

TEMPLATE FOR APPROVAL OF ODA ACTIVITIES FROM EUR 250.000

SECTION: Key data	
Short name	Improving Digital Rights in Jordan
Full name	Digital Rights - Improving Human Rights Online in Jordan - Phase II
Summary	<p>In this proposed project, the Jordan Open Source Association (JOSA) will be working towards addressing the gaps and tackling digital rights issues in Jordan targeting internet users (among others women and youth), digital rights/human rights defenders and CSOs. This project follows-up the first phase of the project that was implemented in 2019-2022. The activities of this proposed project focus on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Promote; increase the overall support and engagement for Digital Rights in Jordan. 2) Partner; expansion of JOSA's partnerships, network and digital rights community. 3) Protect; taking action towards safer digital space in Jordan. 4) Sustain; enhance internal and external digital capacities.
Name of contract party	Jordan Open Source Association (JOSA)
Number of contract party	30068183
Date of receipt of proposal	First version on 5 September 2022, final version 23 October 2022
Proposal's reference number	Jordan Open Source Association (JOSA), 23 October 2022
Activity type	Standard
Budget holder	AMM
ODA	Yes
Amount and currency	JOD 950.948
Amount in EUR (1.2 CR)	EUR 1.141.138
Start date	1 st of January 2023
End date	1 st of July 2027
Anonymise Open data	No
Consultation with embassy / regional department / thematic department	Embassy
Related activity	JOSA's previous project; Digital Rights: Improving Human Right Online in Jordan 2019-2022
SAP application number	4000006169
Funds centre	0501U02040005
Prepayment	Yes
SECTION: Policy data	
<u>Beneficiary's country/region</u> The beneficiary country is the target group's country of residence or country of origin. It is	Country (state the country concerned below) Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (JOR)

the country that ultimately benefits from the activity. This is not necessarily the country where the activity is implemented. When the activity takes place in several countries in the same region, specify the region concerned using the regional classification (see Help). If not (multiple countries in multiple regions), select worldwide .		
<u>Specify countries</u> + distribution of the budget over those countries (if known). Only fill in this section the answer above was 'region' or 'worldwide'. Please state the relevant beneficiary countries and estimate what part (in %) of the total budget over the entire activity duration can be attributed to each country. If the distribution of part of the budget is as yet unknown, it can be recorded as unspecified.	Country X	..%
	Country Y	..%
	Country Z	..%
	Unspecified	..%
	Etc. (add more rows if necessary)	..%
	Total	100%
Location within the country/ countries (be as specific as possible) When the activity targets one or more specific locations, please specify the location(s) here.	etc.	
	Nationwide (with interventions to different governorates across the country; North, Center and South)	

Aid modality	Other programmatic support	
Technical assistance	N.a. Not applicable	
CRS code	15160	
Policy markers	Equality between men and women	Significant
	Climate change/adaptation	Not applicable
	Climate change/mitigation	Not applicable
	Biodiversity	Not applicable
	Desertification	Not applicable
	Freedom of expression and internet freedom	Principal
	Enabling and safe environment for civil society and human rights defenders	Significant
	<p>JOSA is active at the grassroots, national and regional level with a particular focus on contemporary gender issues that are related to technology, and it spares no effort to mainstream gender inclusion in the design and implementation of its projects.</p> <p>Although the proposal does discuss the relationship between climate justice and digital rights, it is not considered a</p>	

	significant issue that this project aims to address. The project mainly focus on the last two policy markers, which are also one of the focus areas of the Dutch MFA framework on human rights.
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SECTION: Policy appraisal

Policy relevance

- *What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?*

In line with the NL Government's Policy note 'Doen waar Nederland goed in is', JOSA will contribute to strengthening civil society and addressing the issue of civic space, which finds itself under pressure in Jordan. . This project will provide protection and assistance to selected target groups among others with the help of a helpline and easy-to-use educational resources. As a local organization, JOSA pushes for a human rights-based approach in the policy-making and law-making processes and will adopt participatory and 'co-creational' practices with the Jordanian Government to create a bigger impact. This way of working is also strongly embraced in the NL policy note 'Doen waar Nederland goed in is'. Next to that, since JOSA is a local organization, this project will also contribute to the NL Government policy goal to focus more on localization within development cooperation.

