



This report is produced by the Livelihoods Sector Working Group in Jordan in response to the Syria crisis. It shows progresses in project implementation and funding status during the reporting period. It summarizes achievement and challenges and highlights foreseen needs for the next quarter. For the monthly update, please see the Monthly Sector Dashboard at [link](#).

Reporting and Monitoring Phase

Implementation of Inter-Agency Appeal in Support of Jordan Response Plan

Partners by Component (Total 17)

REFUGEE: 12 Partners, 12 Governorates
Locations: Irbid, Ajloun, Maan, Amman, Aqaba, Jerash, Karak, Mafraq, Tafileh, Al-balqa, Madaba and Zarqa

RESILIENCE: 9 Partners, 10 Governorates
Locations: Ajloun, Albalqa, Amman, Madaba, Irbid, Tafileh, Maan, Karak, Mafraq, and Zarqa Governorates

Funding Status (Refugee component)

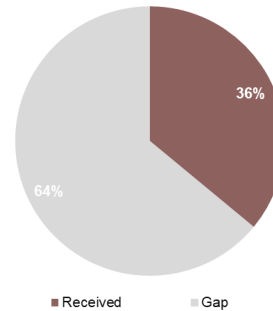
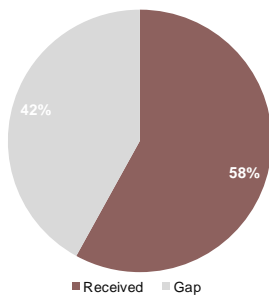
Requested: **\$25 ,935,319**
Received: **\$15,099,861**
Gap: **\$10,835,458**

Source : [Jordan Financial Tracking](#).

Funding Status (Resilience component)

Requested: **\$46 ,369,115**
Received: **\$29,677,591**
Gap: **\$16,691,524**

Source : [Jordan Financial Tracking](#).



Progress against Targets: Sector Priority Indicators

3823 of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian beneficiaries engaged in short term self-reliance interventions



6392 of start-ups as well as existing MSMEs provided with business growth and expansion support (The achieved # is more than the target)



8728 of people provided with inclusive vocational training and employability skills development programmes



7547 of people accessing formal employment opportunities, including apprenticeship and internship





Key achievements

- FAQs on Formal Employment for Syrians were updated collaboratively between UNHCR, Ministry of Labour and ILO, highlighting the right to be enrolled into Social Security, for employees who have regular work permits tied to a specific employer/company/entity. The exception for this right are those who hold flexible work permits in the construction and agriculture sectors. Within the FAQs emphasis was placed on noting that work permits are free of charge.
- The LH sector Gender Sector Focal Point, from Save the Children, was assigned to ensure the Human Rights Based (HRB) and Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) approaches are applied in all activities undertaken or supported by the sector. The Livelihoods Sector Gender Focal Point created the Livelihood sector Gender Age Marker implementation Action Plan.
- An induction and SGBV training was provided to a range of LH sector partners, including at multiple ILO/MoL employment centres and also to the Jordan General Federation of Trade Unions, better work Jordan, IFRC, JEFE, IFAD, Pioneers Academy, Luminus, Ministry of Local Administration, and the Jordan Red Crescent.
- Within RAIS, the development of the Cash for Work and the LH Training module has been completed and the system was re-leased. LH sector partners attended a workshop and trainings in Amman and Mafraq, in order to be able to utilize the new modules.

Challenges faced during the reporting period

- The Livelihood sector continued efforts to strengthen refugee and host community resilience by understanding the fluctuation of employment laws, and also by tapping into initiatives developed by the private sector designed to support refugee and host community income generating capacities. The Livelihood sector had a key role in aligning economic inclusion efforts with the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) by mobilizing additional actors to strengthen refugee self-reliance, and at the same time help ease pressure on the GoJ. Leveraging the growing global momentum, the Livelihood sector will continue to follow-up on pledges made, or to be made, through the 2019 Global Refugee Forum. Despite all efforts, there remains a high level of endemic vulnerability throughout the refugee population. Funding continues to be critical to support key activities targeting refugees, in particular home-based business, transportation, childcare subsidies, and vocational and technical skills training.
- Despite the measures taken by the Jordanian government through the Ministry of Labor to ensure the outcomes of the London Donors Conference and the Jordan Compact, the number of newly issued /renewed work permits to Syrians is still low and below expectations. Only 159,542 work permits were issued since the Compact with limited uptake by women, averaging 4.8% (Sep 2019, MoL). While there are multiple reasons for this, including tangible obstacles such as lack of adequate transport and childcare options, considerable sociocultural barriers obstructing women from joining the labour force continue, including gender based perceptions on the role of domestic duties, appropriate types of work, etc. These latter issues existed prior to the refugee crisis in both Jordan and Syria. Considering these external factors, home-based businesses continue to represent the most likely vehicle for female refugees to enter the workforce. LH sector efforts continue to be spent on registering and licensing HBBs, and landlord approval remains challenging. Challenges were communicated to MoPIC through the LWG and through the team created to work on HBBs
- The number of Valid work permits issued to Syrians has been affected due to new internal instructions at the Ministry of Labour, followed by a decision on professions, and a rectification campaign. Joint advocacy efforts have been launched to ensure exclusion of Syrian refugees from some of these new instructions.

