

JORDAN

# PERIODIC ANALYSIS OF SYRIAN WORKERS OUTSIDE CAMPS - FINDINGS

OCTOBER 2018



International  
Labour  
Organization



**UNHCR**  
The UN  
Refugee Agency



**WORLD BANK**

## DATA SAMPLE INFORMATION

Based on data shared by the Ministry of Labour (MoL) with UNHCR, as well as data stored on the UNHCR database, random samples, to better reflect characteristics of the wider population of each group, allow for a 90% confidence interval, a margin of error of 7.5, and response distribution of 50%.

<b>Group</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Reached</b>	
1. UNHCR registered, working age, don't have a work permit, working in construction	5,508 self-reported	118	148	125%
2. UNHCR registered, working age, don't have a work permit, working in other sectors	38,548 self-reported	120	120	100%
3. UNHCR registered, have work permits in construction profession through an employer	1,376	111	114	103%
4. UNHCR registered, have a work permit in construction through GFJTU	9,361	119	120	101%
<b>Total</b>		<b>468</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>107%</b>

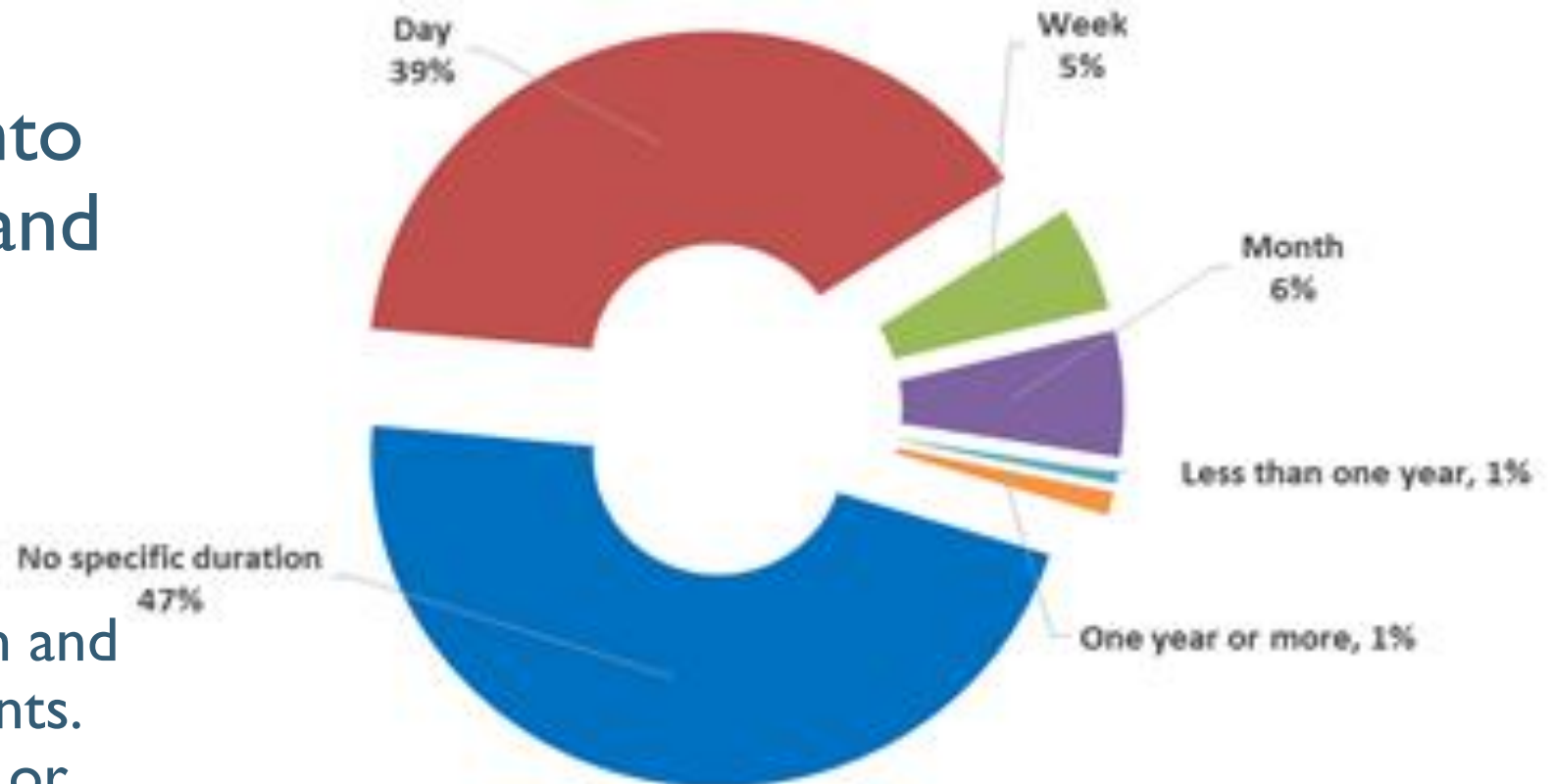
## COMMUNICATING WITH REFUGEES

- Staff members from UNHCR reached out to Syrian refugees **working formally and informally** to conduct the survey by using the **helpline facility at UNHCR**. The purpose of the survey was clearly explained to refugees at the beginning of each phone call
- All contacted refugees participated in the survey and answered the questions
- At the end of each call UNHCR staff members stressed the fact that the survey is purely for analytical purposes and **not a case-management** theme
- UNHCR along with partners put together the questionnaire for this survey, considering the changes in the legal framework governing Syrian refugees' access to the labour market between 2017 and 2018.
- Some questions were applied to all respondents while others were applied only to those working in construction



