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Activity 4.3.2: Drafting of the policy suggestions report

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1. Policy context

During the past year, the world witnessed devastating downfalls which affected all aspects of daily lives on all levels (socially, economically, physically…). The roots of all of these downfalls come back to one main problem: The COVID-19 Outbreak. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to a dramatic loss of human life worldwide and presents an unprecedented challenge to public health, food systems and the world of work. The economic and social disruption caused by the pandemic is devastating tens of millions of people are at risk of falling into extreme poverty, while the number of undernourished people, currently estimated at nearly 690 million, could increase by up to 132 million by the end of the year (World Health Organization, 2021). Countries dealing with existing humanitarian crises or emergencies such as Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine and Greece are particularly exposed to the effects of COVID-19.

For instance, Lebanon has been assailed by compounded crises—specifically, an economic and financial crisis, followed by COVID-19 and, lastly, the explosion at the Port of Beirut on August 4, 2020. According to the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA, 2020), more than 55% of the country's population is now trapped in poverty and struggling for bare necessities, i.e., almost double last year's rate which was 28%. In addition, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR, 2021) reports that Lebanon has 865,530 registered Syrian refugees and estimates all Syrians in Lebanon at 1.5 million (Karasapan & Sajjad, 2021). Clearly, as the situation worsens, sectarian and social tensions are rising as the economy spirals downward, all of which endangered residents and refugee's basic human rights. In fact, the integration of refugees within the Lebanese marketplace created an unsolicited edginess between the displaced individuals and the host community. The upsurge of this social tension between the refugees and the host community is interpreted as a type of negative social inclusion which hinders the social stability in Lebanon.

Additionally, Jordan's economy has been hit hard by the COVID-19 pandemic amid already low growth, high unemployment and growing debt. The World Bank estimated the Jordanian economy to have contracted by 1.6%, with unemployment rising to 24.7% and youth unemployment rates reaching an unprecedented 50%. The economic shock of COVID-19 has exacerbated both existing structural weaknesses in the economy and unresolved social challenges, putting pressure on the country's fragile macroeconomic stance.

As for Greece, a nationwide lockdown implemented in March was eased in May for the general population, but the government maintained discriminatory restrictions on thousands of migrants and asylum seekers living in camps on the islands and mainland and failed to take measures to alleviate overcrowding or improve sanitation in the camps. Moreover, domestic violence spiked during the first month of lockdown, with the governmental emergency hotline receiving 1,760 calls about alleged acts of domestic violence in April compared to 325 in March. Inmates in prisons across the country protested Covid-19-related measures limiting leave and contact with relatives and demanded measures to tackle chronic overcrowding and improve conditions and care. Lately, fires destroyed Europe's largest refugee camp, Moria camp, on Lesbos, in September, leaving thousands, including more than 4,000 children, homeless and without food and water until the majority were rehoused in a temporary tent camp. Authorities failed to provide camp residents in the new camp with adequate and safe access to water, education, sanitation, supplies for menstrual hygiene management, and health care, or sufficient protection from the elements and from sexual and gender-based violence and harassment.

In the context of Italy, it was the first country outside China to experience a major outbreak of Covid-19 and to declare a national state of emergency, and impose a strict lockdown, in early March 2020. The coalition government in power since September 2019 reversed some of the most problematic migration and asylum policies implemented by the previous government but continued to obstruct nongovernmental rescue organizations. Hate crimes remained a serious problem, women faced obstacles to exercising reproductive rights and an increase in violence during the lockdown.

Regarding the impact of the financial crises on SMEs/ Social enterprises, in the context of Lebanon, banking restrictions are hindering the sustainability/survival of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Beyond the human tragedy, the impact of the Port of Beirut explosion has had implications at the national level, despite its geographical concentration. These add to Lebanon's long-term structural vulnerabilities, which include low-grade infrastructure—a dysfunctional electricity sector, water supply shortages, and inadequate solid waste and wastewater management—as well as weak public financial mismanagement, large macroeconomic imbalances, and deteriorating social indicators.

Employment is the most important factor in securing the integration of migrants into society as it enables interactions, increases opportunities for learning the local language and it provides the opportunity to build a future and to regain confidence. Refugees who are working adjust more easily to the host society than those who are unemployed. Inability to locate work and underemployment are the most significant barriers to the successful integration of refugees into society. Refugees struggle to locate employment commensurate with their skills and as a result, the process of integration is often associated with downward professional mobility. For instance, Jordan can be characterized as a country of refugees and migrants. Currently, in addition to the Syrian refugees, there are more than a quarter-million refugees from other countries. Recently, Jordan changed its laws to allow Syrians to be employed in agriculture, construction, hospitality, and industry, which promotes the economic integration of those vulnerable host communities.

Concerning the quality of education, COVID-19-related lockdown measures have upended the current academic year with 134 country-wide school closures and 1.1 billion learners affected by the pandemic, according to June figures published by UNESCO. At the global peak of the pandemic in early April, there were 194 country-wide school closures affecting 1.3 billion students or 91.3 per cent of total enrolled learners, according to UNESCO's figures.

For instance, in Greece, school closures began in early March and students and teachers faced obstacles in distance learning due to lack of equipment and network problems. Before the pandemic, an estimated one in five students attending the poorest quartile of Greek schools did not have access to a computer they could use for schoolwork, while one in ten did not have access to the internet, according to an analysis by the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

A. Year 2 policy status

During this year, numerous steps were taken from the partner countries in order to achieve the required objectives of this semester. Several rounds of discussions were held between the partners and relevant public administrations representatives, such as one-on-one meetings, monthly visits, national forums, roundtable talks, etc... Throughout this period, each partner country was able to conduct a proper collection of recommendations correlated to the priorities set by the MoreThanAJob guidelines. This report entails all the findings collected by the partner countries vis-a-vis the suggestions set out by Framework. These results will be further described as per the following:

Priority 01: Social service delivery is increasingly responsive, and generates greater social stability and livelihood outcomes, based on the needs of the host, refugee and immigrant populations. (Better health care, decent work, reduced inequalities, and better quality of education for children)

1. Promotion of Social Generativity

In Italy, even though the Italian legislation has not introduced yet a national regulation on generative welfare, few Italian regions have already adopted regional laws in this regard. For example, in 2020, the region of Tuscany introduced the regional law n.17/2020. This law establishes the possibility, for citizens who have obtained social benefits and income support, to undertake, on a voluntary basis, certain social activities as compensation for the assistance they have received.

In Jordan, there are no official policies regarding this area. However, there are several public authorities and community organizations working towards the development of a proper track for social generativity.

