project Performance Audit Report (No. 2494, Sec.M79-336) on the first project noted the institutional impact of the project in many areas, including educational planning, and concluded that the project was justified and worthwhile. The recommendations of the Report have been implemented, including improved procurement procedures, better coordination of technical assistance, more effective scheduling of required inputs and timing of implementation, and more extended training in management and administration. The Project Completion Report on the second project (PCR No. 4261) has concluded that the project is contributing to the expansion of vocational and technical education in Jordan at a time when demand for skilled labor is increasing. It has also noted that the physical components were well executed, the quality of construction and equipment was very good, and that all major technical assistance components were fully implemented. However, delays and cost overruns were encountered during implementation.

32. Following the improvements envisaged under recent projects and the proposed sixth project, the Bank expects the institutional capability of the MOE to be sufficiently advanced to efficiently carry out various development programs on its own.

#### PART IV - THE PROJECT

##### Project History

33. The proposed project was identified in March 1982 and prepared by the Government with Bank assistance during 1982/1983. It was appraised in March/April 1983. Negotiations were held in Washington, D.C. from November 28 - December 2, 1983. The Jordanian Delegation was led by Mr. Abdul Latif Arabiat, Secretary General, Ministry of Education (MOE) and included officials of the National Planning Council and MOE. A Staff Appraisal Report entitled "Sixth Education Project - Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" (No. 4685-JO)

dated December 12, 1983, is being distributed separately to the Executive Directors. The main features of the loan and project are given in the Loan and Project Summary at the beginning of this Report and in Annex III. A map showing the project sites is attached.

### Project Objectives

34. The proposed project would help improve conditions in compulsory and general secondary schools, increase the vocational content of the curricula, and complete the program begun under earlier projects for strengthening MOE capacity in project preparation and implementation.

### Project Description

35. The project would include: (i) constructing, equipping and furnishing compulsory schools and general secondary schools; (ii) constructing, furnishing and equipping laboratories, multi-purpose workshops and libraries in existing general secondary schools; and (iii) technical assistance for training instructors for the above institutions, for strengthening key MOE Directorates and for preinvestment work on future projects.

36. Compulsory Schools (grades 1-9). The project would provide for the constructing, equipping and furnishing of 31 compulsory schools (25 for girls and 6 for boys) in the governorates of Amman, Irbid, Balqa, Ma'an and Karak. The proposed schools would replace unsatisfactory or rented facilities as well as provide for increased enrollments (about 29,000 students by 1989/90); cost savings of JD 52,000 per year would be achieved while the number of students per classroom (currently 60-70 students per room in some existing schools) would be brought down to about 40-50 students per room. These schools would provide improved access to education and would better prepare students, particularly girls in rural areas/small towns, for entry into vocational and general secondary schools. About 60 percent of the required teachers for the new schools would come from the classes to be relocated from inadequate and rented facilities. The remaining teachers would be available from the community colleges and from the Teacher Training Institute at Shaubak supported under the Bank Third Education Project. In addition, graduates of the vocational secondary schools would continue to be recruited to teach prevocational courses in grade 7.

37. General Secondary Schools (grades 10-12). This component would comprise constructing, equipping, and furnishing, including multi-purpose workshops, of 16 general secondary schools (7 for girls, 9 for boys) in the governorates of Amman, Balqa, Irbid, Karak and Ma'an. The proposed schools would replace about 110 improvised and educationally inadequate general secondary classrooms currently housed in rented buildings, and enable the cancellation of the second shift in about 12 rented secondary schools. In addition, nine secondary general schools would be established in areas where none currently exist. These new facilities would reduce the pressure upon existing secondary schools as half of the project institutions (an enrollment of about 8,000 students) would serve only this purpose. The workshops would improve the relevance of secondary education by extending the prevocational instruction program. The size of each proposed school has been determined by MOE's Planning and Research Directorate on the basis of detailed mapping of

school outputs and intake capacity in each region. Total enrollments in the proposed general secondary schools would be about 16,000 (6,500 girls and 9,500 boys). About half the vacated rented facilities would be used to accommodate an expansion of primary enrollments.

38. The schools would require a total staff of 780, about one-third of whom would come from the classes to be relocated from inadequate facilities. The remaining two-thirds would be recruited from the community colleges and universities. The curriculum for the proposed schools would include two hours per week of prevocational instruction in the form of general prevocational instruction in grade 10 and a single vocational option in grades 11 and 12. Each of the project schools would provide four vocational options chosen from electricity, woodwork, metalwork, agriculture, home economics and commercial specializations, on the basis of qualifications of available teachers.

39. Extensions to Existing General Secondary Schools. This component would improve secondary institutions, particularly in sciences, and support the expansion of the prevocational program by constructing, equipping and furnishing 48 science laboratories, 49 libraries, and 50 multi-purpose workshops for 53 existing upper general secondary schools that lack such facilities (representing about 15 percent of total such schools). Of the 48 laboratories, 23 would be for physics, 20 for chemistry, 4 for biology and one for general science.

40. Technical Assistance. The proposed project would provide 183 months of fellowships for the necessary training of prevocational instructors for the project secondary schools, and would improve MOE implementation capability by providing TA in six priority areas: (i) In-Service Teacher Training. The Directorates of Education and In-Service Training and Certification are planning a substantial strengthening of their in-service teacher training programs, including the establishment of pilot Teacher Development Centers, which would provide a variety of learning resources to teachers for their own development and training. The success of these efforts would depend on the appropriate support and strengthening of supervisory and in-service training services. To ensure the success of these programs, the proposed project would provide 21 man-months of specialist services. (ii) Education and Planning. In the interest of improved efficiency, the five Regional Directorates of Education, under the Ministry's new policy of devolving educational planning responsibilities to the governorates, are preparing to progressively assume planning responsibilities formerly held by the MOE central administration. The assistance to be provided to the Directorates of Education and Planning under the proposed project would contribute to this effort through the provision of 27 man-months of suitable training and study visits for planners and trainers in the MOE and regional directorates. (iii) Examinations. The proposed development by MOE of standardized aptitude and performance tests for preparatory-level students (grades 7-9) would be an important adjunct to the study guidance program supported by the previous project. This component in the proposed project would help extend the development of career and occupational guidance services initiated under the Fifth Education Project through the provision of appropriate fellowships (6 man-months) for training of senior staff of the MOE Directorate of Examinations and Student Guidance.

