

JORDAN 2017

Syrian refugees and asylum seekers

8/5/2019

1. LIVELIHOODS PROGRAMME AND MONITORING SCOPE

Problem Statement:

According to UNHCR Jordan of over 650,000 refugees, approximately 45% of men and women are in the working age population (18 – 59 years). Around 80% of the refugees live in host communities while 20% live in camps. UNHCR and partners have successfully advocated for refugees to be able to work legally. Thanks to the Jordan Compact (2016) Syrian refugees gained wider access to formal jobs and obtain work permits in selected occupations. Most of the work done by refugees however continues to be informal. Women are largely engaged in caring for the family/home or activities such as food processing or working on the family farm. Women's participation in the labor market is very low. Men are largely engaged in agriculture or construction, while mechanics and traders are also key professions. Key challenges highlighted include limited spectrum of occupations open to refugees, the few job opportunities, minimum wage levels in available formal jobs, and unwillingness of employers to formalize work. Refugees of nationalities other than Syrian do not have adequate right to work. The Strategy for 2017 is to provide Livelihoods tailored counselling and training coupled with financial literacy and facilitate employment, as well as support grants/ funds for home based businesses along with mentoring.

Context:

Total number of Livelihoods Partner(s)	3
Total Livelihoods Programme (USD)	1,698,806

Number of Sites Targeted	5
Total Population of Forcibly Displaced	656,692
Total Estimated Host Population	10,053,000

Right to Own Land	No
Right to Work	Yes
Right to Access Formal Financial Services	No

Programs Monitored:

Number of Partners Monitored	1
Partner Project (USD)	508,768

Number of Sites Surveyed	3
Number of Forcibly Displaced Targeted	100
Number of Host Beneficiaries Targeted	100

(Resource allocation)

Output 1 : Agriculture	0%
Output 2 : Self-Employment	100%
Output 3 : Wage-Employment	0%

Note: Total Livelihoods Programme (USD) includes UNHCR and partners' project expenditures under livelihoods objective.

Sample Size: Baseline Endline

2. PROFILE OF SAMPLE BENEFICIARIES AT BASELINE

107**97**

% of Refugees/Asylum Seekers	72%
% of Former Refugees	0%
% of IDPs	0%
% of Host Communities	28%

% of Female Beneficiaries	53%
% of Elderly (>=65) Beneficiaries	0%
% of Youth (<18) Beneficiaries	0%
% with Dependency Ratio >2.0	47%

Note: FORMER REFUGEES includes returnees, naturalised refugees, or refugees with resident status.

3. SAMPLE SIZE PER OUTPUT

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries per livelihoods output surveyed

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Output 2: Self-Employment	107	100%	92	100%
TOTAL	107	100%	92	100%

In Jordan there is one implementing partner surveyed - JORDAN RIVER FOUNDATION : JRF - and they provide programs in the following areas: Output 2: Self-Employment Promoted.

The UNHCR Livelihoods indicators are based on DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework centered on the belief that people require a range of assets to achieve positive livelihood outcomes.

5. OUTPUT 2: ACCESS TO SELF-EMPLOYMENT FACILITATED

Total number of forcibly displaced targeted **100**

Total number of host beneficiaries targeted **100**

Of the total 100 forcibly displaced and 100 host beneficiaries targeted for self-employment programmes (not including those captured in Output 1 self-employed in agriculture) 107 beneficiaries have been surveyed at baseline and 92 at endline.

Table 2: Interventions provided to sample beneficiaries by type

	Baseline		Endline	
	Sample	%	Sample	%
Human Assets	94	88%	59	64%
Productive Assets	46	43%	58	63%
Employment Support	26	24%	20	22%
TOTAL	107	100%	92	100%

(Multiple response per beneficiary)

Note: The types of interventions are based on DFID's Sustainable Livelihoods Framework. Human Assets include all types of training; Social Assets include promotion of groups, associations, cooperatives, etc.; Productive or Financial Assets include cash grants, equipment, production materials; and Market Access includes marketing and transportation support. Product Differentiation includes packaging, labelling, certification, organic farming, etc. and Employment Support includes case management/individual coaching or labor market matching programs.

Table 2 displays the number of beneficiaries sampled who benefited from the different program interventions. In some instances, a beneficiary can benefit from more than one type of intervention support.