2. Peer-to-Peer counselling service

In the context of Lebanon, several grassroots are now integrating the notion of peer-to-peer counselling into their projects targeted towards social inclusion among the vulnerable areas. For instance, Abaad, a Lebanese-based NGO, initiated a project entitled "From Girl to Girl: Community-Led Peer Education through Sports", as well as for MOSAIC, an NGO in Beirut, which instigated "Dardachat: Peer-To-Peer Learning". Both projects were dedicated towards the promotion of peer-to-peer counselling among vulnerable communities.

In Jordan, Peer-to-Peer counselling services are mainly promoted in educational and academic institutions. Those services are under the tutorship of the Ministry of Social Development.

3. Enhancing social integration through community service interventions

As formerly mentioned in the previous year, the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs is working towards the promotion of community service intervention within the Lebanese Youth. Accordingly, throughout the integration of the "National Volunteering Social program" (NVSP), MOSA was able to harness the potential of youth, by building their capacities and strengthening their engagement, to address and advance priority areas for the country.

In Italy, The Municipality of Palermo is currently working on a regulation for the "Care and Regeneration of Urban Commons". This law recognizes the autonomous initiatives of citizens in carrying out activities to restore common goods (COMUNE DI PALERMO, 2018).

In Jordan, the Local Community Development Centers System is the law created in 2014 to organize community service. Moreover, Public Universities are introducing Community Services courses in their curriculum, and several projects are being implemented towards the achievement of social integration.

Priority 02: Social and Solidarity Economy is progressively growing and provides greater local economic development opportunities for the most vulnerable community members.

4. Establishing and strengthening the capacity of social Enterprises

In Lebanon, there are no policies tackling the establishment/empowering of social enterprises that are yet available. However, the private sector is aware of the importance of giving back to the community. This has been illustrated through the increasingly responsive development of the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) department within leading companies.

In Jordan, there are several public authorities who are responsible for promoting social enterprises in Jordan. Some of the relevant activities conducted in this area are Insurance Systems, Employment/continuing salaries for the retired community.

In Palestine, there are considerable changes in the situation in the second year in Palestine due to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. As a result, there were several responses aiming at strengthening the capacity of social enterprises in Palestine.

5. Support Innovation and social entrepreneurship

Despite the absence of a ministerial framework for innovation and entrepreneurship support, Lebanon witnessed this year the advancement of social innovative programs aiming at the empowerment of the Lebanese Youth in the field of Social Entrepreneurship. One of the most prominent programs pertains to Berytech, which is considered an ecosystem for entrepreneurs. Correspondingly, Berytech launched a project under the title of; "IMPACT RISE: Empowering the Lebanese Social Entrepreneurship Ecosystem." This social innovative program is designed and managed by Berytech and funded by the U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) to put ambitious startups, devoted experts, and support partners on the road to growing sustainable and successful social ventures.

In Jordan, the Central to Business Development Center's (BDC) aims to economically empower all Jordanians and can expand its efforts beyond Jordan's capital AMMAN. BDC has teamed up with the Jordanian government, directly and through designated agencies and ministries, to bring about positive change by being demand-responsive to the public sector's knowledge and capacity building needs.

In Palestine, the policies in practice related to supporting innovation and social entrepreneurship are still focused on the five pre-mentioned categories. An example of the actions taken as a response of COVID-19 in supporting innovation and social entrepreneurship is the four-year strategy approved by the World Bank for Palestine. The strategy is focused on protecting lives and creating jobs amid the Covid-19 pandemic.

6. Developing Solidarity Economy value chains (support for Community-based organizations)

In Italy, At the national level, the draft law N°1650 regulating the community-based social enterprises (CBSEs) is currently under discussion in the Senate. The law also promotes economic measures to encourage the creation of community-based social enterprises, increasing the CBSEs development support fund by 10 million euros. (Senate of the Italian Republic, 2019). The Region of Sicily already implemented the regional law n°25/2018: 'Regulation for the promotion, support and development of community-based cooperatives in the Sicilian territory'. Through this law, recognizing the social value that the cooperatives have, the region commits to facilitate the participation of community-based cooperatives in the exercise of public functions by promoting their planning and entrepreneurial skills (OFFICIAL GAZETTE OF THE SICILIAN REGION, 2018).

In Jordan, the Local Community Development Centers System of 2014 governs on developing the solidarity economy in Jordan. Some of the projects are targeted towards hosting Families, Food Drives, Elders and Orphanages care and Refugees protection and development.

In Palestine, the demand for strengthening the relationship between stakeholders is still an urgent issue in Palestine. There is a need for collaborating the efforts to develop the solidarity economy value chains, including the public administrations, government officials, and SSE institutions.

Priority 03: Education System is dynamically adaptive to market needs and allows greater access to innovative and agile technical education and vocational training programmes targeting different levels of education including the un-educated population.

7. Recognitions of Competences acquired outside hosting country

In Italy, the 'General Directorate for higher education, inclusion and the right to study' invited higher education institutions to put in place all the necessary efforts in order to prepare internal procedures and mechanisms for evaluating the qualifications of refugees and holders of subsidiary protection, even in cases where all or part of the relevant documents proving the qualifications are not present (Ministry for Universities and Research, 2021)

In Jordan, data regarding this topic has been gathered via a conducted workshop with SSEs and PAs. Based on the data collected from this workshop, the Jordanian government is working on policies which support refugees in proving their competencies for a certain job, and which increase the employability and skills of the employed and unemployed by recognizing their prior educational background and qualifications and describing these outcomes in a certificate of experience. Another example is allowing the Syrian Children without documentation to be allowed to gain education from public schools.

8. Labor Market integration through language Education

Regarding this year, the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) is partnering with UNESCO to scale up the impacts of a US$2.2 million project funded by Education Cannot Wait. This project will promote the quality and effectiveness of teaching and learning in French/ English for vulnerable students deriving from host communities to improve learning outcomes in core subjects.

In Jordan, there is a need for significant investment in English language training for refugees to help with their employability, especially during the first year of their arrival. This initiative targets non-English-speaking migrants and refugees and is aimed at securing vocational registration in the economy.

9. Labor market integration through skills matching and youth empowerment

In the Lebanese context this year, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in accordance with UNICEF, cooperated for the initiation of the "Youth Project"; a program that focuses on empowering vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese adolescents and youth. The main pillars of this program are directed to the improvement of access to the most disadvantaged youth to Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) and innovative skills-building programs for improved professional readiness and employability. In partnership with Ministries of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), Social Affairs (MOSA), Labor and Agriculture (MLA), and the ILO, UNICEF developed the Technical Vocational

Education and Training National Strategic Framework (TVET NSF). The NSF provides a holistic plan for the reform in the TVET educational system, content, and delivery to equip young people with the right skills to meet labor market needs.