- (iv) Educational Technology. The newly created Directorate of Educational Technology is developing a program to integrate the use of media and materials into the teaching-learning process. Training and study visits (12 man-months) for staff of the Directorate would be provided under the proposed project to acquaint staff with production techniques for educational television programs, animation and scientific photography techniques, and utilization and maintenance of precision science laboratory equipment.
- (v) Community Colleges. The Government's network of community colleges, supported in part under the third and fourth education projects, require additional staff training inputs to enable them to fulfill their role as a resource for the particular needs of surrounding communities. To provide such training, the proposed project includes 12 months of fellowships and study visits.
- (vi) Computer Center. The MOE Management Information System (MIS), created under the Third Education Project, requires additional support for manpower training in order to make fuller use of MIS facilities. For this purpose, the proposed project includes 12 man-months of fellowships and study visits.
- (vii) MOE Directorate of Projects (DOP). The proposed project would complete the strengthening of the DOP by providing support for fellowships and study visits (16 man-months) for upgrading staff in procurement procedures and technical assistance management.

#### Project Implementation

41. The principal implementation responsibility would rest with the Directorate of Projects (DOP) of the Ministry of Education. The DOP staffing has been strengthened under the Fifth Education Project (Loan 2246-JO) through the addition of two procurement officers, two accountants, two quantity surveyors, an experienced architect, and an experienced engineer. The Government is preparing a plan to improve further the efficiency of the Procurement Unit of DOP and expects to start implementing it by September 1984.
42. Suitable sites for new project institutions have been identified and 33 of the 47 sites have been acquired. The Government would acquire remaining sites by end June 1984 (Loan Agreement, Section 3.06). Prototype designs for project schools were completed by an independent design office at Yarmouk University and have been reviewed and approved by the Bank. Adaptation of prototype designs to individual sites is in progress and would be completed by June 1984. Preliminary equipment lists for the project institutions have been completed and reviewed by the Bank. Final lists are under preparation by DOP and expected to be completed by March 1984. Draft terms of reference and an implementation schedule for technical assistance were prepared by the MOE, reviewed by the Bank during appraisal and found satisfactory. The Government plans to execute the technical assistance program through the Technical Assistance Section of the DOP. The Government would finalize the program and time schedule for implementing this component by mid-June 1984, and would execute the program after it is reviewed by the Bank. The program would identify the staffing needs of the Technical Assistance Section (Loan Agreement, Section 3.03a).
43. To distribute the implementation workload, the project would be implemented in two phases. Phase I would incorporate about one-third of the new schools and about half of the extensions to existing facilities. Tender

documents for Phase I schools would be ready by July 1984, and those for the other schools by January 1985. Equipment and furniture procurement would be coordinated to follow the pace of construction. Recruitment for technical assistance would start in July 1984. The project is expected to be completed by June 30, 1989.

#### Accounts and Audit

44. The DOP maintains project-related accounts in accordance with sound and generally recognized accounting principles and practices satisfactory to the Bank. The accounts would be audited by the Government's Bureau of Audit which is acceptable to the Bank.

#### Project Cost and Financing Plan

45. The total cost of the project is estimated at about \$122 million (October 1983 prices), of which about \$61 million is foreign exchange. Cost breakdown by components is summarized in the Loan and Project Summary at the beginning of this Report. Technical assistance costs are estimated at an average of \$10,300 per man-month for specialist services including salary, fee, overhead, international travel and subsistence, and \$3,100 per man-month for fellowship training. Indirect taxes on civil works and locally procured furniture and equipment (\$10.0 million) are estimated at about 8 percent of total project costs including contingencies. No customs duties or taxes are levied on items directly imported for project use. Physical contingencies amount to 7.5 percent of base cost and the price contingencies to about 26 percent of the base cost plus physical contingencies. This figure is based on annual price escalation rates of 8.0 percent in 1983, 7.5 percent in 1984, 7.0 percent in 1985 and 6 percent thereafter, both for local and foreign costs.

46. The proposed Bank Loan of \$40.0 million would finance about one-third of the total cost and about two-thirds of the foreign exchange cost of the project. The proposed loan would finance the foreign exchange costs of constructing and equipping the compulsory schools and the extensions to the secondary schools. It would also cover the total cost of consultant services and fellowships. The remaining foreign costs would be covered by a combination of Government funding (\$15.7 million) and suppliers' and export credits. The Government would also cover the local costs (about \$61 million).

#### Recurrent Cost

47. When fully operational in 1989, the project schools would generate about JD1.9 million in incremental recurrent costs (in 1983 prices). This amount would constitute a modest two percent of projected recurrent costs of education, and is expected to be fully within the Government's fiscal capability.

#### Procurement and Disbursement

48. Civil works and equipment contracts to be financed under the loan (amounting to about \$56 million in aggregate) would be awarded on the basis of

international competitive bidding (ICB) in accordance with Bank Group guidelines. Civil works contracts for extensions to existing institutions (averaging about \$0.23 million equivalent per contract and aggregating \$12.3 million) and for the two most remote compulsory schools (\$3 million in total) would be unlikely to interest international contractors and would be awarded in accordance with local bidding procedures which shall be acceptable to the Bank. Equipment that cannot be bulked and items of specialized nature for which ICB would not be appropriate, would be procured under local procedures which shall be satisfactory to the Bank. Such contracts will be under \$100,000 each and will not exceed \$1 million in aggregate. Consultant services (about 70 man-months) would be procured according to Bank Guidelines. In the comparison of equipment bids obtained under ICB, local manufacturers would be allowed a margin of preference equal to custom duties applicable to competing imports or 15 percent of the CIF price, whichever is lower.

49. The proposed loan would be disbursed over a period of seven years, and cover 45 percent of the total expenditures for civil works, 100 percent of foreign expenditures, the ex-factory cost of locally manufactured items as well as 90 percent of local expenditures for equipment, and 100 percent of the total expenditures for fellowships and specialist services. The Loan Closing Date would be December 31, 1989. The estimated disbursement schedule in the Loan and Project Summary reflects the sector disbursement experience, and implementation of the project in two phases.

#### Benefits and Risks

50. The proposed project would make an important contribution to the Government effort to upgrade school facilities and to increase the vocational orientation of general instruction at the primary, preparatory, and secondary levels. The project responds to a specific Government request that future Bank involvement in the education sector go beyond its past support of teacher training, vocational education and institutional development, to assist directly in improving the quality of school facilities and to provide an employment orientation for the majority of students who will never pursue actual vocational training.

51. The proposed project would expand significantly the capacity and quality of compulsory and general secondary schooling in areas of the country where education is constrained severely by inadequate facilities. It would lead to a substantial improvement of enrollment ratios for girls in rural areas and increase employment potential for women. It also would help to improve the relevance of compulsory and secondary instruction by providing facilities to extend the new practical activities and prevocational instruction programs in compulsory and secondary schools. The project would improve the quality of science instruction by providing science laboratories, libraries, and suitable science equipment for selected existing secondary schools. Technical assistance to be provided by the proposed project would further strengthen MOE planning, training and implementation capability. There are no undue risks associated with the proposed project. The components are identical or similar to those already being implemented satisfactorily under previous projects. However, due to frequent spacing of education

projects since 1981, the proposed project might tax the implementation capacity of the MOE. Therefore, the project provides for the sufficient strengthening of MOE's capacity of implementation in critical areas. The timely availability of the substantial Government contribution (about \$76 million) would be essential for smooth project implementation. This matter has been discussed with the Government, which confirmed that in view of the high priority given to this project, all necessary measures would be taken. The expenditures for the first two implementation years have been budgeted and those for future years programmed.

