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Jordan River Foundation

Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by Jordan River Foundation (JRF)

Program Quality and Research Department



Year 2025



Executive Summary

In 2025, the Jordan River Foundation (JRF) continued to implement a national portfolio that responds to intersecting economic, protection, and climate pressures affecting vulnerable communities across Jordan, particularly women, adolescents, children, and youth. In this context, this report brings together evidence on how JRF's interventions contributed to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) over the January-December 2025 reporting period, through the Community Empowerment Program (CEP), the Child Safety Program (CSP), and JRF's social enterprises (SEs).

Methodologically, the report is based on a review and synthesis of the JRF's projects evidence during the reporting period, as it draws primarily on monitoring and evaluation datasets, beneficiary reach and service delivery outputs, and performance indicators through outcomes, in addition to internal evaluations and studies to strengthen credibility through triangulation. Additionally, contributions were mapped to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their targets using a contribution-based logic, where the outcomes and documented outputs of each project were reviewed, then linked to official goal and target definitions to explain how activities support progress. Also, the report acknowledges key limitations, including the practical difficulty of measuring long-term household and community impacts within project timeframes and the influence of external factors; therefore, it presents an evidence-informed contribution narrative rather than attributing causality.

Across poverty reduction and economic inclusion, the report shows contributions to SDG 1 (No Poverty) through financial support, skills development, employability services, and mentorships, where JRF empowered 27,655 Jordanians and Syrian refugees through addressing multidimensional poverty at the household level, with including agribusiness and green entrepreneurship support; 790 beneficiaries receiving direct and indirect financial assistance, including grants for hydroponic systems, water-efficient irrigation, and rainwater harvesting, alongside 6,420 beneficiaries reached through capacity-building trainings. At the same time, employment pathways were strengthened through job placement and employer linkages (474), job creation (153 opportunities), formalization support (109), feasibility study support (110), and sustained mentorship and follow-up (2,467 engagements). Additionally, the SEs contributed to SDG 1 by engaging 671 unique vulnerable households and reaching 5,036 beneficiaries through employment, with an evaluation evidence indicating improvements in household income, ability to meet basic needs, reduced reliance on negative coping mechanisms, and increased resilience.

In addition, the report documents an extensive contribution to education and skills development under SDG 4 (Quality Education), particularly through access to relevant skills for employment and entrepreneurship and early learning support for children and caregivers. During 2025, JRF implemented 24 projects across its projects that reached children, adolescents, youth, women, and adults through learning and skills activities, reporting 101,275 beneficiaries in total. Within these results, 15,844 beneficiaries (including women, youth, children, caregivers, and adolescents) received skills development, employability, entrepreneurship, vocational training, on-the-job training (OTJ) linkages, and related learning activities that strengthened readiness for employment and self-employment, while 10,093 children and caregivers were reached through pre-primary and parenting-focused educational activities that supported early development and school readiness.

Gender equality and protection outcomes are presented with showing that empowerment are strengthened when combined with prevention and response mechanisms. Under SDG 5 (Gender Equality), JRF's portfolio of 25 projects linked protection with economic and social empowerment through prevention activities, safe spaces, survivor-centered services, employability and entrepreneurship pathways, and technology-enabled skills. In detail, aggregated results reported 34,663 activity-level beneficiaries across women, girls, men, and boys, driven primarily by training and capacity building (4,786) and awareness, prevention, and protection service delivery (12,632), alongside 1,734 beneficiaries reached through protection services such as case management and referrals; females represented 54% of the total beneficiaries. Also, consistent reporting across projects indicated improvements in protective knowledge and skills, financial capability, and coping capacity.



Moreover, SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions) further situates these results within violence prevention and child protection systems, where 25,619 beneficiaries accessed prevention services, case management, and psychosocial support, while child protection activities and caregiver programming strengthened safe environments and early identification and referral pathways. Furthermore, protection-focused projects reported 100% positive outcomes across key indicators, including improved safeguarding and gender-equitable attitudes, strengthened psychosocial well-being among survivors, and increased positive parenting practices.

The report also emphasizes that inequality reduction is shaped by structural barriers to economic participation, in which under SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), JRF's portfolio of 22 projects combined livelihood support, skills development, financial inclusion, formalization, and protection services to reach groups experiencing overlapping disadvantages. Reported results show that inclusion was supported through employment and asset-building pathways, 153 new job opportunities created and 597 grants and seed capital supports provided, while barriers to participation were reduced through 3,911 beneficiaries engaged in financial literacy, employability, entrepreneurship, vocational, and digital skills training, reinforced by 2,829 mentorship, coaching, and follow-up engagements. Importantly, inclusion efforts extended beyond economic participation, with 7,051 children and adolescents accessing inclusive learning and participation spaces and more than 1,104 survivors of gender-based violence and vulnerable households accessing case management, psychosocial support, and confidential helpline services. In addition, the report highlights formalization and collective finance mechanisms, 167 home-based and microbusinesses supported to formalize and savings and loan groups strengthened with more than 1,120 members, which indicated progress toward more equitable participation in local economic systems.

Finally, the report positions climate action as both a livelihood priority and an institutional responsibility, for SDG 13 (Climate Action), JRF's contribution focused on resilience and adaptive capacity, climate awareness, skills, and integration of climate action. The results included climate-smart livelihoods and water-efficiency interventions combining 125 grants with 659 beneficiaries, and 228 green startup supports that integrated sustainability into business models, alongside climate literacy platforms reaching 821 beneficiaries through community climate structures and 560 beneficiaries through awareness lectures. Additionally, the report further presents evidence and policy engagement under a national study on climate impacts on household dynamics, documenting reported hazards (including heatwaves at 90%, reduced rainfall at 69%, and droughts at 64%) and associated poverty and protection pressures (including 92% of surveyed households below the national poverty line, with reported coping patterns such as child labor at 12% and early marriage being considered in communities at 49%). These findings were shown in engagement through 34 structured interactions and four research and policy products, with reported full engagement of targeted national and sub-national institutions and formal structures. Moreover, the report mentioned mitigation-oriented institutional measures, including solar energy generation across premises totaling 1,666,625.06 kilowatt-hours (2020-May 2024) and associated estimated carbon dioxide reductions reported. In addition, the report presents an emerging footprint under SDG 14 (Life Below Water) through two projects in Aqaba that link biodiversity conservation with blue economy livelihoods, with reflecting how environmental sustainability and community economic resilience are increasingly addressed in coastal contexts. Therefore, the report provides a reference that, supports evidences aligned with national priorities and global development commitments.



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List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Full-Term
ABJ	Association of Banks in Jordan
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AI	Artificial Intelligence
CBJ	Central Bank of Jordan
CEP	Community Empowerment Program
CSP	Child Safety Program
DCI	Defence for Children International
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDP	Early Childhood Development Program
ECPAT	End Child Prostitution and Trafficking
EIIP	Employment Intensive Investment Program
EMBRACE	Responsible Partner for Livelihood Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Aqaba
EU	European Union
F&B	Food and Beverage
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GYW	Girls and Young Women
ICDL	International Certificate of Digital Literacy
ICZM	Integrated Coastal Zone Management
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
JEDCO	Jordan Enterprise Development Corporation
JRD	Jordan River Designs
JRF	Jordan River Foundation
KOICA	International Cooperation Agency
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning
MLH	My Little Home
MVP	Minimum Viable Product
NBS	Nature-Based Solutions
NEET	Not in Education, Employment, or Training
OJT	On the Job Training
OSE	Online Sexual Exploitation
QRCEC	The Queen Rania Al Abdullah Community Empowerment Center in Aqaba
QR FCC	The Queen Rania Family and Child Center
RDPP	Regional Development and Protection Program
REGEP	Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project
RPL	Recognition of Prior Learning
SE	Social Enterprise
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIAC	Support and Development Program for Local Communities in Aqaba Governorate (Aqaba Governorate Council)
SIGHT	Social Innovation and Acceleration Program
SLG	Savings and Loan Group
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
TVSDC	Technical and Vocational Skills Development Commission
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme



UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USAID	U.S. Agency for International Development
USG	United States Government

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1. Introduction

In 2025, the Jordan River Foundation (JRF) continued to deliver national programming that supports inclusive social and economic development for vulnerable communities across Jordan, with a sustained focus on women, youth, and children. This report presents JRF's contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the work of the Community Empowerment Program (CEP), the Child Safety Program (CSP), and JRF's social enterprises (SEs), as it presents that contribution through SDG targets, with showing how JRF's interventions are designed to advance national development priorities and responding to evolving community needs.

The report is required because SDG accountability cannot be captured through fragmented, project-by-project reporting alone, as individual donor reports appropriately document outputs and contract deliverables; however, they do not, on their own, reflect the collective value of an institution's portfolio, especially where results are achieved through integrated services and multi-sector approaches. An SDG lens allows JRF to present a consolidated account of how livelihoods and employability support, child protection and prevention, education and skills pathways, women's empowerment, climate resilience, social cohesion, and institutional capacity strengthening intersect across programs and reinforce one another.

Therefore, the report has a practical purpose to provide a credible reference on JRF's SDG contribution in 2025 that can serve leadership decision-making, partner engagement, and consistent external reporting. It was initiated to map JRF's 2025 portfolio to relevant SDGs and targets, set out the contribution logic connecting interventions to SDG targets, consolidate evidence drawn from monitoring, evaluation, and narrative sources, and present key methodological considerations and data limitations to strengthen future SDG-aligned measurement and reporting.

Furthermore, the scope of the report is defined across geography, time, and thematic coverage, with reflecting interventions implemented across Jordan through CEP, CSP, and SEs. Additionally, the reporting period covers January to December 2025, with selected references to cumulative projects where continuity is essential for interpreting contribution. The report focuses on SDGs where JRF has established programmatic depth and measurable contribution to SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions).

Beyond documenting alignment, the report strengthens institutional accountability and learning, as it provides a basis for communicating JRF's contribution to national and global priorities, supports coherence across programs that are otherwise reported separately, and offers a shared framework for partners to understand development impact. Moreover, it supports internal reflection on where JRF's approaches are most effective, where evidence is strongest, and where measurement can be further improved, so that SDG contribution reporting is increasingly consistent and decision oriented.

The report is organized to guide the reader from context to evidence, with starting with JRF's institutional and strategic positioning within the SDG framework, followed by the report's scope and intended use, and the methodology and analytical approach, including data sources, SDG mapping logic, and limitations. It then provides a portfolio-level SDG alignment overview, including an alignment matrix, before presenting the SDG sections that detail contributions by SDG and target and explain the mechanisms through which interventions support progress.



2. Institutional & Strategic Context

2.1. Jordan River Foundation at a Glance

JRF, established in 1995, is a non-profit, non-governmental organization dedicated to advancing inclusive social and economic development in Jordan. JRF works with vulnerable communities across Jordan, with a particular focus on women, youth, and children, through integrated and evidence-based approaches. Over three decades, JRF has positioned itself as a trusted partner for government institutions, international donors, civil society, and the private sector.

JRF delivers its mandate through two core programs: the CEP and the CSP. Through CEP, JRF promotes economic self-reliance by expanding access to sustainable livelihoods, decent work opportunities, entrepreneurship, financial services, and skills development, while the CSP focuses on the prevention of violence, protection of children and women, and the creation of safe and enabling environments that allow children to develop their full potential. Therefore, those two programs address the rooted drivers of poverty, inequality, and exclusion in addition to strengthening individual and community resilience.

Complementing its programmatic interventions, JRF operates a portfolio of SEs that translate development objectives into sustainable economic models, which generate income and employment opportunities for vulnerable women and communities, in addition to reinforcing skills development, financial inclusion, social cohesion, and dignity of work.

Across its programs and Ses, JRF applies high quality standards and best practices across research, program design, implementation, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL), where its interventions combine economic, social, and protection dimensions to recognize that sustainable development outcomes require integrated solutions rather than isolated sectoral responses; therefore, this enables JRF to generate short- and long-term changes for vulnerable populations.

Furthermore, JRF contributes to local development priorities and global development agendas, including the SDGs, by demonstrating how locally grounded, community-based interventions can inform broader development efforts.

2.2. JRF Strategic Positioning within the SDG Framework

The SDGs provide a comprehensive global framework to address interconnected social, economic, and environmental challenges.¹ JRF has strategically aligned its institutional mandate and projects interventions with the SDGs, not as a reporting exercise, but as a guiding framework for assessing its interventions.

JRF's strategic positioning within the SDG framework reflects its role as an implementing partner and a systems-strengthening actor. JRF's strategy is grounded in the understanding that protection risks, livelihood insecurity, and climate vulnerability are interlinked, and that sustainable development outcomes require integrated and multi-sectoral responses. Accordingly, JRF does not address individual SDGs in isolation; however, it recognizes the interdependencies between poverty reduction, gender equality, decent work, education, climate resilience, social cohesion, and institutional capacity.

