|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Research Terms of Reference**  **JOR1802: Foreign Migrant Workers and Syrian Refugees assessment in Agriculture in Jordan**  Jordan | |
| **January 2018** | **C:\Users\Megan\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Word\REACH logo white (for a coloured background).jpg** |

# 1. Summary

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country of intervention** | *Jordan* | | | | | | |
| **Type of Emergency** |  | Natural disaster | *x* | Conflict | |  | Emergency | |
| **Type of Crisis** |  | Sudden onset |  | Slow onset | | *x* | Protracted | |
| **Mandating Body/ Agency** | *FAO* | | | | | | |
| **Project Code** | *13 DFM Y22* | | | | | | |
| **REACH Pillar** |  | Planning in Emergencies |  | Displacement | | *X* | Building Community Resilience |
| **Research Timeframe** | December 2017- March 2018 | | | | | | |
| **General Objective** | Provide an overview of the numbers, trends and profiles of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children officially and unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan; so as to enhance evidence-based decision-making for assisting these populations in the agricultural sector in Jordan. | | | | | | |
| **Specific Objective(s)** | 1. Identify the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially and unoficially involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan. 2. Provide estimates on the number of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees who are currently officially and unoficially working in the agricultural sector in Jordan. 3. Identify the profile of the children currenly working in the agricultural sector and provide estimates of child labour. 4. Pinpoint the changes, if any, that have occurred in the number, profile and trend of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children engaged in agricultural activities in the last ten years. | | | | | | |
| **Research Questions** | 1. What is the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan in terms of:  * Country of origin (applicable to foreign migrant workers only) * Demographics (age, gender) * Migration pattern: * Status (migrant worker/refugee) * Incentive to migrate * Family/individual migration * Length of residency in Jordan * Agricultural skills/areas of expertise * Area of work (sub-sector) * Place of work (geographic area) * What are their needs and how can they be reached?  1. How many foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees are currently working officially and unofficially in the agricultural sector in Jordan? 2. What is the profile of the children engaged in agricultural activities in Jordan in terms of:  * Nationalities of the children engaged in the agricultural sector * Gender * Age category * Agricultural type of work * Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in * Geographical areas they are working in  1. What are the estimates of experts on the number of child labour (including sex and age groups) working in the agricultural sector? 2. What changes, if any, have occurred in the number, profile and trend of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children engaged in agricultural activities in the last ten years?  * What are the reasons underlying these changes? | | | | | | |
| **Research Type** |  | Quantitative | *X* | Qualitative | |  | Mixed methods |
| **Geographic Coverage** | National | | | | | | |
| **Target Population(s)** | Foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees working officially and unofficially (including children) in the agricultural sector in Jordan. | | | | | | |
| **Data Sources** | **Secondary Data:**  Existing literature on migrant labour and Syrian refugees in Jordan, particularly with regards to the agricultural sector, including:   * Reports from UN Agency, non-governmental and non-profit organizations (especially agencies such as United Nation Development Program, International Labour Organisation) * Reports from Jordanian government bodies as well as legal documents for existing migration policies and legislative framework regarding the agricultural sector in Jordan (especially agencies such Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation) * Tools and data from previous REACH assessments, including the Agricultural needs assessment in Jordan, October 2017 (mandated by FAO) * Data from: * ILO Database (Jordan) * Jordanian Department of Statistics * Jordanian Bureau of International Labour Affairs * Ministry of Labour (MoL)   **Primary Data:** | | | | | | |
| Primary data will be collected through Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with representatives of NGOs and government bodies working in the field of agriculture, labour and/or migration. | | | | | | |
| **Expected Outputs** | **Preliminary findings reports –** 28th of February  **Final report/Briefing paper –** 15th of March | | | | | | |
| **Key Resources** | * REACH technical staff (Assessment Officer, Assessment Manager) * REACH operations staff (Field Manager, Field Officer, Project Assistants) * ACTED finance and administration staff * IMPACT technical backstopping staff and resources | | | | | | |
| **Humanitarian milestones** |  | | | | | | |
| **Milestone** | | | | **Timeframe** | | |
|  | Cluster plan/strategy | | |  | | |
|  | Inter-cluster plan/strategy | | |  | | |
| *x* | Donor plan/strategy | | |  | | |
|  | NGO plan/strategy | | |  | | |
|  | Other | | |  | | |
| **Audience** | *Specify* ***who*** *will the assessment inform at different levels?* | | | | | | |
| **Audience type** | | | | **Specific actors** | | |
|  | Operational | | |  | | |
|  | Programmatic | | |  | | |
| ***x*** | Strategic | | |  | | |
|  | Other | | |  | | |
| **Access** | *X* | Public (available on REACH Resource Cenre and other humanitarian platforms) | | | | | |
|  | Restricted (bilateral dissemination only upon agreed dissemination list, no publication on REACH or other platforms) | | | | | |
|  | Other (please specify) | | | | | |
| **Visibility** | *FAO logo, layout and template* | | | | | | |
| **Dissemination** | *To be finalised in consultation with FAO* | | | | | | |