PART V - LEGAL INSTRUMENTS AND AUTHORITY

52. The draft Loan Agreement between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Bank, and the Report of the Committee provided for in Article III, Section 4(iii) of the Articles of Agreement of the Bank are being distributed separately. Special conditions of the project are listed in Section III of Annex III.

53. I am satisfied that the proposed loan would comply with the Articles of Agreement of the Bank.

PART VI - RECOMMENDATION

54. I recommend that the Executive Directors approve the proposed loan.

A. W. Clausen  
President

Attachments  
December 29, 1983  
Washington, D.C.

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T A B L E 3A

JORDAN	- SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET				
	REFERENCE GROUPS (WEIGHTED AVERAGES) /a				
	1960/b	1970/b	MOST RECENT ESTIMATE/b	MIDDLE INCOME N. AFRICA & MID EAST	MIDDLE INCOME LAT. AMERICA & CARIB
<b>AREA (THOUSAND SQ. KM)</b>					
TOTAL	97.7	97.7	97.7	.	.
AGRICULTURAL	12.8	14.0	14.8	.	.
<b>GNP PER CAPITA (US\$)</b>	..	..	1692.0 /c	1340.0	2088.2
<b>ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA (KILOGRAMS OF COAL EQUIVALENT)</b>	185.0	308.0	627.0	810.4	1407.6
<b>POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS</b>					
POPULATION, MID-YEAR (THOUSANDS)	1695.0	2299.0	3370.0	.	.
URBAN POPULATION (% OF TOTAL)	42.7	49.6	57.0	47.4	65.9
<b>POPULATION PROJECTIONS</b>					
POPULATION IN YEAR 2000 (MILL)			6.7	.	.
STATIONARY POPULATION (MILL)			17.8	.	.
YEAR STATIONARY POP. REACHED			2110	.	.
<b>POPULATION DENSITY</b>					
PER SQ. KM.	17.3	23.5	33.2	36.0	35.6
PER SQ. KM. AGRI. LAND	132.4	164.2	219.2	449.0	93.2
<b>POPULATION AGE STRUCTURE (%)</b>					
0-14 YRS	44.4	45.8	46.3	43.9	40.1
15-64 YRS	51.5	51.0	51.1	52.8	55.8
65 AND ABOVE	4.1	3.1	2.7	3.3	4.1
<b>POPULATION GROWTH RATE (%)</b>					
TOTAL	3.1	3.0	3.5	2.9	2.3
URBAN	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.6	3.7
<b>CRUDE BIRTH RATE (PER THOUS)</b>	47.4	47.6	46.5	42.5	31.5
<b>CRUDE DEATH RATE (PER THOUS)</b>	19.9	15.5	9.0	12.0	8.1
<b>GROSS REPRODUCTION RATE</b>	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.0	2.0
<b>FAMILY PLANNING</b>					
ACCEPTORS, ANNUAL (THOUS)	..	..	..	.	.
USERS (% OF MARRIED WOMEN)	..	..	..	..	..
<b>FOOD AND NUTRITION</b>					
INDEX OF FOOD PROD. PER CAPITA (1969-71=100)	220.0	79.0	71.0	97.5	113.0
<b>PER CAPITA SUPPLY OF</b>					
CALORIES (% OF REQUIREMENTS)	93.0	93.0	96.0	102.3	111.3
PROTEINS (GRAMS PER DAY)	61.0	55.0	62.0	72.0	67.9
OF WHICH ANIMAL AND PULSE	15.0	15.0	15.0/d	17.8	34.1
CHILD (AGES 1-4) DEATH RATE	26.3	12.5	5.4	15.2	5.3
<b>HEALTH</b>					
LIFE EXPECT. AT BIRTH (YEARS)	47.0	54.1	61.7	57.2	64.6
INFANT MORT. RATE (PER THOUS)	135.5	97.5	66.9	104.2	62.6
<b>ACCESS TO SAFE WATER (XPOP)</b>					
TOTAL	21.3	..	80.0/e,e	59.3	64.8
URBAN	48.6	..	..	84.9	77.8
RURAL	2.1	..	..	37.5	44.3
<b>ACCESS TO EXCRETA DISPOSAL (% OF POPULATION)</b>					
TOTAL	..	..	78.0/e,e	..	54.0
URBAN	..	..	..	..	69.8
RURAL	..	..	..	..	29.8
<b>POPULATION PER PHYSICIAN</b>	5800.0	3780.0	1890.0	3536.0	1776.0
POP. PER NURSING PERSON	1930.0/f	1480.0	1310.0	1820.7	1012.2
<b>POP. PER HOSPITAL BED</b>					
TOTAL	560.0	1350.0	1190.0/d	643.3	477.0
URBAN	..	1100.0	690.0/d	545.0	667.5
RURAL	..	5540.0	..	2462.0	1921.6
<b>ADMISSIONS PER HOSPITAL BED</b>	..	36.5	45.7/d	26.4	27.2
<b>HOUSING</b>					
<b>AVERAGE SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD</b>					
TOTAL	5.3	6.1	6.7/c	..	..
URBAN	5.5	..	..	..	..
RURAL	5.1	..	..	..	..
<b>AVERAGE NO. OF PERSONS/ROOM</b>					
TOTAL	..	..	6.5/c	..	..
URBAN	..	..	..	..	..
RURAL	..	..	..	..	..
<b>ACCESS TO ELECT. (% OF DWELLINGS)</b>					
TOTAL	17.0	..	66.0/c	46.2	..
URBAN	39.2	..	90.0/c	77.6	..
RURAL	1.4	..	30.0/c	16.1	..