Additionally, JRF's strategic approach is implemented through outcome-oriented pathways that combine community mobilization, skills development, service provision, and institutional strengthening, where its interventions aim to empower vulnerable communities by expanding access to sustainable economic opportunities, strengthening protective environments for children and women, enhancing adaptive capacity to climate risks, and reinforcing social cohesion and local systems. Therefore, these pathways reflect JRF's broader

¹ UNDP (n.d) The SDGs in Action. Available via: <https://www.undp.org/sustainable-development-goals>



strategic vision of resilient and empowered communities that are capable of overcoming economic, social, and environmental challenges.

Furthermore, JRF's contributions are concentrated in SDGs where it has a demonstrated comparative advantage, particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 4 (Quality Education), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 13 (Climate Action), SDG 14 (Life Below Water), and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), where its contributions are delivered through integrated livelihood pathways, protection mechanisms, youth and women empowerment interventions, and climate-resilient economic outputs.

3. Report Scope, Purpose, and Use

This report presents JRF's contribution to the SDGs, based on monitoring, evaluations, and narrative evidence, in addition to reflecting its alignment with SDG goals and targets. The reporting period covered in this report is from January to December 2025; however, the analysis adopts a cumulative approach in selected sections, building on the previous reporting year to reflect the continuity and scale of JRF's interventions over time.

Accordingly, where aggregate results are presented, the report reflects cumulative figures, while detailed analysis and disaggregation focus specifically on 2025 results. Therefore, the report will balance between continuity with clarity, with ensuring that progress achieved during 2025 is transparently documented while documenting the long-term impact.

The report covers JRF interventions implemented under its CEP and CSP across Jordan, in addition to its SEs, the analysis reflects data up to the end of 2024, and its institutional efforts that demonstrate a clear contribution to selected SDGs and their associated targets, based on available quantitative and qualitative evidence.

The scope of this report includes interventions implemented during the reporting period that align with JRF's strategic priorities, aggregated outcomes, contribution pathways, and project-level reporting, and cross-cutting themes such as gender equality, youth empowerment, social cohesion, and climate resilience, and institutional and systems-level contributions.

The primary purpose of this report is to present JRF's contribution to the SDGs in an evidence-informed manner, by transparently communicating how JRF's programs contribute to global development goals, which reinforces institutional accountability to stakeholders (including partners and donors), while consolidating evidence across projects, identifying patterns of contribution, and informing future projects' design. Furthermore, this report is intended for a diverse audience, including government and national institutions engaged in SDG implementation, donors, UN agencies and development partners, Civil society organizations and research institutions, and internal JRF teams for planning, learning, and strategic alignment.

4. Methodology and Analytical Framework

4.1. Data Sources

The analysis draws on multiple data sources to ensure triangulation and credibility; for instance, primary data were generated through projects' outputs and outcomes under the CEP, the CSP, and the SE impact evaluations, and internal evaluations of JRF's institutional efforts. Moreover, the key data sources include: (1) projects' monitoring and evaluation data, including beneficiary reach, service delivery records, and performance indicators, among others; (2) internal evaluations and studies produced during the reporting period.

4.2. SDG Mapping Logic

JRF's SDG mapping follows contribution-based logic, where projects, interventions, and efforts were mapped to SDGs and specific targets based on a structured review of their intended outcomes and demonstrated results.



The mapping process involved: (1) identifying the primary development outcomes and outputs of each project or intervention, or any contributions related to the SE and institutional efforts; (2) linking these outcomes and outputs (or contributions) to relevant SDG goals and targets using official SDG definitions and target descriptions; (3) collecting results across projects and interventions to present portfolio-level contribution pathways.

4.3. Limitations & Data Gaps

Despite efforts to ensure reliable analysis, several limitations should be noted; first, while outputs and short-term outcomes are consistently captured, longer-term impacts (at household and community levels) are more difficult to measure within project timeframes. Second, referring the observed changes directly to JRF interventions remains challenging due to external influences such as economic conditions and contributions of other actors, among other factors; therefore, the report adopts a transparent contribution-based narrative rather than causal reference. Therefore, the presented findings are at an overall level, and limitations are explicitly acknowledged.

5. JRF Portfolio Alignment with SDGs

5.1. SDGs Covered and Rationale

Rather than dispersing efforts across all 17 SDGs, JRF strategically concentrates on a defined set of goals where it can generate meaningful evidence-based and sustainable contributions. The SDGs covered in this report reflect areas where JRF's interventions demonstrate strong alignment with national development priorities.

JRF's focus on SDG 1 and SDG 8 is driven by its extensive work in livelihoods, entrepreneurship, and employment generation, which directly addresses income insecurity and economic vulnerability, where it contributes to improved household resilience and economic participation, especially among women and youth.

SDG 4 is addressed through education and skills pathways that enhance employability and access to opportunities for vulnerable persons; therefore, JRF's interventions bridge the gap between education and the labor market to ensure that learning outcomes translate into economic and social inclusion.

Additionally, SDG 5 represents a cross-cutting priority across JRF's portfolio, where gender equality is embedded in economic empowerment and protection-focused interventions. JRF's work advances women's access to resources, decision-making, and protection from violence, in addition to contributing to broader social and economic transformation.

Through its focus on inclusive programming, JRF contributes to SDG 10 by reducing disparities related to gender, age, displacement status, and socio-economic vulnerability, where interventions are designed to reach communities facing structural barriers to ensure that development gains are distributed more equitably.

Furthermore, JRF's growing engagement in climate-responsive programming supports its contribution to SDG 13, where JRF supports adaptive capacity and sustainable economic models that respond to environmental risks affecting vulnerable communities. In addition, JRF contributes to SDG 14 through its engagement in blue economy-related interventions that link environmental sustainability with inclusive economic development, with a focus on enabling responsible interaction with marine and coastal resources while creating viable economic opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly youth and women, in coastal contexts. Finally, SDG 16 is advanced through JRF's work in child protection, prevention of violence, and institutional strengthening; JRF contributes to social stability and community resilience, which are enablers for progress across all SDGs.



5.2. Portfolio-Level SDG Alignment Matrix²

The table below provides an overview of the alignment between the JRF's portfolio of projects in 2025 and selected SDGs, with highlighting the SDGs to which each project contributes, based on a review of project documented outcomes and outputs.

(Table 1: SDG Alignment Across JRF's Project Portfolio)

	1 NO POVERTY	4 QUALITY EDUCATION	5 GENDER EQUALITY	8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES	13 CLIMATE ACTION	14 LIFE BELOW WATER	16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD))	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Social Innovation and Acceleration Program (SIAC II) (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: Central Bank of Jordan (CBJ))	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			✓
Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C): Economic Empowerment of Small Holders and Agricultural Workers in Irbid and Mafraq (Donor: Agence Francaise de Développement (AFD))	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: The European Regional Development and Protection Program for Jordan and Lebanon (RDPP III))	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and co-financed by Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI))	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			

² SDG alignment is based on contribution pathways and intended outcomes, not attribution.



Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Strengthening the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: International Labour Organisation (ILO))		✓	✓	✓	✓			
Employment Intensive Investment Program (EIIP) and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: European Union (EU))		✓		✓	✓			
Advancing Blue Economy Innovation through Civic Engagement and Entrepreneurship (Donor: Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)							✓	
Responsible Partner for Livelihood Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Aqaba Under EMBRACE Project (Donor: UNDP)							✓	
Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (FCDO))			✓		✓			✓
She Leads (Donor: Defense for Children International - ECPAT Netherlands (DCI))		✓	✓		✓			✓
Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)			✓		✓			✓
Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan's Most Vulnerable Communities (Donor: UNICEF)		✓	✓					✓
Makani (Donor: UNICEF)		✓	✓		✓	✓		
The Safe Spaces for Children and Families (Donor: Aqaba Development Corporation (ADC))		✓	✓					✓
Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)			✓	✓	✓			✓
QRFCC		✓	✓			✓		✓
QRCEC		✓	✓					✓
Youth Programme and CP Prevention Activities Project (Donor: UNHCR)		✓						✓



6. SDG Contribution

6.1. SDG 1: No Poverty

1 NO POVERTY

SDG 1 is defined by the UN as “End poverty in all its forms everywhere.” Unlike narrow income-based interpretations, SDG 1 adopts a multidimensional perspective that addresses the root causes of poverty, including limited access to resources, exclusion from opportunities, vulnerability to economic shocks, and environmental shocks.

JRF’s contribution to SDG 1 is structural rather than temporary, focusing on sustainable livelihoods that enable beneficiaries to generate their own income and move permanently out of poverty. Through tools, training, employability services, microbusiness grants, and market access, JRF works in collaboration with local and international partners to alleviate poverty and strengthen economic and social well-being. Across Jordan, a total of 33 projects and social enterprise interventions were implemented over 2024-2025 (18 projects in 2024 and 15 projects and SEs in 2025), targeting vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees, with a strong focus on women and youth.

JRF reports against Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5, as these targets directly align with its CEP projects; for instance, Target 1.2 is addressed through integrated projects that reduce multidimensional poverty by combining income generation with skills development, financial literacy, financial support, and employability pathways. Target 1.3 is advanced by complementing national social protection systems through cash-based support, conditional cash transfers, livelihood stabilization, and employment pathways that reduce vulnerability among groups often excluded from formal coverage. Target 1.4 is reflected in JRF’s emphasis on expanding equitable access to productive assets, finance, technology, skills, and markets, while Target 1.5 is embedded through climate-smart livelihoods, income diversification, savings mechanisms, and continuous mentorship that strengthen households’ capacity to absorb and recover from shocks.

In 2024, JRF contributed to poverty reduction by empowering 30,307 Jordanians and Syrian refugees through income opportunities, financial support, skills development, and improved access to economic and technological resources. These interventions enabled beneficiaries to increase income, meet basic needs more effectively, adopt positive coping mechanisms, and build knowledge for long-term economic stability, contributing to Targets 1.2 and 1.4, while strengthening resilience to economic, social, and environmental shocks under Target 1.5.

In 2025, JRF empowered 27,655 Jordanians and Syrian refugees through an integrated livelihood and protection approach that addressed poverty at the household level and strengthened pathways to economic inclusion. Under SDG 1, JRF supported income stabilization and diversification through agribusiness and green entrepreneurship support (790 beneficiaries receiving direct and indirect financial assistance, including grants for hydroponic systems, water-efficient irrigation, and rainwater harvesting, among others). Also, JRF strengthened employability for beneficiaries through job placement and linkages with employers (474), 153 job opportunities were created, 228 green startups through GGGI, formalization support (109), 110 beneficiaries with challenges conducted feasibility studies, 2,467 received mentorship and follow-up visits, in addition to 6,420 through capacity building trainings.

At the Social Enterprise level, JRF generated market-based poverty reduction outcomes by engaging 671 unique vulnerable households and reaching 5,036 beneficiaries through employment. Evaluation evidence confirmed



increased household income, improved ability to meet basic needs, reduced reliance on negative coping mechanisms, enhanced access to economic resources, and strengthened resilience.

As seen in the SDG alignment table, these projects are aligned with 4 targets, as follows:

(Table 2: SDG 1 Alignment with JRF's Projects)

	 TARGET 1-2 REDUCE POVERTY BY AT LEAST 50%	 TARGET 1-3 IMPLEMENT SOCIAL PROTECTION SYSTEMS	 TARGET 1-4 EQUAL RIGHTS TO OWNERSHIP, BASIC SERVICES, TECHNOLOGY AND ECONOMIC RESOURCES	 TARGET 1-5 BUILD RESILIENCE TO ENVIRONMENTAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DISASTERS
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	✓	✓
SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)	✓		✓	✓
Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)	✓		✓	✓
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)	✓		✓	✓
Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)	✓	✓	✓	✓
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGFI)	✓		✓	✓
Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)	✓			✓
Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)	✓	✓	✓	✓
EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)	✓	✓	✓	✓
Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓	✓	✓	✓

6.1.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section presents the project-level contributions to SDG 1 by detailing how individual JRF interventions reduce poverty through specific mechanisms. It outlines how projects operationalize Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 through income generation, livelihood stabilization, access to economic resources and services, social protection linkages, and strengthened resilience to economic, social, and environmental shocks. The sections below demonstrate how different combinations of grants, employability pathways, skills development, financial and digital literacy, mentorship, climate-smart technologies, and market-based employment translate JRF's integrated livelihood and protection approach into measurable poverty reduction outcomes across diverse contexts and beneficiary groups.