In Jordan, the government is currently working on helping university students find job opportunities both in and outside of Jordan through: (i) Coordinating with businesses, associations and government to structure and facilitate the job-finding process, (ii) Providing capacity building and employment training to university graduates, (iii) Conducting market research and sharing it with relevant stakeholders, (iv) Creating job opportunities for people generally excluded from the traditional labor market, (v) Supporting the youth and entrepreneurship initiatives.

10.   Labor Market integration through education bridging programmes

In regard to this year, the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education collaborated with Jusoor; an NGO of Syrian expatriates supporting Syria's development. To promote the social integration of immigrants, Jusoor's Refugee Education Program seeks to ensure Syrian refugee children in Lebanon have a holistic, well rounded primary school education and a strong psychosocial support system.

In Jordan, the de facto policies in practice aim at mapping newly arrived immigrants and refugees with undocumented vocational skills; conducting competency-based assessments; enrolling assessed immigrants in university programs that match their previous education (tailored and intensive bridging programmes) and awarding certificates of experience from the national labor authorities; providing orientation and guidance to graduates; and supporting graduates with their academic fees.

B. Recommendations

After presenting the major policy areas which have been developed or which are in the phase of being developed, this section will brief policymakers on the priority changes which should be implemented in the public administration. These recommendations focus on short-term outcomes so that they can be assessed, measured and monitored by the MoreThanAJob project.

2. Strengthen the capacity of state institutions

Capacity development is a fundamental ingredient of any process of change and transformation, be it individual, organizational, or societal. Inclusive institutions with good governance are required to promote and develop their capacities to address social inequalities and achieve social inclusion, particularly regarding disadvantaged and other vulnerable groups. Based on the recommendations set by the partner countries, numerous steps should be executed in order to properly strengthen the capacity of state institutions. According to Lebanon, it is seen crucial to enhance the capacity of public administration dealing with employment and education and increase inter-ministerial coordination for wider, equitable and non-discriminative inclusion. By increasing the cooperation between Public Administrations, positive inclusion will be fostered, and vulnerable groups will be given access to adequate opportunities to lead a decent and respectable life. Additionally, Lebanon and Jordan are suggesting reinforcing monitoring, oversight, and regulatory systems of public authorities as well as SSE's, leading to social inclusion of refugees and minority groups in the marketplace without harming the national labor force. On the other hand, Palestine advocates mapping, consolidate and validate cross-sectoral social services providers' databases (PA, SSE, CBO, Social enterprises, and SME), leading to streamlined implementation of community services. Moreover, according to Italy, it is recommended to develop clearer guidelines and approaches on third sector organizations in the delivery of social services.

3. Promote inclusive market integration mechanisms

Economic inclusion, the opening of economic opportunities to under-served social groups, is integral to achieving a transition towards sustainable market economies. An inclusive market economy ensures that anyone regardless of their gender, place of birth, family background, age or other circumstances, over which they have no control, has full and fair access to labor markets, finance and entrepreneurship and, more generally, economic opportunity. Inclusive market systems are those that engage and benefit a range of actors, including the poor, women, youth, refugees and/or other marginalized groups, who are often excluded from traditional market systems. Inclusion is thus an intrinsic element of a sustainable market economy. In order to achieve this inclusive market integration, it is recommended by the consortium to works towards those specific themes.

- In the context of Italy and Jordan, it is recommended to promote the development of mechanisms for the validation of the competences acquired by refugees and displaced people in foreign countries, particularly the ones unable to provide a certificate for previous studies and qualifications acquired. Moreover, it is also suggested to develop an integrated framework for skills matching
- Italy also believes that the scope of bridging programmes should be widened to be more inclusive to refugees missing their certificates as well as those of younger ages.
- In regard to Jordan, the promotion of effective government-led apprenticeship programs aiming at filling the gap between market needs and education curricula should take place.

4. Promote Active Citizenship

In line with all the recommendations set by the consortium, all members agree that it is highly recommended to promote active citizenship through community service programmes: Community service develops an increased sense of social responsibility among the youth, which promotes active citizenship within the younger generation. In fact, Community Service builds relationships and 'social connectedness with peers and adults and exposes the youth to diversity and multiculturalism. The establishment of this civic engagement will lead to the promotion of active citizenship and synergies building mechanisms.

5. Advocate for Social entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship fosters a more equitable society by addressing social issues and trying to achieve ongoing sustainable impact through their social mission rather than purely profit-maximization. In fact, social entrepreneurship creates a gateway to exciting new innovations that could greatly enhance the way we live. Additionally, those enterprises commit to achieving their financial goals and aspirations with the sale of their service or product, they are creating more job opportunities, helping their community and industry to flourish. According to Lebanon, it is recommended to create a pressure group gathering representatives from both the private and the third sectors. The impact of such social pressure is expected to increase the urgency for the public authorities to regulate and draft laws for the establishment of social enterprises. Moreover, and after putting relevant laws, regulations, and memos into action, it is highly recommended to engage the establishment of socially responsible enterprises through the Promotion of private-public partnerships leading to a decentralized economic development. In accordance with Italy, it is critical to developing policies aiming at fostering the social entrepreneurship ecosystem to be more resilient vis-à-vis local and cross-border challenges.

6. Foster innovation in the public sector

Innovation is of growing importance for governments and public service organizations globally. The public sector plays a very significant role in modern economies. As in the business sector, innovation can be a major source of productivity growth, cost savings and improvements in service quality; benefits which then also positively affect businesses and citizens who rely on an efficient and effective public sector. The ability of the public sector to innovate is therefore increasingly seen as a critical element of economy-wide innovation performance.

Based on Lebanon, Lebanese entrepreneurs, innovators and SMEs are recommended to join their efforts in advocating for the re-integration of innovation to the public sector (Ministry of planning and development). The presence of the Ministry of planning and development could lead to an environment that promotes creativity and innovation within the Lebanese companies, organizations, and individuals. In conformity to several success stories led by countries that adhere to this ministry. Additionally, this ministry holds the following responsibilities: (i) Coordination of national statistics; (ii) Environmental policy, planning, and management; (iii) National monitoring and evaluation; (iv) Socio-economic planning, coordinating, and monitoring; and (v) Spatial development. Hence, the implementation of this ministry is unquestionably crucial to rejuvenating innovation and development among the Lebanese Community."

According to Italy, it is recommended to embed innovative design thinking tools through the cooperation between research centers, social enterprises and public administrations.