T A B L E 3A

JORDAN		- SOCIAL INDICATORS DATA SHEET			
JORDAN		REFERENCE GROUPS (WEIGHTED AVERAGES) /a			
		MOST RECENT ESTIMATE /b		(MOST RECENT ESTIMATE) /b	
1960 /b	1970 /b			MIDDLE INCOME N. AFRICA & MID EAST	MIDDLE INCOME LAT. AMERICA & CARIB
<b>EDUCATION</b>					
ADJUSTED ENROLLMENT RATIOS					
PRIMARY: TOTAL	77.0	72.0/c	108.0/c	89.6	105.0
MALE	94.0	79.0/c	..	104.8	106.3
FEMALE	59.0	65.0/c	..	72.4	103.6
SECONDARY: TOTAL	25.0	33.0/c	79.0/c,e	41.7	40.0
MALE	36.0	41.0/c	..	52.8	38.6
FEMALE	13.0	24.0/c	..	31.2	41.2
VOCATIONAL (% OF SECONDARY)	2.7	3.0/c	13.0/c	10.3	34.0
PUPIL-TEACHER RATIO					
PRIMARY	34.0	39.0/c	32.0/c	31.9	30.7
SECONDARY	20.0	23.0/c	20.0/c	23.3	16.7
ADULT LITERACY RATE (%)					
	32.4	..	70.0	43.3	79.5
<b>CONSUMPTION</b>					
PASSENGER CARS/THOUSAND POP	3.7	6.7	19.6/d	18.0	45.6
RADIO RECEIVERS/THOUSAND POP	37.8	160.9	165.2	138.1	228.2
TV RECEIVERS/THOUSAND POP	..	20.0	52.7	45.6	108.3
NEWSPAPER ("DAILY GENERAL INTEREST") CIRCULATION PER THOUSAND POPULATION	18.3	24.4	29.3/d	31.0	64.1
CINEMA ANNUAL ATTENDANCE/CAPITA	3.2	0.9	4.8	1.7	2.9
<b>LABOR FORCE</b>					
TOTAL LABOR FORCE (THOUS)	432.0	569.0	800.0	.	.
FEMALE (PERCENT)	5.0	5.6	6.6	10.7	24.8
AGRICULTURE (PERCENT)	44.0	34.0	20.0	42.5	31.3
INDUSTRY (PERCENT)	26.0	9.0	20.0	27.8	23.9
PARTICIPATION RATE (PERCENT)					
TOTAL	25.5	24.7	23.7	25.6	31.3
MALE	46.7	45.5	43.4	45.4	49.8
FEMALE	2.7	2.8	3.2	5.6	14.8
ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY RATIO					
	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.4
<b>INCOME DISTRIBUTION</b>					
PERCENT OF PRIVATE INCOME RECEIVED BY					
HIGHEST 5% OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..
HIGHEST 20% OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..
LOWEST 20% OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..
LOWEST 40% OF HOUSEHOLDS	..	..	..	..	..
<b>POVERTY TARGET GROUPS</b>					
ESTIMATED ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (US\$ PER CAPITA)					
URBAN	..	..	230.0/d	276.1	289.8
RURAL	..	..	100.0/d	177.1	184.5
ESTIMATED RELATIVE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (US\$ PER CAPITA)					
URBAN	..	..	206.0/d	400.0	519.8
RURAL	..	..	135.0/d	283.3	372.1
ESTIMATED POP. BELOW ABSOLUTE POVERTY INCOME LEVEL (%)					
URBAN	..	..	14.0	22.0	..
RURAL	..	..	17.0	30.8	..
.. NOT AVAILABLE					
. NOT APPLICABLE					

N O T E S

/a The group averages for each indicator are population-weighted arithmetic means. Coverage of countries among the indicators depends on availability of data and is not uniform.

/b Unless otherwise noted, "Data for 1960" refer to any year between 1959 and 1961; "Data for 1970" between 1969 and 1971; and data for "Most Recent Estimate" between 1979 and 1981.

/c East Bank, 1982; /d 1977; /e 1982; /f 1962; /g Includes laboratory age 12-14 years.

## DEFINITIONS OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

Notes: Although the data are drawn from sources generally judged the most authoritative and reliable, it should also be noted that they may not be internationally comparable because of the lack of standardized definitions and concepts used by different countries in collecting the data. The data are, nonetheless, useful to describe orders of magnitude, indicate trends, and characterize certain major differences between countries.

The reference groups are (1) the same country group of the subject country and (2) a country group with somewhat higher average income than the country group of the subject country (except for "High Income" and "Exporters" group where "Middle Income North Africa and Middle East" is chosen because of stronger socio-cultural affinities). In the reference group data the averages are population weighted arithmetic means for each indicator and shown only when a majority of the countries in a group has data for that indicator. Since the coverage of countries among the indicators depends on the availability of data and is not uniform, caution must be exercised in relating averages of one indicator to another. These averages are only useful in comparing the value of one indicator at a time among the country and reference groups.

## AREA (thousand sq.km.)

**Total** - Total surface area comprising land area and inland waters; 1960, 1970 and 1980 data.  
**Agricultural** - Estimate of agricultural area used temporarily or permanently for crops, pastures, market and kitchen gardens or to lie fallow; 1960, 1970 and 1980 data.

**GNP PER CAPITA (US\$)** - GNP per capita estimates at current market prices, calculated by same conversion method as World Bank Atlas (1979-81 basis); 1960, 1970, and 1981 data.

**ENERGY CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA** - Annual apparent consumption of commercial primary energy (coal and lignite, petroleum, natural gas and hydro-, nuclear and geothermal electricity) in kilograms of coal equivalent per capita; 1960, 1970, and 1980 data.

## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

**Total Population, Mid-Year (thousands)** - As of July 1; 1960, 1970, and 1981 data.

**Urban Population (percent of total)** - Ratio of urban to total population; Different definitions of urban areas may affect comparability of data among countries; 1960, 1970, and 1981 data.

## Population Projections

**Population in year 2000** - Current population projections are based on 1980 total population by age and sex and their mortality and fertility rates. Projection parameters for mortality rates comprise of three levels assuming life expectancy at birth increasing with country's per capita income level, and female life expectancy stabilizing at 77.5 years. The parameters for fertility rate also have three levels assuming decline in fertility according to income level and past family planning performance. Each country is then assigned one of these nine combinations of mortality and fertility trends for projection purposes.

**Stationary population** - In a stationary population there is no growth since the birth rate is equal to the death rate, and also the age structure remains constant. This is achieved only after fertility rates decline to the replacement level of unit net reproduction rate, when each generation of women replaces itself exactly. The stationary population size was estimated on the basis of the projected characteristics of the population in the year 2000, and the rate of decline of fertility rate to replacement level.

**Year stationary population is reached** - The year when stationary population size will be reached.

## Population Density

**Per sq. km.** - Mid-year population per square kilometer (100 hectares) of total area; 1960, 1970, and 1980 data.

**Per sq. km. agricultural land** - Computed as above for agricultural land only; 1960, 1970 and 1980 data.

**Population Age Structure (percent)** - Children (0-14 years), working-age (15-64 years), and retired (65 years and over) as percentages of mid-year population; 1960, 1970, and 1981 data.

**Population Growth Rate (percent)** - total - Annual growth rates of total mid-year population for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-81.

**Population Growth Rate (percent)** - urban - Annual growth rates of urban populations for 1950-60, 1960-70, and 1970-81.

