



CASE STUDY: JORDAN

FUNDING FOR GENDER EQUALITY AND THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN AND GIRLS IN HUMANITARIAN PROGRAMMING



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Cover Photo: Fatima Alhaj, 50, is a Syrian refugee woman enrolled in UN Women’s cash-for-work programme as teacher in the Azraq refugee camp of Jordan.
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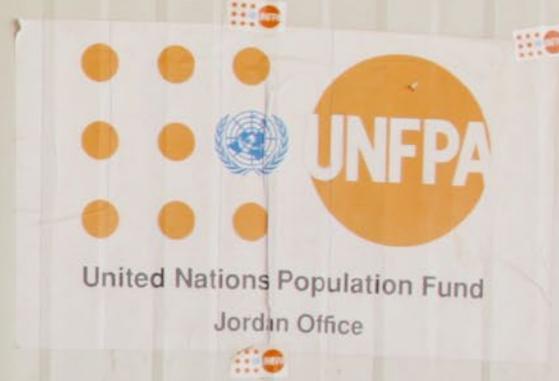
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ACRONYMS

DAC	Development Assistance Committee
FTS	Financial Tracking Service
GAM	Gender with Age Marker
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBV	Gender-based violence
GBVIMS	Gender-Based Violence Information Management System
GEEWG	Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls
GEM	Gender Equality Marker
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
INGO	International non-governmental organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPV	Intimate partner violence
JOHUD	Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development
JORISS	Jordan Response Information System for the Syria Crisis
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
JRPSC	Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PSEA	Prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse
PSS	Psychosocial support services
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SGBV SWG	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sub Working Group
SGFPN	Sector Gender Focal Points Network
SRH	Sexual and reproductive health
SRHR	Sexual and reproductive health and rights
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	The UN Refugee Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WGSS	Women and girls' safe spaces
WPE	Women's Protection and Empowerment
WPHF	Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund



United Nations Population Fund
Jordan Office

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Photo: Midwife Fatima Beni Younis stands in one of the trailers of a UNFPA-supported maternity clinic in Za'atari refugee camp. © UNFPA /Sharron Ward.

SUMMARY

Overview of the case study

The civil war in Syria triggered the largest displacement crisis in the world, with profound repercussions for neighbouring countries.¹ Since 2011, millions have crossed the border, primarily into Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. In Jordan, more than 654,000 Syrian refugees are officially registered with UNHCR, accounting for some 10 per cent of Jordan's total population. About 20 per cent live in camps such as Za'atari, which is the second-largest refugee camp in the world; some 80 per cent live outside of camps. In this context, women and girls face their own distinct set of struggles and vulnerabilities. Thirty per cent of Syrian refugee households in Jordan are female headed. Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) continues to be pervasive. Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women is commonplace and socially accepted: over 46 per cent of women and 69 per cent of men aged 15 to

1 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis 2019/2020.”

49 believe a husband is justified in beating his wife.² Early marriage is on the rise, happening earlier now than it used to in Syria before the war.³

This case study reviews the current context for funding for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) in Jordan, including the levels of funding approved and the consequences of the funding gap. This country study is different from the other three that complement it, because this study relied much more heavily on existing UN Women analysis for Jordan and did not involve the same depth of consultation or primary data analysis.

2 Jordan Department of Statistics (2019). “Jordan Population and Family Health Survey 2017-2018.” Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, USAID, UNICEF, UNFPA. The DHS Programme. March 2019.

3 Tiltnes, Åge, Huafeng Zhang and Jon Pedersen (2019). “The living conditions of Syrian refugees in Jordan: Results from the 2017-2018 survey of Syrian refugees inside and outside camps.” Fafo and MOPIC.

Funding for women and girls

The 2017 Jordan Response Plan (JRP) had a total approved amount of \$1.72 billion.

- Of the total amount of funding approved, \$37 million (2 per cent) had a principal or “targeted” focus on women and girls.
- The analysis did not focus on or include projects that would have categorized as being significantly focused on or “tailored” for women and girls.
- According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) data for 2017, projects with a principal focus on gender represented 2 per cent of humanitarian funding received for all sectors, and projects with a significant focus on gender represented 48 per cent of the funding for all sectors.
- In 2017, the majority of funding approved for projects with a principal focus on women and girls

was for health and social protection, with some funding approved for livelihoods/food security and education.

The 2018 JRP had a total approved amount of \$877.8 million.

- Of the total amount of funding approved, \$39.7 million (4.53 per cent) had a principal (targeted) focus on women and girls.
- The analysis did not focus on or include projects that would have categorized as being significantly focused on women and girls (tailored).
- In 2018, the majority of funding approved for projects with a principal focus on women and girls was for social protection and livelihoods, with some funding approved for health, local governance and municipal services.

The benefits of action

Evidence on the benefits of action is relatively limited, but rigorous studies show strong returns to investment in GBV programming, education, and psychosocial support services (PSS) for adolescents. Investments in a package of interventions to reduce violence against refugee girls had a significant and positive range of outcomes, including the likelihood of reporting violence, raised awareness around the impact of violence, greater attention on girls' achievements, and an increase in girls'

self-confidence. Two 2015 studies found that the losses associated with education for Syrian children amounted to between \$2.2 and \$10.7 billion, indicating the potential for avoiding significant losses through investment in education. A Mercy Corps programme designed to advance adolescents through PSS demonstrated positive outcomes on trust building, access to safe spaces, and higher aspirations and self-confidence.