6.1.1.1. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

Under the REGEP IP1 Project, JRF supported one agribusiness and innovation grant, which contributed to multiple poverty-related targets through different causal relationships. For instance, this one grant directly supported Target 1.2 by enabling income generation through investment in productive agribusiness activities, which supported a sustainable livelihood. Additionally, the same grant contributed to Target 1.3, as it



functioned as a form of targeted financial social support for a vulnerable rural household with limited access to formal finance; it helped to protect the household's income and prevent economic deterioration. As for Target 1.4, the grant addressed it by providing direct access to economic resources and ownership of productive assets, which enabled beneficiaries to participate in economic activity that would otherwise be inaccessible due to financial exclusion. Finally, the grant also contributed to Target 1.5 by acting as a financial buffer that strengthened the household's ability to recover from existing/expected economic or production-related challenges.

Moreover, JRF implemented structured mentorship and follow-up services, including 3 mentorship visits for 2023 grants, 164 mentorship visits in 2024, and 276 follow-up visits by project staff, with a total of 443 visits, where those contributed to Target 1.4 by expanding access to essential non-financial services such as technical guidance and business advice and support, also, the same mentorship and follow-up also supported Target 1.5, as continuous technical assistance strengthened adaptive capacity of beneficiaries to respond to risks such as climate stress, crop disease, or market fluctuations without business collapse or income loss.

6.1.1.2. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

Under REGEP IP2, JRF implemented an integrated climate-smart livelihoods interventions which generate cross-cutting contributions to Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5. In detail, the project supported 15 beneficiaries to complete hydroponic and water-efficient irrigation systems operation and maintenance training, combined with business plan development, in which this output contributed to Target 1.2 by ensuring that technical skills were directly translated into viable income-generating activities rather than remaining at the knowledge level only. Also, the same training contributed to Target 1.4, as it enabled beneficiaries to operate climate-smart technologies and retain effective control over productive assets and economic resources.

To reinforce these capacities, the project provided 38 productive grants, including 18 rainwater harvesting pond grants and 20 hydroponic and irrigation system grants; these grants contributed to Target 1.2 by increasing household capital and stabilizing or increasing income through climate-resilient agricultural practices. At the same time, they contributed to Target 1.3, as they functioned as a targeted protective mechanism for households exposed to water scarcity and income instability, which helped to prevent income disruption linked to environmental and economic stress. It is worth noting that the project was implemented in alignment with the National Social Protection Strategy, which contributed to support the shift from vulnerability toward self-reliance.

In reference to those grants, they also directly supported Target 1.4 through providing vulnerable households with access to appropriate technology and productive resources that would otherwise be unaffordable, thereby enabling equal participation in economic activity. All of this was reinforced by targeted capacity building, where 12 households completed operation and maintenance training for rainwater harvesting systems, 13 households completed practical rainwater harvesting training, 16 households completed practical hydroponic training, and 15 beneficiaries completed comprehensive training on hydroponic and water-efficient irrigation systems alongside business planning. Furthermore, those 38 grants contributed directly to Target 1.5 by strengthening household-level resilience to climate and environmental shocks, particularly water scarcity. This causal link was confirmed at the outcome level, where 100% of supported beneficiaries reported increased income, 100% reported improved technical capacity, and 100% reported improved resilience to climate-aggravated water scarcity, which all showed that providing grants and capacity building training reduced exposure to environmental shocks and strengthened livelihood stability.

6.1.1.3. SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

This project supported 47 vulnerable women and youth in Aqaba through 47 business grants, which were delivered as part of an integrated economic empowerment model that combined capacity-building, feasibility studies, business development support, and ongoing mentorship. Those grants contributed to Target 1.2 by



enabling beneficiaries to start or expand micro and small businesses, directly supporting income generation and reducing income poverty through sustainable livelihood. Also, they contributed to Target 1.3 by helping to protect livelihoods and prevent further economic deterioration, which complemented formal social protection systems by reaching groups typically excluded from them.

In addition, SIAC II advanced Target 1.4 by strengthening access to and control over economic resources, services, and technology; this was proven by the 47 grants which enhanced beneficiaries' ownership of productive assets and their ability to make independent economic decisions. Additionally, this was reinforced through investments in human and technological capital, where 170 adolescents (aged 13–17) participated in the Social Innovation Bus initiative, which led to gaining access to structured training, digital tools, and innovation methods. Furthermore, 52 beneficiaries received targeted mentorship and guidance services, which functioned as essential basic services supporting the effective use of financial and technological resources.

Moreover, the project contributed to Target 1.5 by strengthening economic and social resilience among vulnerable households and adolescents, as an evidence, the 47 grants provided immediate financial buffers that increased households' ability to absorb income disruptions without resorting to negative coping mechanisms, at the same time, participation of 170 adolescents in the Social Innovation Bus initiative strengthened problem-solving and adaptive skills, reducing longer-term vulnerability to labor market. Also, ongoing mentorship and guidance for 52 beneficiaries further functioned as an adaptive support mechanism during periods of economic or social stress, which reinforced resilience at household and community levels.

6.1.1.4. Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)

Under this project, JRF delivered the "I am Financially Empowered" and "Sustainable Entrepreneurship Starts with You" training to 3,256 beneficiaries, which contributed to Targets 1.2, 1.4, and 1.5. The 2 training strengthened beneficiaries' ability to budget, save, manage debt, and plan income-generating activities, and they reduced key non-income dimensions of poverty, directly supporting Target 1.2. The same skill set expanded beneficiaries' effective access to and control over economic resources, thereby advancing Target 1.4. At the same time, these capacities increased households' ability to anticipate and absorb income fluctuations, which contributed to Target 1.5 by improving economic resilience and reducing reliance on negative coping mechanisms during periods of financial stress. At the outcome level, 100% of beneficiaries reported improved financial knowledge and skills, which showed a clear causal link between financial capacity development, improved control over economic resources, and therefore enhanced resilience to economic shocks.

6.1.1.5. Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)

Within this project, 22 women were targeted by core capacities and enhanced employability training, implemented within the broader vision of making Aqaba a city friendly to women's work. Additionally, the intervention addressed women's economic vulnerability by focusing on practical employability skills, including workplace readiness, communication, job-search competencies, and awareness of employment.

This training contributed to Target 1.2 by improving women's capacities to access employment and generate income, thereby reducing their exposure to poverty driven by unemployment and labor market exclusion. At the same time, the training strengthened women's capacity to engage in economic activities and make independent economic choices, which directly contributed to Target 1.4. Additionally, it contributed to Target 1.5 by building women's resilience to labor market and income shocks.

6.1.1.6. The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)

Under the Digital Literacy Project, JRF strengthened employability among vulnerable youth and women in Aqaba by expanding access to practical and market-relevant digital skills. In detail, the project supported 56 youth aged 22-31 to complete computer skills training (ICDL) as it provided them with formal digital competencies required for employment or small business activities. Also, 64 women (housewives) aged 18 and above completed three-day basic computer skills and digital awareness sessions; those two interventions



contributed to reducing skills-based barriers to labor market entry and income-generation opportunities, which directly contributed to Target 1.2. The project also contributed to Target 1.4 by strengthening beneficiaries' access to and use of technology as an economic resource, for instance, through ICDL certification, the 56 youth gained the technical capacity to participate in a digitized labor market and engage more confidently in income-generating activities, the same for the 64 women who completed basic computer skills training. In this way, the project supported beneficiaries' ability to use and control technological resources for economic inclusion. As for Target 1.5, those two pre-mentioned outputs contributed to building resilience against economic and social risks associated with digital exclusion.

6.1.1.7. Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)

In relation to Target 1.2, the project supported 61 beneficiaries by providing top-up grants to stabilize viable businesses and safeguard household income sources; therefore, this kind of support contributed to reducing poverty and limiting downward economic mobility. Additionally, the project contributed to Target 1.3 by conducting a screening and assessment of 218 vulnerable beneficiaries; following this process, 61 beneficiaries received a top-up grant support; these two interventions provided financial support to sustain livelihoods, which reinforced a minimum level of income security for poor and extremely poor households, thereby providing practical coverage of social protection measures aligned with Target 1.3.

Regarding Target 1.4, the project strengthened beneficiaries' access to economic resources and decision-making tools necessary to have control over their livelihoods, for instance, the 61 top-up grants enhanced their access to financial capital needed to stabilize and manage their businesses, as for 110 beneficiaries were supported to conduct economic feasibility studies. Moreover, the top-up grants also contributed to Target 1.5 by reinforcing economic resilience among micro-entrepreneurs exposed to repeated shocks and market fluctuations.

6.1.1.8. The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)

Regarding Target 1.4, the project strengthened beneficiaries' access to economic resources and decision-making tools necessary to have control over their livelihoods, for instance, the 61 top-up grants enhanced their access to financial capital needed to stabilize and manage their businesses, as for 110 beneficiaries were supported to conduct economic feasibility studies. Moreover, the top-up grants also contributed to Target 1.5 by reinforcing economic resilience among micro-entrepreneurs exposed to repeated shocks and market fluctuations.

The seed capital to 223 POCs, licensing and registration grants to 58 POCs, and direct employment linkages for 57 POCs contributed to Target 1.2 by enabling income generation and improving business continuity, this was supported by 100% of targeted beneficiaries reporting improved financial stability. Moreover, the same interventions advanced Target 1.3 by expanding practical access to the social protection floor, with supporting 109 POCs for the formalization and licensing of home-based businesses, these outputs strengthened livelihood security and reduced exposure to income loss, while capacity-building components ensured beneficiaries could comply with formal requirements and sustain their livelihoods. Furthermore, the project contributed to Targets 1.4 and 1.5 by linking access to economic resources with strengthened resilience outcomes, for instance, through seed capital and licensing support, POCs were able to establish or expand income-generating activities, as this access was reinforced through targeted skills development, including financial empowerment training for 371 POCs and digital marketing training for 69 POCs. At the outcome level, 100% of beneficiaries reported improved knowledge and skills and 100% of beneficiaries reported improvement in financial stability, this demonstrates a clear causal link between integrated livelihood support, and increased resilience to economic shocks among POCs.

6.1.1.9. The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)

The 20D4C project contributed to Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5 through enabling 56 vulnerable beneficiaries to access paid employment and facilitating job linkages for 69 workers and farmers, while 70 beneficiaries received seed capital to establish micro-businesses; these pathways translated into measurable poverty reduction outcomes, with 41% of participants securing paid employment, and income being actively reinvested,



as 100% of SLG members used savings and loans for entrepreneurial activities, supporting income diversification and continuity. At the same time, the establishment of 69 SLGs and the inclusion of 1,066 members created localized and self-managed social protection mechanisms that expanded access to finance and reduced reliance on negative coping mechanisms, directly contributing to Targets 1.3 and 1.4, this was reflected in 100% of SLG members reporting increased access to finance and improved financial management capacities. The same mechanisms reinforced resilience under Target 1.5, as 73% of vulnerable workers and farmers reported improved ability to meet basic needs through positive coping strategies, and 60% used savings and loans to mitigate household shocks.

6.1.1.10. Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)

Across the RDPP III-funded project, JRF implemented job creation, employment facilitation, business support, and institutional engagement that jointly advanced Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5. In 2025, 153 new job opportunities were created, 172 vulnerable individuals transitioned into internships, apprenticeships, TVET, or job placements, and 136 beneficiaries received financial and/or material support. These outputs directly addressed income poverty under Target 1.2 by expanding access to paid work and self-employment, with 50% of jobs created met decent work standards, which reflected improved job quality and income security.

The same outputs also strengthened Target 1.3 by embedding income generation within protective and rights-based systems, for instance, financial and material support helped households maintain livelihoods during periods of economic stress, while employment and training were implemented in line with decent work principles, which were reinforced through the implementation of three decent work tools with private-sector partners. As a result, 24% of private-sector actors reported improved working conditions, and 100% of supported national and sub-national institutions reported improved capacity to respond to community needs, which indicated stronger social protection and governance mechanisms around vulnerable workers.

In relation to Target 1.4, the same outputs expanded beneficiaries' effective access to economic resources, services, and productive assets, where employment provided access to income through formal and semi-formal labor markets, while micro-business grants and material support enabled ownership and use of productive assets for self-employment. All of these were reinforced through skills development and work-based learning, with 172 beneficiaries gaining practical capacity to utilize economic resources. At the outcome level, 100% of targeted occupations had occupational standards developed in collaboration with the TVSDC, which strengthened equal access to economic opportunities beyond beneficiaries.

Finally, all of those outputs contributed to Target 1.5 by building resilience to economic shocks, where stable jobs and diversified income sources reduced household exposure to income disruption, while six-month mentorship and coaching provided to 152 beneficiaries supported adaptation during periods of labor-market or business stress. Outcome evidence confirms this resilience pathway, with 100% of trainees reporting improved financial knowledge and skills, and 100% of supported institutions reporting improved response capacity.

