

UNHCR Jordan

Agriculture and Syrian refugees in Jordan: current situation and opportunities ahead



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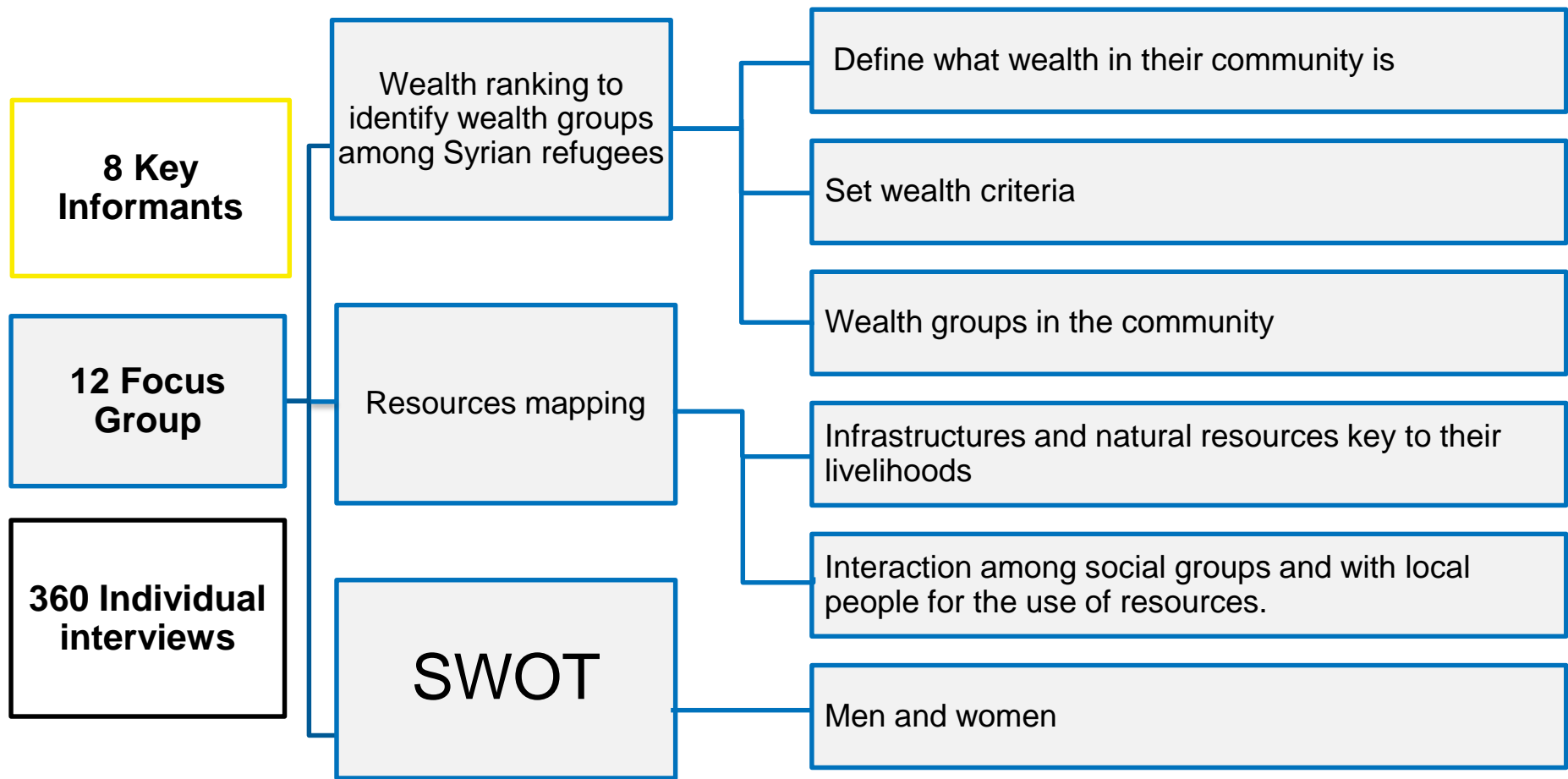