7. Enhance social cohesion and generative welfare

A cohesive society works towards the well-being of all its members, fights exclusion and marginalization, creates a sense of belonging, promotes trust, and offers its members the opportunity of upward social mobility. As such social cohesion is both a desirable end and a means to inclusive development. In addition, generative welfare enables a welfare system that allows individual growth to occur. According to Italy and Lebanon, the enhancement of social cohesion and generative welfare is expected to be achieved by:

- Adopting a new generative welfare model where beneficiaries do not only voluntarily provide social guidance but also skills that can be put to good use in the Italian community.
- Adopting the subsidiarity principle which states that public administrations should support citizens in the development of autonomous initiatives aiming towards the collective interest of Italy.
- Promoting a positive social inclusion through the following recommendations: Develop Mechanisms for social stability and tension reduction throughout the Lebanese Ministry of Social Affairs and draft inclusive policies for refugees' employment regulations.
- Furthermore, regarding Lebanon, it is believed that generative welfare can only be implemented through the deployment of an inter-ministerial coordination mechanism under the oversight authority of the council of ministers' office. To achieve this, it is recommended to have a clear understanding of the scope of coordination, the development of relevant policies and procedures, as well as the inclusion of third sector organizations such as SSEs in policymaking, is highly recommended.

8. Promote efficient communication and outreach approaches

Efficient outreach enhances the promotion of civic engagement and strengthen the communities through addressing their societal needs. In addition, outreach programs create a partnership between numerous diverse communities, which contributes to the strengthening of the communication process between them. In order to achieve this objective, the partner members recommended.

In the context of Lebanon, to establish a national network, including the Lebanese diaspora, for coordination and crises response and liaise with international donors to report, mobilize resources and advocate for cross-border cooperation in the field of social inclusion. Additionally, it is also recommended to engage social and solidarity economy actors in the policymaking through developing government-led policy dialogue and social participation

In the context of Italy, to promote the development of private-public cooperation.

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12. Annex 01: Updated Request for Information (RFI2)

Priority 01: Social service delivery is increasingly responsive, and generates greater social stability and livelihood outcomes, based on the needs of host, refugee and immigrants' populations. (Better health care, decent work, reduced inequalities, and better quality of education for children)

1. P01SS01: Promotion of Social Generativity

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since feeling generative, or that one (older adult) is caring for and contributing to the well-being of others (younger generation) was scientifically proven that it impacts the health and well-being of both elderly and young generations: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening inter-generation dialogue? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support the establishment of socially responsible enterprises? - is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social generativity? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for social Generativity - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	Even though the Italian legislation has not introduced yet a national regulation on generative welfare, few Italian regions have already adopted regional laws in this regard. For example, in 2020, the region of Tuscany introduced the regional law n.17/2020, "Disposizioni per favorire la coesione e la solidarietà sociale mediante azioni a corrispettivo sociale" (trans, provisions to promote social cohesion and solidarity through actions with social value). This law establishes the possibility, for citizens who have obtained social benefits and income support, to undertake, on a voluntary basis, certain social activities as compensation for the assistance they have received. This law sets out specific actions to engage the beneficiaries of support measures in community service. The intervention areas identified for the social activities to carry out are: - Health and social assistance - Valorization of the environment and the ecosystem - Culture - Education and training - Social inclusion, equal opportunities and overcoming discrimination - Civil protection The regional law identifies also the actors involved in the generative welfare, namely: municipalities; social economy actors; associations of citizens; any public or private actor promoting actions with social aims. Municipalities and public local authorities have the role of promoting, regulating, monitoring and evaluating social actions; while the other actors identified can submit proposals for the development and implementation of social actions. Source: http://www.consiglio.regione.toscana.it/upload/pdl/2019/pdl416_burt.pdf	There are no official policies regarding this area in Jordan. However, there are several public authorities and community organizations working towards the development of a proper track for social generativity. The authorities in charge of the establishment of those guidelines are the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Media Commission, Economic and Social Council, Ministry of health and Ministry of Culture. For instance, there is a special focus on primary Healthcare including the national vaccination program, "Catch-Up Program" with the UNICEF which promotes connected Learning Roundtables and social dialogue.	No relevant changes occurred	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since feeling generative, or that one (older adult) is caring for and contributing to the well-being of others (younger generation) was scientifically proven that it impacts the health and wellbeing of both elderly and young generations: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening inter-generation dialogue? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support the establishment of socially responsible enterprises? - is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social generativity? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for social Generativity - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	A national legislation must be defined to move beyond the traditional welfare system, based on the collection and redistribution of resources, towards a generative model capable of empowering people and regenerating existing resources. It is therefore essential to raise awareness among decision makers about the importance of adopting a new welfare model where beneficiaries do not only hold needs but also skills that can be put to good use in the community. It is also recommended that the national legislation provides a general framework in which regional governments can then define the priority areas and the social activities that beneficiaries might undertake to return to the community the support they have received.	Since there are no specific national policies for this area, there is a lack of certification/documentation, limited mobility, language barriers, high tuition fees for education and Bureaucracy, To achieve the advancement of such priority, it is recommended to conduct training courses, to reduce tuition fees and look for potential sponsors for further cooperation. Additionally, there will be accreditation for the training courses within the support of academic institutions.	Generative welfare can only be implemented in Lebanon through the deployment of inter-ministerial coordination mechanism under the oversight authority of the council of ministers' office. To achieve this, a clear understanding of the scope of coordination, the development of relevant policies and procedures as well as the inclusion of third sector organizations such as SSEs in policy making is highly recommended.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

2. P01SS02: Peer-to-peer counselling service

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since Peer counseling provides supervised social counselling and advice from a trained peer to a more vulnerable (in need) peer: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening social peer counselling? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the education programmes for peer counselling? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the counselling process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social peer counselling process? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for social peer counselling - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No relevant changes occurred	In Jordan, Peer-to-Peer counselling services are mainly promoted in the educational and academic institution. Those services are under the tutorship of the Ministry of Social Development. The public authorities which govern such activities are the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Labor. Numerous projects have been done in this field. For instance, the Project of Economic Empowerment and Social Participation of Persons with Disabilities. Such activities are also monitored and controlled by The Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the International Rescue Committee.	In the context of Lebanon, several grassroots are now integrating the notion of peer-to-peer counselling into their projects targeted towards social inclusion among the vulnerable areas. For instance, Abaad, a Lebanese-based NGO, initiated a project entitled "From Girl to Girl: Community-Led Peer Education through Sports" project which gathered girls and young women in awareness sessions on gender equality through football in the form of community-led peer-to-peer educational sessions and games. As well as for MOSAIC, an NGO in Beirut, which instigated "Dardachat: Peer-To-Peer Learning", a program co-led by a team of students and refugees of various nationalities. The content they create is aimed at advising and supporting fellow students and refugees who are looking to enroll in universities. Having been provided a platform, resources and tools, training and regular support, student ambassadors draw from current and past experiences and those of their peers as refugee youth in Lebanon to create Dardachat content on advising or supporting higher education access.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since Peer counseling provides supervised social counselling and advice from a trained peer to a more vulnerable (in need) peer: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening social peer counselling? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the education programmes for peer counselling? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the counselling process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social peer counselling process? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for social peer counselling - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No update	Provide more education and jobs upon this topic	No update	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