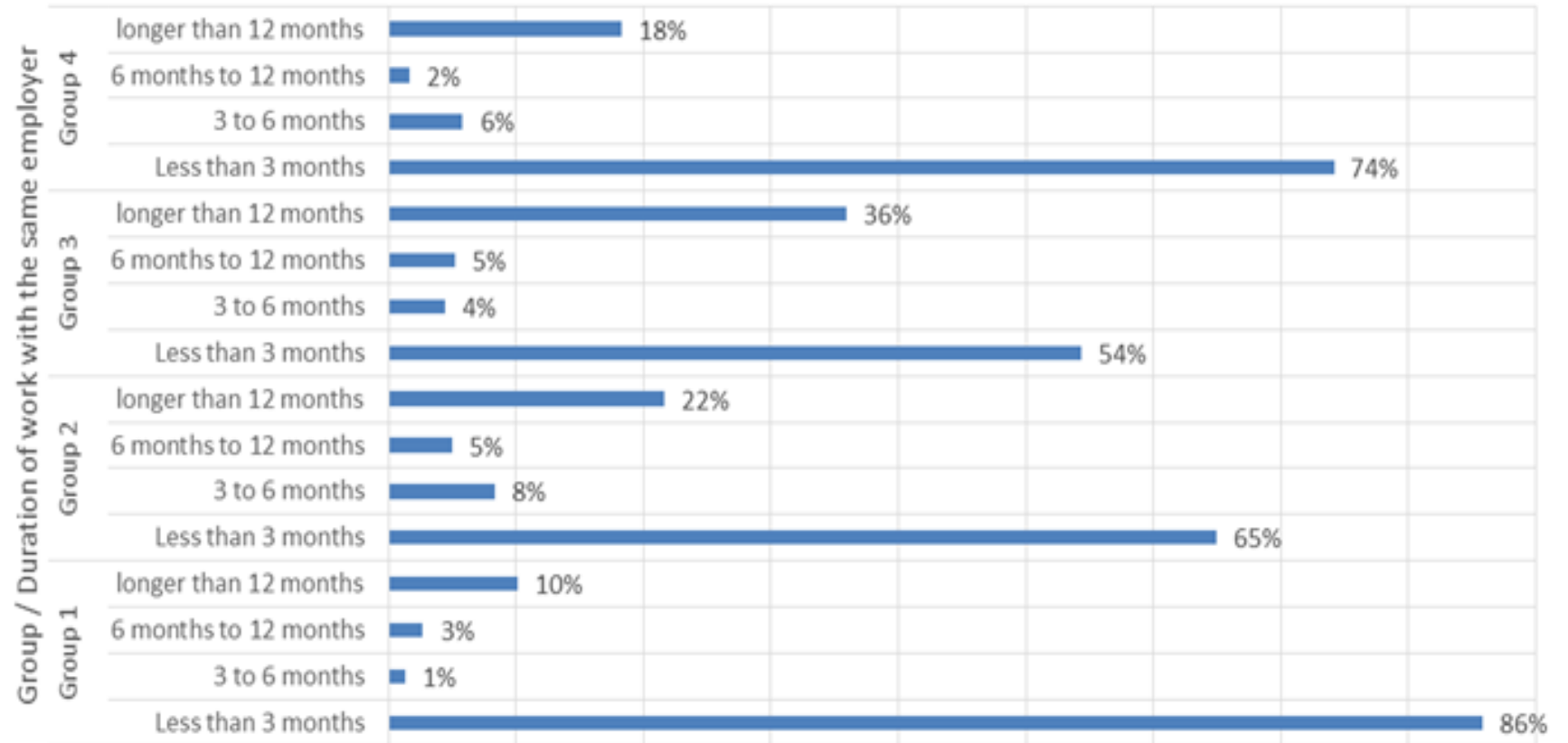
## DURATIONS OF CONTRACTS WITH EMPLOYER(S) – INCLUDING VERBAL AGREEMENTS

- Syrian Workers go into diverse agreements and durations of employment
- This applies to both written and verbal contractual agreements. And to those working with or without work permits