Moreover, since the project would be funded by the Human Rights Fund, delegated from DMM to AMM, it will support JOSA to develop its capacity and activities, which is the explicit intention of the fund. This fits within the broader **human rights policy** of the Dutch MFA, which comprises different priorities. One of them is 'freedom of expression and internet freedom'. Throughout the project activities (such as blogs, information dissemination, capacity development, seminars, guides, policies, etc.) JOSA will work towards an increasing access to information and a free, open, and secure internet. In addition, the project contributes to another priority of the Dutch human rights policy, namely an enabling and safe environment for civil society and human rights defenders. JOSA will be delivering capacity building training and digital clinics for CSOs, human rights defenders, youth and different stakeholders to enhance their digital rights resilience and safer use of the internet. In addition to the sessions, symposiums, and campaigns will be organized that will increase their knowledge and decision-making skills. Furthermore, JOSA will be establishing new official partnerships with governmental institutions and assist the government in the adoption of a human rights-based approach. Here, JOSA will assist the government in the area of the development and use of technology by the public administration and within digital transformation. Digital transformation is considered as a way to level-up the Governments way of working and enhance community digital safety.

Rationale

- *What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity?*

Internet freedoms in Jordan are at risk. In recent years, internet users have been facing restrictions online, undermining their freedom of expression, their right to peaceful assembly in online spaces and their right to digital privacy.

In 2022, Reports Without Borders ranked Jordan 120th out of 180 in their 2022 World Press Freedom Index¹. This worrying score is mainly caused by the country's restrictive media laws and practices, such as its laws about media ownership and the cybercrime law (implemented in 2019 with rules that limit freedom of expression and restricting access to information for Jordan citizens). These laws **created a culture of self-censorship among journalists**.

Another indicator in Jordan can be found in the annual report of the Freedom House – an organization that researches democracy and human rights worldwide. Freedom House declined Jordan's status from 'Partly Free' to 'Not Free' stating that: "*Open discussion of topics such as politics, the monarchy,*

¹ [Jordan | RSF](#)

religious affairs, and security issues is inhibited by the threat of punishment under the various laws governing expression. [...] Many Jordanians believe that government agents routinely listen to their phone calls and monitor their online activities. Under cybercrime legislation, internet users can face fines or prison terms of up to three months if they are convicted of defamation for online comments. Several activists and protesters arrested in 2020 and 2021 were charged with offenses related to social media posts in which they criticized the government.”²

In 2022 Frontline Defenders and the Citizen Lab published a report of their investigation on Pegasus Spyware that was used to hack four Jordanian Human Rights Defenders and Journalists. Front Line Defenders and Citizen Lab assess that at least two of the four targets were hacked by Pegasus operators primarily focused on Jordan and they believe that two of the identified Pegasus operators are likely agencies of the Jordanian government.³

- *Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem? Please explain the Theory of Change.*

JOSA believes these issues need to be tackled on the social, legal and technical levels. Specifically individuals at risk and youth, women and girls (who are disproportionately more affected by such challenges) should be targeted, as these groups face additional threats on their online activities requiring additional protection.

During the last three years - and with the support of the Embassy - JOSA worked extensively on addressing these issues. The experiences from the previous project allowed JOSA to better design tactics and actions to maximize impact to solve issues related to Digital Rights. The project activities (as described below) will contribute to four specific interrelated objectives, which together aim to achieve JOSA’s final goal; enhancing the digital rights infrastructure to promote internet freedom in Jordan. These four objectives are as followed:

Objective 1 ‘Promote’: An increased level of digital rights knowledge and awareness among internet users in Jordan.

