



EUROPEAN UNION



The EU Regional Trust Fund in Response to the Syrian Crisis

الصندوق الاستئماني الأوروبي 'مدد'

Project Factsheet

Towards an inclusive national social protection system and accelerating decent job opportunities for Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians

OBJECTIVE

Contribute to the social protection and economic self-reliance of refugees and vulnerable local population in Jordan.

BUDGET

EUR 14 million

START DATE

01/10/2020

DURATION

36 months

EXPECTED RESULTS

- Coordination, integrated planning and monitoring for government-wide efforts in the social protection and employment sector are enhanced.
- National systems/mechanisms to enhance access to labour market, decent work and employment based social protection schemes are strengthened.
- Vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians transition from cash assistance to sustainable jobs.

BENEFICIARIES

12,000

vulnerable
Syrian refugees
and Jordanians

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS



International
Labour
Organization



PROJECT LOCATION



OUR IMPACT

The EU Trust Fund programme “Towards an inclusive national social protection system and accelerating decent job opportunities for Syrians and vulnerable Jordanians” is a significant effort to support vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians in a journey from aid-dependence towards independence and self-efficacy.

The joint programme by the ILO and UNICEF operationalises an ambitious National Social Protection Strategy (NSPS) announced in 2019 by the Government of Jordan. The programme will create strengthened links between social protection and employment for Jordanian and refugee populations, and enhanced outreach into the informal sector.

The NSPS is led by the Ministry of Planning and International Corporation and the Ministry of Social Development and is aimed at a decent life for all Jordanians via three pillars:

Pillar 1: Opportunities – decent work and social security. It focuses on opportunities for families to be economically self-reliant through the labour market.

Pillar 2: Empowerment – social services. It focuses on the empowerment of the population through affordable education and healthcare, as well as social services that support people with special needs.

Pillar 3: Dignity – social assistance. It focuses on targeted social assistance for the poor to maintain dignity.

Although the National Social Protection Strategy is mainly targeting Jordanians, it offers opportunities from the perspective of refugees and migrant workers, in terms of providing decent work for all, one minimum wage, transparent regulatory framework on work permits and social security inclusion for all workers, including in the informal sectors. The strategy also prioritises some interventions at policy levels and direct services to combat child labour among all communities, including Syrians. For that, the programme will create mechanisms that guarantee the implementation, monitoring and sustainability of the NSPS in order to reduce and prevent poverty in all its forms and vulnerabilities, regardless of nationality or status.

Providing social protection access to all, including for groups traditionally marginalised and/or discriminated against by national systems, is key to fulfilling the pledge of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to leave no-one behind and reach the furthest first.

The programme works to achieve three complementary outcomes linked to, and supportive of, the Jordanian government’s goal of moving forward with the implementation and strengthened coordination of different pillars of the social protection system.

The three outcomes are:

Outcome 1. Enhanced coordination, integrated planning and monitoring for government wide efforts in the social protection and employment sector.

Outcome 2. Strengthened national systems/mechanisms to enhance access to the labour market, decent work and employment-based social protection schemes.

Outcome 3. Vulnerable Jordanians and Syrians transition from cash assistance to sustainable jobs.

The programme’s interventions will strengthen the government’s capacity and outreach in the area of social protection. Moreover, aligned with the GoJ’s draft graduation mechanism, the programme puts forward a comprehensive and complementary graduation model to support the transition of vulnerable people dependent on cash assistance (provided by NAF and UNHCR) to employment through a systematic and tailored package of services.

The ILO and UNICEF will jointly deliver the programme’s outcomes, while the relative involvement of each agency is dependent on the character of the specific outcome and the mandate of the agency. To guarantee coordination and regular sharing of information, the programme has established a Technical Coordination Group for oversight and management as well as a collaboration mechanism with other UN organisations (in particular with UNHCR), the donor community and the host government.