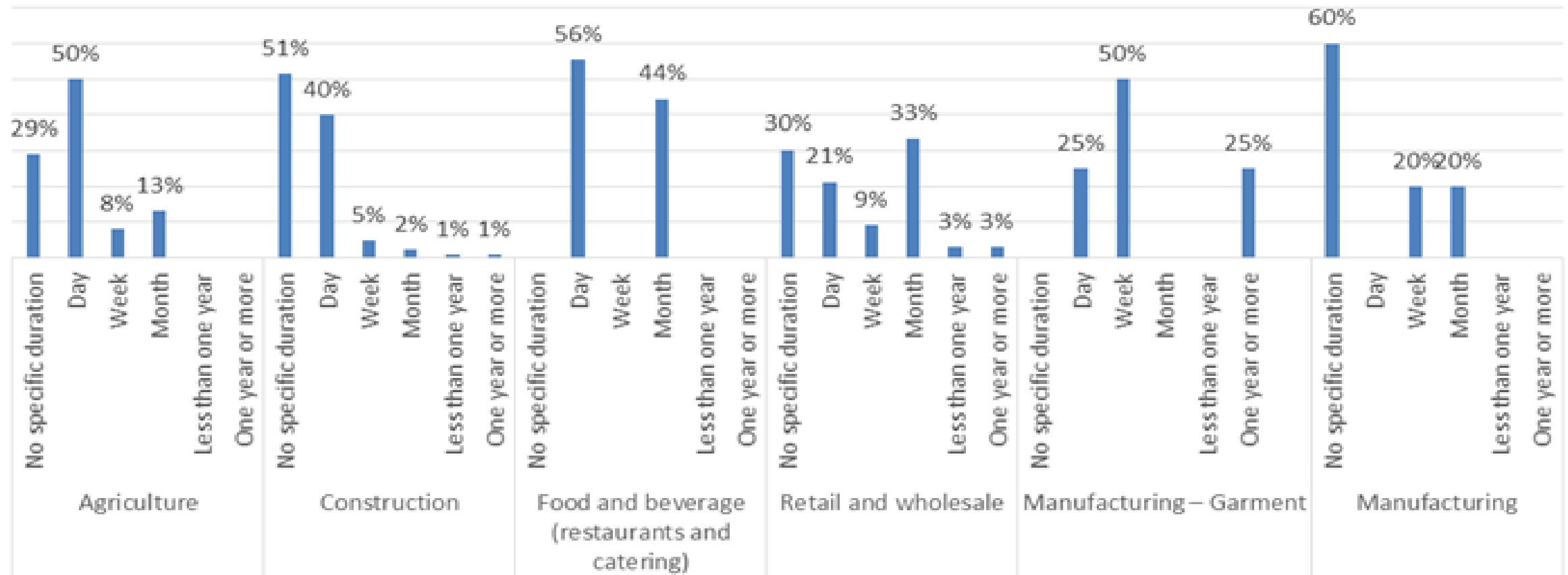
# DURATION OF WORK WITH CURRENT EMPLOYER, BY GROUP

Trend is seen that regardless of the presence of previous agreements, the highest % of Syrian refugee worked for an average of 3 months or less across the 4 groups



