

ANNEX 12

Results from Survey of Stakeholders

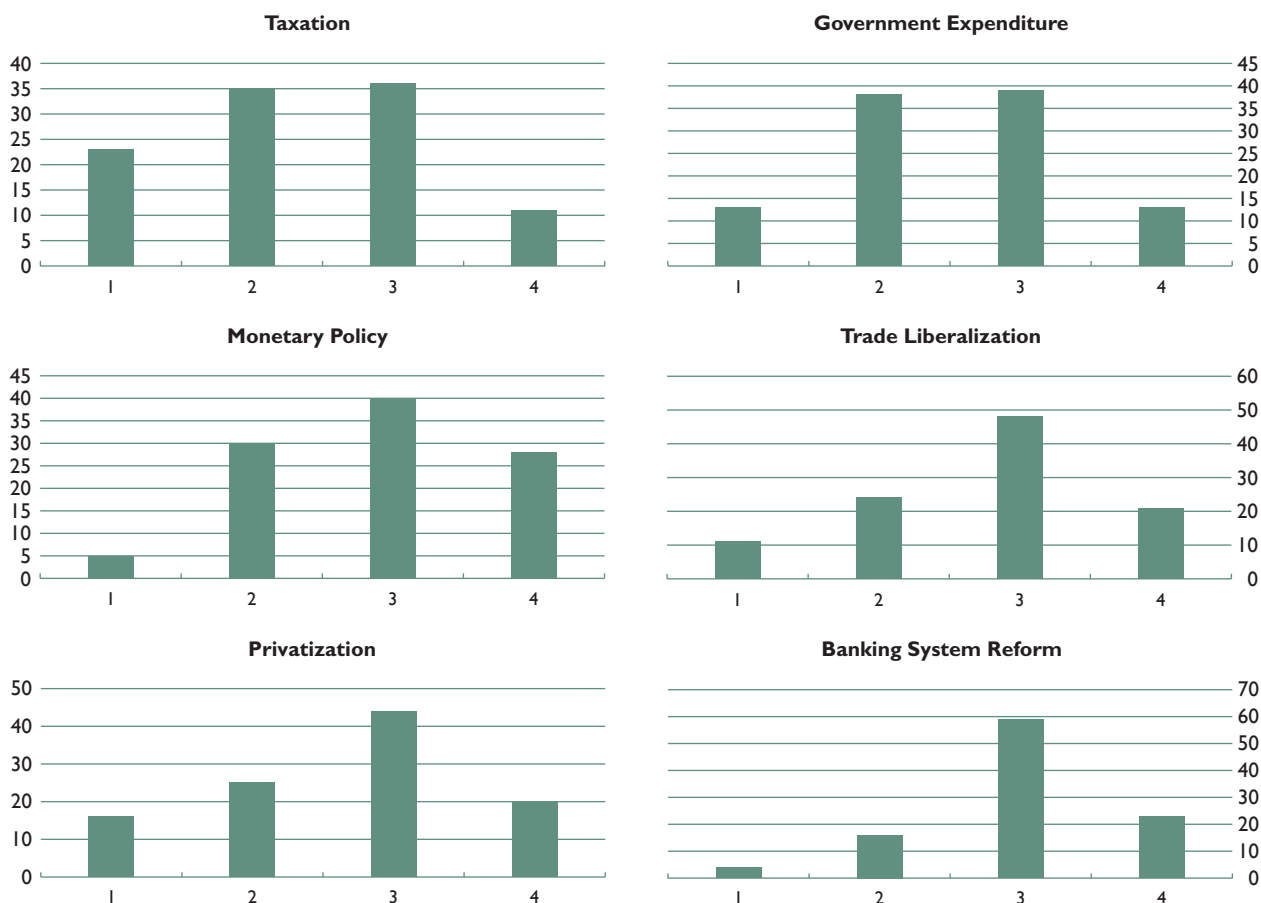
Methodology

The survey was conducted in Amman during November 2004 (see Figures A12.1–A12.3). It targeted government officials, members of parliament or sen-

ate, organized labor, the academic and research community, journalists, NGOs, and the donor community. The goal was not to sample the views of the population as a whole but to evaluate those of a cross-section of groups considered knowledgeable on issues of eco-

Figure A12.1. IMF Influence over Domestic Policies¹

(1 = Highly negative influence; 2 = Negative influence; 3 = Positive influence; 4 = Highly positive influence)



Source: Survey of stakeholders for this evaluation undertaken in November–December 2004.

¹Y-axis represents the number of respondents.

Figure A12.2. Assessment of Domestic Ownership of Programs and Conditionality¹

(1 = Completely disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3 = Agree; 4 = Completely agree)



Source: Survey of stakeholders for this evaluation undertaken in November–December 2004.

¹Y-axis represents the number of respondents.