3.   P01SS03: Enhancing social integration through community service interventions

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since community service is a non-paying job performed by one person or a group of people for the benefit of their communities and its institutions, and thus lead to the integration of refugees and vulnerable groups into the host community environment: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for Enhancing social integration through community service interventions? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support the governance of Community service? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes community service? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for community service - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	The Municipality of Palermo is currently working on a regulation for the "Care and Regeneration of Urban Commons". This law recognizes the autonomous initiatives of citizens in carrying out activities to restore common goods. Citizens, both individuals or groups, can submit project proposals for the safeguarding and regeneration of urban commons. Although these activities are developed on a voluntary basis, public administrations can provide adequate resources and cover the expenses. Source : https://www.cesvop.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/Proposta-di-deliberazione-Regolamento-Beni-Comuni-Palermo.pdf	The Local Community Development Centers System is the law created in 2014 to organize community service. There are several public authorities also responsible for the promotion of community service such as the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labor, National Center for Curriculum Development and Ministry of Culture. Additionally, NGOs and nonprofit organization support such activities through the King Abdullah II Fund for Development. (e.g., Maharati Program and Jordanian Youth Commission) Moreover, Public Universities are introducing Community Services courses in their curriculum, and several projects are being implemented towards the achievement of social integration such as; Parliament Fellowship Project, Free Medical Day and Many other project dealing with the elders, the poor, and the orphans.	As formerly mentioned in the previous year, the Ministry of Social Affairs is working towards the promotion of community service intervention within the Lebanese Youth. Accordingly, throughout the integration of the "National Volunteering Social program" (NVSP), MOSA was able to harness the potential of youth, by building their capacities and strengthening their engagement, to address and advance priority areas for the country. The NVSP, which is financed by the State and Peacebuilding Fund seeks to increase youth civic engagement to improve social cohesion across communities and regions of Lebanon	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since community service is a non-paying job performed by one person or a group of people for the benefit of their communities and its institutions, and thus lead to the integration of refugees and vulnerable groups into the host community environment: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for Enhancing social integration through community service interventions? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support the governance of Community service? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes community service? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for community service - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	Public institutions should be encouraged to put in place the 'principle of subsidiarity' provided by article 118 of the Italian Constitution, which establishes that public administrations should support citizens in the development of autonomous initiatives aiming towards the collective interest.	In regard to Jordan, it is recommended to strengthen the relationship and the collaboration between the public Universities with the SSEO's and the associated Ministries in PA's in order to guide the target groups and help them in a proper way. It is also recommended to develop a criterion for target group selection to reach the maximum of beneficiaries. It is deemed fit that the National authorities should work towards: -Having a better oversight on skilled emigrants leading to better inclusiveness in the labor market. -Supporting the academic institutions so that they can provide adequate learning materials to the students. -Ameliorating the living conditions of Jordan. Moreover, the resettlement agency should closely monitor the ongoing problems and challenges of refugees. In fact, apprenticeship is an efficient way to train young people as they address both the usual problem of the curricula relevance, and the lack of information that can affect the recruitment processes. By doing so, the employer can test the apprentice's performance.	It is highly recommended to promote active citizenship through community service programmes: Community service develops an increased sense of social responsibility among the youth, which promotes active citizenship within the younger generation. In fact, Community Service builds relationships and 'social connectedness' with peers and adults and exposes the youth to diversity and multiculturalism. The establishment of this civic engagement will lead to the promotion of active citizenship, and synergies building mechanisms.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Priority 02: Social and Solidarity Economy is progressively growing and provides greater local economic development opportunities for the most vulnerable community members.

4.   P02SS01: Establishing and strengthening the capacity of social Enterprises

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since social enterprises apply commercial strategies to maximize improvements in financial, social and environmental well-being—which include the maximization of social impact alongside profits for co-owners: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening the capacity of social Enterprises ? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support the establishment and the capacity building of social Enterprises? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social Enterprises ? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for social Enterprises - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No relevant changes occurred	There are several public authorities who are responsible on promoting the social enterprises in Jordan. Such authorities are mainly Social Security Corporation, Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply, Ministry of Entrepreneurship and digital economy, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labor, Media Commission and Economic and Social Council. Some of the relevant activities conducted in this area are Insurance Systems, Employment/continuing salaries for the retired community. The Social Security Law- 2014 is the official law handling this area (e.g., "The Kitchen" and "The Jordan River Designs" projects)	No policies tackling the establishment/empowering of social enterprises are yet available in Lebanon. However, the private sector is aware about the importance of giving back to the community. This has been illustrated through the increasingly responsive development of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) department within leading companies. However, and considering the survival constrains of the Lebanese private sector (many SMEs are phasing out, businesses are liquefied and closed) CSR related budgets have been shrunken and sometimes eliminated. Accordingly, the pathways of developing and monitoring social enterprises is still very long. There have been many policy suggestions raised towards this matter, but no legislative and executive actions have yet been implemented. It is believed that there is no demand towards the execution of this policy. Currently, the only implemented legislation currently being applied, calls out for the inclusion and employment of people with special disabilities within private companies.	There are considerable changes in the situation in the second year in Palestine due to the social and economic effects of COVID-19. As a result, there were several responses aiming at strengthening the capacity of social enterprises in Palestine. Some of the responses were governmental and others were non-governmental. For example, programs from the World Bank and UNDP supported line ministries with individual response plans and mitigation interventions required to support socio-economic recovery, including the Ministry of Jerusalem Affairs, the Ministry of Labor, Ministry of National Economy, and the Ministry of Local Government.
Information needed	**Policy Recommendations for Year 2**				

	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since social enterprises apply commercial strategies to maximize improvements in financial, social and environmental well-being—which include the maximization of social impact alongside profits for co-owners: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening the capacity of social Enterprises ? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support the establishment and the capacity building of social Enterprises? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social Enterprises ? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for social Enterprises - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No update	Since Social Economy Enterprise is still at the beginning of its development in Jordan, it is recommended to: -Develop Integrated Experience Program -Strengthen the relationship and the collaboration between the public Universities with the SSEO's and the associated Ministries in PA's in order to guide the target groups and help them benefit in a proper way. -Developing a criterion for target group selection to serve the large possible category	It is recommended to create a pressure group gathering representatives from both private and the third sector. The impact of such social pressure is expected to increase the urgency for the public authorities to regulate and draft laws for the establishment of social enterprises. Moreover, and after putting relevant laws, regulations, and memos into actions, it is highly recommended to engage the establishment of socially responsible enterprises through the Promotion of private-public partnerships leading to a decentralized economic development.	Public institutions training is a requirement for the change in Palestine, this includes training programs targeting public institutions on the developed MoreThanAJob framework. This is recommended to help these institutions to plan, implement, and coordinate the social service delivery with the other stakeholders.