# 2. Background & Rationale

As of November 2015, Jordan’s total population was of 9.5 million people, 31% of which were foreign nationals. While 657,628 Syrians were registered as refugees by UNHCR in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan as of February 2018; unofficial estimates state that Jordan is hosting roughly an equal amount of un-registered Syrians, bringing total presence of Syrians in Jordan to around 1.4 million. The second largest foreign population in Jordan was Egyptians (636 270, or 6.68 per cent of the population), followed by Palestinians (634,182, representing 6.65 per cent of the population), Iraqis (130 911), Yemenis (31 163), Libyans (22 700) and 197 385 other nationalities.[[1]](#footnote-1) Although the contribution of the agricultural sector to the GDP in relative terms has fallen steadily since 1950, and decline rapidly from 4.5% in 2011 to 3.9% in 2012; the sector has received considerable attention in recent years.[[2]](#footnote-2)

This is not only explained by the fact that agriculture still provides livelihoods for about 20 percent of the population, but also that it generates economic activity for a great number of Syrian refugees in Jordan.[[3]](#footnote-3) According to registration data from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), as of January 2017, 12,000 Syrian refugees had an official work permit to work in the agricultural sector, while 31,000 either have a background in agriculture or are working in sectors related to agriculture.[[4]](#footnote-4) Only 38 percent of paid employees in this sector are Jordanian, as rural-urban migration, poor working conditions and low wages make the sector unattractive for Jordanians.[[5]](#footnote-5) Although a large range of initiatives have aimed to ease and promote the economic inclusion of Syrian refugees in this sector in the last years, the lack of agricultural workers in some areas impede the expansion of the sector and the country is increasingly reliant on imported food commodities.

While agriculture employment is dominated by migrant-workers and increasingly by Syrian refugees, little is known on their profiles and their working conditions, especially of those working informally in this sector. Therefore, greater understanding of the level and nature of engagement of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees in the agriculture sector would help understand their respective contributions to the sector and improve the long-term prospects of it. To enhance evidence-based decision-making for assisting foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children in the agricultural sector in Jordan, this study will attempt to provide an overview of the numbers, trends and profiles of these populations officially and unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan.

# 3. Research Objectives

The overall objective of this assessment is to provide an overview of the numbers, trends and profiles of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children officially and unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan; so as to enhance evidence-based decision-making for assisting these populations in the agricultural sector in Jordan.

1. Identify the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially and unoficially involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan.
2. Provide estimates on the number of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees who are currently officially and unoficially working in the agricultural sector in Jordan.
3. Identify the profile of the children currently working in the agricultural sector and provide estimates of child labour.
4. Pinpoint the changes, if any, that have occurred in the number, profile and trend of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children engaged in agricultural activities in the last ten years.

# 4. Research Questions

1. What is the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan in terms of:

* Country of origin (applicable to foreign migrant workers only)
* Demographics (age, gender)
* Migration pattern:
* Status (migrant worker/refugee)
* Incentive to migrate
* Family/individual migration
* Length of residency in Jordan
* Agricultural skills/areas of expertise
* Area of work (sub-sector)
* Place of work (geographic area)
* What are their needs and how can they be reached?

1. How many foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees are currently working officially and unofficially in the agricultural sector in Jordan?
2. What is the profile of the children engaged in agricultural activities in Jordan in terms of:

* Nationalities of the children engaged in the agricultural sector
* Gender
* Age category
* Agricultural type of work
* Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in
* Geographical areas they are working in

1. What are the estimates of experts on the number of child labour (including sex and age groups) working in the agricultural sector?
2. What changes, if any, have occurred in the number, profile and trend of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children engaged in agricultural activities in the last ten years?