Conclusions

Funding for women and girls is low, but the figures are divergent. The UN Women analysis presented in this report estimates that programming for women and girls represented 4.5 per cent of total project funding for all sectors, while OECD DAC data shows that this was 50 per cent for DAC disbursements.

The literature highlights areas of programming for women and girls, notably GBV case management (which is stated as a priority in the JRP), PSS, emergency cash assistance targeted to women, referral

services for health, legal and safe shelter options, awareness raising, and prevention strategies. Programming gaps are also noted, including legal assistance for GBV survivors, services for elderly and/or disabled women, and family planning. These gaps, both financial and programmatic, stress the importance of continued and increased investment in programming for women and girls across the humanitarian response, ensuring both quality targeted and tailored programming.

*Photo: Dr Ruba consults with Noor, 15, about the dangers of child marriage and pregnancy at a dangerously early age.
© UN Women/Sharron Ward.*



INTRODUCTION

Aim of this report

This case study reviews the current context for funding for Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls (GEEWG) in Jordan. This report complements a global evidence review. The overall aim of this case study is to track funding for programming for Syrian women and girls in Jordan, within the context of the specific opportunities and constraints to the overall humanitarian response.

This report is complemented by country case studies for three other countries: Bangladesh, Nigeria and Somalia. However, due to already ongoing consultation exercises in country, this report takes a very different approach to the other country case studies, relying heavily on a data analysis conducted by the UN Women Jordan country team to determine GEEWG funding.

The report is structured as follows:

- **Section 1** provides an overview of the humanitarian context in Jordan, particularly as it relates to GEEWG, including an overview of the crisis, population in need, and the coordination of the response.
- **Section 2** describes the approach to the analysis.
- **Section 3** presents the main findings.
- **Section 4** summarizes conclusions based on a literature review and UN Women Jordan's overall analysis.

Photo: Duha Ibraheem Alamory, 31, is a Syrian refugee woman enrolled in UN Women's cash-for-work programme as a baker in the Azraq refugee camp in Jordan. © UN Women/Sharron Ward.



CONTEXT

1.1

Overview of the crisis

The civil war in Syria triggered the largest displacement crisis in the world, with profound repercussions for neighbouring countries.⁴ Since 2011, millions have crossed the border, primarily into Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. Syrian refugees account for over 10 per cent of Jordan's total population. Eighty-one per cent of the over 654,000 Syrians officially registered with UNHCR in Jordan live outside of camps.⁵ They primarily live in urban areas⁶, and 85 per cent live below the poverty line of \$3 per day.⁷ Though refugees living in camps are in the minority, Jordan hosts the second-largest refugee camp in the world, Za'atari. Since it opened in 2012, it has become the country's fourth largest "city" with 78,000 Syrians living there.⁸ Another 40,000 Syrian refugees live in another camp in Jordan, Azraq.

In this context, women and girls face their own distinct set of struggles and vulnerabilities. Thirty per cent of Syrian refugee households in Jordan are female headed. Women are more likely to face gender-based violence (GBV) and intimate partner violence (IPV), and communities perceive sexual harassment in public spaces as the major risk for refugee women and girls in Jordan. Survivors fear reporting these violations when they occur because of stigma and the risk of honour killing.⁹ The most

reported forms of violence are psychological abuse, physical assault and denial of resources mostly by intimate partners/husbands, while sexual violence and rape remain underreported.¹⁰ Over 46 per cent of women and 69 per cent of men aged 15 to 49 believe a husband is justified in beating his wife.¹¹

Twenty per cent of Syrian women in Jordan aged 20 to 24 in 2017 were married before age 18.¹² Marriages happen earlier now than they used to in Syria before the war¹³ due to difficult financial circumstances, social and economic uncertainty and cultural practices around protecting women's virtue and the family's honour, especially in the face of heightened rates of GBV.¹⁴ Harmful practices such as virginity testing are a threat to the safety of adolescent girls.¹⁵

The unemployment rate is higher for Syrian refugee women (46 per cent) than for men (23 per cent), though it has improved from a staggering rate of 88 per cent unemployment for women in 2014. However, only 22 per cent of Syrians actively seeking a job are women – marriage, family responsibilities, lack of culturally appropriate opportunities and gender-norms that deem women's involvement in the labour market improper mean women are not seeking to be formally employed. Interestingly, when they are involved in the formal economy, Syrian refugee women are more likely to hold white-collar positions than Syrian men, who tend to work blue-collar jobs with physically demanding work. Education attainments for women and men are

4 "Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in Response to the Syria Crisis 2019/2020."

5 UNHCR. "Syria Regional Refugee Response: Jordan." Operational Portal. Last updated November 5th, 2019. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/36>

6 Fry, Deborah, Kirsteen Mackay, Zain Kurdi and Tabitha Casey (2019). "A Qualitative Study on the Underlying Social Norms and Economic Causes that Lead to Child Marriage in Jordan: Developing an Actionable Multisectoral Plan for Prevention." UNICEF and Higher Population Council

7 UNHCR (2019). "Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)." Jordan. Midyear 2019

8 "10 Facts About the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan." World Food Programme USA. Published November 14th, 2019. <https://www.wfpusa.org/stories/10-facts-about-the-syrian-refugee-crisis-in-jordan/>

9 UNHCR (2019).

10 GBV IMS (2019). "Jordan GBV IMS Task Force: Annual Report 2018."

11 Jordan Department of Statistics (2019).

12 Fry et al. 2019.

13 Tiltnes et al. 2019.

14 Fry et al. 2019.

15 GBV IMS 2019 Mid-Year Report, unpublished. Information provided by UNFPA.

fairly similar,¹⁶ though 40 per cent of Syrian refugee children in Jordan are not formally in school.¹⁷

A 2019 Vulnerability Assessment Framework of registered Syrian refugees in Jordan found that the more women and girls a Syrian refugee household had, the

16 Tiltne et al. 2019.

17 Plan International. "Education in Jordan." <https://plan-international.org/jordan/education-jordan>

more efficiently they used their resources to address urgent needs.¹⁸ However, women consistently express more difficulty accessing assistance and services.¹⁹

18 Brown, Harry, Nicola Giordano, Charles Maughan and Alix Wadeson (2019). "Vulnerability Assessment Framework: Population Study 2019." Action Against Hunger and UNHCR.