Gaps and key priorities foreseen in the next quarter

◇ Gaps:

Whilst Government policy on livelihoods and economic inclusion of refugees does allow access to legal work and self-employment opportunities, access is limited and in general does not offer opportunities that appeal to Syrian and non-Jordanians in general. Consequently, work within the informal sector remains high and many refugees continue to rely on dwindling savings and remittances to meet their basic needs. Monitoring shows that many households resort to negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, early marriage, exploitation, and that the number of refugees with debt is increasing.

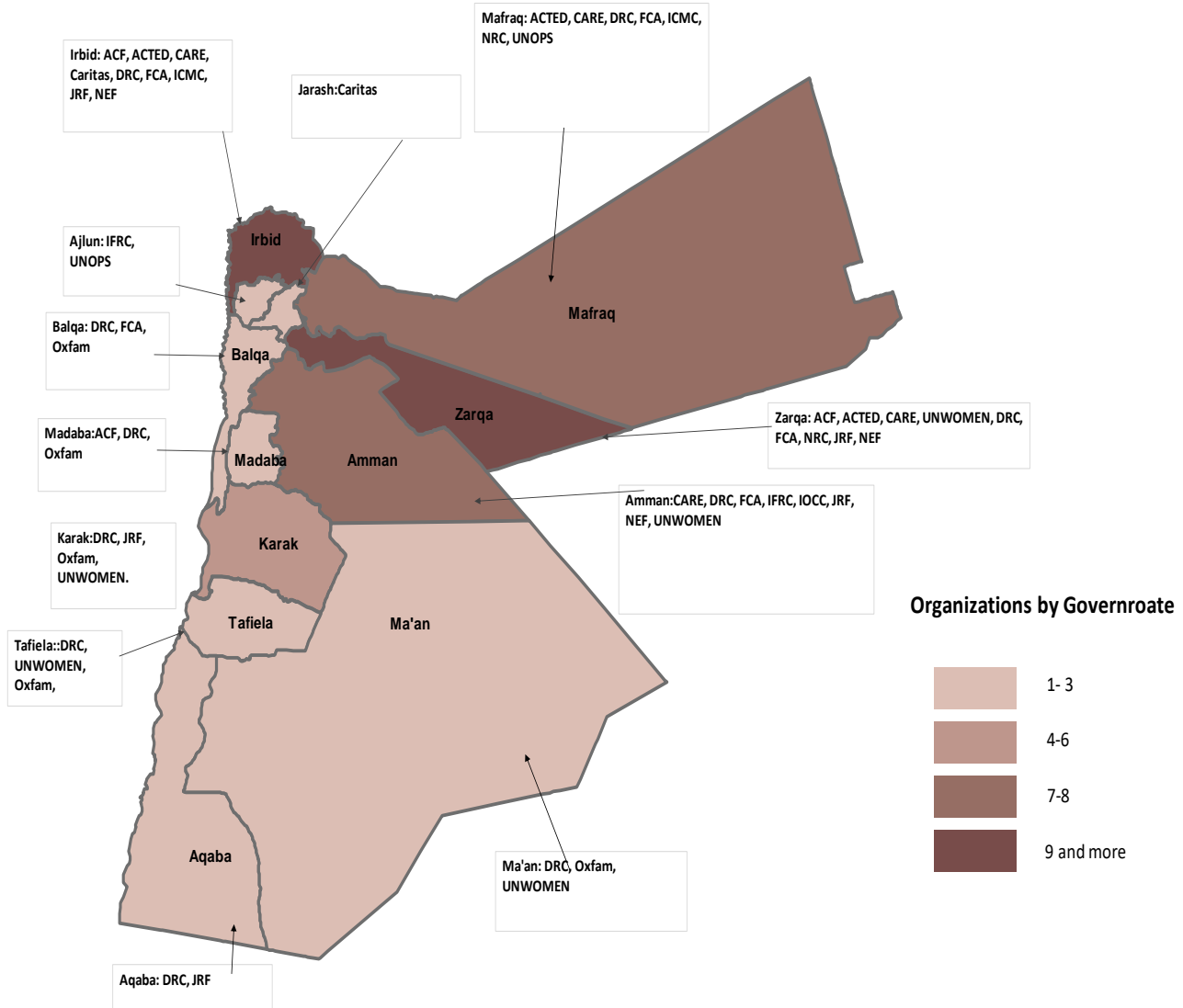
◇ Key Priorities:

- Sustainable funding is critically needed to support key activities targeting refugees, in particular graduation out of poverty projects, home-based business, transportation, childcare subsidies, and Vocational and technical skills training.
- Joint advocacy efforts continue to be vital with overall aims of improving the legal framework and ensuring / expanding the right to/at work for all refugees.
- Policies supporting and paving the way for increased Female Participation Rates in the Labour Force are crucial



Organizations and coverage

The achievements described in this report are based on the inputs provided by the following organizations through the ActivityInfo database.



For more detailed information on the services provided by sector partners, please refer to the Services Advisor:

<http://jordan.servicesadvisor.org/>

For more information on the Livelihood sector please look at:

http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=73