* What are the reasons underlying these changes?

# 5. Methodology

* 1. Methodology overview

The methodology of the assessment will comprise two main components:

1. Secondary data review

2. Primary data collection

5.2. Population of interest

Foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees working officially and unofficially (including children) in the agricultural sector in Jordan.

Secondary data review

A Secondary Data Review (SRD) is currently undertaken looking at all existing literature on migrant labour in Jordan, particularly with regards to the agricultural sector. This will serve to this will serve to make visible any information-gaps that exist pertaining to this topic and identify themes which can be explored through qualitative The assessment team will rely on the network of local, national, and international stakeholders involved in migration and agricultural-related topics REACH has built up in Jordan in the past years so as to identify further data sources that can contribute to this assessment and ensure the secondary data review is as comprehensive as possible. See below a (non-exhaustive) list of sources of information that will be included in the final desk review:

* Reports from UN Agency, non-governmental and non-profit organizations, such as:
* UNDP, ‘The informal sector in the Jordanian economy’, 2010.
* Tamkeen, ‘Forgotten rights: The working and living conditions of migrant workers in the agricultural sectors in Jordan’, 2013.
* Tamkeen Centre for Legal Aid and Human rights, ‘The Jordanian Labour market: Needs for migrant workers and the views of its employers’, 2016.
* ILO, ‘The twin challenges of child labour and youth employment in the Arab states’, 2016.
* Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in response to the Syria Crisis 2016-2017, Mid-Year Report, June 2016.
* ILO, ‘A Resilient Labour Market to Drive Inclusive Economic Growth for all’, 2017.
* Jordan European Training Foundation (ETF), ‘Migrant support measures from an employment and skills perspective’, July 2017.
* FAO and REACH, ‘Agricultural needs assessment in Jordan’, October 2017.
* Reports from Jordanian government bodies as well as legal documents for existing migration policies and legislative framework regarding the agricultural sector in Jordan:
* Minister of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC), ‘Jordan’s National Employment Strategy 2011-2020’
* Jordanian Labour Law (1996)
* Bilateral and multilateral work agreements
* Reports from research institutes, including:
* Centre for Strategic Studies University of Jordan, ‘National Child Labour Survey 2016 of Jordan’, August 2016
* Articles:
* Daniel Howden and others, ‘The Compact Experiment, Push for refugees’ jobs confronts reality of Jordan and Lebanon’, December 2017.
* Ana V. Ibáñez Prieto, ‘9,448 migrant workers deported in 2017 — Labour Ministry’, January 2018.
* Data from:
* ILO Database (Jordan)
* Jordanian Department of Statistics
* Jordanian Bureau of International Labour Affairs
* Ministry of Labour (MoL)
  1. Primary Data Collection

**KI interviews**

**KI interviews with actors knowledgeable on the level of migrant labour in agriculture in Jordan** (purposive sampling method) will be conducted to enhance the secondary data review. The KIs will be identified based on this latter. The KI interview will use a semi-structured interview style, with the aim of filling the information gaps priorly identified during the SDR. The so-obtained sample of key informants will be extended through a snowball methodology where identified key informants nominate further informants. The assessment team will continue to conduct interviews until data saturation is achieved. In the first instance, this will involve interviewing:

1. **Governmental actors** (such as the Ministry of Agriculture or Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation)
2. **Representatives from non-governmental organizations** (such as Tamkeen, Center for Legal Aid & Human Rights)
3. **Farmers/Agricultural cooperatives**

**Table 1: Key Informants and number of interview (indicative target figures)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Key informants | # KIs |
| Governmental actors | 2 |
| Representatives from non-governmental organizations | 2 |
| Farmers/ Agricultural cooperatives | 3 |

Data Analysis Plan

The data collection team will record the KIIs and be debriefed by the REACH’s Assessment Officer after each KII to ensure that data collected is as comprehensive as possible, thus facilitating the subsequent analysis. The assessment team will then consolidate data from the KII debrief forms in an Excel sheet, so to facilitate a) the monitoring of the reported figures as regards foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially and unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan and child labour, b) the identification of trends in the number of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector and the profile (demographic, occupational etc.) of these populations.

