



**Annex: Supporting Resilience of Host Countries and Refugees
in the context of the Syrian crisis**

JORDAN

ONE YEAR AFTER LONDON - Implementation of commitments

Delivery on financial pledges

Based on data gathered by the United Nations and approved by the Government of Jordan (GoJ), a total of US\$ 2.55 billion in grants and concessional finance was committed in 2016 in support of the Jordan Compact.

The GoJ reports that contracted funding, as grants, to the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) in 2016 reached approximately 61% percent of required funding needs. This amounts to US\$1.63 billion grant funding of humanitarian (US\$600.6 million) and resilience (US\$646.7 million) activities as well as budgetary support (US\$385 million), more funding has been committed by donors in 2016 which will be contracted in 2017. Funding to the JRP is an improved response compared to one-third funding rates in previous years.

The GoJ also reports that Jordan has accessed US\$923.6 million in concessional loans; of which US\$834.6 million as budget support and US\$89 million for development projects. Moreover, Jordan benefited from the Concessional Financing Facility managed by the World Bank with a concessional amount of US\$78 million blended with the contracted concessional loans in support of Jordan's priorities of attracting investment for increased growth and job creation as well as expanding and improving infrastructure.

Moving forward and as per Jordan Compact commitments, it is critical that (i) a sustained flow of grants is made available to the Jordan Response Plan which covers both humanitarian and resilience needs with increasing support to host communities' priority capital expenditure projects; and (ii) a sustained level of grants and concessional loans, including budget-support for both financial modalities, are made available on a multi-year basis to realize Jordan's development and resilience agenda.

Successes

Overall Jordan, in partnership with the international community, has made significant progress in setting a model and a paradigm shift as per the Jordan Compact. The needs of host communities and Syrian refugees have been increasingly addressed. There has been an increased use of national capacities to implement assistance projects, cash assistance and purchases of national goods and services adding value to the national economy.

According to the 2015 population census, about 1.3 million Syrians are living in Jordan, out of which over 650,000 are registered with UNHCR. Basic public services were provided to refugees in camps and in host communities in the sectors of health, education, municipal services, solid waste, WASH and electricity supply.

Key progress results since the London Conference:

- The EU-Jordan Compact resulted in the simplification of rules of origin (RoO) for 52 industrial categories, with the objective of promoting Jordanian exports to the EU and to create job opportunities for Jordanians and for Syrian refugees.
- So far six factories have obtained authorisation to export under the RoO scheme and more are being supported through a Quick Wins Pilot Project which identified 21 factories that will be provided with technical assistance and matchmaking with EU buyers and distributors to enable them to export to the EU.
- Four employment centres have been established in Amman, Irbid, Zarqa, and Mafrq to match Jordanian and Syrian workers to job opportunities in factories covered by the RoO decision. In these factories, up to 75% of the jobs created will be available to Jordanians.
- Jordan issued around 45,000 work permits for Syrian refugees in camps and host communities in sectors open to non-Jordanian workers hence preserving Jordanian employment.
- 190,000 Syrian refugee children were vaccinated.
- An estimated 125,000 Syrian students are in the formal education system in 2016/2017.
- 98 additional double-shift schools (total 196) established to accommodate up to 50,000 additional Syrian children in formal education.
- Over 3,200 new teachers employed in double-shift schools and around 2,500 new teachers in single shift schools. All new teachers were trained.
- Learning support has reached more than 66,000 children and youth in host communities and camps.
- 16 school complexes (incorporating 44 individual schools) established in camps to ensure that all segments of the community have access to quality education.
- 1,600 children were enrolled in the Ministry of Education certified non-formal education programmes and nearly 50 catch-up centres were newly established in double-shift schools.

- Two Back-to-School campaigns ran to inform refugee families of out-of-school children about the new policies and newly opened double-shift schools to access formal education.
- 2,600 underprivileged Jordanians and Syrians trained and certified in basic vocational skills programmes and a commitment made to train nearly 5,000 more through public and private training providers.
- Almost 2,000 underprivileged Jordanians and Syrians enrolled in programmes of higher education (associate, bachelor and master degrees) through distance learning and regular education by public and private training institutions.

WAY FORWARD - Priorities for Jordan

The co-chairs, on behalf of the international community and the Government of Jordan commit:

1. To implement the Jordan Compact agreed at the February 2016 Conference on Supporting Syria and the Region. The success of this approach will depend on the Government of Jordan and the international community delivering holistically and mutually on the obligations set out in the Compact. Both parties are aware that adverse external shocks could impact on the pace of delivery by the Government of Jordan. In fulfilling these obligations, both parties are conscious of the regional environment plus prevailing economic conditions in Jordan.
2. To implement in the context of the EU/Jordan Partnership Priorities, the EU-Jordan Compact commitments in full.
3. To actively engage in building the conditions that would allow the Syrian refugees to return to their country in accordance with applicable norms of international law and the principle of non-refoulement.

The co-chairs, on behalf of the international community commit:

1. To reaffirm long-term political and financial support to Jordan, while recognising the contribution to global public welfare Jordan continues to provide and in turning the refugee challenge into a development opportunity as per commitments under the Jordan Compact.
2. To continue to turn, in partnership with the Government of Jordan, the refugee challenge into a development opportunity as per commitments under the Jordan Compact.