6.1.1.11. Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)

In 2025, JRF addressed income poverty, access to economic resources, and resilience to shocks by providing 86 businesses with financial support that enabled entrepreneurs to move beyond subsistence activities toward business stabilization and growth. Furthermore, this support translated into the establishment and development of 228 green startups, including 115 women-led, 82 youth-led, and 31 refugee-led enterprises, directly contributing to Target 1.2 by generating sustained income opportunities.

The same outputs advanced Target 1.4, where direct support addressed structural barriers to finance faced by women, youth, and refugees, while startup development ensured beneficiaries retained control over income-generating businesses; this access to resources was reinforced through structured capacity building, ensuring



that financial inclusion was paired with the ability to manage and grow businesses effectively. At the outcome level, 100% of trained beneficiaries demonstrated positive changes in business knowledge and practices.

Additionally, the project directly contributed to Target 1.5 by embedding economic and environmental resilience within enterprise development. For instance, green startups were designed around sustainability principles, therefore, reducing exposure to environmental and market volatility, while 206 businesses completed training on Introduction to Green Entrepreneurship, 202 on Sustainable Business Model Canvas, and 195 on Creating a Sustainable Minimum Viable Product. The outcome evidence, showing 100% positive change in green business knowledge and practices.

6.1.1.12. Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)

In 2025, the project supported the creation of 7 cohort startups and advanced 8 startups through structured acceleration cycles, which provided beneficiaries with sustainable self-employment pathways and reduced exposure to income poverty, thereby contributing to Target 1.2 through strengthened and more stable livelihood opportunities.

The same outputs advanced Target 1.4, where startup founders gained practical control over income-generating enterprises, while targeted capacity building ensured that access to entrepreneurship was matched by the skills required to manage and grow businesses. This included 74 startup members completing Business Model Development training and 73 members completing intensive training on access to finance, business financial modeling, balance sheets, and profitability, strengthening their ability to engage with financial systems and make informed economic decisions. Outcome evidence showed that 100% of startup members reported positive changes in business knowledge, attitudes, and practices, which confirmed effective use and control of economic resources. Also, the project directly contributed to Target 1.5 by reinforcing economic resilience through adaptive enterprise design and financial preparedness, on outcome level, where 100% of participating startup members reported gaining new skills and knowledge following the financial modeling training, which demonstrated a clear causal link between capacity building and enhanced resilience.

6.1.1.13. Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)

The project contributed to Target 1.2 by linking 14 youth to structured OJT opportunities, with enabling a direct transition from unemployment or irregular income into paid work, which contributed to longer-term economic stability. At the same time, Najahna advanced Target 1.3 through the establishment of 6 SLGs, enrolling 54 beneficiaries; these SLGs functioned as community-level social protection mechanisms. These interventions directly strengthened Target 1.5 by improving income stability and household coping capacity, for instance, OJT placements reduced exposure to short-term income shocks through regular earnings, while SLG membership provided a financial buffer during periods of disruption. To sustain these mechanisms, 36 beneficiaries completed SLG governance and financial literacy training.

6.1.1.14. EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)

The project contributed to Target 1.2 by linking 106 participants to OJT, as it enabled an immediate transition from unemployment into paid work while reducing the experience gap that often drives income poverty among youth. This was strengthened through market-driven vocational training completed by 75 graduates and sustained post-placement support. At the same time, the project advanced Target 1.3 by operating OJT placements within formal or semi-formal settings, while 201 graduates received in-company mentorship and 357 graduates benefited from follow-up support, which reinforced job retention and informed participation in the labour market. Outcome evidence shows 93% of graduates improved their knowledge related to life skills and rights at work.

The same outputs supported Target 1.4, in addition to having 37 master crafts persons and assessors by Training of Trainers, which strengthened the enabling environment for skills access and utilization. Finally, the



project contributed to Target 1.5 by strengthening resilience to economic shocks through income continuity, skills diversification, and sustained support. For instance, paid OJT reduced immediate vulnerability to income loss, while mentorship and vocational training improved adaptability and job retention in changing labor markets. The high rate of learning outcomes, 93% improvement in life skills and labor rights knowledge, confirmed the causal link between integrated employment support and enhanced resilience among vulnerable graduates.

6.1.1.15. Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

JRF implemented an integrated livelihood and protection package that simultaneously advanced Targets 1.2 and 1.3 by combining immediate income support with longer-term economic empowerment. A total of 59 women in Al-Qweira (30) and Qreiqra (29) received CCTs linked to advanced microbusiness training, stabilizing household income while building the capacity to generate sustainable earnings. This was reinforced in Al-Disi, where 25 women completed training in life skills, small business management, and e-marketing, directly supporting the establishment and strengthening of income-generating activities. Additionally, 59 women were trained to establish and manage home gardens, an intervention suited to Aqaba's arid context that reduced household food expenditure and enabled surplus production. Furthermore, preventive protection was also addressed through digital safety awareness, with 238 adolescents reached through internet safety sessions that reduced exposure to online risks and exploitation.

At the same time, SIAC III advanced Targets 1.4 and 1.5 by expanding access to economic resources, technology, and resilience-building assets. For instance, women's control over productive resources was reinforced through business skills development, 8 economic feasibility studies, and e-marketing support, enabling informed investment decisions and stronger ownership over livelihood activities. The project also addressed technological exclusion by training 14 adolescents in 3D printing and 15 participants in data management and AI tools, extending access to advanced technologies in marginalized areas.

6.1.1.16. Social Enterprises as a Cross-Cutting Contribution to Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5

JRF's SEs, including IKEA, JRF Handicrafts, JRD, and Al-Karma Kitchen, contributed to Targets 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 1.5, where in 2025, JRF's SEs directly engaged 671 unique beneficiaries and reached 5,036 beneficiaries through employment. With regard to Target 1.2, the SE model provides stable and paid employment that shifts households away from negative coping mechanisms toward income sufficiency. In 2024, impact evaluations showed that 76% of IKEA, JRD, and Karma workers identified SE income as their main source of income, while 66% of JRD and IKEA workers, and 87% of Karma workers reported improved ability to meet their basic needs, which showed a direct contribution to reducing income poverty at the household level.

These employment arrangements also supported Target 1.3 by functioning as an employment-based social protection mechanism, where regular wages and safer working environments reduced exposure to income shocks, while workplace cohesion offered a tangible protective buffer; evaluation findings indicated that 81% of Karma workers and 92% of JRD and IKEA reported improved coping mechanisms, which reflected enhanced financial stability and reduced vulnerability. In relation to Target 1.4, SEs expanded access to economic resources and productive assets through income control and market participation, also, evidence showed that women workers reported increased confidence in managing income and productive activities, and a substantial proportion (46% of Karma workers and 66% of JRD and IKEA) expressed intentions to pursue their own income-generating initiatives. Finally, SEs contributed directly to Target 1.5 by strengthening resilience to economic and social shocks, with 84% of Karma workers reporting improved ability to cover rent and essential expenses, confirmed an enhanced resilience in contexts of economic volatility and displacement.



6.2. SDG 4: Access to Quality Education

4 QUALITY EDUCATION

SDG 4 is defined by the United Nations as “Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.” SDG 4 goes beyond formal schooling to encompass early childhood development, relevant skills for employment and entrepreneurship, and adult literacy and numeracy. It recognizes education as a lifelong process and an enabler of economic participation and social inclusion, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups.

JRF’s contribution to SDG 4 is access-oriented for everyone, through its CEP and CSP, JRF focuses on expanding inclusive learning opportunities for groups that are often excluded from traditional education systems, including refugees, low-income Jordanians, women, youth, adolescents, and children, where it adopts a life-cycle approach that strengthens early learning foundations, builds market-relevant and transferable skills, as well as addressing adult literacy gaps. Accordingly, JRF’s SDG 4 contributions are aligned with Targets 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6.

In 2024, JRF provided access to capacity-building activities for vulnerable populations who face structural barriers to education and skills acquisition. Under CEP, JRF delivered its transformational core capacity model, focusing on foundational skills such as communication, problem-solving, financial literacy, digital skills, and employability competencies. These capacity-building activities enabled beneficiaries to improve their economic participation and supported Target 4.4 by equipping them with relevant skills for income generation and financial success. In parallel, under CSP, JRF addressed learning gaps among children and caregivers by offering pre-primary and parenting-focused educational activities that strengthened skills through Makani project, and directly contributed to Target 4.2.




In 2025, JRF strengthened its contribution to SDG 4 through the implementation of 24 projects across CSP and CEP, reaching children, adolescents, youth, women, and adults through learning and skills pathways, with reaching 101,275 beneficiaries in total. Furthermore, JRF provided access to capacity-building and learning activities for vulnerable beneficiaries facing structural barriers to education and skills acquisition. Under CEP, JRF delivered its transformational core capacity model, focusing on foundational skills such as communication, problem-solving, financial literacy, digital skills, and employability competencies. Across 15,844 beneficiaries (women, youth, children, caregivers, and adolescents) received skills development, employability, entrepreneurship, vocational training, OJT, and other related activities. These interventions strengthened beneficiaries’ readiness for employment, self-employment, and income generation. In parallel, under CSP, JRF addressed learning gaps among children and caregivers by offering pre-primary and parenting-focused educational activities through the Makani Project and other child-focused interventions, reaching 10,093 children and caregivers in 2025, thereby strengthening early cognitive, social, and emotional development and improving school readiness.

Under Target 4.2, JRF expanded access to quality pre-primary education and parenting programs, most notably through the Makani Project and other CSP projects, while under Target 4.4, all CEP projects were aligned with increasing the number of people with relevant skills for employment, entrepreneurship, and financial success; these interventions were complemented by mentorship, follow-up visits, incubation, and on-the-job training linkages, which enabled beneficiaries to translate learning into practical economic opportunities and supporting sustainable livelihoods. In line with Target 4.6, JRF addressed adult literacy and essential learning skills through targeted interventions under both CSP and CEP. JRF’s efforts improved functional literacy, numeracy, and learning continuity among adults with limited educational backgrounds, enabling greater economic and social participation.



As seen in the SDG alignment table, these projects are aligned with 3 targets as follows:

(Table 3: SDG 4 Alignment with JRF's Projects)

	TARGET 4-2  EQUAL ACCESS TO QUALITY PRE-PRIMARY EDUCATION	TARGET 4-4  INCREASE THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WITH RELEVANT SKILLS FOR FINANCIAL SUCCESS	TARGET 4-6  UNIVERSAL LITERACY AND NUMERACY
Makani (Donor: UNICEF)	✓	✓	✓
Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan's Most Vulnerable Communities (Donor: UNICEF)	✓	✓	
QRFCC	✓	✓	
Youth Programme and CP Prevention Activities Project (Donor: UNHCR)		✓	
The Safe Spaces for Children and Families (Donor: ADC)		✓	
QRCEC		✓	
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)		✓	
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)		✓	
SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)		✓	
Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)		✓	
Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)		✓	
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)		✓	
Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)		✓	
The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)		✓	✓
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)		✓	✓
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)		✓	✓
Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)		✓	✓
Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)		✓	✓
Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)		✓	
Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: EU)		✓	
Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)		✓	
EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)		✓	
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)		✓	
She Leads (Donor: DCI)			✓

6.2.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section presents JRF's project-level contributions to SDG 4 by detailing how its projects contributed to Targets 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6 through a diverse portfolio of early childhood development, skills building, employability, entrepreneurship, digital literacy, vocational training, recognition of prior learning, and adult education interventions.



6.2.1.1. Makani (Donor: UNICEF)

The Makani project contributes directly to SDG 4, more specifically to Targets 4.2, 4.4, and 4.6 by expanding inclusive and equitable access to early learning, skills development, and adult literacy for vulnerable populations. In line with Target 4.2, which aims to ensure access to quality early childhood development and pre-primary education, Makani enabled 1,285 vulnerable children aged 0-5 to access structured Early Childhood Development (ECD) programmes, while 3,942 women and men participated in structured, sustained community-based parenting programmes (ECDP), these outputs were considered a contribution because they strengthen early cognitive and social development outcomes and enhanced caregivers' capacity to provide responsive and supportive learning environment for children.

Under Target 4.4, which focuses on increasing the number of youth and adults with relevant skills, including technical and vocational skills, for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship, the project supported 2,614 vulnerable adolescents aged 13-18 to enroll in structured skills-building core services, equipping them with transferable life skills, financial literacy, and digital competencies aligned with future labor market needs. In addition, 258 adolescents and youth participated in Social Innovation Incubators, which played a role in translating the obtained skills into practice. In contribution to Target 4.6, which seeks to ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults achieve literacy and numeracy, Makani reached 802 vulnerable domestic mothers through adult literacy classes, which reduced educational exclusion among women, enhancing their ability to support their children's learning, and strengthening their participation in community and economic life.