The aim of the activities under Objective 1 is to increase the overall support and engagement for Digital Rights in Jordan through raising awareness, strengthening citizens' understanding, empowering human rights online, and generating new knowledge and information (which can be used within advocacy and policy dialogue). These activities are based on the assumption that if produced digital rights materials are more easy to read, informative, and if they tackle important topics related to digital rights, internet users (including people at risk) would have more interest in learning about and being more aware of their basic digital rights. Next to that, through the project activities, internet users in Jordan will obtain new digital-rights related knowledge.

Activities under objective 1
1.1 Production of digital rights awareness material (blog posts, videos, infographics, research papers etc.). 1.2 Running digital rights awareness online advocacy ‘ mini-campaigns’ 1.3 Hosting digital rights symposium

² Jordan: Freedom in the World 2022 Country Report | Freedom House

³ [PEACE THROUGH PEGASUS: Jordanian Human Rights Defenders and Journalists Hacked with Pegasus Spyware](#)
Authors: Mohammed Al-Maskati, Bill Marczak, Siena Anstis, and Ron Deibert This is a joint report between Front Line Defenders and the Citizen Lab.

Objective 2 ‘Partner’: An enhanced promotion of digital rights and rights-based approach in Jordan through improved governmental policies and strategies.

The aim of the activities under Objective 2 is to enhance the capacity of targeted decision makers to create stronger digital rights and human right-based approach oriented policies, frameworks, and strategies. These activities are based on the assumption that training sessions, leveraging existing partnerships, creating new partnership with policymakers (especially government entities) and participation in local and international fora and events, will increase knowledge and skills that contribute to improved policies and strategies. The cooperation in designing the policies through direct responses is considered by JOSA as a bridge support towards enhanced digital rights & human rights-based oriented governmental policies and strategies.

Activities under objective 2
2.1 Trainings for governmental decision makers. 2.2 Cooperate with government in designing digital rights related policies, strategies and frameworks. 2.3 Human right-based approach adaptation. 2.4 Participation in local and international fora’s and events.

Objective 3 ‘Protect’: Increased capacity of local at-risk individuals and civil society to identify and prevent digital risks, and threats that (might) affect them.

The aim of the activities under objective 3 is to ensure protection of the online space for local at-risk individuals and civil society, by resolving any digital security threats (reactive) and by supporting their digital resilience (proactive). These activities are based on the assumption that if more Arabic digital safety and digital security guides were available for individuals and CSOs, while having an active helpline for digital security cases, internet users and CSOs would have solid knowledge and understanding of safety measures to prevent digital risks, threats with a trusted entity for technical support.

Activities under objective 3
3.1 Digital security support to internet users and CSOs in Jordan 3.2 Digital safety and digital security guides 3.3 Digital security policies – CSOs level 3.4 Digital safety portal enhancement 3.5 Technical team capacity development

Objective 4 ‘Sustain’: Strengthened ability among technical and non-technical digital rights' community for a better contribute to digital rights.

The aim of the activities under Objective 4 is to extend the impact of JONA’s Digital Rights efforts through other actors of change by developing their capacity, skills and coaching to ensure positive

change and organization sustainability. These activities are based on the assumption that if capacity building activities targeted younger generations and tech community to enhance their knowledge and practical experience, the technical and non-technical digital rights community's ability would be strengthened and encouraged for a better digital rights contribution.

Activities under objective 4
4.1 Capacity building training on digital rights issues 4.2 Building a community of professionals with tech digital rights skills 4.3 Meet-ups and tech sessions; open source and digital rights 4.4 Fellowships 4.5 Awareness sessions and youth camps

Contextual analysis

- *Who is/are the target group(s) and why?*

Within the project, JOSA will be working towards addressing the gaps and tackling digital rights issues in Jordan targeting several community members and stakeholders. throughout adopting different approaches, such as expansion of official partnerships, developing capacities, online campaigns, digital support, and enhancing JOSA's operational, technical and infrastructure capacities.