19 Jordan INGO Forum (2018). "Syrian refugees in Jordan: A protection overview." JIF. Published January 2018.

1.2

Population in need

According to UNHCR, there are 654,692 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan as of January 5th, 2020. Fifty per cent are female: 166,291 are women (23 per cent of total refugees are aged 18 to 59 years old; 2 per cent are 60+) and 161,054 are girls under 18 (7 per cent are aged 0 to 4; 11 per cent

are aged 5 to 11; 7 per cent are aged 12 to 17).²⁰ However, there are 1.4 million total Syrians estimated to be currently residing in Jordan. Almost 520,000 members of impacted host communities will be directly targeted for aid in 2019.

20 <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/36>

1.3

Coordination of the response

The Government of Jordan, through the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), leads the Jordan Response Plan (JRP), supported by UN agencies and NGO partners. There are 11 Sectoral Working Groups, with the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) serving as a bridge to facilitate coordination between the Working Groups and others such as the Humanitarian Partners Forum (HPF). The JRP spans multiple years as a way to address both short-term needs and medium- to long-term systemic and institutional fragilities. The plan takes a resilience-oriented approach to minimize negative impacts and increase national capacity to absorb future shocks.²¹

21 MOPIC. "Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis: 2018-2020."

The JRP is the Jordan chapter of the Regional Resilience and Refugee Plan (3RP), a country driven, regionally coherent planning process that draws together the national crisis response plans for humanitarian relief, resilience and stabilization in Syria's neighbouring countries (Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey) into one coordinated regional framework. The crisis is trans-national and thus the response has reacted accordingly to coordinate itself across the region. More than 150 actors are implementing under the 3RP over the course of 2018 and 2019.²²

22 "The 3RP." UNDP Arab States. <https://www.arabstates.undp.org/content/rbas/en/home/ourwork/SyriaCrisis/projects/3rp.html>

In addition to the JRP, the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC) led by MOPIC is a partnership between the Government of Jordan, donors, UN agencies and NGOs to develop a comprehensive refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan. It also ensures the alignment of assistance to the Government's main development priorities and harmonization with national systems for planning, programming and implementation.²³

Though GEEWG programming is cross-sectoral and integrated throughout the response, particular coordination entities include the Sector Gender Focal Points Network (SGFPN), the Reproductive Health Sub Working Group, the Protection Working Group co-chaired by UNHCR and the Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development (JOHUD), the Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sub Working Group (SGBV SWG), a GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) Task Force and Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Focal Point Network. (See Box 1.)

23 Jordan Humanitarian Fund (2018). "Jordan Humanitarian Fund Annual Report 2018." OCHA Jordan.

BOX 1:

Gender coordination mechanisms

The Sector Gender Focal Points Network (SGFPN) is a cross-sectorial network chaired by the UNHCR Inter-Sector Coordinator. Its role is to ensure that all those in need are able to equitably access the available humanitarian resources no matter of their gender or age, by focusing on how to effectively promote gender equality in the sectors' needs analyses, strategic responses and activities, and response indicators. A Gender Focal Point is nominated from each of the sectors and their role is to support their particular sector to incorporate and monitor gender equality measures. This includes peer-learning, information sharing, coaching, training, training others, and sharing useful resources.

The Reproductive Health Sub Working Group is chaired by UNFPA and ensures that the reproductive health needs of Syrian and host community women and men are well addressed during the refugee crisis and that accessible and quality services are established to cover population needs.

The SGBV Sub Working Group is chaired by UNHCR and UNFPA. It strengthens GBV prevention and response in the humanitarian response. It facilitates multi-sectoral, inter-agency action, and ensures principled, accessible, prompt, confidential and appropriate services for GBV survivors.

The GBV Information Management System Task Force is also chaired by UNHCR and UNFPA. It gathers, maintains and analyses data related to GBV affecting refugees and impacted host communities. This data informs reports and strategic direction offered to GBV programmes based on identified gaps and trends. A child marriage taskforce previously chaired by United Nations agencies is now under the coordination of national entities.

The PSEA Network is chaired by UNHCR and INTERSOS and is the primary body for awareness, prevention, coordination and oversight on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse by international and national personnel of the entities providing humanitarian services to refugees.

The Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund (WPHF) is an innovative partnership empowering local women to be a force for crisis response and lasting peace. WPHF is active in Jordan working on improving women's access to decent livelihoods, protecting human rights and combating GBV. It helps coordinate Jordan's domestic actors: multilaterals, bilaterals, national ministries of women and local civil society organizations (CSO). UN Women serves as the Secretariat of the WPHF in Jordan.

APPROACH TO DATA ANALYSIS

2.1

Objective of the research

The aim of this work is to gather evidence and undertake research regarding funding for GEEWG in humanitarian action, with a specific focus on programming targeted to women and girls. Specifically, this research aims to answer the following four questions:

Funding required: What is the level of funding required to ensure delivery of the global and interagency commitments made to GEEWG in humanitarian action?