# 6. Product Typology

Table 1: Type and number of products required

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Type of Product** | **Number of Product** | **Additional information** |
| Preliminary findings report | 1 | Preliminary key findings report to be provided to FAO the 28th of February |
| Final report/Briefing paper | 1 | Final report/ Briefing paper to be provided to FAO the 15th of March |

# 7. Management arrangements and work plan

##### 7.1. Roles and Responsibilities, Organogram

Table 2: Description of roles and responsibilities

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task Description** | **Responsible** | **Accountable** | **Consulted** | **Informed** |
| Development of assessment methodology and tools | Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | Global Assessment Coordinator  Focal point at FAO | FAO |
| Training of facilitators and scribes | Field Manager | Field Manager  Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | FAO |
| Implementing data collection | Project Assistants | Field Manager  Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager  Focal point at FAO | FAO |
| Debriefs | Assessment Officer  Field Manager  Project Assistants | Field Manager, Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | FAO |
| Data analysis | Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | Global Assessment Coordinator  Data Unit  WASH focal points | Global Assessment Coordinator  UNICEF |
| Output production | Assessment Officer | Assessment Manager | Global Assessment Coordinator  Focal point at FAO  Reporting | FAO |

***Responsible:*** *the person(s) who execute the task*

***Accountable:*** *the person who validate the completion of the task and is accountable of the final output or milestone*

***Consulted:*** *the person(s) who must be consulted when the task is implemented*

***Informed:*** *the person(s) who need to be informed when the task is completed*

##### 7.3. Work plan

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Months** | **January** | | | | **February** | | | | **March** | | | |
| **Weeks** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **1** | **2** | **3** | **4** |
| **Project kick-off and initiation** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Secondary data review** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Tools development** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Data collection** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Data analysis** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Drafting of the preliminary key findings report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Drafting of the assessment report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Incorporation of comments into report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Submission of the assessment report** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# 8. Risks & Assumptions

Table 3: List of risks and mitigating action

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Risk** | **Mitigation Measure** |
| **Key Informants partly censor important information (especially as regards to the number of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees involved in the agricultural sector in Jordan and child labour)** | Figures reported in each KI interview will be, whenever possible, cross-checked with those in the literature and those reported by other KIs. |
| **Government bodies and representatives of NGOs are available to be interviewed only on specific days/time slots** | Outreaching to key stakeholders and scheduling appointments with them will start during initial stages of the project. |
| **Government bodies and representatives of unions/NGOs/CBOs can dedicate only a limited amount of time to interviews** | When relevant to the area of expertise of the KI, a section regarding number/trend/profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees will be added to the “Stakeholder mapping of DDR actor in Jordan” project’s questionnaire. This will prevent scheduling a second interview with the same KI. |

# 9. Documentation Plan

Key documents:

1. ToR
2. Data collection tools
3. KII debriefs
4. Qualitative dataset
5. Preliminary findings report
6. Final report/Briefing paper

# 10. Annexes

1. Data Management Plan
2. Dissemination Matrix
3. Tools
4. M&E Matrix
5. Data Analysis Plan

# Annex 1 : Data Management Plan

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| *Checklist Section* | *Questions to consider and guidance* |
| **Administrative Data** | |
| Project Name | Foreign Migrant Worker and Syrian Refugees assessment in Agriculture in Jordan |
| Project Code | *13 DFM Y22* |
| Donor | FAO |
| Project partners | -- |
| Project Description | Qualitative study aiming at reviewing the existing data pertaining to numbers, trends and profiles of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan and provide further data/ perceptions on those involved unofficially, so as to enhance evidence base for decision-making on the situation of these populations in the agricultural sector in Jordan. |
| Project Data Contacts | Marie-Amandine Grand (marieamandine.grand@reach-initiative.org) |
| DMP Version | December 2017 |
| Related Policies | N/A |
| **Data Collection** | |
| What data will you collect or create? | Key Informant Interview notes and debrief forms (original and translated). |
| How will the data be collected or created? | KI interviews with representatives of NGOs and government bodies working in the field of agriculture, labour and/or migration. |
| **Documentation and Metadata** | |
| What documentation and metadata will accompany the data? | * Dates and locations of KIIs * Interviewer/facilitator, scribe, and debriefer names |
| **Ethics and Legal Compliance** | |
| How will you manage any ethical issues? | Information collected from participants will be confidential and anonymized:   * Participants will be asked for their informed consent prior to the start of the interview or discussion   No personal identifiers such as surname will be collected. |
| How will you manage copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues? | In discussion with FAO. |
| **Storage and Backup** | |
| How will the data be stored and backed up during the research? | During data collection all scribe notes will be stored securely in REACH offices. Once digitized, these will be destroyed.  Debrief forms will be stored in three ways:   1. Locally on the debriefer’s computer 2. REACH MENA Dropbox 3. REACH Jordan server |
| How will you manage access and security? | Both the server and Dropbox are password protected, and Dropbox encrypts all files using 256-bit Advanced Encryption Standard (AES). Physical access to offices in which data is stored is secured, and requires pin-code access to enter |
| **Selection and Preservation** | |
| Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved? | All digital copies of debrief forms. |
| What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset? | The data will be preserved on the REACH Jordan server. |
| **Data Sharing** | |
| How will you share the data? | The cleaned and consolidated data will not be published, but can be shared upon request from the project partners. |
| Are any restrictions on  data sharing required? |  |
| **Responsibilities** | |
| Who will be responsible for data management? | REACH Jordan Assessment Officer. |
|  |  |