6.2.1.2. Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan's Most Vulnerable Communities (Donor: UNICEF)

This project contributed directly to SDG Target 4.2 by expanding access to structured early childhood development and parenting support for vulnerable households, with a total of 15 children aged 0-3 and 37 children aged 4-5 participated in age-appropriate ECD sessions, this supported early cognitive, social, and emotional development during critical formative years. Furthermore, 92 caregivers attended structured parenting programmes, strengthening nurturing caregiving practices and caregivers' capacity to support children's early learning and school readiness. In support of SDG Target 4.4, the project strengthened access to relevant digital and transferable skills through youth-led technology-based activities. In detail, a total of 803 beneficiaries attended structured technology sessions, which introduced children and adolescents to basic digital literacy, problem-solving, and technology aligned with future learning and skills pathways, where These sessions reduced early skills gaps, promoted engagement with technology in safe learning environments, and contributed to building foundational competencies essential for continued education and future employability.

6.2.1.3. QRFCC

The QRFCC activities contributed to SDG Target 4.2 by strengthening access to early childhood care and development services for vulnerable children. A total of 337 children attended structured day care services, providing a safe and nurturing environment that supported early cognitive, social, and emotional development, in addition, these activities enhanced school readiness and ensured that young children from vulnerable households could access age-appropriate early learning opportunities during critical developmental stages. Additionally, QRFCC advanced SDG Target 4.4 for children and adolescents, for instance, through the Aflatoun social and financial education, 224 beneficiaries developed foundational competencies in financial literacy, social responsibility, and decision-making. In addition, 28 adolescent volunteers participated in a structured summer camp, which strengthened leadership, teamwork, communication, and civic engagement skills.

6.2.1.4. Youth Programme and CP Prevention Activities Project (Donor: UNHCR)

The project contributes directly to SDG Target 4.4 by expanding access to relevant technical, digital, and life skills for children and youth, where in 2025, 404 children aged 6-11 participated in one-day technology room sessions delivered by trained youth facilitators across all targeted areas, while an additional 460 beneficiaries



attended two-day technology room sessions. These sessions strengthened foundational digital literacy and curiosity toward technology at an early age, contributing to the development of skills essential for future learning pathways. Additionally, the project supported 19 youth to complete a Self-Empowerment Training Program and 20 youth to participate in an intensive Youth Training Camp, equipping them with leadership, facilitation, communication, and self-efficacy skills.

6.2.1.5. QRCEC

The QRCEC activities contributed to SDG Target 4.4, where a total of 101 children and adolescents participated in the Winter Club, where interactive activities supported the development of teamwork, communication, creativity, and problem-solving skills, while 372 children and adolescents attended awareness sessions that enhanced knowledge, critical thinking, and informed decision-making on key personal and social issues. Those two outputs expanded access to skills essential for lifelong learning and future educational and employability pathways, which directly advances Target 4.4.

6.2.1.6. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

The REGEP IP1 project contributed to Target 4.4 by strengthening practical, work-relevant skills among agribusiness and innovation grant beneficiaries through structured mentorship and follow-up, with a total of 3 mentorship visits were delivered for 2023 grants, 164 mentorship visits for 2024 grants, and 276 follow-up visits were conducted for businesses supported in 2023-2024, these mentorship visits focused on technical guidance, business management, problem-solving, and adaptive decision-making, which enabled beneficiaries to apply knowledge in real production and market contexts.

6.2.1.7. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

The REGEP IP2 project contributed directly to Target 4.4 by strengthening relevant technical and vocational skills among smallholder farmers and rural MSMEs through applied, climate-smart training. A total of 12 households completed operation and maintenance training for rainwater harvesting systems, 13 households completed practical rainwater harvesting training, and 16 households completed practical hydroponic training. In addition, 15 beneficiaries completed comprehensive training on hydroponic and other water-efficient irrigation systems combined with business plan development, ensuring that technical skills were directly linked to productive and income-generating use. At the outcome level, 100% of supported beneficiaries reported an increase in technical capacity, demonstrating a clear contribution to Target 4.4 by equipping rural households with market-relevant, climate-resilient skills that enhance long-term livelihood sustainability.

6.2.1.8. SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

The project contributed to Target 4.4 by strengthening skills among adolescents through experiential and mentored learning, for instance, a total of 170 adolescents aged 13-17 participated in the Social Innovation Bus, where they developed creativity, teamwork, critical thinking, and basic innovation skills through hands-on activities and challenge-based learning. In addition, 52 beneficiaries received targeted mentorship and guidance services, which reinforced the application of acquired skills, supported informed decision-making, and strengthened personal and social competencies. All these interventions expanded access to transferable skills essential for learning and future employability, directly advancing Target 4.4.

6.2.1.9. Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)

This project contributed directly to Target 4.4 by strengthening relevant financial and entrepreneurial skills, a total of 3,256 beneficiaries completed the "I am Financially Empowered" and "Sustainable Entrepreneurship Starts with You" training, where the trainings enhanced participants' competencies in budgeting, saving, debt management, and planning income-generating activities, as equipping them with practical skills applicable to employment and entrepreneurship. At the outcome level, 100% of trainees reported improved financial knowledge and skills, demonstrating a clear contribution to Target 4.4 by expanding access to market-relevant and life skills that support economic participation and therefore long-term livelihood sustainability.



6.2.1.10. Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)

The Makanati project contributed to Target 4.4 by strengthening employability-related and transferable skills among vulnerable women; a total of 22 women completed core capacities and enhanced employability training, while 20 women were selected and enrolled in structured capacity-building sessions; therefore, these interventions focused on workplace readiness, communication, job-search skills, and personal empowerment, which enhanced women's ability to access employment opportunities and engage effectively in the labor market.

6.2.1.11. The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)

This project contributed directly to SDG Target 4.4 by expanding access to relevant digital skills for vulnerable youth and women, with a total of 56 youth aged 22-31 completed comprehensive computer skills training leading to ICDL certification, which equipped them with formal digital competencies required for employment and income-generating activities. Moreover, 64 women aged 18 and above (housewives) participated in three-day basic computer skills and awareness sessions, their digital literacy and confidence were strengthened in using technology, therefore, these outputs reduced skills-based barriers to economic participation and enhanced access to market-relevant digital skills.

6.2.1.12. Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)

The Sight project contributed to Target 4.4 by supporting a total of 110 beneficiaries to conduct feasibility studies, enhancing their capacity to assess business viability, manage risks, and make informed economic decisions, which directly supported access to relevant skills required for sustainable livelihoods and long-term economic participation in line with Target 4.4.

6.2.1.13. The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)

This project contributed substantially to Targets 4.4 and 4.6, by expanding access to relevant technical, entrepreneurial, employability, and financial skills for POCs through a capacity-building approach, where 65 POCs completed vocational training and 69 POCs completed digital marketing training, strengthening job-specific and market-oriented competencies. Also, employability pathways were further reinforced through 200 POCs attending advanced employability training and 586 POCs completing core capacity training focused on transferable life and work-readiness skills. Also, 380 POCs participated in advanced micro-business tailored training, while 241 POCs completed the "Sustainable Entrepreneurship Starts with You" programme, strengthening their skills aligned with labor-market participation under Target 4.4.

The project also advanced adult learning outcomes under Targets 4.4 and 4.6 by strengthening financial literacy, professional development, and mentoring capacities, where total of 371 POCs completed the "I am Financially Empowered" training, and 114 POCs participated in Continuous Professional Development training. To ensure quality delivery and sustainability of skills transfer, 82 mentors completed a two-day mentorship training, strengthening guidance and coaching capacities across interventions. At the outcome level, 100% of SLG members demonstrated improved skills and capacities that enabled entry into the labour market.

6.2.1.14. The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)

This project contributed directly to SDG Target 4.4, and in selected outputs to Target 4.6, by strengthening vocational, entrepreneurial, employability, and financial skills among SLG members and vulnerable beneficiaries. A total of 45 SLG members completed vocational training, while 275 SLG members received micro-business training through a combination of core capacity and advanced modules. In addition, 227 SLG members completed employability training covering work-readiness and advanced employability skills. Also, the project further advanced Targets 4.4 and 4.6, with 169 beneficiaries trained on the development of operational manuals for SLGs and 245 beneficiaries completing training on SLG establishment and financial literacy. To reinforce quality implementation and sustainability, 49 mentors completed structured mentorship training. At the outcome level, the project demonstrated strong skills-to-employment linkages under Target 4.4, with 41% of vulnerable participants securing paid employment (formal or informal) as a direct result of



project support. In addition, 100% of SLG members demonstrated improved skills and capacities enabling them to effectively manage SLGs, and 100% demonstrated improved skills and capacities that enabled entry into the labor market.

6.2.1.15. Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)

Under this project, JRF contributed directly to SDG Target 4.4, and in selected outputs to Target 4.6, for instance, a total of 206 businesses completed training on Introduction to Green Entrepreneurship, 202 businesses completed training on the Sustainable Business Model Canvas, 195 businesses completed training on Creating a Sustainable MVP, and 199 businesses completed training on Effective Pitching for Sustainable Ventures. In addition, 196 businesses participated in workshops on sustainable business planning, marketing, and financing, strengthening financial literacy, planning, and market-access competencies aligned with both Targets 4.4 and 4.6. To ensure effective skills transfer and sustainability, 61 mentors completed structured mentorship training. At the outcome level, 100% of trained participants demonstrated positive changes in business knowledge, attitude, and practice related to green business, which therefore confirmed a strong and measurable contribution to Target 4.4 by expanding access to market-relevant and future-oriented skills that support environmental sustainability and long-term economic participation.

6.2.1.16. Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)

This project contributed to Target 4.4, and partially to Target 4.6, by strengthening entrepreneurial, digital, and financial skills among startup members through structured capacity-building programmes, where a total of 74 startup members completed the Business Model Development Training Programme and 74 startup members participated in Digital Marketing, Visibility, and go-to-market strategies training, which enhanced their ability to design viable business models and effectively access markets. In addition, 73 startup members completed training on Access to Finance, Business Financial Modeling, Balance Sheets, and Profitability, strengthening financial literacy, numeracy, and strategic financial decision-making competencies aligned with both Targets 4.4 and 4.6. At the outcome level, 100% of startup members reported gaining new skills and knowledge following the financial modeling and access-to-finance training; this is a clear contribution to Target 4.4 by expanding access to relevant skills that support entrepreneurship and employability.

6.2.1.17. Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)

The Najahna project contributed to Target 4.4, with a total of 45 beneficiaries completed Microbusiness Game Training, which enhanced business decision-making, problem-solving, and entrepreneurial thinking. In addition, 36 beneficiaries completed SLGs Governance and Financial Literacy training, and 33 beneficiaries completed SLGs Operational Procedures training, strengthening organizational, financial, and numeracy skills aligned with both Targets 4.4 and 4.6. Additionally, 184 young people completed structured employability training, which equipped them with the skills needed (e.g., work-readiness, communication, and job-search skills), while 14 youth were linked to OJT opportunities.

6.2.1.18. Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)

This project contributed directly to SDG Target 4.4 by strengthening skills recognition and workforce readiness, where a total of 474 assessments were completed to evaluate existing competencies, leading to the selection and enrollment of 437 applicants into the RPL programme, thereby enabling participants to formally recognize and build upon skills acquired through prior learning and work experience. To ensure quality implementation and effective skills transfer, 49 RPL guides and mentors were selected and trained, strengthening guidance, assessment, and coaching capacities.

6.2.1.19. Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: EU)

In support of Target 4.4, this project strengthened entrepreneurship and innovation competencies among youth and youth workers by embedding the EntreComp (Entrepreneurship Competence) framework within capacity-building interventions. A total of 53 youth completed EntreComp training, enhancing entrepreneurial



mindsets, creativity, initiative, and problem-solving skills. Moreover, 26 youth workers participated in ToT on the EntreComp framework, and 11 youth workers were trained as EntreComp Master Trainers, therefore, strengthening institutional capacity to sustain entrepreneurship education and skills development.

6.2.1.20. Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

The project advanced Target 4.4 by equipping women and adolescents in marginalized communities with practical and market-relevant skills that support employability and self-employment. A total of 25 women in Al-Disi village completed training in basic skills, small business management, and e-marketing, while 59 women from Al-Qweira and Qreiqra received CCTs combined with advanced microbusiness training, which strengthened their capacity to generate and manage income. Also, women's vocational skills were further strengthened through specialized training in soap and candle making (20 women in Al-Resha and 15 women in Qreiqra), handmade accessory production (19 women in Beer Mathkour), and home garden establishment and management (59 women), which aligned skills development with locally viable livelihood opportunities. Furthermore, the project expanded access to advanced technical and digital skills, with 14 adolescents trained in 3D printing, 15 participants trained in data management and analysis using AI tools, and 15 participants trained in graphic design.