Current funding: What is the current level of funding across all major humanitarian funding

sources notably Humanitarian Response Plans and the Central Emergency Response Fund, country-based pooled funds, and other humanitarian pooled funds that can be designated as supporting GEEWG?

Funding gap: Where are the gaps when comparing the funding support that exists against what is needed?

Consequences of the funding gap: What are the consequences of those gaps for humanitarian outcomes for women and girls, their dependents and their wider communities?

2.2

Approach

This case study is structured differently to the other case studies complementing the global evidence review. Whereas the research team personally undertook the data analysis and consultation for the other case studies, the UN Women Jordan team is undertaking a parallel process to produce a gender review of humanitarian action in Jordan, and hence the team has relied on existing data and analysis for this report, that may not be consistent with the methodology presented in the other country

studies, but which nonetheless provides a snapshot of the context on the ground. The UN Women Jordan team's methodology included measuring funding flows using the Gender Marker; therefore, to avoid duplicating efforts, their funding analysis is presented here and complemented with a literature review to present data on the cost of inaction. The findings presented here should not be compared with the other country case studies as they use different methodologies.

Desk review

A thorough review of the literature was used to build an understanding of the local context and to identify evidence related to the amount of funding required for gender programming, as well as the cost of inaction and/or the benefits of action. All relevant humanitarian response plans and needs assessment,

as well as any updates pertaining to gender, were reviewed. The snowball protocol outlined in Annex D of the main report was used for the country studies to identify as many studies as possible, using a systematic process, that related to costs and benefits of action targeting women and girls.

Data analysis

UN Women Jordan analysed projects under the JRP to determine how funding was allocated to women and girls in 2017 and 2018. All assistance under the JRP is compiled by sector and agency and tracked on the Jordan Response Information System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS). JORISS uses the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Gender Marker.

The information reported in JORISS by partners is not consistent and poorly assessed, even once filling out the Gender Marker became mandatory in 2018 and partners had to select a code on a drop-down menu. In light of this, the UN Women Jordan team informally and manually reclassified projects based on available content. They only categorized and evaluated projects they deemed to be primarily focused on advancing gender equality and meeting women's needs, which would earn the project a 2b

coding. It is possible that since project information is limited that some projects may have been misrepresented in the analysis. This is why it was decided to only analyse projects that focused primarily on gender (2b) and not try to determine which projects had a significant focus on gender (2a). Some projects were also only listed by title without any additional information. These were included as a 2b if they explicitly included gender equality or women's specific needs in the title.

It is important to note that this was an analysis based on publicly available information; discussions are still ongoing with the Jordanian government about access to full financial data and Gender Marker coding in the database. Limited data availability inevitably restricted the depth of the analysis.

Photo: Baby Razan is checked by Dr. Fathi, a pediatrician at a UNFPA-supported maternity clinic in Za'atari refugee camp, Jordan. © UN Women/Sharron Ward.



3

DATA ANALYSIS

3.1

Funding flows

Summary of funding for GEEWG

This section provides a short summary of the main findings from the analysis of funding for women and girls; the detailed analysis that underpins these figures is presented in the sections that follow.

The 2017 Jordan Response Plan had a total approved budget of \$1.72 billion.

- Of the total amount of funding approved, \$37.3 million (2.17 per cent) had a principal focus on women and girls. The analysis did not focus on or include projects that would have categorized as being significantly focused on women and girls (tailored).
- According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Development Assistance Committee (OECD DAC) data for 2017, funding for programmes with a significant or principal focus on gender was 50 per cent funded.²⁴

²⁴ "Aid projects targeting gender equality and women's empowerment (CRS)." OECD.Stat https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DV_DCD_GENDER

In 2017, majority of funding approved for projects with a principal focus on women and girls was for health and social protection, with some funding approved for livelihoods/food security and education.

The 2018 Jordan Response Plan had a total approved budget of \$877.8 million.

- Of the total amount of funding approved, \$39.7 million (4.53 per cent) had a principal (targeted) focus on women and girls. The analysis did not focus on or include projects that would have categorized as being significantly focused on women and girls (tailored).

The majority of funding approved for projects with a principal focus on women and girls was for social protection and livelihoods, with some funding approved for health and local governance and municipal services.

JORISS: Funding approved

2017 data analysis

The text that follows comes from UN Women's "Gender Analysis of the Financial Allocations to the Jordan Response Plan in 2017".

The examination of projects showed that 2.17 per cent of the total 2017 JRP project funding (\$1.72 billion) was for projects categorized as primarily focused on advancing gender equality and addressing the needs of women and girls.

Total funding for 2b projects was \$37.32 million. Sectors that included 2b projects were education, health, livelihoods, food security and social protection. The greatest amount of funding was in the health sector and the greatest quantity of 2b projects were under social protection.

TABLE 1:
Funding for 2b projects by sector under the JRP, 2017

Sector	Funding for 2b Projects (US\$)	Percentage of total 2b Funding
Education	\$105,516	0.3%
Health	\$23,006,184	61.6%
Livelihoods and Food Security	\$1,296,711	3.5%
Social Protection	\$12,910,456	34.6%
Total for 2b projects	\$37,318,867	100%
Total funding (all projects)	\$1,721,300,752	—

The majority of projects across all sectors focus primarily on women in their reproductive roles. In education, there was only one project that specifically mentioned the empowerment of women, linking it to their reproductive role as caregivers. Most of the health projects also focus on women as mothers and caregivers of children. The percentage of projects focusing on women in livelihoods and food security was very low, with only a rare few venturing into more unconventional areas of training or jobs. The majority of 2b projects in social protection focus on psychosocial support, rights awareness raising and vocational training.