Adapted from:

DCC. (2013). Checklist for a Data Management Plan. v.4.0. Edinburgh: Digital Curation

Centre. Available online: <http://www.dcc.ac.uk/resources/data-management-plans>

# Annex 2 : Dissemination Matrix

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Output | Method of dissemination | Audience | Time frame |
| Final report/Briefing paper | * Shared directly with FAO * Uploaded to the REACH resource centre | * Key stakeholders and relevant actors operating in Jordan | * To be completed once final approval received from FAO |

# Annex 3 : Tools

**Review on Foreign Migrant Labour and Syrian Refugees in Agriculture: KII Question route**

**Governmental actors/** **Representatives from specific national institutions**

**Section 1: Basic Information**

*Interviewer name:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Interviewee name:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Selection criteria:* 🞏 Ministry of Agriculture 🞏 Higher Council for Civil Defence

🞏 Ministry of Labor 🞏 NCARE

🞏 Ministry of Interior 🞏 Local government representative

🞏 Other (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Interviewee’s professional title:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Interview location:* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Date of interview:* Day: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Month:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Year:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**INTRODUCTION, INITIAL KI CONTACT (by phone)**

**Introduction**

* Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I work for REACH Initiative. Thank you for taking out time to answer this call.
* We would like to speak to you as part of a research exercise we are conducting for FAO on foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees in the agriculture sector in Jordan. The aim of the interviews we are conducting is to identify the numbers and profiles of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially and unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan. We would also like to gather some information on the number of children working in this sector unofficially.
* Do you confirm that you are willing to take part in the interview? 🞏 Yes 🞏 No
* If yes, what would be the best day and time for conducting this interview?

**INTRODUCTION, INTERVIEW**

1. **Introduction and informed consent**

* Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and I work for REACH Initiative. Thank you for taking out time to meet with us today.
* We would like to speak to you as part of a research exercise we are conducting for FAO on foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees in the agriculture sector in Jordan.
* Do you confirm that you are willing to take part in the interview? 🞏 Yes 🞏 No
* If you do not wish to answer specific questions, you do not have to.
* May we record your responses for ensuring the quality of the data? We will not share this recording outside of our team.

1. **Background and purpose of interview**

* Before we start, let me provide some context and explain briefly what we would like to discuss with you and why.
* The interview will last around 90 minutes. As we mentioned in our first phone call, the aim of this interview is to identify the numbers and profiles of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially and unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan.
* We would also like to gather some information on the number of children working in this sector unofficially.
* Information provided by you will contribute towards helping FAO alter and design programmes to improve the situation of these populations in the agricultural sector in Jordan.