5. P02SS02: Support Innovation and social entrepreneurships

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since Social entrepreneurship is an approach by individuals, groups, start-up companies or entrepreneurs, in which they develop, fund and implement innovative solutions to social, cultural, or environmental issues: '- What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for supporting Social entrepreneurship and innovation? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support Social entrepreneurship? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes Social entrepreneurship and innovation? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for Social entrepreneurship and innovation - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No relevant changes occurred	Central to Business Development Center's (BDC) aims to economically empower all Jordanians and can expand its efforts beyond Jordan's capital AMMAN. To consolidate the importance of reaching and benefiting a wider berth of Jordanian society, six public/private partnership offices were established in the middle, northern, and southern regions of the Kingdom in order to provide services and training programs for SMEs, youth, women, public institutions and the local community. BDC has teamed up with the Jordanian government, directly and through designated agencies and ministries, to bring about positive change by being demand-responsive to the public sector's knowledge and capacity building needs. Result-oriented services are therefore constantly being designed and implemented to enhance the skill set and competency development of the public sector. To maximize BDC's cross-country service provision more than 23 training venues were created. As part of its successful partnership with the GoJ, BDC has successfully provided technical know-how training. Furthermore, and in recognition of the vital role that youth play in Jordan's future, BDC has partnered with several public universities to deliver effective and accredited business-related training courses. The responsible Public Authorities are Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply, Ministry of Entrepreneurship and digital economy, Ministry of Youth and Crown Prince Foundation. Examples of the activities are: • Promoting entrepreneurship and innovation. • Creating employment opportunities and building individual capacities for youth, women and professionals. • Managing, promoting and stimulating the creation of public-private partnerships. • Enhancing the competitiveness, sustainability and export capabilities of SMEs. • Fostering financial linkages between SMEs and financial resources. • Designing and managing programs for development and donor agencies. • Developing mutually beneficial relationships with international universities through exchange and international programs. • Encouraging social responsibility and community involvement	Despite the absence of a ministerial framework for innovation and entrepreneurship support, Lebanon witnessed this year the advancement of social innovative programs aiming at the empowerment of the Lebanese Youth in the field of Social Entrepreneurship. One of the most prominent programs pertains to Berytech, which is considered an ecosystem for entrepreneurs. Correspondingly, Berytech launched a project under the title of; "IMPACT RISE: Empowering the Lebanese Social Entrepreneurship Ecosystem." This social innovative program is designed and managed by Berytech and funded by the U.S.-Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) to put ambitious startups, devoted experts, and support partners on the road to growing sustainable and successful social ventures.	The policies in practice related to supporting innovation and social entrepreneurship are still focused on the five pre-mentioned categories. As an example of the actions taken as a response of COVID-19 in supporting innovation and social entrepreneurship is the four-year strategy approved by the World Bank for Palestine. The strategy is focused on protecting lives and creating jobs amid the Covid-19 pandemic. The World Bank granted an additional $9 million to Palestine's Innovative Private Sector Development Project in March to support start-ups and SMEs through financial and technical assistance.

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since Social entrepreneurship is an approach by individuals, groups, start-up companies or entrepreneurs, in which they develop, fund and implement innovative solutions to social, cultural, or environmental issues: '- What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for supporting Social entrepreneurship and innovation? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support Social entrepreneurship? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes Social entrepreneurship and innovation? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for Social entrepreneurship and innovation - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No update	It is recommended to promote apprenticeship which is an efficient way to train young people as they address both the usual problem of the curricula relevance (in apprenticeships, the curricula is designed with the employer), and the information failure that can affect recruitment processes (the employer can test the apprentice's performance).	Lebanese entrepreneurs, innovators and SMEs are recommended to joint their efforts in advocating for the re-integration of innovation to the public sector (Ministry of planning and development). The presence of the Ministry of planning and development could lead to an environment which promotes creativity and innovation within the Lebanese companies, organizations, and individuals. In conformity to several success stories led by countries which adhere to this ministry. Additionally, this ministry holds the following responsibilities: (i) Coordination of national statistics; (ii) Environmental policy, planning, and management; (iii) National monitoring and evaluation; (iv) Socio-economic planning, coordinating, and monitoring; and (v) Spatial development. Hence, the implementation of this ministry is unquestionably crucial to rejuvenate innovation and development among the Lebanese Community.	The integration of the efforts from all stakeholders in Palestine is still a recommended priority (including government and public administrations, non-profit organizations, private sectors…etc.). Such integration could be performed by initiating more dialogues, to come with a comprehensive and unified strategy. This, as a result, will support innovation and social entrepreneurship initiatives.

6.   P02SS03: Developing Solidarity Economy value chains (support for Community-based organizations)

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are public or private nonprofit organizations that are representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and work to meet community needs in several sectors: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for supporting Community-Based Organizations? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes the establishment of Community-Based Organizations? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for supporting Community-Based Organizations - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	At the national level, the draft law N°1650 regulating the community-based social enterprises (CBSEs) is currently under discussion in the Senate. The bill recognizes the role of CBSEs in sustaining social cohesion and economic development in marginal areas at risk of depopulation and provides regulation to their activities: -Production of goods and services for the community, -Renovation and regeneration of local assets -Provision of job opportunities. The law also promotes economic measure to encourage the creation of community-based social enterprises, increasing the CBSEs development support fund by 10 million euros. Source:http://www.senato.it/japp/bgt/showdoc/18/DDLPRES/0/1179221/index.html?part=ddlpres_ddlpres1 The Region of Sicily already implemented the regional law n°25/2018: 'Regulation for the promotion, support and development of community-based cooperatives in the Sicilian territory'. Through this law, recognizing the social value that the cooperatives have, the region commits to facilitate the participation of community-based cooperatives in the exercise of public functions by promoting their planning and entrepreneurial skills. Source: https://altrasicilia.it/pdf/LR-Sicilia-25-2018-Cooperative-di-comunita.pdf	The Local Community Development Centers System of 2014 governs on developing the solidarity economy in Jordan. Different PA responsible for monitoring and controlling such activities are Ministry of Industry, Trade, and Supply, Ministry of Entrepreneurship, and digital economy, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Education and Higher Education, Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Labor. Some of the projects are targeted towards hosting Families, Food Drives, Elders and Orphanages care and Refugees protection and development.	No relevant changes occurred	The demand for strengthening the relationship between stakeholders is still an urgent issue in Palestine. There is a need for collaborating the efforts to develop the solidarity economy value chains, including the public administrations, government officials, and SSE institutions.