6.2.1.21. EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)

This project strengthened work-relevant technical and employability competencies in direct support of Target 4.4, with a total of 75 graduates completing vocational training, while 106 participants were linked to available OJT opportunities, enabling the practical application of acquired skills in real work settings. To reinforce learning and job retention, 201 graduates received in-company mentorship support, and an additional 357 graduates benefited from follow-up mentorship, strengthening work readiness, adaptation to workplace environments, and sustained employability. Additionally, 37 master crafts persons and assessors completed ToT, which strengthened the quality and sustainability of skills delivery and assessment. At the outcome level, the project demonstrated strong learning and skills acquisition results aligned with Target 4.4, with 93% of graduates showing improved knowledge in life skills and rights at work based on pre- and post-test assessments, which showed a clear contribution to increasing access to relevant skills for long-term economic participation.

6.2.1.22. Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)

This project contributed to Target 4.4 by strengthening income-generation and institutional capacity through integrated skills development and labor-market pathways, where a total of 294 individuals enhanced their employability skills through Core Capacity and Employability Training, while 172 individuals benefited from internships, apprenticeships, TVET, or direct job placements, enabling practical application of skills. In addition, 158 vulnerable individuals improved income-related skills, 28 beneficiaries received decent work training, and 152 individuals benefited from at least six months of mentorship and/or coaching, reinforcing sustained employability and work readiness. At the outcome level, 100% of targeted occupations had occupational standards developed in collaboration with TVSDC, 100% of engaged national and sub-national institutions participated in policy-related learning and best practices, and 100% of supported institutions reported improved capacity to respond to community needs and the ability to sustain and/or replicate enhanced capacities. Moreover, these results confirmed JRF's contribution to relevant skills development for employment and decent work, alongside strengthened enabling systems.

6.2.1.23. She Leads (Donor: DCI)

The She Leads project contributed to SDG Target 4.6 by strengthening foundational knowledge and learning capacities among adult women through structured capacity-building interventions, where a total of 20 women religious leaders and educators participated in a Religious Leaders Training. When strengthening women's educational capacities and leadership roles, these kinds of interventions supported lifelong learning and improved the reach and quality of knowledge dissemination, particularly among women and girls.



6.3. SDG 5: Gender Equality

5 GENDER EQUALITY






SDG 5 is defined by the UN as achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls; SDG 5 is operationalized through five interconnected targets that capture both protection and empowerment pathways: Target 5.2 (ending violence against women and girls), Target 5.3 (eliminating harmful practices such as child, early, and forced marriage), Target 5.5 (women’s full participation and leadership), Target 5.A (equal rights and practical access to economic resources and financial services), and Target 5.B (empowerment through enabling technology, particularly ICT).

In 2024, equality remained a cross-cutting principle across JRF’s CSP and CEP, addressed GBV and harmful practices through prevention and response services, while expanding women’s access to livelihood pathways. Also, in the same year, JRF reported empowering 24,711 women by expanding access to economic and financial resources, technology-driven capacity building, and livelihoods grants, alongside strengthening protection mechanisms through GBV and online safety awareness, case management, psychosocial support, and community-level prevention approaches, in which all of past year’s efforts supported women’s safety (Targets 5.2 and 5.3) and strengthening women’s economic inclusion and agency (Targets 5.5, 5.A, and 5.B).

Building on last year, in 2025 JRF contributed to SDG 5 through a portfolio of 25 projects across CSP and CEP that linked protection with empowerment, for instance, at the protection level, JRF combined prevention, safe spaces, structured child protection activities, referrals, awareness on online risks, and survivor-centered services to reduce exposure to violence and strengthen help-seeking and response pathways (Targets 5.2 and 5.3), while at the empowerment level, CEP projects expanded women’s participation and decision-making by connecting women to employability, entrepreneurship, mentoring, and leadership-linked pathways (Target 5.5), and increasing practical access to finance and productive resources through seed capital, grants, SLGs, and feasibility/enterprise-enabling services (Target 5.A). Furthermore, this was reinforced by technology and skills interventions, such as digital literacy, vocational and work-based learning, and innovation-oriented training, that strengthened women’s ability to access opportunities in a digitized economy (Target 5.B).

In 2025, aggregated results from projects and centers show 34,663 activity-level beneficiaries across women, girls, men, and boys, driven primarily by training and capacity building (4,786) and awareness and prevention activities, and protection services (12,632), alongside 1,734 beneficiaries reached through protection services (case management and referrals). Females represent 54% of the total beneficiaries, which indicates that women and girls are the primary beneficiaries across the largest delivery channels. Also, projects reported strong shifts in protective knowledge/skills, financial capability, and coping capacity, which supported the interpretation that reach translated into practical protection and empowerment gains aligned with all targets.

(Table 4: SDG 5 Alignment with JRF's Projects)

	TARGET 5-2  END ALL VIOLENCE AGAINST AND EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS	TARGET 5-3  ELIMINATE FORCED MARRIAGES AND GENITAL MUTILATION	TARGET 5-5  ENSURE FULL PARTICIPATION IN LEADERSHIP AND DECISION-MAKING	TARGET 5-A  EQUAL RIGHTS TO ECONOMIC RESOURCES, PROPERTY OWNERSHIP AND FINANCIAL SERVICES	TARGET 5-B  PROMOTE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN THROUGH TECHNOLOGY
Makanati Women’s Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)	✓		✓		✓
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)	✓				✓
Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan’s Most Vulnerable Communities (Donor: UNICEF)	✓				
QR FCC	✓				



QRCEC	✓				
Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)	✓			✓	
Makani (Donor: UNICEF)	✓	✓	✓		
She Leads (Donor: DCI)	✓	✓	✓		
The Safe Spaces for Children and Families (Donor: ADC)	✓		✓		
Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: FCDO)		✓			
Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)		✓			
The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)			✓	✓	
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)			✓	✓	
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)			✓	✓	✓
Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)			✓	✓	✓
Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)			✓	✓	
SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)			✓	✓	✓
EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)			✓	✓	✓
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)			✓	✓	
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)			✓	✓	
Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)			✓	✓	
SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)			✓	✓	✓
Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)			✓	✓	✓
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)				✓	✓
Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)					✓

6.3.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section presents JRF's project-level contributions to SDG 5 by outlining how its CSP- and CEP-led interventions advanced Target 5.2 through prevention and response measures addressing GBV and online harm, while strengthening women's empowerment and participation through Targets 5.5, 5.A, and 5.B via employability and entrepreneurship support, access to financial support, digital and vocational skills development, and pathways that expand women's agency in economic and public life.

6.3.1.1. Makaanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)

Under Makaanati project, JRF contributed to Target 5.2, by delivering 1 GBV awareness session, reaching 22 women; this directly supported Target 5.2 by increasing awareness of GBV risks, rights, and available support mechanisms, and by promoting safer norms and informed help-seeking pathways. Moreover, the project reinforced women's empowerment outcomes through capacity building, where 42 women were trained with USG assistance to advance gender equality and women's empowerment outcomes, including 22 women completing Core Capacities and Enhanced Employability Training, which is considered as an enabling measure



that supports women's agency and reduces vulnerability by strengthening skills linked to economic participation.

6.3.1.2. The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)

This project contributed to SDG 5, with a focus on Target 5.2 by implementing internet-misuse awareness sessions to 56 youth (including 49 females) and 53 women (housewives/mothers), which strengthened their ability to recognize unsafe online behavior and reduce exposure to digital harm, which is an important prevention pathway aligned with Target 5.2. Additionally, the project advanced women's empowerment through skills-building linked to Target 5.5, where 64 women completed a three-day basic computer skills training, which strengthened their digital confidence and practical ability to engage with online services and information, which supports greater inclusion and agency in daily and economic life.

6.3.1.3. Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan's Most Vulnerable Communities (Donor: UNICEF)

Under this project, JRF contributed directly to Target 5.2 by strengthening response and prevention mechanisms to address violence against women and girls. On the response side, 162 women in humanitarian settings received GBV response services, which ensured access to support needed to reduce harm and improves safety and recovery outcomes. Also, JRF expanded prevention by reaching 2,522 women through Online Sexual Exploitation sessions, with equipping them with practical awareness to identify digital risks and understand safe online behaviors, in addition to reducing vulnerability to technology-facilitated exploitation.

6.3.1.4. QRFCC

Through QRFCC, JRF contributed to Target 5.2 by expanding preventive outreach that strengthens safety awareness and reduces vulnerability to violence, where in 2025, 331 girls and women attended awareness sessions, which reinforced community-level understanding of GBV risks, rights, and available support options.

6.3.1.5. QRCEC

Through QRCEC, JRF contributed to Target 5.2 by delivering prevention-focused awareness activities that reinforced protective norms for women and girls and strengthened community recognition of violence risks and response. In 2025, 111 children attended the International Day to Protect Children from Abuse (84 girls and 27 boys), and 827 children and adolescents participated in awareness sessions (456 girls, 371 boys), which supported early prevention by building knowledge and safer attitudes among both girls and boys. In addition, 50 women participated in International Women's Day activities, which raised awareness around violence prevention and support options.

6.3.1.6. Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)

Under this project, JRF contributed to Target 5.2 by tackling GBV at its root social norms and stereotypes that normalize inequality and violence. In 2025, 3 initiatives were implemented to address prevalent gender norms and GBV-related stereotypes, which in turn supported prevention by shifting attitudes and strengthening safer social environments for women and girls. Additionally, 246 women were supported to increase their socio-economic agency and independence, which, while mapped to Target 5.A in your framework, it also reinforced Target 5.2 by reducing dependency-driven vulnerability and strengthening women's ability to make safer choices and seek support when needed.

6.3.1.7. Makani (Donor: UNICEF)

Makani project contributed to Target 5.2 through structured child protection programming that reached 7,043 vulnerable children and adolescents (3,504 girls) and by identifying and referring 1,436 cases (686 girls) for specialized services, which strengthened safe referral and access to support for those exposed to, or at risk of, violence. These same mechanisms also supported Target 5.3 by reducing the conditions that enable harmful practices through sustained protective engagement and timely referral for high-risk cases. Also, Makani strengthened women's and girls' empowerment and participation aligned with Target 5.5 by enrolling 258 adolescents and youth in social innovation incubators (165 females) and 821 children and adolescents in Climate Action Clubs (337 females). Finally, the project reinforced Target 5.B by building girls' skills and access



to inclusive learning opportunities, where 2,614 adolescents enrolled in skills-based core services (1,471 females) and 7,051 beneficiaries accessed gender-equitable and inclusive learning outcomes (3,748 females), which supported practical capabilities that underpin long-term economic and social participation.

6.3.1.8. She Leads (Donor: DCI)

The Makani Under She Leads, JRF contributed to Target 5.2 by engaging 43 girls and young women in an expressive arts program, which used structured safe-space approaches that support disclosure, coping, and recovery for those affected by violence, with also reducing isolation and strengthening protective support networks. It further strengthened Targets 5.2 and 5.3 through training for 20 women religious leaders/educators, which equipped them to address and challenge harmful practices and norms that can enable violence and discrimination, in addition to reinforcing their role as trusted community actors in prevention and referral. Also, She Leads supported Target 5.5 by building sustained women's participation and leadership in community initiatives, where 16 youth volunteers (including 13 females) attended training, and discussions focused on sustaining four initiatives implemented during the project years; therefore, women's leadership continuity and structured civic engagement were enhanced.

6.3.1.9. The Safe Spaces for Children and Families (Donor: ADC)

This project contributed to Target 5.2 by delivering a package of prevention and response services that strengthened protection for women, girls, and boys exposed to violence and related risks. For instance, 36 beneficiaries (21 females, 15 males) received individual case management services, while on the prevention side, the project conducted sessions and activities reaching children and adolescents, including Salhouf sessions (334), MLH sessions (198), safe surrounding sessions (261), and a Summer Club (284), alongside age-appropriate innovation and technology engagement through technology room sessions (139) and innovation bus sessions (194); all of which reinforced safeguarding and reduce exposure to harm, which led to strengthen protective behaviors in line with Target 5.2. Moreover, the project also supported Target 5.5 by strengthening women's participation in community-based protection delivery, with 18 trained and engaged volunteers (13 females, 5 males) supporting prevention activities and helping sustain implementation through local leadership and peer support.