Sectors that did not include 2b projects were local government and municipal services, justice, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), shelter, energy, transport and environment. There were some

projects in these sectors, and across all sectors more broadly, that could have been considered a 2a since they mention women and girls in the project description and include them as beneficiaries. These were not included or categorized in this analysis. If they had been included, they would have represented an additional \$45.97 million, which would have meant that \$82.28 million would have gone towards women and girls. This would represent 4.84 per cent of total project funding for all sectors.

This low percentage suggests an inadequate level of gender mainstreaming in the project cycle, and poor consideration of the varied and specific needs of women, men, girls and boys, at the risk of negatively impacting women and girls. It suggests a missed opportunity to increase the magnitude of project results.

2018 data analysis

The text that follows comes from UN Women’s “Gender Analysis of the Financial Allocations to the Jordan Response Plan in 2018”.

As of 2018, reporting against the Gender Marker became mandatory, however it was still deemed necessary to manually reclassify projects since reporting by partners was still deemed unreliable. The Gender Marker codes projects according to the scale described above for the 2017 analysis. Since there were challenges in accessing the full Gender Marker codes from MOPIIC on JORISS, UN Women looked only at 2b projects, not vetting or analyzing projects with a 2a code. An examination of the online reporting dashboard on the JRP secretariat website gave a good indication of projects whose principal purpose

is to advance gender equality and meet women’s needs and can be used as a basis for informally categorizing them according to the 2b gender marker.

The examination of the projects showed that 4.53 per cent of the total 2018 JRP project funding (\$877.8 million) was for projects categorized as primarily focused on advancing gender equality and addressing the needs of women and girls (2b).

Total funding for 2b projects was \$39.7 million. Sectors that included 2b projects were health, livelihoods, local governance and municipal services and social protection. The greatest amount of funding as well as the highest overall number of projects was in the social protection sector.

TABLE 2:
Funding for 2b projects by sector under the JRP, 2018

Sector	Funding for 2b projects (US\$)	Percentage of total 2b funding
Health	2,739,527	6.8%
Livelihoods	12,612,821	31.8%
Local Governance and Municipal Services	5,191,965	13.1%
Social Protection	19,178,303	48.3%
Total for 2b projects	39,722,616	100%
Total funding (all projects)	877,766,981	—

As in 2017, the majority of projects across all sectors focus primarily on women in their reproductive roles in 2018. This suggests that programming is still not adopting a transformative approach when it comes to GEEWG.

Sectors that did not include 2b projects were education, energy, food security, justice, shelter, and WASH.

The project information available on the reporting dashboard on the JRP secretariat website was limited and since it might not convey the full scope of

the project, could be somewhat misrepresented in this analysis. For this reason, the analysis is only limited to 2b projects and not trying to identify which projects might be 2a.

Some projects on JORISS are only listed by the title and have no additional information. They have been included in this analysis, but without the description the analysis could be incomplete. However, if gender equality or addressing women's specific needs was not specifically listed in the title of the project it was assumed not to be 2b.

OECD DAC: Funding received

OECD DAC provides data on the amount of funding received. While this data is for OECD DAC donors, and therefore does not cover the same data as JORISS, there is presumably a great deal of overlap. OECD DAC is mandatory and DAC members are required to report against OECD's Gender Equality Marker (GEM). The latest OECD DAC data available is for 2017.

Total OECD DAC humanitarian assistance *committed* to Jordan in 2017 was \$347 million; \$102.6 million of this commitment, or 30 per cent, was classified as gender significant (equivalent to "tailored"), and \$1.9 million, or 0.5 per cent, was classified as focused

primarily on gender (equivalent to "targeted").²⁵ Total humanitarian assistance *disbursed* by DAC members to Jordan in 2017 was \$281 million (or 81 per cent of the committed). Of these gross disbursements, \$136 million, or 48 per cent of the total disbursed, was classified as gender significant, and \$5.3 million, or 2 per cent, as focused primarily on gender.²⁶

²⁵ "Gender-related aid data at a glance" OECD. <https://www.oecd.org/dac/stats/gender-related-aid-data.htm>

²⁶ "Aid projects targeting gender equality and women's empowerment (CRS)." OECD.Stat https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=DV_DCD_GENDER

TABLE 4:
OECD Funding to Jordan for gender, 2017

	Committed (US\$ millions)	% of Total Aid Committed	Disbursed (US\$ millions)	% of Total Aid Disbursed
Significant	\$102.6	30%	\$136	48%
Principal	\$1.9	0.5%	\$5.3	2%
Total	\$104.5	30.5%	\$141.3	50%

These numbers however are representative only for DAC members who are required to report. It should also be noted that OECD uses the GEM which is

different from the IASC Gender Marker used by JORISS. Further, it was not possible to audit the OECD data as was done with the JORISS data.

3.2 Benefits of action

Introduction

When funding falls short of the total amounts required, the impact on women and girls can be significant. In a humanitarian emergency, the initial focus is necessarily on providing access to basic services and durable solutions. However, the consequences of underfunding for gender targeted and gender mainstreamed programming can directly impact the uptake of basic services, as well as wider outcomes for women and girls.