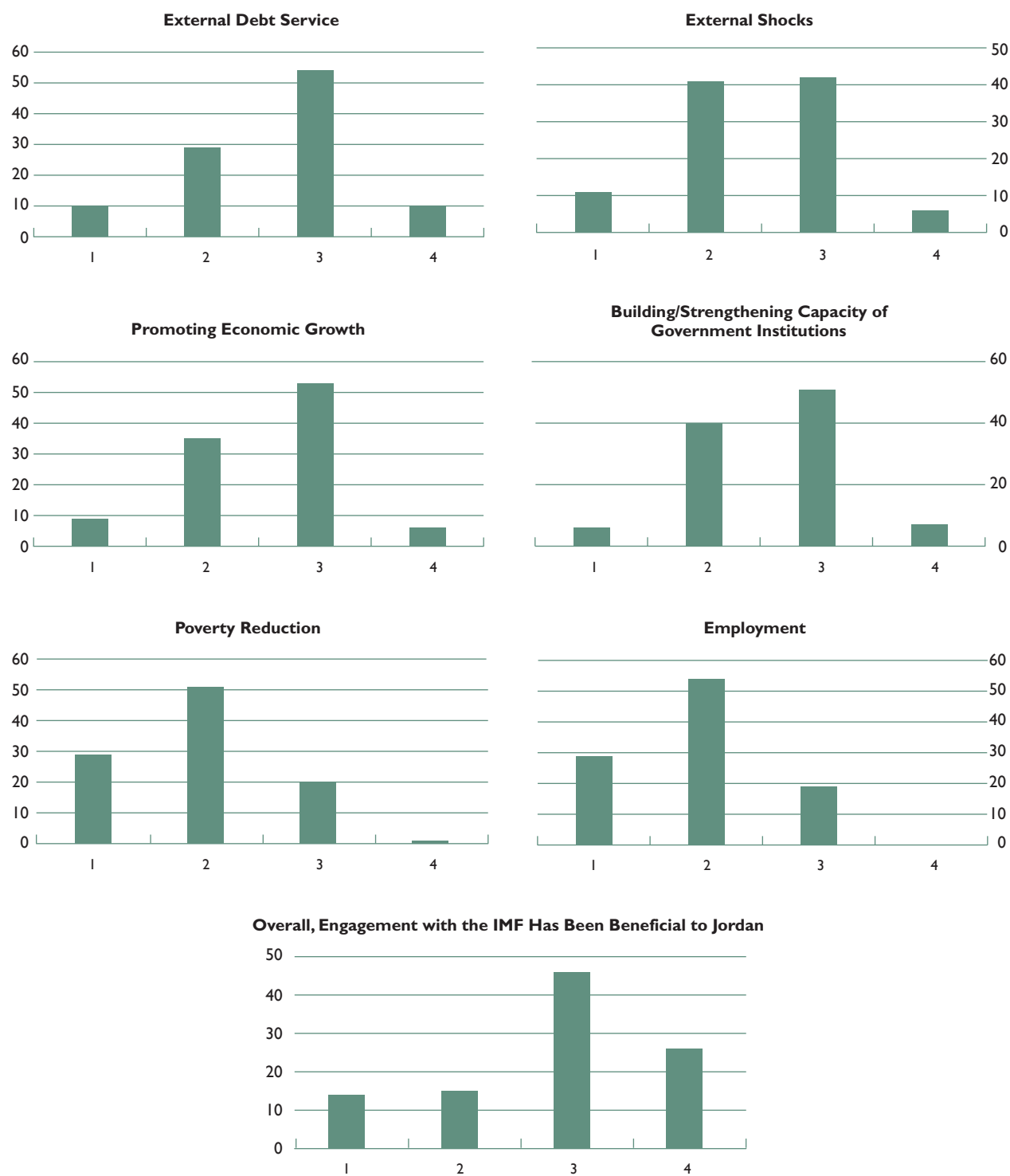
conomic policy and/or who had participated directly in the debate on or in the implementation of IMF-supported programs in Jordan. The questions focused on three main areas: IMF influence over policies, ownership and conditionality, and the impact of IMF activities. There were a total of 105 respondents.

Main Messages

- Respondents indicated that the IMF's influence over monetary policy and macroeconomically critical areas, such as trade liberalization, privatization, and banking system reform, was positive. However, with respect to fiscal policy, notably taxation, respondents considered the IMF's influence to have been negative. In assessing IMF influence over the government ex-

penditure, however, respondents indicated a degree of polarization.

- In terms of outcomes, respondents agreed that, on the whole, Jordan's engagement with the IMF was beneficial. However, there was wide variation with respect to specific areas of performance. Respondents indicated that while the impact on external debt service, the promotion of economic growth, and the building/strengthening of capacity in government institutions was positive, that on poverty reduction and employment was negative. Respondents were ambiguous with respect to the impact on the country's vulnerability to external shocks.
- The stakeholders' assessment of the issue of domestic ownership of programs and policies varied considerably. While the majority of respondents

Figure A12.3. Impact of IMF-Supported Programs on Policies and Performance¹*(1 = Highly negative; 2 = Negative; 3 = Positive; 4 = Highly positive)*

Source: Survey of stakeholders for this evaluation undertaken in November–December 2004.

¹Y-axis represents the number of respondents.

agreed that key leaders had publicly voiced support for the programs, an equally large number disagreed that the policies advocated were derived from clearly articulated government policies or plans. The views of the respondents were

split with regard to whether government officials were fully involved in the formulation of the programs and, whether, to the extent that the conditions stipulated in the programs were not met, the IMF was lenient with the Jordanian authorities.