- *Who are the other main stakeholders?*

The main stakeholders within this project are governmental entities, LNGOs and CSOs; *like the Ministry of Digital Economy, the Ministry of Education, Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, National Center for Cyber Security, National Center For Human Rights, etc.*

Other main stakeholders are the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands as a donor and other local and international organization that are also working on these topics. Locally, JOSA is the only non-profit organization that works on digital rights holistically, but it cooperates with other organizations in Jordan that work in the field of digital security, like Salam@t and Siren Associates. However, Salam@t and Siren Associates are both expected to stop their work in Jordan in 2022. JOSA will fill this gap by delivering digital security activities locally and regionally through new projects (in case of Siren, that is now operating from Lebanon) or by leveraging other partnerships established through previous cooperation (in the case of Salam@t).

Furthermore, to expand the work on digital security, JOSA has created in the previous project new partnerships with both local and international organizations. For example, JOSA established the Women Coalition for Digital Security (TAMAM) that includes 22 women rights organizations and individuals. In the field of freedom of expression online, JOSA worked together with different local organizations, including 7iber, Arab Reporters for Investigative Journalism (ARIJ) and Center for Defending Freedom of Journalists (CDJF).

On the topics of digital safety JOSA created international partnerships with Amnesty Tech and ThreatLab. Besides that, JOSA cooperates with international organizations like AccessNow, Internews, Mozilla and Amnesty on the promotion of digital rights and protection of technology users, for both international as Jordan specific issues.

Also the general public who will benefit from the content produced through the activities of this project can be seen as a stakeholder.

- *To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?*

The proposal is the result of exchanges between JOSA and the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. JOSA's digital rights stakeholders and existing partners were involved in formulating the proposed project. Feedback from the stakeholders on the previous project has been used to refine some of the activities, while new activities were suggested and shaped based on consultations with stakeholders JOSA used the feedback, recommendations and lessons learnt from the stakeholders and participants in the previous project to identify gaps and design this proposal.

- *Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?*

The intervention is nationwide, aimed to reach all internet users in Jordan.

Added value

- *What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?*

The Dutch MFA (BZ) has been a leading actor within the international community when it comes to advocacy and project implementation in the field of human rights and freedom of expression. Besides that, the Netherlands is known for its work on digital rights. NL co-chairs the Media Freedom Coalition and the Freedom Online Coalition. The Freedom Online Coalition supports internet freedom and protect fundamental human rights – free expression, association, assembly, and privacy online – worldwide. Two of the eight priorities of the Dutch human rights policy framework is 'freedom of expression and internet freedom' and 'supporting human rights defenders and civic space'. Since these priorities are focus points for the Netherlands and its embassies worldwide, the Dutch MFA has gathered much knowledge and experience in this field that can be used in the context of this project. Furthermore, this project can build on the well-established relationship between JOSA and the Dutch Embassy in Amman established through a positive experience with the first phase of the project.

- *Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?*

JOSA is contributing 17% of the total budget and is also the implementing partner of the project, so they do participate in the activities of this project.

Lessons learned

- *What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?*

Due to the previous project, JOSA was able to identify some of the most urgent issues to work on. For instance, the previous project showed that the inability of users to utilize the internet in a free and safe way, was detrimental for the enjoyment of their civil rights; a fact also confirmed by the high amount of cases received by JOSA's *Helpline* (established through the first phase of the project) which reached a total of 200 cases (more than expected). JOSA's help was fundamental in solving cases for affected people, especially women and girls, and civil activists, who preferred to contact a local organization they can trust over state-run or non-local channels.

One of the lessons learned from the first phase is that a bigger impact can be achieved through a better empowered helpline and providing easy-to-use educational resources. For CSOs, JOSA will start providing remedial help and 'reactive' digital security support, an action widely demanded by CSOs in previous years. A 'direct support' channel and easy-to-use materials and tools for these organizations will be provided to support an enabling and safe online environment for civil society and human rights defenders.