**Note to the interviewer:**

**-Please precise throughout your notes the source of the information provided by the KI.**

**Section 2: Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan**

1. What changes in foreign workers’ profile, if any, have you noticed in the last 10 years?
2. Please draw the profiles of the foreign workers who were officially engaged in the agricultural sector 10 years ago and then the one of those who are currently involved in these activities. This includes:

*- Nationalities of foreign migrant workers/refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector*

*- Gender*

*- Age category*

*- Length of residence in Jordan*

*- Migration pattern:*

*- Status: migrant worker/refugee*

*- Incentive to migrate*

*- Family/individual migration*

*- Agricultural skills/areas of expertise*

*- Labour status (agricultural worker/landowner/business owner etc.)*

*- Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in*

*- Geographical areas they are working in*

1. What are the reasons underlying these changes? (*E.g. Syrian crisis, “Jordan COMPACT”, change in bilateral/multilateral agreements, change in visas’ fees etc.)*
2. Can you provide some figures (number and/or percentage) of the individuals currently officially engaged in agricultural activities according to the population groups you just described? *(Note to the facilitator: Refer to the workers’ profile, Question 1.a)*

**Section 3: Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan**

1. According to you do some landowners/farmers in Jordan employ informally migrant worker/refugees?

If yes:

1. Is it a widespread practice?

* Does the extent of this practice varies with:
* Geographical locations in Jordan? If so, please precise which ones and why.
* Agricultural sub-sectors? If so, please precise which ones and why.
* Agricultural type of work? If so, please precise which ones and why.
* Agricultural calendar? If so, please precise which ones and why.
* To put a rough figure on it, what percentage of agricultural labourers would you say are employed informally?

1. In which ways do the profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector differ from those officially working in this sector? *(E.g. Difference in nationalities, work location, vulnerabilities etc.)*

* Can you define the characteristics of the population groups the most likely to be unofficially involved in agricultural activities? (nationalities, age categories, gender etc.)
  + To put a rough figure on it, what percentage of agricultural labourers would you say are employed informally among the population groups you just described?

1. To what extend do the needs of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector differ from those officially working in this sector? Please explain.
2. How can foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector (in particular those residing in hard-to-reach locations) be reached? *(Prompt: By which means of communication? By which actors and services: local community centres, mobile units etc.?)*
3. What are the reasons explaining that official numbers do not match with the actual number of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently engaged in the agricultural sector? *Check all that apply and provide explanations for each reason ticked.*

**Section 4: Number of children engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan**

1. According to you do some children are engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan?

If yes:

1. Please draw the profiles of the children currently engaged in agricultural activities in Jordan. This includes:

*- Nationalities of the children engaged in the agricultural sector*

*- Gender*

*- Age category*

*- Agricultural type of work*

*- Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in*

*- Geographical areas they are working in*

* + To put a rough figure on it, what percentage/number of children would you say are currently involved in agricultural activities in Jordan and among the groups you just described?
  + What are the reasons underlying child labour in the agricultural sector in Jordan? *(E.g. Contribution to families’ source of income, lack of access to education services etc.)* Please precise if some of these reasons disproportionately affect children more than others (according to their nationality, gender etc.)

1. What changes in child labour profile, if any, have you noticed in the last 10 years? (*Prompt: Change in characteristics of the children engaged in agriculture, change in number etc.)*

* What are the reasons underlying these changes? (*E.g. Syrian crisis, lack of investment in education services etc.)* Please precise if some of these reasons disproportionately affected children more than others (according to their nationality, gender etc.)

**Conclusion**

Thank you very much for taking out the time to answer these questions. Your contribution will be valuable to our research.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **KI contact details** | |
| **Interviewee name** |  |
| **Phone number** |  |
| **Email address** |  |