Measuring the human cost of the gap in funding is a complex exercise. The gap in funding is clearly indicative that the full range and depth of services are not being provided. However, the cost of inaction

can only be measured by understanding the impact of a gap in services for women and girls. In other words, a programme that is fully funded but does not tailor activities to women and girls may not actually result in positive outcomes for women and girls. Even more so, where funding is only partially provided, the type of programming undertaken with those funds, and the impact of the gap in activities is critical to measure the cost of inaction.

The following sections describe ongoing needs for women and girls, followed by the evidence in the literature on the benefits of action to fill that gap.

Ongoing needs

GBV

The majority of reported GBV survivors are female, due to historical gender inequalities and discrimination. The main types of sexual and gender-based violence reported to the GBVIMS in 2018 were psychological abuse (47 per cent), physical assault (27.9 per cent) and denial of resources (10.8 per cent). Intimate partner violence is thus the most prevalent type of reported SGBV²⁷, while communities perceive sexual harassment in public spaces

as the major risk for refugee women and girls in Jordan.²⁸ Barriers to disclosure remain – limited transportation, lack of awareness of services and/or rights, significant stigma against survivors and fear of honour killings limit women and girls’ ability to come forward. Virginity and family honour are deeply intertwined in Syrian culture, which can stop adolescent girls reporting GBV incidents because it would have repercussions on the entire family. Regarding incidents of sexual assault and rape,

27 GBV IMS (2018). “Jordan GBV IMS Task Force Annual Report 2018.”

28 UNHCR (2019). “Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).”

mandatory reporting requirements in Jordanian law prevent survivors who do not wish to file complaints to come forward for assistance.²⁹

Child protection

Since the onset of the war, incidents of early marriage have increased: while around 3 per cent of 15-year-olds in Syria were married before the war, the number has risen to 14 per cent. Seventy-one per cent of women aged 20 are married, compared to 43 per cent in 2008.³⁰ Harmful practices such as virginity testing are a threat to the safety of adolescent girls.³¹ The most frequent type of GBV faced by girls reported to GBVIMS Task Force members is child marriage (46.9 per cent), followed by denial of resources, opportunities and services.³²

Syrian adolescents aged 12 to 18 attending school had a prevalence rate of 31 per cent of moderate to severe PTSD; this was higher for girls than boys.³³

Sexual and reproductive health (SRH)/maternal health

There seems to be a discrepancy between Syrian and Jordanian women in terms of care, though generally sexual and reproductive health, coverage, particularly for maternal health seems fairly high. Syrian women tend to have their first child at a younger age than Jordanian women. Teenage pregnancies among Syrians are also more frequent: 15 to 19-year-old Syrian girls are more likely to have given birth than Jordanian girls of the same age. Most married Syrian women aged 15 to 49 have heard of traditional and modern contraceptive methods yet the majority are not using any method. There is an 18.6 per cent unmet need for family planning for Syrians according to the most recent Jordan Population and Family Health Survey released in 2019.³⁴ Most Syrian women received antenatal care and postnatal care visits from a skilled provider (doctor, nurse or midwife) though not quite as many visits as Jordanian women. Syrian refugees are the most likely of any

nationality in Jordan to deliver at home, but the majority (92 per cent) of deliveries happen in either a private or public facility.³⁵

Postpartum depression was high among Syrian refugee women, many of whom are living in poverty with limited social support.³⁶

Education

Education attainments for Syrian women and men are fairly similar³⁷, though 40 per cent of Syrian refugee children in Jordan are not formally in school.³⁸ There is a discrepancy between Jordanians and Syrian refugees: 39 per cent of Jordanian women have an education beyond secondary school, compared to only 9 per cent of Syrian women. Jordanian girls aged 6 and over have completed a median of 10.1 years of schools as compared with a median 5.5 years for Syrian girls.³⁹

Women's economic empowerment

Eighty-five per cent of refugees in Jordan live below the poverty line of \$3 per day.⁴⁰ Syrian women have a higher unemployment rate than men, though this number has decreased from 88 per cent in 2014 to 46 per cent in early 2018. Only 22 per cent of Syrians actively seeking a job are women; however, marriage, family responsibilities, lack of culturally appropriate opportunities and gender norms that deem women's involvement in the labour market improper mean women are not actively seeking to be formally employed.⁴¹ Top occupations for Syrian women are professional/ technical/ managerial positions (29 per cent), domestic service (26 per cent) and sales and services (18 per cent). There are practically no women in agriculture. As of October 2019, only 4.8 per cent (7,875) of the 164,636 work permits issued by the Jordanian Government have

29 GBV IMS (2018).

30 Tiltne et al. 2019.

31 GBV IMS 2019 Mid-Year Report, unpublished. Information provided by UNFPA.

32 GBV IMS (2018).

33 Yonis, Beni, Yousef Khader, Alaa Jarboua, Maariyha Majed Al-Bsoul, Nemeh Al-Akour, Mahmoud Alfaqih, Moawiah Khatatbeh and Basil Amarnah (2019). "Post-traumatic stress disorder among Syrian adolescent refugees in Jordan." *Oxford: Journal of Public Health*.

34 Jordan Department of Statistics (2019). "

35 Jordan Department of Statistics (2018). "Jordan: 2017-2018 Population and Family Health Survey: Key Findings."

36 Mohammad, Khitam I, Doaa Abu Awad, Debra K. Creedy, Jenny Gamble (2018). "Postpartum depression symptoms among Syrian refugee women living in Jordan." *Research in Nursing and Health* 41.6: 519-524.