Methodology

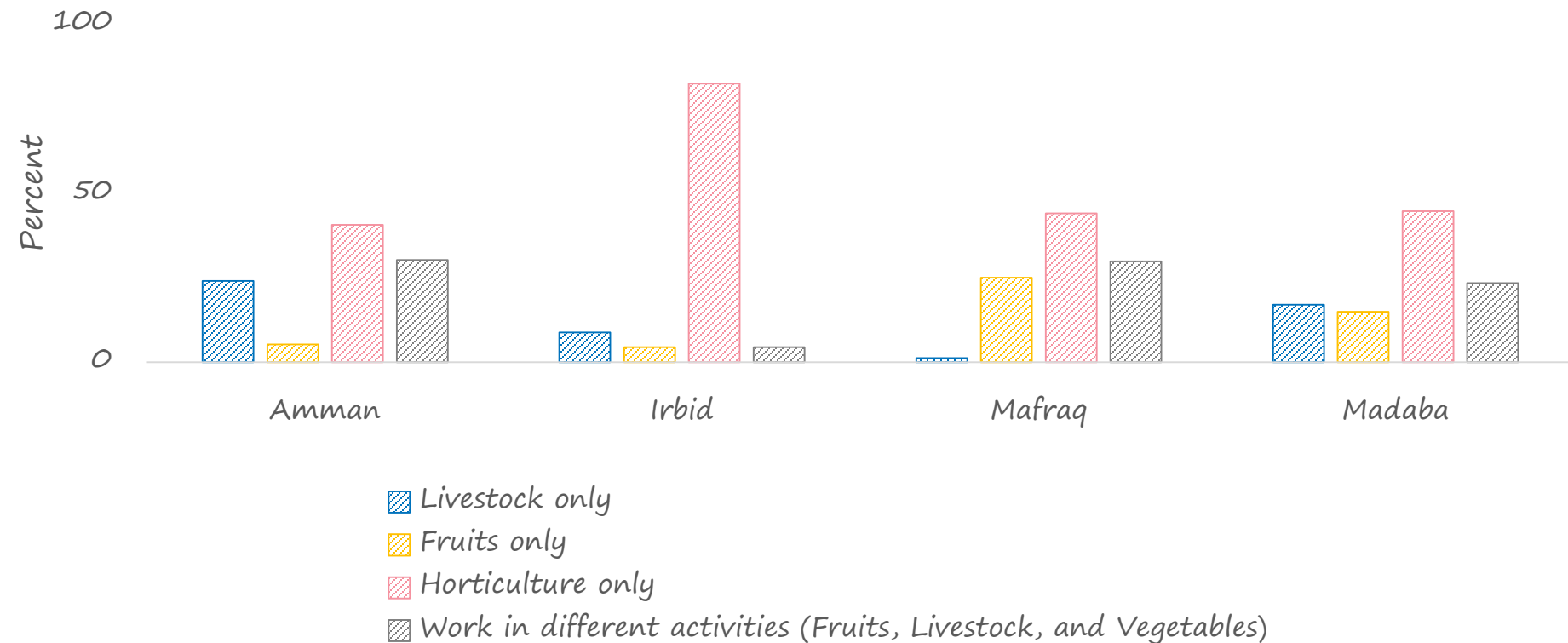
Sustainable
livelihoods
framework

Wealth
groups

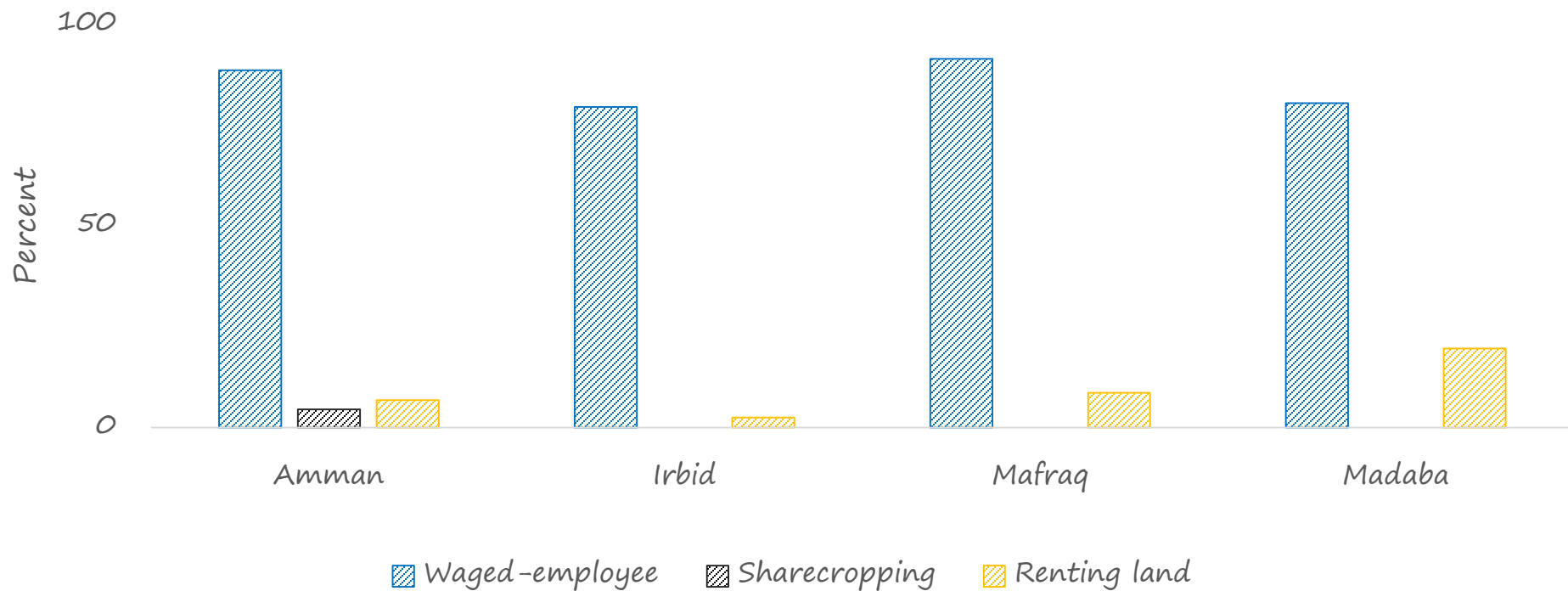
Survey+FGDs



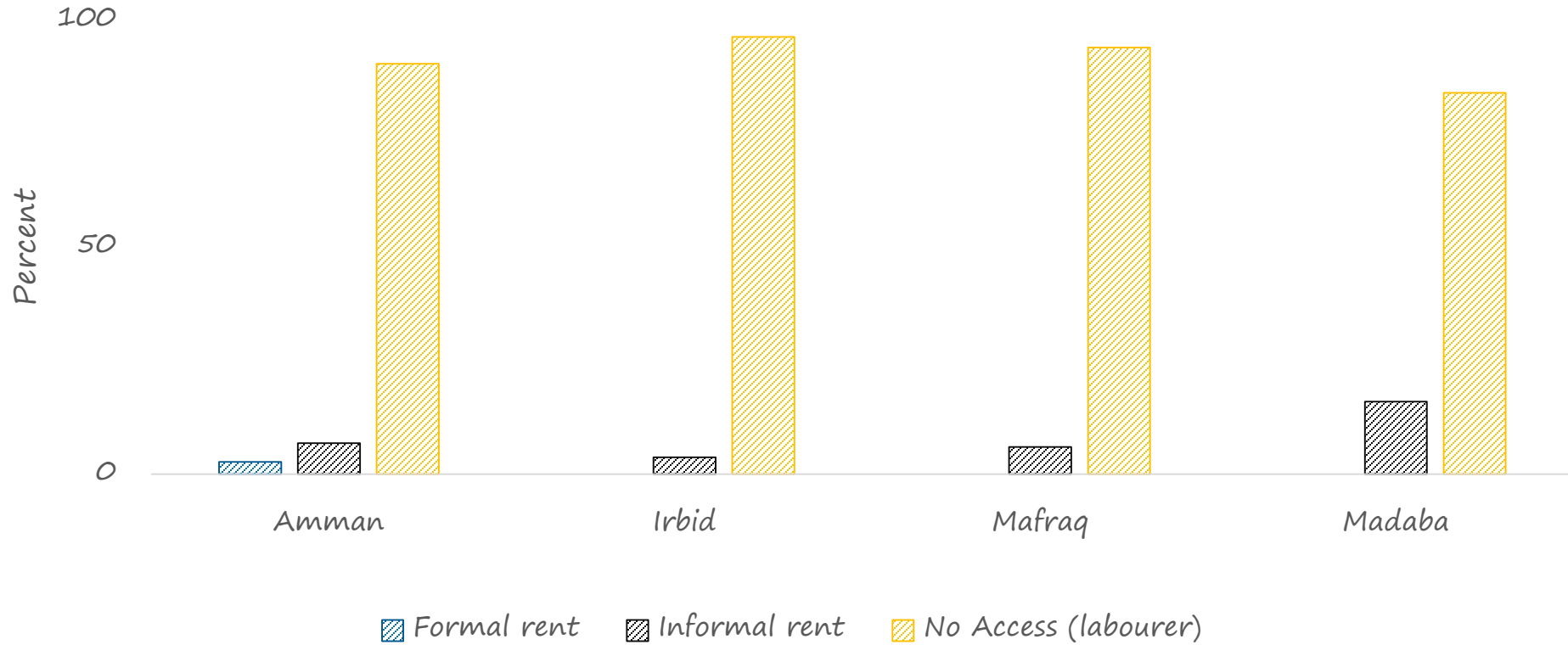
Main Agricultural activities of Syrian Households (%)



Engagement in Sole Crop Production (%)



Access to Land (%)





Livestock

Interviewees were not ready to report on livestock brought from Syria

High mobility for pasture in the Mafrq *badia* made it difficult to capture ownership

3-57 esp. sheep, chicken, goats



Movements and seasonality

The whole family moves
85%

costly, risk of missing
season

Moved between 5 (Madaba)
and 11 times (Mafraq)

Longest move is olive
picking (6 months)

Very poor and poor
Large family size, high
dependency and low or
very low income
Higher debt

Better off
Work longer
during the
year, 8m

Middle income
X3 the poverty line
small family size
Work at least 6
month in the year



Strengths