6.3.1.10. Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: FCDO)

In 2025, this project contributed to Target 5.3 by strengthening household and community-level protection factors that help prevent harmful practices and reduce vulnerabilities that can lead to early marriage and other forms of harm. For instance, 204 women participated in structured parenting programs that supported and enhanced caregivers' skills to reduce household-level risk and promote safer, more protective family environments aligned with Target 5.3. Also, this was reinforced through case management support for 158 vulnerable households (123 females, 35 males) with closed cases, which indicated that families received follow-up and were supported to address protection concerns and stabilize risk factors linked to harmful mechanisms. Prevention efforts were further supported through structured Safe Surroundings child protection activities reaching 51 children (31 girls, 20 boys), which strengthened children's protective awareness and reinforced safe spaces and community engagement that contribute to reducing exposure to harmful norms and practices under Target 5.3.

6.3.1.11. Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)

Tamasok contributed to Target 5.3 by strengthening protection and response mechanisms for women at heightened risk of harm and harmful practices. In 2025, 104 women GBV survivors received case management services, which helped to reduce ongoing risk and support women's protection and decision-making.

6.3.1.12. The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)

This project contributed to SDG 5, particularly to Targets 5.5 and 5.A by strengthening women's economic participation through formalization and access to resources. In 2025, 92 women (out of 109 POCs) were supported to formalize and license home-based businesses, which directly supported women's participation



and decision-making in economic life (Target 5.5) while also strengthening their ability to operate within regulated systems and claim their economic rights (Target 5.A). This was reinforced through targeted financial support: 121 women (out of 223 POCs) received seed capital to start or expand income-generating activities (Target 5.5), and 48 women (out of 58 POCs) received grants for licensing and registration, which removed cost barriers that often prevent women from formalizing their work and sustaining livelihoods (Target 5.A). Moreover, capacity-building complemented these measures, where with 242 women (out of 371 POCs) completing the “I am Financially Empowered” training, strengthening women’s ability to manage resources.

6.3.1.13. The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)

Under this project, JRF contributed to SDG 5 by combining women’s capacity-building and leadership within community finance structures (Target 5.5) with expanded access to economic resources and income pathways (Target 5.A). In 2025, 130 women (out of 169 beneficiaries) were trained on developing Operational Manuals for SLGs, which played a role in positioning women as key actors in the governance and day-to-day management of community financial mechanisms (Target 5.5); this leadership and skills component translated into practical economic access through the scaling of SLG systems and productive support (Target 5.A). Furthermore, the project supported the establishment of 69 SLGs and expanded membership to 1,066 workers and farmers, including 799 women, which therefore strengthen their financial inclusion and control over household-level economic decisions. Additionally, 39 women (out of 70 beneficiaries) received seed grants to establish micro-businesses and self-employment activities, directly increased women’s access to productive resources and independent income; this was enhanced through skills-building at scale, where 176 women (out of 245 beneficiaries) completed training on SLG establishment and financial literacy, which led to sustain their engagement in income-generating activities in line with Target 5.A.

6.3.1.14. Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)

The project contributed to SDG 5 through strengthening women’s leadership in enterprise creation (Target 5.5) and expanding women’s access to economic resources and services needed to start and sustain businesses (Target 5.A), alongside with enabling women’s participation in skills pathways that support economic empowerment (Target 5.B).

In 2025, the development of 115 women-led green startups showed a direct contribution to women’s economic leadership and ownership, which contributed to Targets 5.5 and 5.A, as women were supported to establish and lead income-generating enterprises rather than remaining confined to informal or dependent livelihoods. This entrepreneurship pathway was reinforced through investment access, where 85 businesses received investment (49 women, 41 men), which helped to reduce financing barriers that disproportionately limit women’s enterprise growth (Target 5.A). Moreover, this support supported women’s technical and business capacity through learning, with 196 businesses participating in workshops on sustainable business planning, marketing, and financing (116 women, 86 men), which improved women’s ability to compete, formalize, and sustain enterprises within market systems (Target 5.A). Finally, 110 beneficiaries (women and men) conducted feasibility studies, which functioned as a practical enabling service for informed investment and business decision-making.

6.3.1.15. Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)

Under this project, JRF’s contribution to SDG 5 focused on strengthening women’s participation in entrepreneurship and market systems by supporting startup creation by advancing Targets 5.5, 5.A, and 5.B. In 2025, 7 cohort startups were created, which supported women’s participation in enterprise leadership and decision-making within startup ecosystems (Targets 5.5 and 5.A). This was strengthened through business finance capacity building, where 73 startup members attended training on Access to Finance, Business Financial Modeling, Balance Sheet, and Profitability (46 women, 27 men), which contributed to Target 5.A. Also, 8 startups participated in an acceleration cohort, which reinforced business readiness and sustainability through structured support that improves startups’ ability to compete and scale within market environments (Target



5.A). Furthermore, the project supported women's economic empowerment through market-facing skills, with 74 startup members completing training on Digital Marketing, Visibility, and go-to-market strategies (45 women, 29 men), which equipped women entrepreneurs with practical tools to access customers (Target 5.B).

6.3.1.16. Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)

Najahna project contributed to SDG 5 by strengthening women's participation in economic decision-making and capability-building, contributed to Target 5.5, while expanding women's access to community-based economic resources and mechanisms, contributed to Target 5.A; in 2025, 36 beneficiaries completed SLGs Governance and Financial Literacy training (22 women, 14 men), 54 beneficiaries formed SLGs (35 women, 19 men), and 45 participants received Microbusiness Game Training (32 women, 13 men), therefore, all of those outputs strengthened women's practical skills to make livelihood decisions, while the establishment of 6 SLGs institutionalized a locally accessible structure that supports women's sustained engagement.

6.3.1.17. Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

Under SIAC III, JRF advanced SDG 5 by strengthening women's skills, and participation in local economic life under Target 5.5, which expanded women's access to economic resources and support mechanisms under Target 5.A, and improving women's access to enabling technology and digital skills under Target 5.B. In 2025, 25 women in Al Disi completed training in basic skills, small business management, and e-marketing, contributing to Target 5.5, Target 5.A, and Target 5.B by strengthening women's readiness to manage income-generating activities and use market-relevant tools. Also, 59 women received CCTs linked to advanced microbusiness training across Al-Qweira (30) and Qreiqra (29), contributing to Target 5.5 through women's strengthened agency and decision-making over livelihoods, and to Target 5.A by improving women's practical access to economic resources.

Additionally, the project supported 8 economic feasibility studies in Al Disi, contributed to Target 5.5 and Target 5.A by improving women's ability to plan viable businesses and access economic opportunities. In addition, 59 women were trained on establishing and managing home gardens, contributed to Target 5.A through access to productive resources that can reduce household costs and support income pathways. Finally, SIAC III strengthened women's digital access under Target 5.B by training 15 women in data management and analysis using AI tools and 15 women in graphic design skills.

6.3.1.18. EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)

Under EIIP, JRF advanced SDG 5 by strengthening women's participation and leadership in economic life under Target 5.5, expanding women's access to decent work opportunities and economic resources under Target 5.A, and supporting women's access to enabling skills and pathways relevant to technology-enabled labour markets under Target 5.B. In 2025, 37 master crafts persons and assessors completed the ToT (14 women, 23 men), which contributed to Target 5.5 by increasing the number of qualified women able to take on training. The project also provided structured workplace mentorship through in-company trainers to 201 graduates (120 women, 81 men), which supported Target 5.5 through women's sustained participation and progression in work environments, Target 5.A through improved retention and stability within income-generating pathways, and Target 5.B by strengthening work-based competencies needed to navigate modern workplaces. In addition, 106 participants were linked to available OJT opportunities (81 women, 25 men), directly advanced Target 5.A by enabling women's entry into income-earning opportunities and supporting Target 5.B by connecting women to structured, skills-based work settings. Furthermore, 74 graduates completed vocational training (30 women, 44 men), contributing to Target 5.A by improving women's access to employable skills that support livelihood security and to Target 5.B.

6.3.1.19. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

Under REGEP IP2, JRF advanced Targets 5.5 and 5.A by strengthening women's participation and economic agency in climate-smart agriculture, where in 2025, 15 beneficiaries (8 women, 7 men) completed hydroponic and water-efficient irrigation operation and maintenance training and developed business plans, which



supported more equal participation in productive decision-making and leadership in livelihood activities (Target 5.5) and improving access to economic resources through skills and enterprise readiness (Target 5.A). This was supported when 20 beneficiaries (10 women, 10 men) received grants for hydroponic and irrigation systems and 18 beneficiaries (12 women, 6 men) received rainwater harvesting pond grants, which therefore contributed to the 2 targets.

6.3.1.20. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

Under REGEP IP1, JRF advanced Targets 5.5 and 5.A by combining grants support with sustained technical support that strengthens beneficiaries' participation in economic decision-making and improves access to productive resources. In 2024, one agribusiness and innovation grant provided direct access to capital and business inputs, which supported Target 5.A by expanding access to economic resources; this was reinforced through intensive post-grant support, where 167 mentorship visits and 276 follow-up visits for the 2023/2024 cohort were conducted, which supports more meaningful participation in economic life consistent with Target 5.5, alongside sustained access to resources and services under Target 5.A.

6.3.1.21. Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)

Under SIGHT project, JRF advanced Targets 5.5 and 5.A, where a total of 218 beneficiaries underwent the selection process for the top-up grant, with ensuring access to this support mechanism was based on clear eligibility criteria linked to business vulnerability, which supports Target 5.A by improving access to economic resources. Within this, 110 women conducted feasibility studies, which strengthened planning, and control over business choices and it was in line with Target 5.5, while also supported Target 5.A by providing women with the tools needed to access and use resources effectively. Furthermore, 61 women were identified to receive top-up grant support, which provided direct financial assistance that helps sustain women's businesses and protects their access to productive resources, with contributing to both Targets 5.5 and 5.A.

6.3.1.22. SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

Under SIAC II, JRF contributed to Targets 5.5 and 5.A by expanding women's access to economic resources and strengthening their participation in income-related decision-making, where a total of 47 beneficiaries received funding grants (32 females, 15 males), directly supporting Target 5.A by improving access to financial resources, while also reinforcing Target 5.5 by enabling women beneficiaries to pursue and manage livelihood pathways. Also, 52 beneficiaries received mentorship and guidance (35 females, 17 males), which supported Target 5.5 by strengthening women's skills to navigate business opportunities, and supported Target 5.A by helping beneficiaries use available resources more effectively. In addition, 170 adolescents participated in the Social Innovation Bus initiative, which contributed to Target 5.B by strengthening digital and innovation-related skills that support future economic participation.

6.3.1.23. Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)

This project contributed to SDG 5 Targets 5.5, 5.A, and 5.B, where 3,133 beneficiaries completed the "I am Financially Empowered" and "Sustainable Entrepreneurship Starts with You" trainings, which supported Target 5.5 by building women's confidence and decision-making capacity in household and livelihood-related financial choices, advanced Target 5.A by improving beneficiaries' ability to access and manage financial resources through stronger budgeting, saving, and planning skills, and contributed to Target 5.B by strengthening practical financial literacy and entrepreneurship-related competencies that enable women to engage more effectively in economic opportunities.

6.3.1.24. Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)

The Makani This project advanced Target 5.5 by strengthening women's participation and influence in economic systems through 34 structured interactions that built advocacy priorities and alliances, 12 operational partnerships with national and sub-national institutions, and support to 96 businesses to create new job



opportunities (46 females, 50 males), which expanded women's representation across private-sector and institutional decision spaces. Additionally, the project contributed to Targets 5.A and 5.B by expanding women's access to resources, skills, and economic opportunities, where 136 beneficiaries received financial and/or material support to pursue income-generating pathways (86 females, 50 males) and 172 beneficiaries benefited from internships, apprenticeships, TVET, or direct job placement (60 females, 112 males), while 153 new job opportunities were created by supported businesses. Moreover, 158 vulnerable individuals enhanced skills to increase income (103 females, 55 males) and 152 individuals received at least six months of mentorship/coaching (100 females, 52 males), which strengthened women's capacity to enter and progress in income-generating activities consistent with Targets 5.A and 5.B.

6.3.1.25. Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)

Under the RPL project, JRF contributed to Target 5.B, where 587 applicants completed the self-assessment and uploaded the required evidence (413 females and 174 males), which expanded women's ability to document and validate their competencies for work and income-generation opportunities.



6.4. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

SDG 8 is defined by the UN as “Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.” The goal recognizes that economic growth must be accompanied by productive employment, labor rights protection, youth inclusion, and access to financial systems, particularly for vulnerable and marginalized populations. Therefore, SDG 8 links productivity, skills development, employment creation, decent work conditions, and inclusive financial systems as mutually reinforcing pillars of sustainable development.

JRF’s contribution to SDG 8 focuses on removing barriers to economic participation for women, youth, refugees, smallholder farmers, and vulnerable workers; through its CEP, SE, and protection-linked livelihood intervention, JRF contributed to SDG 8 through skills development, business support, employment facilitation, mentorship, and financial inclusion, which is aligned with Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.7, and 8.10.

