

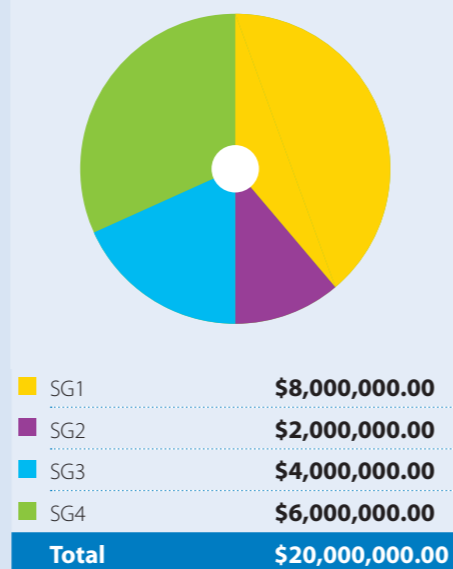
# Response Plan



Strategic Goals	Activities by Expected Results
<b>SG1: Children and youth affected by crisis access inclusive and quality learning opportunities</b>	<b>ER1 Increased support to access, and remain in, relevant educational opportunities</b>
	<b>1.1.1</b> Support students through scholarships, stipends and learning materials to complete diploma and degree programmes at Jordanian national institutions (Target: 500 Syrian refugee and vulnerable Jordanian youth)
<b>SG2: Learners affected by crisis are empowered with values, knowledge, and skills for life and work</b>	<b>ER2 Enhanced learner preparedness for better livelihood opportunities</b>
	<b>2.2.1</b> Provide guidance and counseling services about future education and livelihood opportunities (Target: 500 youth)
	<b>2.2.2</b> Support participation in practical work placements during their higher education and training studies at relevant public or private sector companies (Target: 500 youth)
<b>SG3: Education actors provide quality education for better learning outcomes</b>	<b>ER1 Enhanced educator capacity to respond to learner needs</b>
	<b>3.1.1</b> Upgrade the teacher and instructor professional development system to monitor instructional quality and improve pedagogical skills, based on the TVET teacher training needs assessment
	<b>ER2 Enhanced institutional management and leadership skills</b>
	<b>3.2.1</b> Support national higher education institutions to develop institutional capacity development plans and enhance capacities of institutional staff to implement clearly defined policies and procedures (Target: 3)
<b>SG4: Education systems are responsive and resilient to crisis</b>	<b>ER1 Strengthened national capacities to plan, monitor and evaluate evidence-based resilient education systems.</b>
	<b>4.1.1</b> Strengthen the capacity of MoE to utilize and maintain Open EMIS and WebGIS for informed policy decision
	<b>4.1.2</b> Upgrade capacities of key MoE staff to perform sector planning and management activities, including projection, simulation, financial modelling, and monitoring/evaluation and reporting
	<b>ER2 Enhanced national capacities to develop and operationalize sector-wide policies and strategies</b>
<b>4.2.1</b> Support the Ministry of Education with implementing and monitoring its National Education Strategic Plan	



**Resource Requirements (2018-2019)**  
UNESCO resource requirements for the implementation of its response plan in Jordan



## Country Plan

# Jordan

UNESCO's country plan for Jordan, is a costed, two year plan (2018-2019), which aims to respond to the education needs of the country. It is in line with the UNESCO Strategic Framework for Education in Emergencies in the Arab Region (2018-2021) and its strategic goals and expected results.

## Context & Data

As the Syria Crisis enters its seventh year, Jordan continues to be a safe haven for those escaping violence. Today, over 660,000 registered Syrian refugees reside in Jordan in camp settings and in urban and rural areas. The country has made gains providing access to education for refugees. Of the 232,000 school-age children, over 192,000 are enrolled in formal education and non-formal education programmes. The Ministry of Education established 198 double-shifted schools and hired nearly 6,000 additional teachers. Nonetheless, the country faces challenges to address the needs of all learners. While most children participate in education programming, over 86,000 are out of school. Of the more than 191,852 youth-age refugees (age 18-35), less than one percent have received support to pursue higher education or TVET opportunities.

Anchored in the nationally led resilience-based development approach, the Government of Jordan aims to increase access, improve quality, and strengthen internal systems to address the needs of all learners. Plans to reach the SDG4 national targets, and to implement the Jordan Compact, the Human Resources Development Strategy, and the MoE's National Education Strategic Plan (2018-2022) as well as other education reforms lay the groundwork to achieve long-term development progress in the country.