**Crude Birth Rate (per thousand)** - Annual live births per thousand of mid-year population; 1960, 1970, and 1981 data.

**Crude Death Rate (per thousand)** - Annual deaths per thousand of mid-year population; 1960, 1970, and 1981 data.

**Gross Reproduction Rate** - Average number of daughters a woman will bear in her normal reproductive period if she experiences present age-specific fertility rates; usually five-year averages ending in 1960, 1970, and 1981.

**Family Planning - Acceptors, Annual (thousands)** - Annual number of acceptors of birth-control devices under auspices of national family planning program.

**Family Planning - Users (percent of married women)** - Percentage of married women of child-bearing age (15-44 years) who use birth-control devices to all married women in same age group.

## FOOD AND NUTRITION

**Index of Food Production per Capita (1969=71=100)** - Index of per capita annual production of all food commodities. Production includes seed and feed and is on calendar year basis. Commodities cover primary goods (e.g. sugarcane instead of sugar) which are edible and contain nutrients (e.g. coffee and tea are excluded). Aggregate production of each country is based on national average producer price weights; 1961-65, 1970, and 1981 data.

**Per capita supply of calories (percent of requirements)** - Computed from energy equivalent of net food supplies available in country per capita per day. Available supplies comprise domestic production, imports less exports, and changes in stock. Net supplies exclude animal feed, seeds, quantities used in food processing, and losses in distribution.

Requirements were estimated by FAO based on physiological needs for normal activity and health considering environmental temperature, body weights, age and sex distribution of population, and allowing 10 percent for waste at household level; 1961-65, 1970 and 1980 data.

**Per capita supply of protein (grams per day)** - Protein content of per capita net supply of food per day. Net supply of food is defined as above. Requirements for all countries established by USDA provide for minimum allowances of 40 grams of total protein per day and 20 grams of animal and pulse protein, of which 10 grams should be animal protein. These standards are lower than those of 75 grams of total protein and 23 grams of animal protein as an average for the world, proposed by FAO in the Third World Food Survey; 1961-65, 1970 and 1980 data.

**Per capita supply of protein from meat and pulse** - Protein supply of food derived from animals and pulses in grams per day; 1961-65, 1970 and 1977 data.

**Child (ages 1-4) Death Rate (per thousand)** - Annual deaths per thousand in age group 1-4 years, to children in this age group; for most developing countries data derived from life tables; 1960, 1970 and 1981 data.

## HEALTH

**Life Expectancy at Birth (years)** - Average number of years of life remaining at birth; 1960, 1970 and 1981 data.

**Infant Mortality Rate (per thousand)** - Annual deaths of infants under one year of age per thousand live births; 1960, 1970 and 1981 data.

**Access to Safe Water (percent of population)** - total, urban, and rural - Number of people (total, urban, and rural) with reasonable access to safe water supply (includes treated surface waters or untreated but uncontaminated water such as that from protected boreholes, springs, and sanitary wells) as percentages of their respective populations. In an urban area a public fountain or standpipe located not more than 200 meters from a house may be considered as being within reasonable access of that house. In rural areas reasonable access would imply that the housewife or members of the household do not have to spend a disproportionate part of the day in fetching the family's water needs.

**Access to Excreta Disposal (percent of population)** - total, urban, and rural - Number of people (total, urban, and rural) served by excreta disposal as percentages of their respective populations. Excreta disposal may include the collection and disposal, with or without treatment, of human excreta and waste-water by water-borne systems or the use of pit privies and similar installations.

**Population per Physician** - Population divided by number of practicing physicians qualified from a medical school at university level.

**Population per Nursing Person** - Population divided by number of practicing male and female graduate nurses, assistant nurses, practical nurses and nursing auxiliaries.

**Population per Hospital Bed** - total, urban, and rural - Population (total, urban, and rural) divided by their respective number of hospital beds available in public and private general and specialized hospital and rehabilitation centers. Hospitals are establishments permanently staffed by at least one physician. Establishments providing principally custodial care are not included. Rural hospitals, however, include health and medical centers not permanently staffed by a physician (but by a medical assistant, nurse, midwife, etc.) which offer in-patient accommodation and provide a limited range of medical facilities. For statistical purposes urban hospitals include WHO principal/general hospitals, and rural hospitals, local or rural hospitals and medical and maternity centers. Specialized hospitals are included only under total.

**Admissions per Hospital Bed** - Total number of admissions to or discharges from hospitals divided by the number of beds.

## HOUSING

**Average Size of Household (persons per household)** - total, urban, and rural - A household consists of a group of individuals who share living quarters and their main meals. A boarder or lodger may or may not be included in the household for statistical purposes.

**Average number of persons per room** - total, urban, and rural average number of persons per room in all urban, and rural occupied conventional dwellings, respectively. Dwellings exclude non-permanent structures and unoccupied parts.

**Access to Electricity (percent of dwellings)** - total, urban, and rural - Conventional dwellings with electricity in living quarters as percentage of total, urban, and rural dwellings respectively.

## EDUCATION

## Adjusted Enrollment Ratios

**Primary school - total, male and female** - Gross total, male and female enrollment of all ages at the primary level as percentage of respective primary school-age populations; normally includes children aged 6-11 years but adjusted for different lengths of primary education; for countries with universal education enrollment may exceed 100 percent since some pupils are below or above the official school age.

**Secondary school - total, male and female** - Computed as above; secondary education requires at least four years of approved primary instruction; provides general, vocational, or teacher training instructions for pupils usually of 12 to 17 years of age; correspondence courses are generally excluded.

**Vocational enrollment (percent of secondary)** - Vocational institutions include technical, industrial, or other programs which operate independently or as departments of secondary institutions.

**Pupil-teacher ratio - primary, and secondary** - Total students enrolled in primary and secondary levels divided by numbers of teachers in the corresponding levels.

**Adult literacy rate (percent)** - Literate adults (able to read and write) as a percentage of total adult population aged 15 years and over.

## CONSUMPTION

**Passenger Cars (per thousand population)** - Passenger cars comprise motor cars seating less than eight persons; excludes ambulances, hearses and military vehicles.

**Radio Receivers (per thousand population)** - All types of receivers for radio broadcasts to general public per thousand of population; excludes unlicensed receivers in countries and in years when registration of radio sets was in effect; data for recent years may not be comparable since most countries abolished licensing.

**TV Receivers (per thousand population)** - TV receivers for broadcast to general public per thousand of population; excludes unlicensed TV receivers in countries and in years when registration of TV sets was in effect.

**Newspaper Circulation (per thousand population)** - Shows the average circulation of "daily general interest newspaper", defined as a periodical publication devoted primarily to recording general news. It is considered to be "daily" if it is issued at least four times a week.

**Cinema Annual Attendance per Capita per Year** - Based on the number of tickets sold during the year, including admissions to drive-in cinemas and mobile units.

## LABOR FORCE

**Total Labor Force (thousands)** - Economically active persons, including armed forces and unemployed but excluding housewives, students, etc. covering population of all ages. Definitions in various countries are not comparable; 1960, 1970 and 1981 data.