Lessons learnt from the previous phase indicate that a bigger impact cannot only be achieved by expanding partnerships with official entities, but also by adopting participatory and 'co-creation' practices with the Jordanian government. The legal environment also poses risks to Internet users, and often new laws and strategies related to technology do not take into consideration how such technologies impact users nor their rights and freedoms online. During the previous project, JOSA has successfully pushed for a more rights-based approach in the policy-making and law-making processes, resulting in several wins. For example, several International best practices regarding digital privacy were included in future legislation that increased access to information through open data, and citizens' e-participation. Also in the second phase a more rights-based approach in the policy- and law-making will be an important area of work.

Compared to the first phase of the project, activities in the second phase will focus on:

1. Covering new technical threats faced by human rights defenders and activists; which requires new techniques and better internal preparation.
2. Establishing a digital security service that covers not only individuals but also organizations. The previous project showed that organizations often prefer real-time, direct technical assistance and advice to help resolve existing problems and to understand best practices.
3. Working together with other official institutions and networks and not limiting policy actions to the Ministry of Digital Economy.
4. Expanding capacity building activities, and further enhancing sustainability efforts and transfer of knowledge through a fellowship program.
5. Another new component in this phase will be that this project will target youth specifically by means of training sessions and 'youth camps' for teenagers between 14 and 18 years old.

Gender

- *Does the proposal include a gender analysis?*

Yes, in the proposal a gender analysis is included, see appendix .

- *Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)?*

Yes, the proposal justifies the target group's gender-specific interests and needs. In the proposal it is outlined that in Jordan, on average, men have 16% more access to the internet than women⁴. This results in a digital divide and gender equality not only on the right to access the internet and access to information, but also on the full enjoyment of other online rights. Besides that, women and girls face additional threats to their digital safety. For instance, 70% of all online extortion cases in 2021 were against women, who are generally more reluctant to seek for help through official channels.⁵ This confirms the need for alternative digital safety support channels run by civil society.

- *Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis?*

⁴ Page 24 of the "[National ICT Household Survey of 2018](#)", published by the Department of Statistics.

⁵ For more info, see <https://link.josa.ngo/hzQ72X>

JOSA included women in the stakeholder analysis. As an organization JOSA focusses on contemporary gender issues that are related to technology, and it spares no effort to mainstream gender inclusion in the design and implementation of its projects. JOSA conducts a gender-based analysis before designing every project to identify the potential impact of these projects on women, since women experience cyber threats and violations of their rights often differently than men. Therefore, JOSA designs its projects carefully in a manner that takes into consideration consulting women; in order to understand their needs and how the issues tackled by JOSA's projects affects them. This project is designed based on an extensive gender-based analysis that is attached to the proposal document.

Also young people are identified in the proposal as an important stakeholder within JOSA's project. In this second phase of the project JOSA will implement activities that are specifically designed for youth, namely youth training sessions in schools and educational institution and youth camps for children between the 14 and 18 years old. These activities are added after consultation with JOSA's employees that previously worked with youth and other organizations working in this field.

Climate change

- *Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?*

In the proposal JOSA does not explicitly mention how their activities or their results might be effected by climate change. However, in their proposal JOSA does explain that climate justice and digital rights intersect in a multitude of ways. Some digital rights are for example also championed by environmental rights organizations, like the right to repair. Besides, digital surveillance on environmental activists or hacking their devices is a common way to suppress their work. Blocking or filtering online information, a phenomenon that occurs in Jordan, might limit access to environmental data needed for future climate action. Indirectly, this project will therefore contribute to a safer and more open data infrastructure so environmental activist can do their work properly and environmental data is available for everyone.

The Jordanian Government is planning to focus on technologies to monitor climate change impacts on key ecosystems and biodiversity⁶. However, so far no guarantees are in place that these technologies are also open and accessible. Recently, JOSA met with government entities (including representatives from the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, Jordan Valley Authority and the Water Authority) for additional publication of open environmental data (such as emission data, biodiversity data, climate vulnerability data) that can be accessed without restrictions. These kinds of actions will also be implemented in the second phase of the project and will indirectly contribute to a better response on climate change.