660,000  
Syrian Refugees

232,000  
School-Age  
Syrian Children

86,000  
Out of School  
Syrian Children

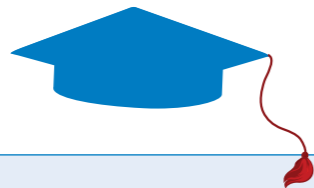


## UNESCO Key Achievements 2015-2017

Since the beginning of the Syria conflict, UNESCO has been a key part of the international response to the crisis by providing support in terms of policy planning and technical advice, teacher training and professional development, scholarships for youth to access TVET and higher education.

All these activities contributed to strengthening the institutional resilience and capacities of Jordanian education institutions, while at the same time directly benefiting Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian students, particularly at the post-secondary level.

UNESCO took leadership in coordinating donors' efforts, particularly with regards to institutional support to the Ministry of Education and of Higher Education for resilience based initiatives and programmes.



74 Syrian refugee youth received university scholarships



National Education Strategic Plan (2018-2022) is now being developed



500 Syrian refugee and vulnerable Jordanian women participated in vocational training and business development



2,022 teachers and 443 supervisors and counsellors participated in psychosocial and pedagogy trainings



800 Syrian refugee youth and vulnerable Jordanians received scholarships to participate in diploma programmes at Jordanian community colleges



Establishment of Jami3ti, an online platform linking Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians to higher education and training opportunities



EMIS and WebGIS installed for MoE to enable access to accurate and reliable education data to inform evidence based decision making processes



Education stakeholders coordination mechanisms instituted to facilitate effectiveness of intervention and concrete priority setting with concerned institutions

## Challenges and Opportunities



Despite the gains made, refugee and host community students still face barriers to access quality education. For students at all levels, refugee families struggle to pay for school fees, materials and transportation costs to and from school. Much attention is paid to providing basic education to Syrian children, leaving only limited resources and opportunities for older students at the secondary level and beyond.

There are few education and TVET opportunities for the youth (18-35 years). For older students, the opportunity cost of participating in education is high since families rely on them to contribute to the household income. Overall, post-secondary education and vocational and technical training opportunities are limited, and refugees at this level face challenges to take placement exams, gather required enrolment documentation and pay for courses. Moreover, students need support to secure work permits and search for work.

The international community needs to further support and build the capacity of the Ministry of Education, Higher Education and Labour to address these challenges and provide quality education and training to refugees and host communities. Through the Jordan Response Plan, the Human Resources Development Strategy (HRD), and National Education Strategic Plan (2018-2022), the MoE can address the immediate needs of Jordanian and refugee students while strengthening systems to respond to future emergencies. The Ministry will further go through an on-the-job training and utilize EMIS data and GIS school mapping tool to ensure that school construction and rehabilitation meets the needs of host and refugee communities.

For post-secondary schooling, more linkages can be made with higher education and technical and vocational institutes to increase financial support for refugee and vulnerable students. Additionally, broadening the number of sectors open to Syrian workers and increasing the number of work permits issued will support youth transitioning into work.

Following the 2016 London Conference, the Government of Jordan has updated its policy related to training and employment for Syrian refugees. With the opening of the labour market for Syrians, albeit only in four sectors, and allowing Syrian refugees to participate in vocational training programmes, there are new and emerging opportunities to scale post-basic and higher education and training opportunities. This also presents the opportunity to provide much needed capacity development for public institutions to deliver quality and relevant education and training that is linked to labour market needs.



### Key Partnership and Coordination Initiatives

UNESCO collaborates with key government and education stakeholders and international partners within Jordan and the region affected by the Syria Crisis and works closely with the MoE, MoHE and MoL and builds collaborative relationships with community colleges, universities and training institutions. UNESCO is the secretariat of Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis Education Task Force and the co-chair of the Tertiary Education Coordination Group for refugees and also co-organizes with the MoHE a regular meeting of donors and plays an active role in education donor meetings and TVET coordination meetings. UNESCO leads SDG coordination at the office level and chairs workshops to mainstream SDG4 objectives into education strategy with National Centre for Human Resource Development (NCHRD). UNESCO's collaboration with the MoE to create a national education strategic plan sets the foundation for other work between the MoE and other international partners.