**Female (percent)** - Female labor force as percentage of total labor force.

**Agriculture (percent)** - Labor force in farming, forestry, hunting and fishing as percentage of total labor force; 1960, 1970 and 1981 data.

**Industry (percent)** - Labor force in mining, construction, manufacturing and electricity, water and gas as percentage of total labor force; 1960, 1970 and 1981 data.

**Participation Rate (percent)** - total, male, and female - Participation or activity rates are computed as total, male, and female labor force as percentages of total, male, and female population of all ages respectively; 1960, 1970, and 1981 data. These are based on 10's participation rates reflecting age-sex structure of the population, and long time trend. A few estimates are from national sources.

**Economic Dependency Ratio** - Ratio of population under 15 and 65 and over to the total labor force.

## INCOME DISTRIBUTION

**Percentage of Private Income (both in cash and kind)** - Received by richest 5 percent, richest 20 percent, poorest 20 percent, and poorest 40 percent of households.

## POVERTY TARGET GROUPS

The following estimates are very approximate measures of poverty levels, and should be interpreted with considerable caution.

**Estimated Absolute Poverty Income Level (US\$ per capita)** - urban and rural - Absolute poverty income level is that income level below which a minimal nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements is not attainable.

**Estimated Relative Poverty Income Level (US\$ per capita)** - urban and rural - Rural relative poverty income level is one-third of average per capita personal income of the country. Urban level is derived from the rural level with adjustment for higher cost of living in urban areas.

**Estimated Population Below Absolute Poverty Income Level (percent)** - urban and rural - Percent of population (urban and rural) who are "absolute poor".

JORDAN - ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Population: 2.5 million (1982) <sup>1/</sup>  
GNP per capita: US\$ 1,692 (1982) <sup>1/2/</sup>

Indicator	Amount (million US\$ at current prices) 1982	Annual Growth Rates										
		Actual (at 1980 prices)						Projected (at 1980 prices)				
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>NATIONAL ACCOUNTS</b>												
Gross domestic product	3,881	12.4	21.5	9.1	10.8	7.4	6.3	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.0	5.0
Agriculture	241	1.0	25.0	-29.0	39.0	11.6	9.9	5.0	4.8	4.6	3.0	3.0
Industry	1,014	24.2	27.0	19.2	11.5	13.2	0.4	14.7	16.0	9.5	7.9	7.4
Services	2,249	10.1	18.9	10.2	7.9	4.3	8.9	2.3	1.8	3.2	3.2	3.2
Consumption	4,296	15.3	18.9	17.3	-7.6	6.4	3.7	4.5	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0
Gross Investment	1,798	28.3	5.6	10.5	17.2	24.2	2.4	-8.4	1.0	-8.9	-11.3	-1.3
Exports GNFS	1,911	19.2	10.4	20.4	24.1	24.9	1.5	-0.7	13.0	13.0	13.3	7.0
Imports of GNFS	4,127	21.8	9.7	26.4	-1.7	27.4	-1.0	-3.0	5.9	4.1	4.5	4.9
Gross National Product	3,929	13.1	18.2	7.7	6.8	8.2	7.4	7.5	6.1	5.4	4.8	4.8
<b>PRICES</b>												
GDP Deflator		67.9	72.8	82.5	100.0	116.5	123.7					
Exchange Rate		3.04	3.26	3.33	3.35	3.07	2.84					

	Share of GNP at Market Prices (%) (at current prices)			Average Annual Increase (at constant prices)	
	1975	1980	1985	1978-82	1983-87
	Gross Domestic Product	96.0	100.8	97.8	11.0
Agriculture	7.8	6.6	6.6	11.3	4.1
Industry	21.8	26.7	31.6	14.3	11.1
Services	59.7	57.9	50.6	10.0	2.7
Consumption	123.8	109.8	104.2	9.0	5.0
Gross Investment	26.5	40.8	31.3	12.0	-5.8
Exports of GNFS	35.5	47.9	54.5	16.3	9.1
Imports of GNFS	90.1	97.2	92.2	12.2	2.9
Gross National Product	100.0	100.0	100.0	9.7	5.7
Net Factor Income	4.1	-0.8	2.2		
Gross National Savings	-23.8	-9.8	-4.2		

PUBLIC FINANCE	As % of GNP (at current prices)		
	1975	1980	1985
	Domestic Revenues	24.8	22.8
Current Expenditures	37.6	33.9	32.2
Budgetary Savings	-12.8	-10.0	2.1
Capital Expenditures	23.6	22.9	12.7
Foreign Financing	34.8	27.7	1.4
of which foreign grants	30.0	20.5	11.3

OTHER INDICATORS	1978-82	1983-87
	IGOR	5.4
Marginal Gross National Savings Rate	-2.8	3.8
Import Elasticity (goods)	1.2	0.8

<sup>1/</sup> East Bank only.

<sup>2/</sup> Preliminary estimate based on the revised series of national accounts to be discussed with the Government, which excludes remittances from long term residents abroad that are considered capital transfers.

JORDAN - EXTERNAL TRADE

Indicator	Amount (million US\$ at current prices) 1982	Annual Growth Rate										
		Actual (at 1975 prices)						Projected (at 1980 prices)				
		1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
<b>EXTERNAL TRADE</b>												
Merchandise exports <sup>1/</sup>	526	27.3	6.7	22.5	22.9	31.1	2.1	9.8	20.5	17.0	11.0	9.8
Primary	246	13.1	5.5	16.1	26.2	18.5	-3.2	8.7	24.7	16.1	11.5	10.3
Manufactures	280	73.9	9.1	35.6	17.0	59.0	8.5	9.5	16.0	17.5	10.3	9.8
Merchandise imports	3,231	24.2	-1.3	10.5	7.8	27.4	-1.0	-3.0	5.9	4.1	4.5	4.9
Food	540	-14.2	25.8	8.9	7.1	31.6	6.4	5.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8
Petroleum	679	19.1	-13.2	30.3	42.3	19.3	22.0	6.5	6.0	5.5	5.0	5.0
Machinery and equipment	903	43.5	-3.4	-11.7	13.6	56.6	-13.0	-4.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Other	1,109	39.5	-9.8	27.5	-3.4	19.3	0.5	-3.5	5.0	5.5	5.0	5.0
<b>PRICES</b>												
		(1975 = 100)						(1980 = 100)				
Export price index	--	86.1	85.8	90.2	106.9	107.5	113.2	121.7	130.8	140.6	151.2	162.5
Import price index	--	112.2	114.8	133.5	150.4	113.6	119.4	123.2	132.4	142.3	153.1	164.5
Terms of trade index	--	76.7	74.7	67.6	71.1	94.6	94.8	98.7	99.9	99.8	98.8	98.8
<b>Composition of Merchandise Trade (%)</b>												
		(at current prices)			Average Annual Growth Rates							
		1975	1982	1987	(at constant prices)							
					1978-82	1983-87						
Exports <sup>1/</sup>		100.0	100.0	100.0	21.2	13.5						
Primary		79.8	46.8	57.8	12.6	14.3						
Manufactures		20.2	53.2	42.2	25.8	12.6						
Imports		100.0	100.0	100.0	8.7	3.3						
Food		22.2	16.7	18.3	15.9	4.9						
Petroleum		10.6	21.0	24.3	20.1	5.6						
Machinery and equipment		31.6	28.0	23.7	8.4	0.0						
Other		35.5	34.3	33.8	6.8	3.4						
<b>DIRECTION OF TRADE</b>												
		Share of Total Exports (%)		Share of Total Imports (%)								
		1975	1982	1975	1982							
Developed market economies		17.6	3.9	62.6	49.1							
Developing market economies		70.2	84.2	29.2	43.5							
of which Arab countries		42.4	78.5	19.8	54.2							
Centrally planned economies		12.2	11.5	8.2	7.3							