37 Tiltne et al. 2019.

38 Plan International. "Education in Jordan." <https://plan-international.org/jordan/education-jordan>

39 Jordan Department of Statistics (2019).

40 UNHCR (2019). "Prevention and Response to Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)." Jordan. Midyear 2019.

41 Tiltne et al. 2019.

gone to women.⁴² About 3 per cent of Syrian women have and use a bank account compared to 21 per cent of Jordanian women.⁴³ Generally, job creation for young women is a pressing challenge, and their participation in the Jordanian labour force is low. Among the many reasons for discouraging or stopping young women from achieving their economic

42 UNHCR (2019). "Economic Inclusion of Syrian Refugees Jordan." October 2019. <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/72510.pdf>

43 Jordan Department of Statistics (2019).

Benefits of action

GBV

A study looked at the effects of cash targeted to women, combined with a women's protection and empowerment (WPE) programme. The aim was to use cash transfers as a tool to build women's resilience towards GBV through meeting basic needs and providing targeted protection services. The study found that resilience to GBV is supported by receiving both cash transfer and WPE services, rather than cash alone. The study also found that receiving cash and attending gender discussion groups can result in a decrease in domestic violence, and that the discussion groups and psychosocial support services sustained the protection impact beyond the cash transfer duration.⁴⁷

A four-arm quasi-experimental study design with 1,000 female Palestinian refugee adolescents aged 12 to 14 in Jordan tested a combination parent and caregiver outreach and school-based curriculum interventions to reduce violence against refugee girls. The study found that there was a 20 per cent increase in the number of reported violence and abuse cases, a significant increase in the awareness of the negative impact of violence on girl's development, a significant improvement in family's attention to girls' academic achievement and problem solving skills, and a significant increase in girls' self-confidence. The study further found that the combination of caregiver and school-based curriculum interventions had the greatest benefit,

47 International Rescue Committee (2015). "Integrating Cash Transfers into Gender-based Violence Programmes in Jordan: Benefits, Risks and Challenges."

potential and contributing to the Jordanian economy are low wages, lack of childcare provision, poor public transportation infrastructure, along with cultural and societal constraints.^{44 45 46}

44 <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.1524.FE.ZS?view=chart>

45 Milton-Edwards, Beverley (2019). "Marginalized youth: Toward an inclusive Jordan." *Brookings Doha Center*.

46 Barucci Valentina and Nader Mryyan (2014). "Labour Market Transitions of Young Women and Men in Jordan." ILO. Work 4 Youth Publication Series No. 14.

and that it was important to involve all household members, especially fathers and brothers.⁴⁸

Education

A 2015 UNICEF study estimates the cost of inaction on education. The study estimates the cost of the loss of education as a result of the Syria crisis, by assigning a monetary value to the reduction of lifetime earnings as a result of children dropping out of school. The study uses observed differences in wages for people with different levels of academic attainment in pre-conflict Syria, and uses this to calculate the human capital loss. This difference is then applied to the number of children of primary and secondary age estimated to be out of school in Syria. Using these figures, the study estimates the loss of human capital formation due to the ongoing crisis in Syria at \$10.7 billion, or about 17.7 per cent of the Syrian gross domestic product (GDP) in 2010.⁴⁹

A 2015 study by Save the Children, CfBT Education Trust (CfBT) and the American Institute for Research (AIR) estimates the direct costs of replacing damaged, destroyed or occupied schools and lost school equipment could be as high as \$3 billion, and that the long term impact on Syria's economy of 2.8 million children never returning to school could be as much as 5.4 per cent of GDP, equivalent to approximately \$2.2 billion.⁵⁰

48 The Evaluation Fund (2014). "Outreach and Curriculum Programme in Jordan Succeeds in Reducing Violence Against Refugee Girls."

49 UNICEF (2015). "Economic Loss from School Dropout due to the Syria Crisis: A Cost-Benefit Analysis of the Impact of the Syria Crisis on the Education Sector."

50 Save the Children (2015). "The Cost of War: Calculating the Impact of the collapse of Syria's Education System on Syria's Future."

Adolescents and psychosocial support

Despite a clear need for support to young people affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan, little evidence exists on the best approaches and design of interventions to ensure adolescents' safety, social ties and emotional well-being. To fill this evidence gap, Mercy Corps undertook a rigorous impact evaluation of its "Advancing Adolescents" programme in Jordan, which is designed to "strengthen the resilience of host community and Syrian refugee young people through equitable access to psychosocial support, protection and informal learning opportunities." Specifically, the research used a randomized design to analyse the effects of the suite of skills trainings, workshops, psychosocial support, mentoring and community projects that were provided through the programme. The study found:

- Positive effects on levels of trust for both people in their community as well as people of other nationalities and religions.
- Youth in the treatment group were more likely to indicate greater access to safe spaces and feeling safe in their community; however, this impact was driven by male participants with female participants showing no evidence of impact.
- Programme participants had significantly higher aspirations for their future: they were 22.4 per cent more likely to say they were completely confident in their ability to find a job in the future, and 14.5 per cent more likely to be completely confident in their prospects for the future overall.⁵¹

⁵¹ Mercy Corps (2016). "Advancing Adolescents: Evidence on the Impact of Psychosocial Support for Syrian Refugee and Jordanian Adolescents."

4

KEY FINDINGS

4.1

Summary of key findings

Of the total amount of funding approved under the 2017 and 2018 Jordan Response Plan, 2.2 per cent and 4 to 53 per cent respectively had a principal focus on gender. The majority of funding approved with a principal focus in 2017 was for health (62 per cent) and social protection (35 per cent), with livelihoods/food security (3.5 per cent) and health (0.3 per cent) accounting for some of funds. The majority of funding in 2018 was for social protection (48 per cent) and livelihoods (32 per cent), with some funding for local governance and municipal services (13 per cent) and health (7 per cent).