# Annex 4 : M&E Matrix

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **IMPACT Objective** | **External M&E Indicator** | **Internal M&E Indicator** | **Methodology** | **Focal point** | **Tool** | **Research-specific information** |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are accessing IMPACT products** | Number of humanitarian organisations accessing IMPACT services/products  Number of individuals accessing IMPACT services/products | # of downloads of the three reports from Resource Center | User monitoring | Country request to HQ | User log | Yes |
| # of downloads of the three reports from Relief Web | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| # of downloads of the three reports from Country level platforms | Country team | No |
| # of page clicks on the three reports from REACH global newsletter | Country request to HQ | Yes |
| # of page clicks on the three reports from country newsletter, sendingBlue, bit.ly | Country team | Yes |
| # of visits to webmap/ dashboard | Country request to HQ | No |
| **IMPACT activities contribute to better program implementation and coordination of the humanitarian response** | Number of humanitarian organisations utilizing IMPACT services/products | # references in HPC documents (HNO, SRP, Flash appeals, Cluster/sector strategies) | Reference monitoring | Country team | Reference log | Not applicable |
| # references in single agency documents | To be filled in after publication |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are using IMPACT products** | Humanitarian actors use IMPACT evidence/products as a basis for decision making, aid planning and delivery  Number of humanitarian documents (HNO, HRP, cluster/agency strategic plans, etc.) directly informed by IMPACT products | Perceived relevance of IMPACT country-programs | Usage M&E | Country team | Usage Feedback *and* Usage Survey template | Data from usage and feedback survey shared with key stakeholders after report publication |
| Perceived usefulness and influence of IMPACT outputs |
| Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs |
| Perceived capacity of IMPACT staff |
| Perceived quality of outputs/programs |
| Recommendations to strengthen IMPACT programs |
| **Humanitarian stakeholders are engaged in IMPACT programs throughout the research cycle** | Number and/or percentage of humanitarian organizations directly contributing to IMPACT programs *(providing resources, participating to presentations, etc.)* | # of organisations providing resources (i.e.staff, vehicles, meeting space, budget, etc.) for activity implementation | Engagement Monitoring | Country team | Engagement log | Not applicable, single-partner (FAO) |
| # of organisations/clusters inputting in research design and joint analysis |
| # of organisations/clusters attending briefings on findings | N/A |