<sup>1/</sup> Excluding re-exports

**JORDAN - BALANCE OF PAYMENTS, EXTERNAL CAPITAL AND DEBT**  
(millions US\$ at current prices)

Indicator	Actual							Projected					
	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1990
<b>BALANCE OF PAYMENTS</b>													
Exports of goods & services	1001	1203	1437	1819	2491	3205	3070	3336	3894	4531	5039	5589	7631
Of which: Merchandise f.o.b.	207	249	297	402	574	742	749	759	1038	1377	1553	1753	2514
Workers remittances	411	470	520	600	792	1042	1081	1148	1253	1366	1476	1593	2006
Imports of goods & services	1330	1714	2065	2872	3452	4550	4479	4250	4805	5467	6132	6877	9613
Of which: Merchandise f.o.b.	1020	1376	1497	1957	2393	3237	3229	2970	3444	3924	4393	4921	6916
Workers remittances	20	46	65	80	134	159	175	213	229	240	265	290	386
Net transfers 2/	381	504	347	1046	1335	1321	1055	847	690	552	414	414	0
Current account balance	52	-7	-280	-7	374	-26	-334	67	-221	-384	-679	-874	-1982
Private direct investment	-10	11	56	26	31	144	91	94	102	110	118	127	157
MLT loans (net)	71	190	189	193	232	274	242	193	187	342	756	851	2060
Official	70	86	112	143	240	283	271	138	131	239	529	595	1442
Private	1	104	77	50	-8	-9	-29	55	56	103	227	256	618
Other capital	-54	-21	278	20	-266	-382	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in reserves	-59	-173	-243	-232	-371	83	110	-354	-69	-83	-94	-105	-235
International reserves	567	740	983	1215	1586	1503	1211	1526	1595	1678	1772	1877	2188
Of which: Gold	80	81	81	82	208	198	194	200	200	200	200	200	200
Reserves as months of imports	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.2	5.5	4.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7
<b>EXTERNAL CAPITAL AND DEBT</b>													
Gross disbursements	91	214	221	270	308	407	374	321	282	624	804	1012	1995
Concessional loans	80	94	115	151	133	256	257	224	197	437	563	708	1397
IDA	6	9	6	13	9	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	74	85	113	138	124	253	253	224	197	437	563	708	1397
Non-concessional loans	11	120	104	99	175	151	117	97	85	187	241	304	598
Official export credits	3	3	8	2	97	13	29	10	12	14	16	18	20
IBRD	-	-	-	4	23	19	22	33	39	43	53	65	60
Other multilateral	-	-	-	7	14	21	10	15	16	18	19	21	23
Private	8	117	96	86	41	98	56	49	18	112	153	200	494
External debt													
Debt outstanding and disbursed	410	623	841	1048	1266	1423	1685	1832	2064	2506	3110	3886	7970
Official	361	469	609	765	993	1146	1464	1282	1445	1754	2177	2720	5579
Private	49	154	232	283	273	277	221	550	619	752	933	1166	2391
Undisbursed debt	274	563	828	881	1237	857	831	521	532	541	650	1000	2000
Debt service													
Total service payments	27	38	58	96	133	182	193	226	280	332	390	475	765
Interest	8	15	24	40	58	81	61	98	131	149	190	238	497
Payments as % exports 1/	2.7	3.2	4.0	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	6.8	7.2	7.3	7.9	8.5	10.0
Average interest rate on new loans (%)	2.4	6.0	6.3	5.3	6.8	5.3	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Average maturity of new loans (years)	25.6	14.4	18.1	21.4	14.8	17.7	20.1	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Average grace of new loans (years)	6.6	3.5	5.6	4.7	3.8	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
<b>As % of Debt Outstanding at end of Most Recent Year (1982)</b>													
Maturity structure of debt outstanding													
Maturities due within 5 years					46.5								
Maturities due within 10 years					93.3								
Interest structure of debt outstanding													
Interest due within first year					6.0								

-- Data not available.

1/ Exports of goods and services including remittances.

2/ Excluding unrequited transfers by long term resident workers abroad.

EMENA CPII-D  
November 1983

THE STATUS OF BANK GROUP OPERATIONS IN JORDAN a/

A. STATEMENT OF BANK LOANS AND IDA CREDITS  
(As of September 30, 1983)

<u>Number</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Borrower</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	-----US\$ Million-----		
				<u>Bank</u>	<u>IDA</u>	<u>Undisbursed</u>
				Amount (less cancellations)		
Fifteen credits fully disbursed		Jordan			86.1	-
One loan fully disbursed		"		15.0		-
1617	1978	The Arab Potash Co.	Potash Extraction	35.0		0.1
1781	1979	Jordan	Education III	19.0		12.9
1826	1980	"	CVDB	10.0		9.1
1893	1980	"	Urban Development	21.0		18.1
1986	1981	"	Power IV	25.0		16.7
2068	1982	"	Education IV	25.0		24.0
2162	1982	"	Power V	35.0		33.8
2213	1983	"	Water Supply and Sewerage	17.0		17.0
2246	1983	"	Education V	18.8		18.8
2334	1983 <u>b/</u>	"	Urban Transport	<u>30.0</u>		<u>30.0</u>
TOTAL				250.8	86.1	180.5
		of which has been repaid		-	<u>2.0</u>	
		Total now held by Bank/IDA <u>c/</u>		<u>250.8</u>	<u>84.1</u>	
		Total undisbursed			-	<u>180.5</u>

a/ The status of the projects listed in Part A is described in a separate report on all Bank/IDA financed projects in execution, which is updated twice yearly and circulated to the Executive Directors on April 30 and October 31.

b/ Not yet effective.

c/ Includes exchange rate adjustments; does not include the \$30 million Energy Development Loan approved by the Executive Directors on December 20, 1983.