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since Community-Based Organizations (CBOs) are public or private nonprofit organizations that are representative of a community or a significant segment of a community and work to meet community needs in several sectors: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for supporting Community-Based Organizations? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - How does the Central government support Community-Based Organizations (CBOs)? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes the establishment of Community-Based Organizations? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for supporting Community-Based Organizations - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	The central government should recognize the value of CBEs through adequate legislation and promote specific measures to ensure financial and technical support for enterprises operating in this field.	Since Social Economy Enterprise is still at the beginning of its development in Jordan, it is recommended to: -Develop Integrated Experience Program -Strengthen the relationship and the collaboration between the public Universities with the SSEO's and the associated Ministries in PA's in order to guide the target groups and help them benefit in a proper way. -Develop a criterion for target group selection to serve the large possible category	No update	It is recommended in Palestine to make a central database for all the public and private CBOs so that all the available programs and projects will be available for all. In addition, the integration and collaboration of efforts from different stakeholders is an urgent need.

Priority 03: Education System is dynamically adaptive to market needs and allows greater access to innovative and agile technical education and vocational training programmes targeting different levels of education including un-educated population.

7. P03SS01: Recognitions of Competences acquired outside hosting country

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since competency based assessments provide a way of building the skills and knowledge people need to perform their job, it is crucial for host countries to recognize the competencies of refugees and displaced people so to assure a proper social integration: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening competencies recognitions programmes? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of competency based assessments? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the competency based assessment process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social generativity? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for strengthening competencies recognitions programmes - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	The 'General Directorate for higher education, inclusion and the right to study' invited higher education institutions to put in place all the necessary efforts in order to prepare internal procedures and mechanisms for evaluating the qualifications of refugees and holders of subsidiary protection, even in cases where all or part of the relevant documents proving the qualifications are not present ('Procedures for entry, residency and enrolment of international students and the respective recognition of qualifications, for higher education courses in Italy for the academic year 2021-2022': https://www.studiare-in-italia.it/studentistranieri/moduli/2020/Circolare_2020_2021_EN.pdf)	In Jordan, data regarding this topic has been gathered via a conducted workshop with SSEs and PAs. Based on the data collected from this workshop, the Jordanian government is working on policies which support refugees in proving their competencies for a certain job, and which increase the employability and skills of the employed and unemployed by recognizing their prior educational background and qualifications and describing these outcomes in a certificate of experience. The other main goal of these policies is creating favorable circumstances for developing and implementing APL in work, voluntary work, reintegration, and job-seeking, contexts. Another example is allowing the Syrian Children without documentation to be allowed to gain education from public schools. In 2016, Jordan and the international community agreed on the Jordan Compact, which seeks to turn a humanitarian crisis into a development opportunity for Jordan, ensuring the humanitarian needs of refugees and the resilience needs of Jordan are equally met. 35 per cent of the 4.8 million Syrian refugees in the region are of school age. Whereas before the conflict 94 per cent of Syrians attended primary or lower secondary school by June 2017, 43 per cent of Syrian refugees were out of school.	No relevant changes occurred	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since competency based assessments provide a way of building the skills and knowledge people need to perform their job, it is crucial for host countries to recognize the competencies of refugees and displaced people so to assure a proper social integration: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening competencies recognitions programmes? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of competency based assessments? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the competency based assessment process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes social generativity? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for strengthening competencies recognitions programmes - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	Since the Universities are responsible for recognizing studies abroad and foreign qualifications, policy recommendations should address the Ministry of Education, stressing the importance of facilitating the validation of the competences acquired by refugees and displaced people in foreign countries, particularly the ones unable to provide a certificate for previous studies and qualifications acquired.	In Jordan, Considering the sensitivity of this topic, Jordanian policy makers shall work on promoting the below policy recommendations: -Working with the accreditation institutions to develop a strategy for Awarding Certificates of experience from National educational authorities in accordance with the assessed competency level. -Delivering to the existing academic institutions the required skills-training and mentoring for them to be able to provide accreditation and certification and support training-based programs and capacity building, such as TVET. -Consultancies in the field of skills-training for academic work. -Providing Technical support services (Matching Skills and competences to market requirements)	No update	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

8.   P03SS02: Labor Market integration through language Education

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since having adequate language skills allows immigrants and refugees to progress along the job ladder, increases their employment probability, and eases their access to better-paying jobs: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening language proficiency for immigrants? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of language proficiency courses? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the language education process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes language proficiency for immigrants' programmes? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for language proficiency for immigrants' programmes - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No relevant changes occurred	In Jordan, there is a need for significant investment in the English language training for refugees to help with their employability, especially during the first year of their arrival. This initiative targets non-English-speaking migrants and refugees and is aimed at securing vocational registration in the economy. The initiative begins by mapping immigrants with poor English skills, who are then given certified English trainings, provided with orientation and coaching support, and then integrated into the job market.	Regarding this year, the Lebanese Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) is partnering with UNESCO to scale up the impacts of a US$2.2 million project funded by Education Cannot Wait. This project will promote the quality and effectiveness of teaching and learning in French/ English for vulnerable students deriving from host communities to improve learning outcomes in core subjects. MEHE believes that a bilingual society will contribute to improvements in transition and retention rates, and provide a safer, more effective, and inclusive learning environment for disadvantaged communities such as migrants and refugees.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since having adequate language skills allows immigrants and refugees to progress along the job ladder, increases their employment probability, and eases their access to better-paying jobs: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for strengthening language proficiency for immigrants? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of language proficiency courses? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the language education process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes language proficiency for immigrants' programmes? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for language proficiency for immigrants' programmes - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	As the labor market is regulated by the Ministry of Labor and Social Policies and language certifications are issued by universities or other institutions accredited by the Ministry of Education, these two ministries should collaborate to promote labor market integration through language education.	In Jordan, Policy makers shall join efforts with SSE actors and work closely to: (1) Enhance the relationship between English training centers and academic institutions such as MU. With the PA responsible for following up with the refugees and SSEs in the field of English teaching. (2) Activate and employ the linguistics centers in academic institutions, such as MU, to lead such training. (3) Develop Integrated Experience Programmes.	No update	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