# Annex 5 : Data Analysis Plan

| **Research Question** | **SUBQ Number** | **Data collection method** | **Sub-research question group** | **Sub-research Question** | **Questionnaire Question** | **Probes** | **Key disaggregation** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interviewer name | Interviewer name | -- | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interviewee name | Interviewee name | -- | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Selection criteria | Selection criteria | -Ministry of Agriculture  -Higher Council for Civil Defence  -Ministry of Labor  -NCARE  -Ministry of Interior  -Local government representative  -Other (please specify) \_\_ | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interviewee’s professional title | Interviewee’s professional title | -- | -- |
| -- | KI Interview | Key characteristics | Interview location | Interview location | -- | -- |
| * + - 1. What is the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan?       2. What is the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan?     1. What is the profile of the foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently involved in the agricultural activities in Jordan? | 1.a | KI Interview | Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | What are their:  -Country of origin (applicable to foreign migrant workers only)  -Demographics (age, gender)  -Migration pattern:  -Status (migrant worker/refugee)  -Incentive to migrate  -Family/individual migration  -Length of residency in Jordan  -Agricultural skills/areas of expertise  -Area of work (sub-sector)  -Place of work (geographic area) | Please draw the profiles of the foreign workers who were officially engaged in the agricultural sector 10 years ago and then the one of those who are currently involved in these activities. | -Nationalities of foreign migrant workers/refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector  -Gender  -Age category  -Length of residence in Jordan  - Migration pattern:  -Status: migrant worker/refugee  - Incentive to migrate  - Family/individual migration  - Agricultural skills/areas of expertise  - Labour status (agricultural worker/landowner/business owner etc.)  - Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in  - Geographical areas they are working in | -- |
| 1.a | KI Interview | Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan  Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | What are their:  -Country of origin (applicable to foreign migrant workers only)  -Demographics (age, gender)  -Migration pattern:  -Status (migrant worker/refugee)  -Incentive to migrate  -Family/individual migration  -Length of residency in Jordan  -Agricultural skills/areas of expertise  -Area of work (sub-sector)  -Place of work (geographic area) | Does the extent of this practice (unofficial work) varies with:  -Geographical locations in Jordan? If so, please precise which ones and why.  -Agricultural sub-sectors? If so, please precise which ones and why.  -Agricultural type of work? If so, please precise which ones and why.  -Agricultural calendar? If so, please precise which ones and why. | -- | -- |
| 1.b | KI Interview | What are their:  -Country of origin (applicable to foreign migrant workers only)  -Demographics (age, gender)  -Migration pattern:  -Status (migrant worker/refugee)  -Incentive to migrate  -Family/individual migration  -Length of residency in Jordan  -Agricultural skills/areas of expertise  -Area of work (sub-sector)  -Place of work (geographic area) | In which ways do the profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector differ from those officially working in this sector? | Difference in nationalities, work location, vulnerabilities etc. | -- |
| KI Interview | Can you define the characteristics of the population groups the most likely to be unofficially involved in agricultural activities? (nationalities, age categories, gender etc.) | -- | -- |
| 1.c | KI Interview | What are their needs and how can they be reached? | To what extend do the needs of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector differ from those officially working in this sector? Please explain. | -- | -- |
| 1.d | KI Interview | How can foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector (in particular those residing in hard-to-reach locations) be reached? | By which means of communication? By which actors and services: local community centres, mobile units etc.? | -- |
| * + 1. How many foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees are currently working officially and unofficially in the agricultural sector in Jordan?   2. How many foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees are currently working officially and unofficially in the agricultural sector in Jordan? | 1.c | KI Interview | Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | -- | Can you provide some figures (number and/or percentage) of the individuals currently officially engaged in agricultural activities according to the population groups you just described? | -- | -- |
| 1/1.a | KI Interview | Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan  Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees unofficially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | -- | According to you do some landowners/farmers in Jordan employ informally migrant worker/refugees?  If yes: Is it a widespread practice? | -- | -- |
| KI Interview | -- | To put a rough figure on it, what percentage of agricultural labourers would you say are employed informally? | -- | -- |
| 1.b | KI Interview | -- | To put a rough figure on it, what percentage of agricultural labourers would you say are employed informally among the population groups you just described? | -- | -- |
| 1.e | KI Interview | -- | What are the reasons explaining that official numbers do not match with the actual number of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees currently engaged in the agricultural sector? | -- | -- |
| * + 1. What is the profile of the children engaged in agricultural activities in Jordan? | 1/1.a | KI Interview | Number of children engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | - Nationalities of the children engaged in the agricultural sector  - Gender  - Age category  - Agricultural type of work  - Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in  - Geographical areas they are working in | According to you do some children are engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan?  If yes:  Please draw the profiles of the children currently engaged in agricultural activities in Jordan. | Nationalities of the children engaged in the agricultural sector  - Gender  - Age category  - Agricultural type of work  - Agricultural sub-sectors they are engaged in  - Geographical areas they are working in | -- |
| KI Interview | Number of children engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | What are the reasons underlying child labour in the agricultural sector in Jordan? Please precise if some of these reasons disproportionately affect children more than others (according to their nationality, gender etc.) | -- | -- |
| * + 1. What are the estimates of experts on the number of child labour (including sex and age groups) working in the agricultural sector? | 1/1.a | KI Interview | Number of children engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | -- | To put a rough figure on it, what percentage/number of children would you say are currently involved in agricultural activities in Jordan and among the groups you just described? | *--* | -- |
| * + 1. What changes, if any, have occurred in the number, profile and trend of foreign migrant workers, Syrian refugees and children engaged in agricultural activities in the last ten years ? | 1 | KI Interview | Number and profile of foreign migrant workers and Syrian refugees officially engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | -- | What changes in foreign workers’ profile, if any, have you noticed in the last 10 years? | -- | -- |
| 1.b | KI Interview | What are the reasons underlying these changes? | What are the reasons underlying these changes? | E.g. Syrian crisis, “Jordan COMPACT”, change in bilateral/multilateral agreements, change in visas’ fees etc.) | -- |
| 1.b | KI Interview | Number of children engaged in the agricultural sector in Jordan | -- | What changes in child labour profile, if any, have you noticed in the last 10 years? | Change in characteristics of the children engaged in agriculture, change in number etc. | -- |
| KI Interview | What are the reasons underlying these changes? | What are the reasons underlying these changes? Please precise if some of these reasons disproportionately affected children more than others (according to their nationality, gender etc. | *--* | -- |

1. Palestinians who do not have national ID numbers in Jordan originate from the West Bank and Gaza. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Europaid[, “Strategic Plan of the Agriculture Sector in Jordan](http://etvetreform.gov.jo/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Agriculture-sector-plan-JORDAN-2014.pdf)”, January 2014 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. AARINENA, [Women Empowerment for Improved Research in Agricultural Development, Innovation and Knowledge Transfer in the West Asia/ North Africa Region](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/300580/AARINENA%20women%20empowerment%20study_final_29.pdf), 2012, p.87 [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. UNHCR-ICARDA, “Agricultural Livelihoods for Syrian Refugees in Jordan” (June 2016). [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. AARINENA, [Women Empowerment for Improved Research in Agricultural Development, Innovation and Knowledge Transfer in the West Asia/ North Africa Region](http://www.fao.org/docs/eims/upload/300580/AARINENA%20women%20empowerment%20study_final_29.pdf), 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-5)