Labor, young, hard working, skills, experience in agriculture, solidarity and social support, literacy, have other skills too;

Willing to train and learn

Weaknesses

Used to crops/extensive agriculture, no association/cooperatives, not knowing/not understanding importance of work permits; women have low education and lack confidence; women and girls not allowed to work without family around

indebtedness

Opportunities

Skills requested, demand for labor , ease of work permits, supportive and culturally similar host communities, land availability (plots), market, humanitarian support , employment opportunities in other sectors*

Threats/constraints

No secured access to land* (incl. pasture), no capital/no assets/cost of production factors; lack of enabling policies(access to credit; subsidies); no transport; remoteness of schools and services, SEASONALITY of employment, lack of work safety.

Coping strategies and vulnerability

For all wealth groups: borrowing money from landlords, friends and relatives, buying against credit, irregular work and child labour, humanitarian assistance (non-UN /NGO cash)

Very vulnerable and with limited buffer capacity

A win win

Good relationship with land owner

**Consulted when making decisions on
production (not only owner and
Egyptian supervisor)**

Recommendations

1. Household livestock production-based livelihoods passing through training, feeds, vet health, value chain and market.
2. Household vegetable based livelihoods veg production, sharecropping, access to market ; training on innovative methods (CSA); inputs
3. Diversified livelihoods options (1+2+employment*)
Improved waged employment through supporting joint ventures (suggested by Syrians); involvement in agribusiness/subcontracting production; develop cooperative and inclusion

Recommendations

More evidence/research on land

**More evidence on livestock
ownership**

**Training while working , for young
workers**