9. P03SS03: Labor market integration through skills matching and youth empowerment

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since Skills matching programmes help immigrants find jobs that match their skills, build job skills and advance their careers: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for developing Skills matching programmes for refugees? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of skill matching programmes? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the skills matching process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes the development of Skills matching programmes for refugees? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for developing Skills matching programmes for refugees - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No relevant changes occurred	In Jordan, the government is currently working on helping university students find job opportunities both in and outside of Jordan through: -Coordinating with businesses, associations and government to structure and facilitate the job-finding process. -Providing capacity building and employment training to university graduates. -Conducting market research and sharing it with relevant stakeholders -Creating job opportunities for people generally excluded from the traditional labor market. -Supporting the youth and entrepreneurship initiatives.	In the Lebanese context this year, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education (MEHE) in accordance with UNICEF, cooperated for the initiation of the "Youth Project"; a program which focuses on empowering vulnerable Lebanese and non-Lebanese adolescents and youth. The main pillars of this program are directed to the improvement of access to the most disadvantaged youth to Technical and Vocational Training (TVET) and innovative skills-building programs for improved professional readiness and employability. In partnership with Ministries of Education and Higher Education (MEHE), Social Affairs (MOSA), Labor and Agriculture (MLA), and the ILO, UNICEF developed the Technical Vocational Education and Training National Strategic Framework (TVET NSF). The NSF provides a holistic plan for the reform in the TVET educational system, content, and delivery to equip young people with the right skills to meet labor market needs.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since Skills matching programmes help immigrants find jobs that match their skills, build job skills and advance their careers: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for developing Skills matching programmes for refugees? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of skill matching programmes? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the skills matching process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes the development of Skills matching programmes for refugees? - List potential stakeholders for consultations and interviews (seniority, role, names, contact details, etc.) - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for developing Skills matching programmes for refugees - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	ANPAL is the public agency in charge of promoting labor policies for job seekers and coordinating all the national and regional structures dealing with active employment policies. The Directorate-General for Immigration and Integration Policies of the Ministry of Labor is responsible for the implementation of policies aimed at enhancing the social and labor inclusion of migrants. These two institutional bodies should cooperate to create skills matching programmes targeted to immigrants and refugees. Therefore, cooperation mechanisms between these two authorities should be fostered and plans for improving their communication should be enhanced.	In Jordan, there is a critical need for policy makers to focus on: (1) Strengthening the relationship and the collaboration between public Universities, SSE actors and the associated Ministries in PA's, to properly reach the target groups and deeply benefit them. (2) Developing a criterion for target group selection to serve the largest possible segment of the population. (3) Providing Technical support services in accordance with market requirements	Considering the sensitivity of tackling labor market integration of refugees and internally displaces persons from a social stability lens, it is crucial to promote a positive social inclusion through the following recommendations: • Enhance to capacity of public administration dealing with employment and education, and increase inter-ministerial coordination for a wider, equitable and non-discriminative inclusion (support to CERD, NCLAE, NEO &TVET programmes) • Engage social and solidarity economy actors in the policy making through developing government- led policy dialogue and social participation (Role of SSE (sub grantee / MOU) • Develop Mechanisms for social stability and tension reduction (MOSA) and draft inclusive policies for refugees' employment regulations.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

10.   P03SS04: Labor Market integration through education bridging programmes

Information needed	Actual Status (year 2)				
	Greece	**Italy**	**Jordan**	**Lebanon**	**Palestine**
Since education bridging programmes for immigrants are considered as a "bridge" for social integration through the acquisition of prerequisite professional trainings and professional support which enable refugees accessing the labor market of the host country: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for Enhancing social integration through education bridging programmes? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of bridging programmes? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the bridging process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes bridging programmes? - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for developing education bridging programmes - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	No relevant changes occurred	In Jordan the de facto policies in practice aim at mapping newly arrived immigrants and refugees with undocumented vocational skills; conducting competency-based assessments; enrolling assessed immigrants in university programs that match their previous education (tailored and intensive bridging programmes) and awarding certificates of experience from the national labor authorities; providing orientation and guidance to graduates; and supporting graduates with their academic fees.	In regard to this year, the Ministry of Education and Higher Education collaborated with Jusoor; an NGO of Syrian expatriates supporting Syria's development. To promote the social integration of immigrants, Jusoor's Refugee Education Program seeks to ensure Syrian refugee children in Lebanon have a holistic, well rounded primary school education and a strong psychosocial support system. The program is designed to prepare students to transition into Lebanese formal schooling as smoothly as possible and catch up on gaps in education that many of Jusoor's students have experienced. This Educational program is seen as a catalyzer to achieve social and labor inclusion of those individuals in the host community.	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2

Information needed	Policy Recommendations for Year 2				
	Greece	Italy	Jordan	Lebanon	Palestine
Since education bridging programmes for immigrants are considered as a "bridge" for social integration through the acquisition of prerequisite professional trainings and professional support which enable refugees accessing the labor market of the host country: - What PA entity(ies) is(are) responsible for Enhancing social integration through education bridging programmes? - List relevant activities that are implemented and mention the implementing partners? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the development/management of bridging programmes? - Which PA entity(ies) has(ve) an oversight authority on the bridging process and the follow-up with refugees? - Is there any law/decree/memo which organizes bridging programmes? - List Information about previous studies, assessment, and support projects for developing education bridging programmes - List Information on comparative cases (similar PA entities in other parts of the world)	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2	Since labor market policies fall under the competence of Ministry of Labor and education programmes are administered by the Ministry of Education, a closer cooperation between these two institutional actors is needed to bridge the gap between education and work	In Jordan; The recommendations for changes required in compliance with MoreThanAJob Framework shall include: (1) Accredited migrant workers have a better chance of finding a matching job opportunity, (2) National authorities have better oversight on skilled emigrants, leading to better inclusiveness in the labor market, (3) Strengthening the relationship and the collaboration between public universities, SSEs, and the associated Ministries in order to preach the target groups and benefit them properly, (4) Developing a criterion for target group selection to serve the large possible category, and (5)Providing Technical support services in accordance with market requirements.	No update	No Baseline info have been reported during year 2