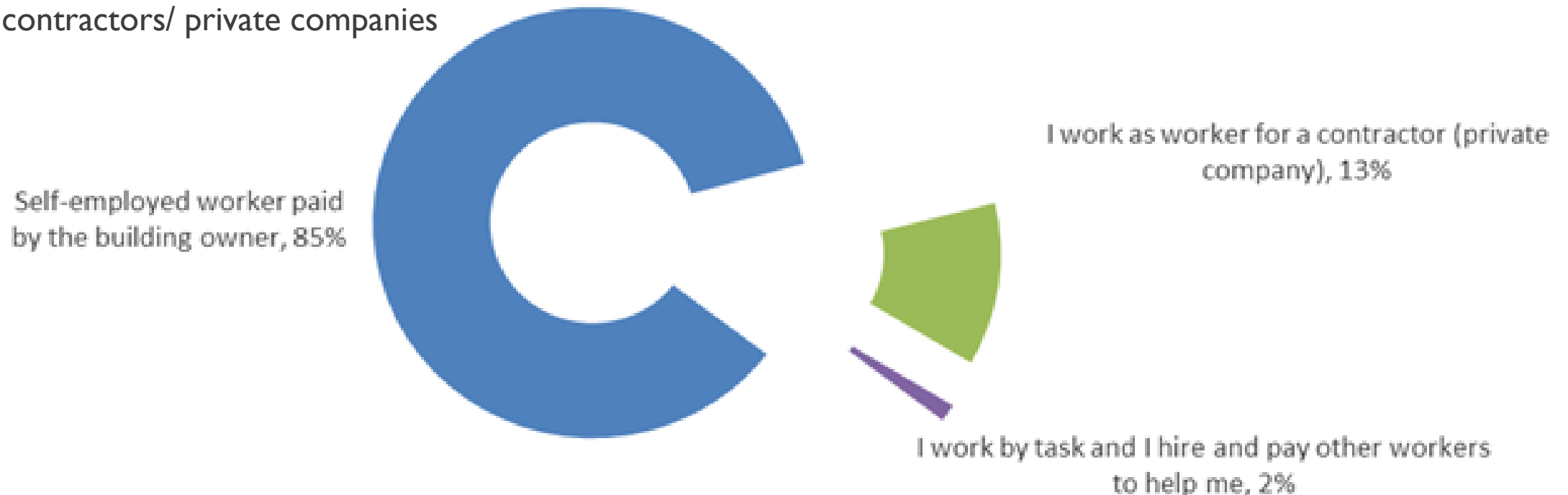
# DURATION OF CONTRACTS WITH EMPLOYER(S) BY SECTOR

Specific sectors usually differ in agreements



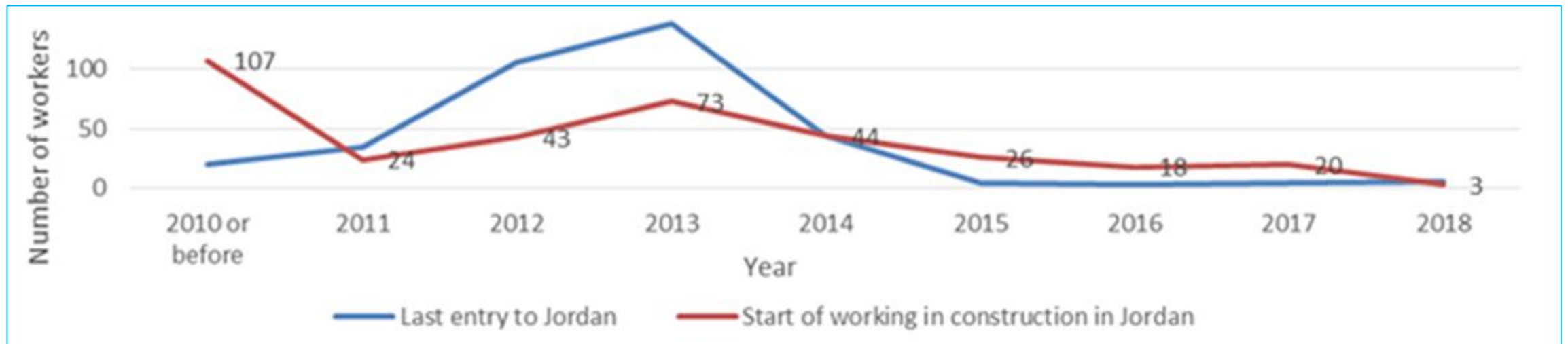
# EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR (WITH OR WITHOUT WORK PERMITS)

- Most workers work under a non-specific duration or at a daily rate
- Construction workers tend to be self-employed and payed by the constructions site owner, rather than have a constant contract.
- Most common type of workers are construction workers payed by owner, followed by those working with contractors/ private companies



## CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, WITH OR WITHOUT WORK PERMITS CONT.

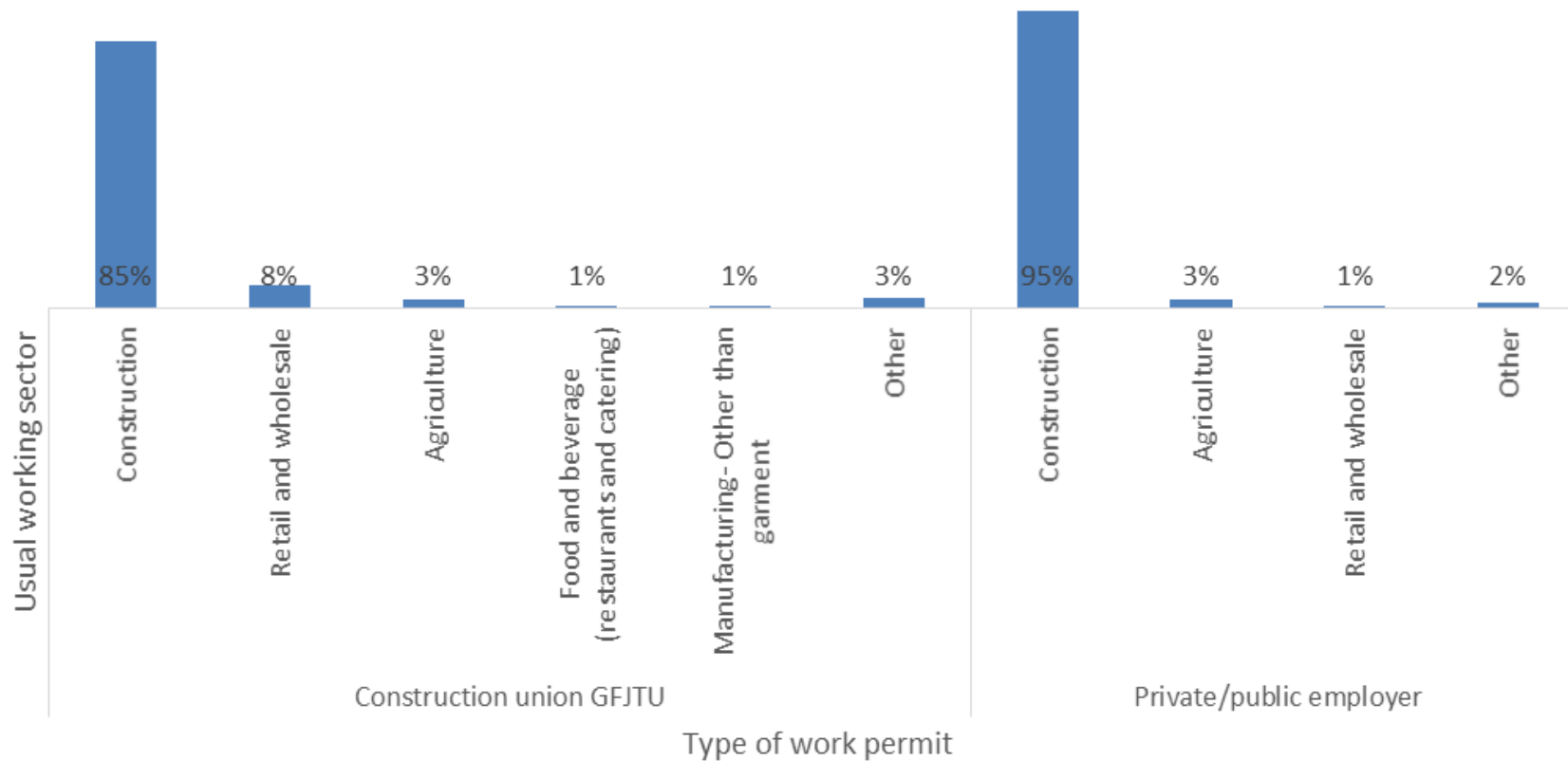
28% started working in Construction in Jordan before the start of the crisis.



Those who have arrived during or after the crisis started to work in the construction sector either upon the year of arrival or after.



# CONSTRUCTION SECTOR, WITH OR WITHOUT WORK PERMITS CONT.



The majority of workers with GFJTU worker permits (85%) are working in the construction, which is the sector that they are supposed to work in

but some of the Syrian refugee workers (16%) mentioned that they work in occupations other than the ones mentioned in their work permits.

it could be inferred that construction work permits are sometimes being used by refugees working in other sectors.

## EMPLOYERS AND WORK PERMITS

The survey confirms the reluctance of employers in obtaining work permits for their Syrian refugees' workers. This reluctance was also indicated in the 2017 periodic analysis.