3. To reaffirm its solidarity with Jordan including by expanding the donor base to include non-traditional donors, by making use of existing mechanisms such as Trust Funds including the EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis and by seeking to increase concessional funding and Macro Financial Assistance. The EU External Investment Plan and the World Bank's Global Concessional Financing Facility (CFF) are among other possible funding modalities. A mixture of financing modalities will be required, however grant financing is preferable
4. To recognise that the Brussels conference is the first in a series of events in 2017 which should be used to shape the approach for Jordan – WB/IMF Spring and Annual Meetings, WEF MENA, G7, G20, and UNGA.
5. To encourage additional, and preferably multi-year commitments, including for economic opportunities and education provided in particular from donors that did not pledge for 2017 or beyond as a way to seek to at least maintain 2016 levels of support to the JRP and the Jordan Compact in 2017 and the following years and to continue to focus on GoJ priorities including capital expenditure in host communities.
6. To advocate for the provision of additional resources, including grants, budget support and concessional finance, as per the Jordan Compact and calls of the IMF to assist Jordan in dealing with its annual financing gap including by seeking to frontload support to Jordan via the CFF.
7. To provide technical support from the EU and other partners, to support Jordan to benefit from the simplified RoO with the EU, and attract more investments into the 18 designated development zones.
8. To provide support to Government of Jordan's efforts to attract investors to take advantage of investment opportunities and Jordan's Trade Agreements, agreeing that Jordan and other neighbouring countries are well placed to play a central role in reconstruction efforts in Syria, once a credible political transition is firmly underway.
9. To step up programmes that support inclusive economic growth, by providing technical assistance to expand investment, boost exports, and use PPPs to develop infrastructure and other economic growth supporting programmes. This also includes specific job creation and livelihood programmes for women and youth (e.g. P4P and income support actions) as well as skill matching and technical and vocational training for host communities and Syrian refugees which will also enable them to contribute to the reconstruction of their country when they return.

10. To continue supporting the “accelerating access to quality formal education” plan for the next three years as per the Jordan Compact and expand it through programmes to overcome immediate supply and demand-side barriers and increase participation in formal education at all levels. This shall include support for staff costs and infrastructure e.g. rehabilitation/construction of public schools.
11. To seek to provide additional financial and technical support for the implementation of Jordan’s Human Resources Development Strategy (HRDS), based on a comprehensive cross-governmental action plan, performance management framework and a developed budget.
12. To intensify efforts geared to support the wider use of cash as an efficient and effective delivery modality in order to provide greater benefit to Jordan’s economy as well as to recipients.
13. To expand the use of national capacities to implement assistance projects and to continue maximising cash assistance and purchases of national goods and services to add value to the economy of Jordan.

The Government of Jordan commits:

1. To continue to work to enhance the longer term economic sustainability of Jordan in line with Jordan’s Vision 2025 and successive Executive Development Programmes of the Government of Jordan, boosting inclusive economic growth by maintaining a stable macroeconomic environment.
2. To continue structural reforms and fiscal adjustment under the IMF programme and as agreed with the IMF in the successive reviews, in line with Jordan’s Vision 2025 and other programmes with the broad aim of increasing inclusive economic growth.
3. To continue implementing investment and business climate reforms, focused on reducing red tape and other measures to attract new investment.
4. To establish, based on an assessment of needs and Jordan’s Vision 2025, and the Government of Jordan’s Executive Development Programme (2017-2019) and the upcoming Jordan Economic Growth Programme, a prioritised programme of capital investments inclusive of social infrastructure investments (e.g. school construction) and to put in place a mechanism to facilitate delivery of prioritised projects.

5. To facilitate Jordanian companies to benefit from the simplified Rules of Origin scheme and other trade opportunities.
6. To continue providing the opportunity of quality education to every child in Jordan regardless of nationality and documentation status, in a safe, inclusive and tolerant school environment and to tackle barriers for children and youth to access formal education in line with the Jordanian 'Accelerating Access to Quality Formal Education' plan.
7. To implement the longer-term reforms needed to provide quality education, skills development, technical and vocational education training and learning opportunities to all children and youth in Jordan by developing a detailed cross-governmental action plan, performance management framework, and budget for its National HRDS. The Government of Jordan will appropriately resource those reforms as per developed budget and with the support of development partners.
8. To continue efforts to create new job opportunities in line with the Jordan Compact including the simplified Rules of Origin with the EU, and identifying and where possible removing existing barriers for Syrian refugees to access legal and decent work that can contribute to the Jordanian economy without competing with Jordanian jobs.
9. The Government of Jordan will continue to reform and regulate the labour market so as to maximize Jordanians job creation while providing job opportunities to Syrian refugees without competing with Jordanian jobs.
10. To build on the existing close working relationship with UNHCR to jointly sustain protection efforts regarding refugees and to consolidate the impressive progress made to date and continue to increase access to humanitarian services for Syrian refugees, in particular by reviewing registration and documentation processes to increase the number of Syrian refugees with a Ministry of Interior card.