- *Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?*

NA

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- *Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?*

⁶ Page 38, "[The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan of Jordan - 2021](#)", Ministry of Environment.

The Dutch Embassy will be the only donor of this project. JOSA will explore work with other Dutch funded partners, specifically Free Press Unlimited and other human rights fund partners.

Next to that, as explained in the paragraph 'contextual analysis' JOSA will collaborate with both national organizations (such as the Ministry of Digital Economy, National Center for Human Rights, Woman Coalition for Digital Security, 7iber etc.,) and international organizations (such as Amnesty and AccessNow).

- *How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?*

The activity will not contribute to multi-donor financing, since the Embassy is the single donor of this project. In general, the Dutch Embassy is in Jordan one of the major donors on the topic of digital rights, and therefore has a good overview of the playing field. Currently, - besides this project - there are only scattered initiatives on the topic of digital rights in Jordan. This project is therefore important and will contribute to harmonization, as it is comprehensive, multidimensional and has a clear plan for the longer term.

Besides that, since JOSA has a broad network and collaborates with a lot of organizations and different government institutions, it finds itself in the right position to make sure that synergy between their actions and the actions of other stakeholders can be achieved.

- *What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?*

Although the proposal for this activity has not actively been aligned to the activities of other organizations that work on digital rights in Jordan, JOSA did include stakeholders and existing partners in the formulation of their project proposal. Feedback from the stakeholders on the previous project has been used to refine some of the activities, while new activities were suggested and shaped based on consultations with stakeholders (including CSOs and human rights defenders).

Digitalisation

- *Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?*

The helpline and the website used in the project were developed through an ongoing process that included engagement from end-users. The user interface for JOSA's helpline was built through several focus groups and interviews with end-users to ensure ease-of-use and to understand the preferred ways of communication. The current version of the digital safety portal (ammanraqami.org) has been designed based on the feedback form users collected based on the target beneficiaries to understand which topics should be addressed and how the information should be presented and which apps need to be added.

- *Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?*

No.

- *Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant? Is duplication avoided?*

JOSA put emphasis on local sustainability by using public open source solutions that can be developed and enhanced locally and translated into Arabic, so the same solutions are publicly published to encourage reuse over duplication of efforts.

SECTION: Results

- *What are the main OUTPUTS (services and products) that will be delivered through the activity? Describe briefly.*

The outputs can be divided into four sections, in line with the four project objectives:

Outputs objective 1 ‘promote’:

- Internet users in Jordan are engaged with newly created digital rights material
- Enhanced knowledge on digital rights issues in Jordan

Outputs objective 2 ‘partner’

- Governmental decisions are based on a better understanding of digital rights/human rights-based approach and its priorities.

Outputs objective 3 ‘protect’

- Individuals at-risk and CSOs receive digital security support.
- Enhancing JOSA and CSO’s technical digital security capacity.

Output objective 4 ‘sustain’

- Individuals capacitated in digital rights, open source and digital security.
- Expansion of the digital rights community
- Enhancing the younger generation digital safety capacity.
- *What are the main OUTCOMES (changes and effects for the target groups) that will be achieved through the activity? Describe briefly.*

The above presented outputs all relate to the four specific objectives, which illustrate the main outcomes:

Outcome 1: Increased level of digital rights knowledge and awareness among internet users in Jordan so internet users are more aware with better understanding of their digital rights.

Outcome 2: Enhanced promotion of digital rights & human rights-based approach through improved governmental policies and strategies

Outcome 3: Increased capacity of local at-risk individuals and civil society to identify and prevent digital risks, and threats that (might) affect them.

Outcome 4: Increased ability among the technical and non-technical digital rights’ community to effectively promote and contribute to the improvement digital rights in Jordan with the help of more capacity, expertise and skills for relevant organizations.

Together, these four objectives should achieve the overarching outcome of the project which is: enhancing the digital rights infrastructure to promote internet freedom in the region with specific focus on Jordan.

- *For each OUTPUT and OUTCOME mentioned above, specify how it will be measured:*

- Specify the indicators if they exist.
- Specify the baseline values and targets if they exist.