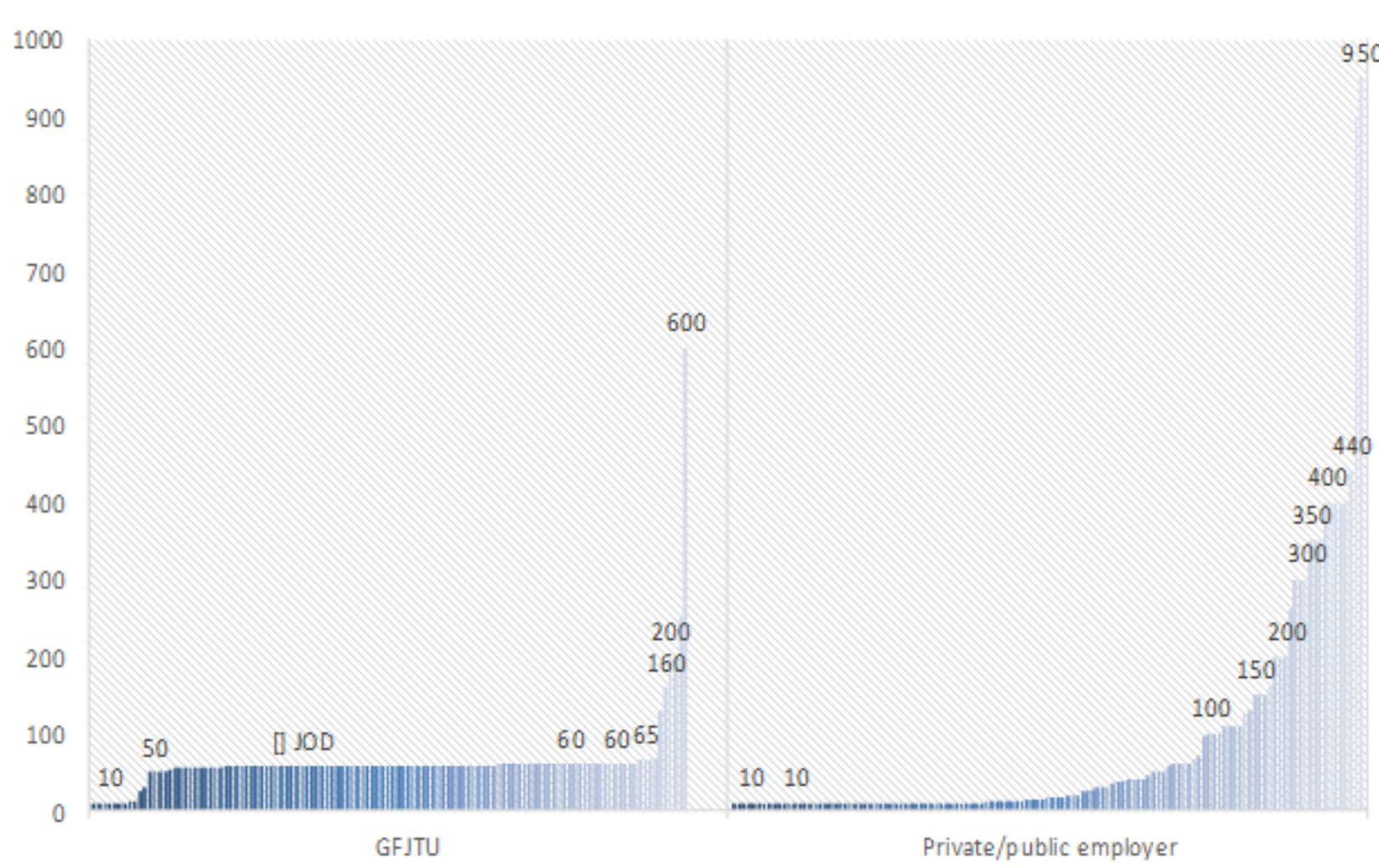
75% of Syrian refugee workers state that their employers are not willing to proceed in issuing them work permits

85% of the respondents made it clear that they would want a WVP if the employers were willing to do it for them

15% do not wish to have a work permit due to fear of commitment to an employer, or due to their unfounded fear of losing the opportunity to resettle in a third country.

Half of the interviewees seemed to be lacking knowledge of WVP benefits and formal sector privileges.

# COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH WORK PERMITS ISSUANCE

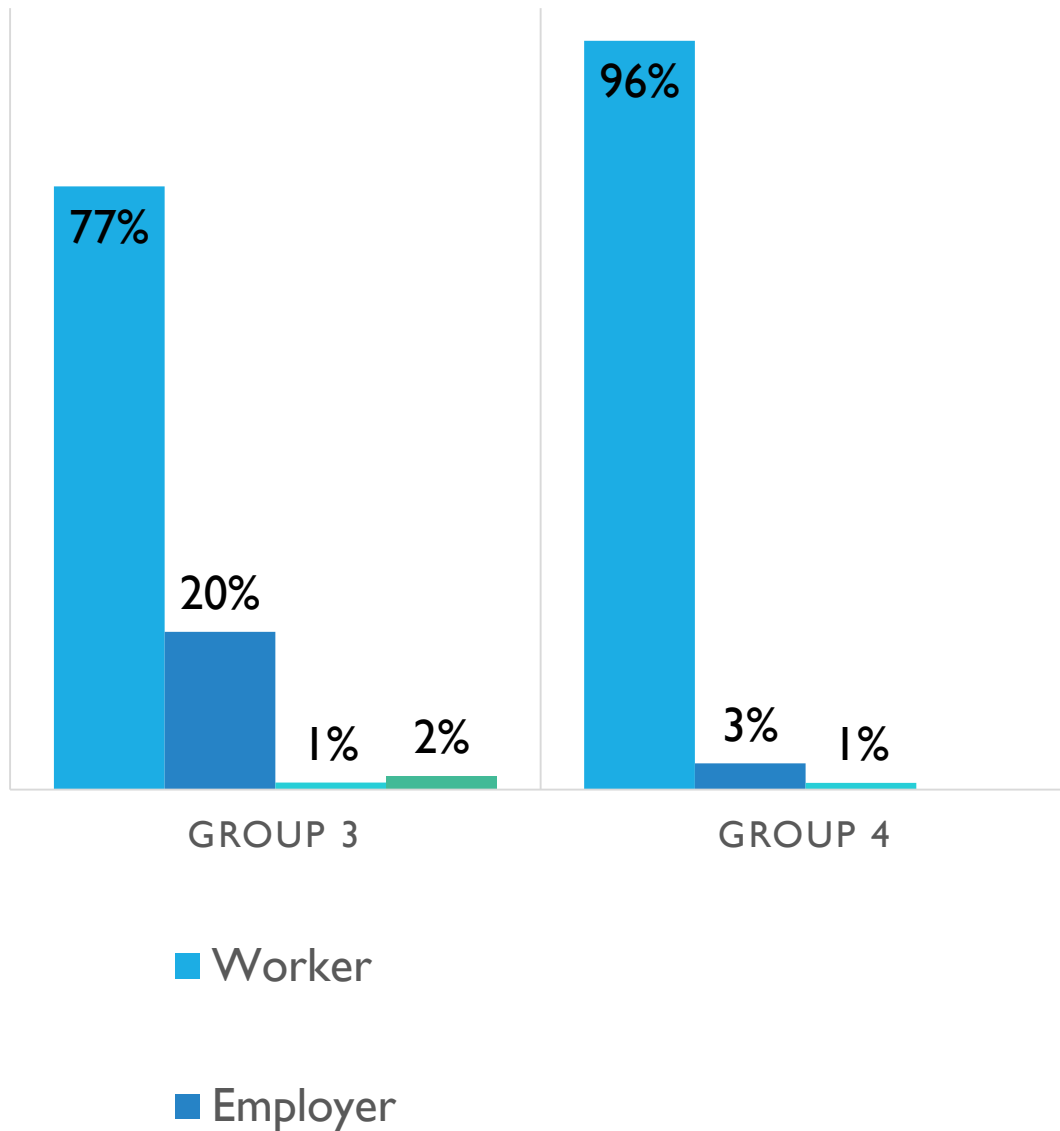


The costs for WP issuance has shown an exponential increase in both the Construction Union and the private/ public sector

Refugees self-reported costs associated with the WP issuance varied between the three sectors (Construction, Agriculture, and public/private sectors).

Average 85 JOD for private/ public

Average 64 JOD for GFJTU



## WHO PAID FOR THE WORK PERMIT

The majority of refugee workers (87 %) pay the work permit issuance fees themselves to get their work permits.

This situation is mostly prevalent in the construction sector, closely followed by the agricultural sector