Average value of cash grants (to start/improve a business) received per beneficiary per year **999.43 USD**

Note : The information on the average amount of assistance provided has been provided at the end of the fiscal year by the implementing partner (JORDAN RIVER FOUNDATION (JRF), DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL (DRC)).

5.1 SELF-EMPLOYMENT

Note: This excludes those self-employed in the agriculture sector.

CORE INDICATORS	Baseline	Endline	Impact
% Self-Employed	19%	55%	37%
(of those self employed)			
% Formally employed	5%	4%	(1%)
% Employing others	20%	39%	19%
Average # of other persons employed	1.4	0.9	(0.5)

Note: Formal employment is defined as those who report their business is registered by the local or national government.

Overall, the percent of beneficiaries who report currently being self-employed has increased by 37 percentage points from 19% at baseline to 55% at endline.

Of these, the percent of businesses registered by the host government decreased by 1 percentage points from 5% to 4%.

Table 3: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Yes	20	19%	51	55%	37%
Yes Last Year	5	5%	1	1%	(4%)
No	82	77%	40	43%	(33%)
TOTAL	107	100%	92	100%	

Note: The response 'Yes, last year' corresponds to those who are not currently employed but were employed last year.

Table 4: % of forcibly displaced targeted who are self-employed in the formal/informal sector

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Formal	1	5%	2	4%	(1%)
Informal	19	95%	49	96%	1%
TOTAL	20	100%	51	100%	

Note: Formal employment is defined as those who report their business is registered by the local or national government.

Table 5: % of forcibly displaced targeted with own business / self-employed for (6/12) months or more

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Less than 6 months	1	5%	40	78%	73%
6-12 months	1	5%	7	14%	9%
Over 12 months	18	90%	4	8%	(82%)
TOTAL	20	100%	51	100%	

Table 6: Number of others employed by self-employed beneficiaries

	Baseline		Endline		Impact
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Family members	14	50%	15	34%	1
Friends	0	0%	16	36%	16
Other refugees	2	7%	5	11%	3
Host community	12	43%	8	18%	(4)
TOTAL	28	100%	44	100%	16

5.2 INCOME/SAVING GAINED FROM SELF-EMPLOYMENT

CORE INDICATORS

	Baseline	Endline	Change
% with income increase (last year)	11%	68%	57%
% with savings increase (last year)	6%	33%	27%

Table 7: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) income compared to previous year

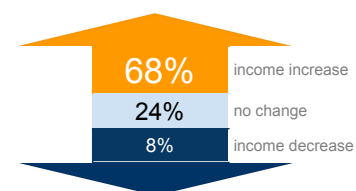
	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	
Increased	12	11%	63	68%	57%
Same	49	46%	22	24%	(22%)
Decreased	46	43%	7	8%	(35%)
TOTAL	107	100%	92	100%	

In terms of sustainability of employment, of those who are self employed, the percent of those employed for less than 6 months and 6-12 months increased by 73% and 9% respectively, while the percent of those employed for over 12 months decreased by 82%.

At endline, the total number of other persons employed is 44 individuals by 51 beneficiaries, compared to 28 other persons employed by 20 beneficiaries at baseline.

On average, for every 1 person who is employed, the number of other(s) employed by her/him decreased from 1.4 at baseline to 0.9 at endline.

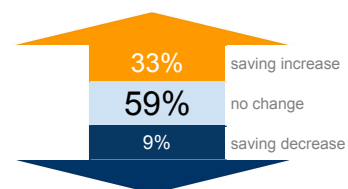
At endline 68% of beneficiaries report that their income has increased compared to last year, an increase of 57 percentage points from baseline.



At endline 33% of beneficiaries report that their savings has increased compared to last year, an increase of 27 percentage points from baseline.

Table 8: % of forcibly displaced targeted who self-report (decreased/maintained/increased) savings compared to previous year

	Baseline		Endline		Change
	Sample	%	Sample	%	%
Increased	6	6%	30	33%	27%
Same	54	50%	54	59%	8%
Decreased	47	44%	8	9%	(35%)
TOTAL	107	100%	92	100%	



Note: The % change of income and savings compared to last year could be biased if the beneficiary is a new arrival and is comparing their income or savings from last year prior to seeking asylum.