Indicators outputs objective 1 ‘ promote’:

- Number of online views on published materials on JOSA's platforms and social media platforms during project life
- Number of policy and technical experts attending the yearly symposium
- % of participants reports gaining new knowledge after attending the symposium

Concrete results objective 1 ‘ promote’

- 48 blog posts (opinion pieces and articles) and 16 infographics and 32 localized materials.
- 16 informative videos and/or animations on topics related to digital rights.
- 4 research and monitoring publications to document the state of Digital Rights in Jordan, suggest policy changes or to create novel knowledge on issues affecting human rights online in Jordan.
- 2 online advocacy ‘mini-campaigns’ every year around selected digital rights issues.
- At least 4 new features per year on JOSA’s online platforms (user-friendliness and functionalities)
- One yearly symposium

Indicators outputs objective 2 ‘ partner’ :

- Number of governmental decision makers receiving capacity-building on digital rights related topics
- % of governmental decision makers reported capacity improvement on digital rights related topics
- % response rate from JOSA on new drafted policies

Concrete results objective 2 ‘ partner’

- At least 4 new formal partnerships with different stakeholders; governmental entities and CSOs; like *Telecommunications Regulatory Commission, National Center for Cyber Security, National Center For Human Rights*, etc.
- 8 training sessions related to Digital Rights for JOSA’s partner
- Cooperation with the government in designing policies, frameworks and strategies, and respond to policy consultations with a response rate of 75% or higher.
- Implementing at least 4 workshops, training, or meetings with policy makers to cover human rights-based approach on policies.
- Participating in at least 2 regional and international fora and events yearly to present Jordanian digital rights issues, highlight local case studies and share experiences from Jordan to the other communities.

Indicators outputs objective 3 ‘ protect’ :

- Number of received cases related to digital security of individuals and CSOs

- % of resolved cases related to digital security of individuals and CSOs
- Number of visits to digital security practices guidelines and policies on AmanRaqami web portal

Concrete results objective 3 'protect'

- Through Digital Security Helpline:
 - Technical help and solutions for at least 200 threats faced by at-risk individuals (human rights defenders, journalists, etc...).
 - 16 digital safety easy-to-use guides covering protective and mitigation measures to be followed on an organizational and personal level.
 - On a yearly basis, at least 4 templates / documentation articles, modules or knowledge base articles created or updated to improve the technical tools and the workflow
- A Resilient Civil Society:
 - Respond to at least 4 local civil society organization digital security emergencies per year, proactively assessing and discovering potential threats they might face.
 - Publish 4 accessible guides to improve their internal digital security practices, on an easily accessible online platform.
 - Formulation of 24 digital security policies for CSOs to be reused internally by CSOs.
 - At least 4 new features per year on JOSA's Digital Safety portal *Aman Raqami* and amending existing ones in order to make it more user-friendly, learn more about the common threats users face digitally, and mitigation measures to be followed.
- Enrolling at least 3 team members of JOSA for a yearly training

Indicators outputs objective 4 'sustain' :

- Number of participants in capacity building activities
- % of improvement in participants' knowledge and capacity
- Number of individuals who complete the fellowship program
- % of improvement in participants' knowledge and capacity
- Number of participants reached throughout the awareness sessions and youth camps
- % of knowledge improved throughout the awareness sessions and youth camps

Concrete results 4 'sustain'

- 2 yearly workshops and trainings on digital rights issues for at least 80 organizations/individuals, covering both legal and technical aspects, based on an 'opportunistic approach' and current priorities.
- Building a community of at least 40 professionals with tech digital rights skills by upskilling them in terms of utilization and development of secure software and privacy engineering,
- 8 training sessions or gatherings (meetups) on open source and privacy-preserving technologies to technical audiences, targeting the tech community and university

students.