OECD DAC data reports that gender equality programming accounted for 50 per cent of the funding disbursed by DAC members. The funds went primarily to projects with a significant focus on gender.

The consequences of underfunding for GBV have been significant. The SGBV Working Group, chaired by UNFPA and UNHCR conducted an exercise in 2019 on the consequences of underfunding GBV. The funding gap is impacting access to GBV prevention and response services for 65,000 vulnerable refugees and host community members, in particular women and girls. Case management, the backbone of GBV programming, remains in place, but the lack of funding is impacting the mobility of programmes, innovative and community-based prevention, women's and girls' empowerment programmes (including adolescent girls-focused programmes), and structured capacity building initiatives to enhance survivor-centred approaches within emergency response services of national institutions. Without outreach and empowerment activities and information sessions, women and girls in need might not be aware of services available and access is hindered.

The literature highlights key areas of programming for women and girls.

PSS is the most common service provided to GBV survivors through case management.⁵² A UNHCR factsheet highlights several other types of programming for women and girls, including emergency cash assistance, referral to health, legal and safe shelter options, awareness raising, and prevention such as women's empowerment and self-defense classes taught by refugee women.⁵³ The number of GBV survivors seeking help did increase by 25 per cent in 2018 due to better coverage and quality of services offered to women, prompting them to reach out.⁵⁴

UNFPA's GBV and SRH programming, particularly the women and girls safe spaces (WGSS) and health facilities, are deemed by 90 per cent of impact assessment respondents to be very important and absolutely important. Many said they had no other place to go for similar services.⁵⁵

The literature also highlights significant programming gaps. However, in many ways, poor reporting through JORISS and a lack of updated sector gender analyses hampers the identification of these gaps.

- The SGBV Sub Working Group conducted a gap analysis workshop and regularly updates and circulates a summary of the findings which now span 2017 to 2019. Numerous gaps were found regarding prevention activities, case management and PSS, health services, shelter/ cash/food, as well as legal, justice and law enforcement activities for GBV survivors.

52 GBV IMS (2018).

53 UNHCR (2019). "Jordan Factsheet: October 2019." <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/72076.pdf>

54 GBV IMS (2018).

55 UNFPA. "2019 Impact Assessment Report of the UNFPA Multi-Country Response to the Syria Crisis: Turkey, Syria, Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan Programmes."

- **GBV prevention activities:** It was found that refugee communities are not always consulted in the design of programmes, awareness activities and materials are not targeted to include all groups, and community-based protection is not often integrated into GBV programming. Outreach to inform about services needs to be strengthened. There are limited opportunities for women empowerment activities and those are not always linked to income generating opportunities; if these activities are available women cannot attend if they cannot find childcare. There is a lack of awareness at the community and staff level about reporting mechanisms for PSEA.
- **Case management and PSS:** There is a lack of coverage of transportation fees and limited adequate counselling rooms which raises issues of confidentiality. Case management organizations do not always have the in-house resources to meet urgent basic needs of survivors, such as cash, clothes, food and safe accommodation. Female survivors with older male children are not accepted in available safe shelters with their children. There are few community-led and sustainable empowerment activities for survivors.
- **Health:** Clinical management of rape and free medical assistance not always available, and there are issues of translation. Government health staff do not always apply a survivor-centred approach.
- **Shelter/cash/food:** There is no cash for shelter in all urban locations and camps, monthly cash assistance is lacking and there are many barriers to access livelihood activities.
- Certain groups are often left behind in SGBV programming because because services are not tailored, the spaces are inaccessible to them and/or staff are not adequately trained to work with such groups include people with disabilities and reduced mobility, the elderly, LGBTI refugees, men, adolescent girls and widows.⁵⁶
- Legal counselling and representation is available in camps and urban areas; however it remains a very sensitive area of service provision and most survivors decline referrals. Survivors fear retaliation if they seek legal assistance since the system does not take a survivor-centred approach and there is a lack of confidentiality. Victims are often blamed for the incident. Certain types of sexual and gender-based violence, such as marital rape, are not criminalized, and punishments are often too lenient. The legal system is often biased in favour of the perpetrators: in practice, Governors have placed women in administrative detention if they are seen as not complying with gender norms, such as engaging in survival sex or having a relationship without being married.⁵⁷
- The experience of older and/or disabled women remains largely invisible. Sixty-one per cent of Syrian older women reported not being able to receive humanitarian assistance. They did not know where to go for assistance, and they did not feel empowered to provide feedback and ask for support. Many older women are illiterate, and have difficulties seeing and hearing. They struggle with mobility, and face gender and age-based discrimination.⁵⁸
- Programming to end child marriage remains underfunded.
- Among Syrians in Jordan, 19 per cent of married women want to avoid or delay pregnancy but are not using contraception; they are said to have an unmet need for family planning.⁵⁹

These gaps, both financial and programmatic, stress the importance of continued and increased investment in programming for women and girls across the humanitarian response, ensuring both quality targeted and tailored programming.

⁵⁶ SGBV SWG (2019). "Sub Working Group: Gap Analysis 2017-2019."

⁵⁷ GBV IMS (2018)

⁵⁸ HelpAge International (2018). "Protection concerns of older women in Jordan."

⁵⁹ Jordan Department of Statistics (2019). "



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