B. STATEMENT OF INVESTMENTS  
(As of September 30, 1983)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Obligor</u>	<u>Type of Business</u>	<u>-----US\$ Million-----</u>		
			<u>Loan</u>	<u>Equity</u>	<u>Total</u>
1974	Jordan Ceramic Ind. Co. Ltd.	Ceramic Tiles	1.6	0.2	1.8
1975/ 78/81/82	Jordan Fertilizer Ind. Co.	Phosphatic Fertilizer	79.5 <u>1/</u>	8.7	88.2 <u>1/</u>
1979	Jordan Lime and Silicate	Building Materials	2.5	0.7	3.2
1979	Jordan Securities Corp.	Money & Capital Market		0.7	0.7
1980	Jordan Leasing Co. Ltd.	Leasing	<u>      </u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.3</u>
	<b>Total Commitments</b>		83.6 <u>1/</u>	10.6	94.2 <u>1/</u>
	Less Commitments Repaid, Sold or Cancelled		<u>51.1 1/</u>	<u>      </u>	<u>51.1 1/</u>
	<b>Total Commitments now held by IFC</b>		<u>32.5</u>	<u>10.6</u>	<u>43.1</u>
	<b>Total Undisbursed</b>		<u>9.5</u>	<u>0.3</u>	<u>9.8</u>

1/ Includes a \$50.0 million loan managed by IFC on behalf of other participants.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROJECT DATA SHEET

Section I: Timetable of Key Events

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| (a) Time taken by the country to prepare the project;  | One year from March 1982 to March 1983. |
| (b) The Agency which has prepared the project;   | Ministry of Education.                  |
| (c) Date of first presentation to the Bank and date of first Bank mission to consider the project; | December 1981 and March 1982.           |
| (d) Date of departure of Appraisal Mission;  | March 1983.                             |
| (e) Date of completion of negotiations;  | December 2, 1983.                       |
| (f) Planned date of effectiveness.   | June 1984.                              |

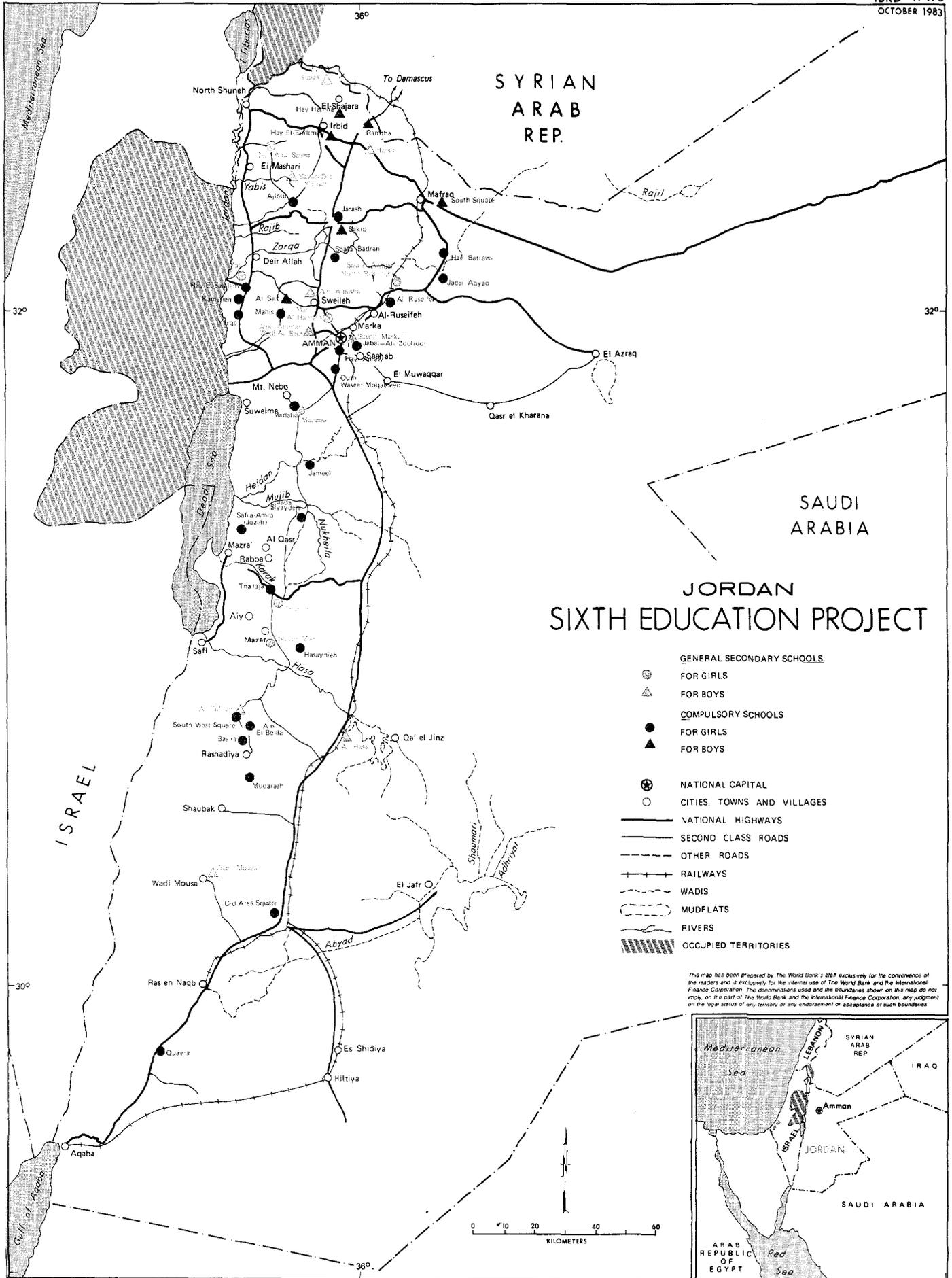
Section II: Special Bank Implementation Actions

None

Section III: Special Conditions

- (a) The Government would acquire all school sites by end-June 1984 (para 42).
- (b) The Government would implement the technical assistance program through DOP and according to a time schedule and staffing arrangements satisfactory to the Bank (para 42).





SYRIAN  
ARAB  
REP.

SAUDI  
ARABIA

JORDAN  
SIXTH EDUCATION PROJECT

- GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOLS
- FOR GIRLS
- △ FOR BOYS
- COMPULSORY SCHOOLS
- ▲ FOR GIRLS
- ▲ FOR BOYS
- ⊕ NATIONAL CAPITAL
- CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES
- NATIONAL HIGHWAYS
- SECOND CLASS ROADS
- - - OTHER ROADS
- RAILWAYS
- - - WADIS
- - - MUDFLATS
- - - RIVERS
- ▨ OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

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