- JOSA fellowship program with 8 youth participants (both post-doc and post-graduate)
- Spread open digital skills and digital safety to more than 600 youths via online and offline sessions and lectures, in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and other initiatives and organizations, like Crown Prince Foundation.
- Organize 5 'youth camps' (targeting 70 children) in which these skills can be better explored by children (between 14-18 year old) through practical and hands-on education.

In the first week of the project start, JOSA will recruit a monitoring and evaluation consultant. Within the first three weeks of the start of the project JOSA will design and conduct a baseline survey. The outcomes of this survey will be used as a baseline for the indicators that are measured in %.

- *What method will be used to gather and monitor the data?*

A separate MEL plan will be delivered within the first three months of the project life, including the project's monitoring approach, learning activities, including knowledge capture at project's end, and any proposed internal evaluations through a contracted external M&E consultant.

- *Record the following in **the results application**:*
 - *the thematic results frameworks that apply to this activity;*
 - *the relevant indicators (including baseline values and targets if they exist).*

NA

- *Have these results frameworks been communicated with the implementing organization?*

Yes.

- *Do the indicators correspond to one or more of the 17 indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch parliament? If not, why?*

NA

SECTION: Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help). Include the following elements:

- *Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.*
- *Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organization's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.*
- *Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.*

The proposed Theory of Change and LogFrame for the project has been set out in sufficient detail in terms of inputs, outputs, outcomes, assumptions and context variables (attached to the proposal document). The LogFrame of this project will serve as the basis for the monitoring and evaluations activities. A separate MEL plan will be delivered within the first three months of the project life, including the project's monitoring approach, learning activities, including knowledge capture at project's end, and any proposed internal evaluations. JOSA already performs several monitoring activities (including financial monitoring) for each project on a continuous level. Additional effort for evaluation should be performed during and at the end of the project. JOSA will contract an external M&E consultant to support such processes, and to create an M&E framework.

Next to that, this project will be overseen by a policy officer, financial advisor and controller of the NL Embassy. The Embassy has established a reporting calendar to monitor the activity's process, challenges, financial and administrative issues. The policy officer will be directly involved with monitoring. PO focusing on the thematic, political and contextual part, and the financial advisor on the administrative and financial part. The results of this project will feed directly into the annual plan discussions as well as any political consultations the Embassy will have with the GoJ.

Throughout the project the Embassy will keep in contact with JOSA through regular email, phone and face-to-face contact.

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- *who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);*
- *whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).*

Considering the project duration, number of activities to be delivered and the repetition across the years, JOSA will conduct an internal yearly learning event (instead of mid-term evaluations) that would reflect all best practices, lessons learnt, reporting, expenses, value for money, targets, and corrective actions should be taken in order to pull off project outcomes and objectives. As by the completion of the project; last quarter of the project, in collaboration with the M&E contractor, JOSA will recruit a third party to carry out an independent end of project evaluation (EPE) that would assess the performance of the project, assess whether the project represents good value for money and measure and evaluate the progress in achieving the project's results.

SECTION: Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
- Is the budget arithmetically correct?
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable?
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged?
- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended.)
- Is the budget suitable as a management tool (linking outputs to budget)?

Annex 1 presents the budget in more detail, including justification for each budget line. The budget is proportional and according to BZ standards.

	claim	JOD	cost sharing	EUR
Embassy % of project cost		950.948	83%	1.141.138
Org. own contribution		191.691	17%	230.030
TOTAL SUM BUDGET		1.142.640	100%	1.371.168

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

No.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

95% of the budget will be prepaid. The final 5% will be paid upon approval of final reports.

Available resources

	Foreign currency	EUR (CR 1.2)
Implementing organisation's own contribution	191.691	230.030
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	00.00	00.00
Dutch contribution	950.948	1.141.138
Total available resources	1.142.640	1.371.168
Budget needed	950.948	1.141.138
Still to be financed	00.00	00.00

Soft commitments by other donors (for each donor)	00.00	00.00
Uncovered balance	00.00	00.00

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

- Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
- Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

Not applicable to this project.

Audit opinion

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

JOSA runs an internal annual audit for all projects and an external financial audit.