***Country:*** *Jordan*

***Committee:*** *UNDP*

***Topic:*** *Achieving Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 9*

Jordan is a country in [Western Asia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Western_Asia). It is situated at the crossroads of Asia, Africa, and Europe, within the [Levant](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Levant) region, on the [East Bank](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transjordan_(region)) of the [Jordan River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jordan_River). Arabic is Jordan’s official language. Amman is the capital of Jordan, also the largest city. The current population of Jordan is 10,448,746

**The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet now and in the future. They recognize that eradicating poverty and other deprivations must be combined with strategies to improve health and education, reduce inequality, and stimulate economic growth – all while addressing climate change and working to protect our oceans and forests.**

**Sustainable Development Goal 8 emphasizes the importance of sustained economic growth.** and high levels of economic productivity for the creation of well-paid quality jobs and the achievement of global comfort. The main operational themes of goal 8 include: employment, economic inclusions, non-discrimination, capacity building, availability of a skilled workforce and elimination of forced labor. **Sustainable Development Goal** 9 emphasizes investments in infrastructure, access to financial services, environmental investments, research and development and technological legacies. It encourages inclusive and sustainable industrialization as a key factor in eradicating poverty and raising everyone's level of living.

The gap between male and female activity rates, which is the focus of SDG 8 on full and productive work and decent work for all, must also be taken into consideration while analyzing the employment gap between men and women in Jordan. Compared to 63.0 percent of men, just 18.3 percent of Jordanian women of working age were involved in the economy as of the first quarter of 2017.

Jordan’s future economic growth depends on the competitiveness of its private sector. Training programs provide youth with the skills to fill vacant jobs, boost employment opportunities, and support private sector growth.

*Sources:*

[*https://www.socialwatch.org/sites/default/files/2017-SR-JORDAN-eng.pdf*](https://www.socialwatch.org/sites/default/files/2017-SR-JORDAN-eng.pdf)

[*https://sdgs.un.org/goals*](https://sdgs.un.org/goals)

*https://www.cencenelec.eu/*