

## Appendix 2: Generic information about Jordan

### Appendix 2-1: Country profile of Jordan

<b>Official name</b>	<b>The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan</b>
<b>Government type</b>	Constitutional monarchy
<b>Area</b>	92,300 km <sup>2</sup>
<b>Capital city</b>	Amman
<b>Other main cities</b>	Zarqa, Irbid, Aqaba
<b>Gender ratio</b>	1:10
<b>Ethnic compositions</b>	90% Arab Muslims; the remainder consists of Arab Christian 5%, Circassian 1%, Armenian 1%, and Kurdish 1%.
<b>Age structure</b>	
<b>0–14</b>	32%
<b>15–24</b>	23%
<b>25–30</b>	19%
<b>Median age</b>	23.9
<b>Educational background (F/M ratio)</b>	
<b>Primary</b>	F: 98% M: 96%
<b>Preparatory</b>	F: 90% M: 88%
<b>Tertiary</b>	F: 41% M: 37%
<b>Literacy rate</b>	Youth: 99% Adult: 91%

Table A2-1: Country profile of Jordan, source: Górak-Sosnowska, 2010

### Appendix 2-2: Highest five Jordanian governorates in terms of population density

Governorate	Pop. Density (P/km <sup>2</sup> )	% of total	Total
<b>Amman</b>	333.6	38.7	2,528,500
<b>Irbid</b>	739.5	17.8	1,162,300
<b>Zarqa</b>	204.3	14.9	972,900
<b>Balqa</b>	390.5	6.7	437,500
<b>Mafraq</b>	11.6	4.7	306,900
<b>Madaba</b>	173.8	2.5	163,300

Table A2-2: Highest five Jordanian governorates in terms of population density, source: DoS, Jordan, 2016

### Appendix 2-3: Chronology of the modern political landscape of Jordan

Reviewing the historical context enhances understanding of contemporary urban governance in Jordan (Al Rabady et al., 2014). Since the establishment of the Kingdom in 1921, Jordan has witnessed four distinct stages that shape and continue to form the political landscape of Jordan. These are colonialism, post-colonialism, liberalism and the political ‘peace’ economy (Al Rabady et al., 2014). Figure A2-3, below, represents these stages chronologically.

<p><b>Colonialism</b> (1920–1930)</p>	<p>The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan owes its existence to the British Mandate. The British took over the territory of Transjordan from the defeated Ottoman Empire after the First World War. The British backed Emir Abdullah to build the apparatus and the institutional structure of the newly emerging state (Al Rabady et al., 2014; Lucas, 2005, p.14). The imported institutional structure laid a new political culture of top-down administrative division over public policy, and thus the decision-making system (Lucas, 2005, p.14)</p>
<p><b>Post-colonialism</b> (1940s–1970)</p>	<p>After the termination of the British Mandate, Jordan won its independence in 1946. Two years later, the war between the Israelis and Palestinians resulted in the doubling of the surface area of Jordan following the union between Transjordan and the West Bank (Kassi, 2011). The nascent state institutions employed the administrative colonial framework; a state-focused framework which in turn fostered the position and the authority of central government (Al Rabady et al., 2014)</p>
<p><b>Liberalism</b> (1980)</p>	<p>By the end of the 1980s Jordan faced a drastic economic depression, resulting in severe repercussions for the national welfare service. In 1989, the GoJ applied to the IMF for financial subsidies. The IMF, in return for the financial aid Jordan received, requested the GoJ to launch serious reforms in the market sphere and political liberalisation. Nevertheless, this era witnessed a constitutional overhaul, resulting in the most democratically elected parliament in the history of Jordan. This is considered a democratic quantum leap to the establishment of political parties, NGOs and civil associations</p>
<p><b>Neoliberalism</b> (1990–now)</p>	<p>This political stage marked the move from the concept of a ‘democratic state’ to that of an ‘economically developed state’ (Al Rabady, 2014). Since political ratification in 1989, Jordan has been politically stable. Also, the signing of the peace treaty with Israel made the country less vulnerable to political spill overs and uncertainty. In contrast, Jordanians were living in ‘stark economic conditions’ (Mango, 2014). Accordingly, the GoJ has signed a WTO agreement which in turn has opened up the gates for further political and economic structural overhauls</p>

**Table A2-3: Chronology of the modern political landscape of Jordan, source: Al Rabady et al., 2014**