In 2024, JRF contributed to sustainable economic growth by expanding microbusinesses and job opportunities for vulnerable populations, with supporting income generation, innovation, skills development, and local economic development. As in 2025, JRF scaled its SDG 8 contribution through the implementation of 18 projects, which delivered an economic inclusion portfolio; for instance, JRF strengthened productive capacity and innovation by supporting 720 grants and financial support, and by delivering training and awareness to 8,593 beneficiaries covering agribusiness, microenterprise development, green entrepreneurship, digital skills, and advanced business planning. Also, climate-smart productivity was reinforced through 56 households trained on hydroponic, rainwater harvesting systems, and other water-efficient irrigation systems operation and maintenance training.

Furthermore, JRF facilitated 153 new jobs created, and 345 beneficiaries placed in internships, apprenticeships, TVET, or direct employment, and over 610 beneficiaries receiving mentorship for job placement and microbusiness. Moreover, decent work principles were operationalized through 3 decent work tools, ensuring that 50% of the created jobs met decent work standards.

JRF reached over 1,800 youth and young adults through vocational training, employability pathways, digital skills, entrepreneurship training, OJT, RPL enrollment, and acceleration programs, where all these interventions reduced NEET risks by linking skills acquisition directly to employment and business pathways. Moreover, JRF advanced SDG 8 through more than 634 mentorships and follow-ups, where these efforts strengthened safe participation in labor markets and improved working conditions, with 24% of private-sector actors reporting improved working environments and 93% of trained graduates demonstrating increased knowledge of labor rights and life skills. Also, JRF expanded access to financial services and development finance through the establishment of 75 SLGs, comprising over 1,120 members.

(Table 5: SDG 8 Alignment with JRF's Projects)

	TARGET 8-2 	TARGET 8-5 	TARGET 8-6 	TARGET 8-7 	TARGET 8-8 	TARGET 8-10
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓				✓	✓
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓				✓	✓



Social Innovation and Acceleration Program (SIAC II) (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓		✓		✓	
Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)	✓				✓	✓
Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)	✓				✓	✓
Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)	✓				✓	
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)	✓	✓	✓		✓	
The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C): Economic Empowerment of Small Holders and Agricultural Workers in Irbid and Mafraq (Donor: AFD)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)	✓	✓	✓			✓
Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)	✓	✓	✓			✓
Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓		✓		✓	✓
EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)	✓	✓	✓		✓	
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)	✓	✓			✓	
Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)		✓	✓			
Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)		✓				
Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: EU)			✓			

6.4.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section presents JRF's project-level contributions to SDG 8, organized by intervention type and aligned with Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A, to demonstrate how JRF translates skills development, enterprise support, employment facilitation, and systems strengthening into measurable economic outcomes.

6.4.1.1. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

Under this project, JRF contributed directly to Target 8.2, 8.8, and 8.A through several outputs, where one agribusiness and innovation grant in 2024 contributed to Target 8.2 by enabling technological upgrading that enhanced business productivity and innovation, while also aligning with Target 8.A by strengthening enterprise competitiveness. The same grant contributed to Target 8.8 by supporting safer and more stable income-generating activities through formalized business support.

Also, structured mentorship and follow-up visits reinforced this, with a total of 3 mentorship visits for 2023 grants, 164 mentorship visits for 2024 grants, and 276 follow-up visits focused on technical guidance, business



management, compliance, and problem-solving, which strengthened productivity and sustainability in line with Target 8.2. Additionally, the 167 mentorship visits delivered across grants contributed to Target 8.8 by improving business practices and reducing operational risks for beneficiaries.

6.4.1.2. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

REGEP IP2 contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.8, and 8.A by strengthening climate-smart productivity by income generation, which led to resilience among smallholder farmers and rural MSMEs. For instance, the implementation of operation and maintenance training for rainwater harvesting systems (12 households), practical rainwater harvesting training (13 households), and practical hydroponic training (16 households) contributed to Target 8.2 by upgrading technical skills and enabling the adoption of efficient, climate-smart production technologies.

In addition, 15 beneficiaries completed integrated training on hydroponic and other water-efficient irrigation systems combined with business planning, which further reinforced Target 8.2 through improved production planning and enterprise-level decision-making, while also contributing to Target 8.8 by supporting safer and more stable livelihood activities in agriculture. The 18 rainwater harvesting pond grants and 20 hydroponic and irrigation system grants directly supported Target 8.2 by increasing productive assets and enabling technological upgrading, as it aligned with Target 8.A by channeling development finance to strengthen rural enterprise competitiveness and climate-resilient production. These grants additionally contributed to Target 8.8 by reducing exposure to income instability and unsafe coping strategies linked to water scarcity and production shocks.

At the outcome level, the project demonstrated strong economic and resilience results, where 100% of supported beneficiaries reported increased technical capacity (Target 8.2), 100% reported increased income generation (Target 8.5), and 100% reported improved resilience to climate-aggravated water scarcity, reinforcing both Targets 8.2 and 8.5 by safeguarding productivity and income continuity under environmental stress.

6.4.1.3. SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

Under SIAC II, JRF contributed directly to Targets 8.2, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A through integrated youth skills development, mentorship, and enterprise support, for instance the participation of 170 adolescents (aged 13–17) in the Social Innovation Bus contributed to Target 8.2 by building their skills at an early stage, and to Target 8.6 by strengthening adolescents' readiness for future education and employment pathways, thereby reducing risks of future NEET status. Also, 52 beneficiaries received mentorship and guidance services, which contributed to Target 8.2 by improving business and employability capacities and to Target 8.8 by promoting safer, more informed, and stable engagement in economic activities through continuous professional support. Moreover, 47 beneficiaries received funding grants, directly advancing Target 8.2 by enabling productive investment and income-generating activities, Target 8.8 by reducing economic vulnerability and reliance on precarious work, and Target 8.A by channeling development-oriented financial support to vulnerable groups typically excluded from formal finance.

6.4.1.4. Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)

Under this project, JRF contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.8, and 8.A by strengthening financial capacities and entrepreneurship skills, where a total of 3,256 beneficiaries completed the "I am Financially Empowered" and "Sustainable Entrepreneurship Starts with You" trainings, which directly contributed to Target 8.2 by enhancing beneficiaries' financial literacy and capacity to engage productively in income-generating activities and entrepreneurship.

To ensure the beneficiaries receive the needed support, 162 supervisory visits were conducted by JRF trainers to monitor trainings delivered by Association of Banks in Jordan (ABJ) trainers, which contributed to Target 8.8. Also, 1,713 beneficiaries received targeted financial empowerment training delivered by ABJ and women's associations, advancing Target 8.A by expanding access to development-oriented financial knowledge and



capacity-building. At the outcome level, 100% of trainees reported improved financial knowledge and skills, which showed a clear contribution to Target 8.2 through measurable gains in productive and economic competencies.

6.4.1.5. Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)

The Makanati project contributed to Targets 8.2 and 8.8 by strengthening women's employability while promoting safe and inclusive-based participation in the labor market. A total of 22 women completed core capacities and enhanced employability training, directly advanced Target 8.2 by building market-relevant skills such as workplace readiness, communication, and job-search competencies that support economic participation. Additionally, the project addressed structural and social barriers to decent work under Target 8.8 through protective and awareness-raising interventions, where one GBV awareness round was conducted, and 42 individuals were trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

6.4.1.6. Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)

In 2025, JRF contributed to SDG Targets 8.2, 8.8, and 8.A, through this project, by stabilizing vulnerable micro-businesses and strengthening support systems for inclusive economic growth. In detail, a total of 61 beneficiaries with challenged businesses received top-up grants, directly advanced Target 8.2 by enabling business continuity, safeguarding income sources, in addition to supporting productive economic activities; this was reinforced by 110 beneficiaries who conducted feasibility studies, strengthening their capacity to assess market viability, manage risks, and make informed economic decisions that enhance productivity and sustainability.

Furthermore, 24 follow-up visits were conducted by JRF staff, contributed to Target 8.8 by strengthening oversight and support mechanisms, additionally, 218 beneficiaries underwent structured screening and selection for top-up grants, contribute Target 8.A by expanding access to development-oriented financial support and ensuring that resources reached vulnerable entrepreneurs most in need, in line with inclusive economic growth objectives.

6.4.1.7. The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)

This project contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.6, and 8.8 by expanding digital skills and promoting safe participation in the digital economy, for instance, a total of 56 youth aged 22-31 completed ICDL training, directly contributed to Target 8.2 by equipping young people with market-relevant digital competencies that support productivity and access to employment, and Target 8.6 by reducing skills-related barriers faced by youth in entering or remaining in the labour market. The same training also supported Target 8.8 by strengthening awareness of responsible and secure technology use in work-related contexts.

Furthermore, 64 women (housewives) aged 18 and above completed three-day basic computer skills training, contributing to Targets 8.2 and 8.6 by enhancing digital literacy that enables income-generating activities. To address protection and safety in digital engagement, 53 women participated in awareness sessions on internet misuse, directly supporting Target 8.8 by strengthening knowledge of online risks and digital rights.

6.4.1.8. The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)

In 2025 JRF contributed to SDG Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A through this project, by an integrated package of skills development, employment facilitation, business support, and formalization pathways for POCs. In support of Target 8.2, 69 POCs completed digital marketing training and 65 POCs completed vocational training, which strengthened job-relevant technical and market-oriented skills that enhance productivity. Also, this was reinforced by the outcome that 100% of beneficiaries reported improved knowledge and skills as a result of training participation.

The project strongly advanced Targets 8.5 and 8.6 by facilitating transitions into employment and self-employment, this was driven by a total of 57 POCs accessed direct employment linkages, while 223 POCs received seed capital to establish or expand income-generating activities, and 380 POCs completed advanced



micro-business tailored training. Additionally, employability and professional readiness were strengthened through 200 POCs completing advanced employability training and 114 POCs completing continuous professional development training, directly addressed beneficiaries' integration into the labor market, at the outcome level, 100% of targeted beneficiaries reported improved financial stability.

In line with Targets 8.8 and 8.A, the project strengthened an inclusive economic participation by supporting 109 POCs in the formalization and licensing of home-based businesses and providing 58 POCs with grants for licensing and registration, where these interventions expanded access to development-oriented financial resources while reinforcing compliance and labor-related safeguards. Additionally, 371 POCs completed the "I am Financially Empowered" training, further advancing Target 8.A by strengthening financial literacy and informed engagement with financial systems.

6.4.1.9. The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)

Under this project, JRF delivered an integrated livelihoods and financial inclusion model that contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A by combining skills development, employment facilitation, enterprise support, and community-based financial mechanisms. In support of Target 8.2, 45 SLG members completed vocational training and 275 SLG members completed micro-business training (core and advanced), which strengthened productive capacities and business management skills, additionally, these efforts translated into strong outcomes, with 100% of SLG members demonstrating improved skills to run SLGs, 100% demonstrating skills to enter the labour market, 100% using savings and loans for entrepreneurial activities.

The project advanced Targets 8.5 and 8.6 by facilitating access to employment and self-employment pathways, with a total of 70 vulnerable workers and farmers received seed grants to establish micro-businesses, 56 beneficiaries secured paid employment (formal or informal), and 69 beneficiaries were linked to employers. Furthermore, 227 SLG members completed employability training, which reinforced work readiness and labor market integration. At outcome level, 41% of vulnerable participants securing paid employment and 73% reporting improved ability to meet basic needs through positive coping strategies.

In line with Targets 8.8 and 8.A, the project strengthened inclusive financial systems and safe economic participation through the establishment of 69 SLGs comprising 1,066 members. Additionally, 245 beneficiaries completed training on SLG establishment and financial literacy, while 169 beneficiaries were trained on developing operational manuals for SLGs; these interventions resulted in 100% of SLG members reporting increased access to finance and 60% using savings and loans to mitigate household shocks, confirmed a sustained contribution to resilient economic participation.

6.4.1.10. Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)

This project contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, and 8.A by promoting and supporting green entrepreneurship, in addition to expanding access to finance. In line of Target 8.2, the project developed 115 women-led, 82 youth-led, and 31 refugee-led green startups, directly supported innovation-driven and environmentally sustainable business models, where this was reinforced through extensive capacity building, where 206 businesses completed training on Introduction to Green Entrepreneurship, 202 businesses completed the Sustainable Business Model Canvas training, and 195 businesses completed training on Creating a Sustainable MVP, which led to equipping entrepreneurs with the technical and managerial skills needed to operate green businesses.

The project also advanced Target 8.6 by reducing barriers to youth participation in the green economy, with 82 youth-led startups developed and 199 businesses completing Effective Pitching for Sustainable Ventures training, strengthening market access and investment readiness among young entrepreneurs. Additionally, Target 8.A was supported through 196 businesses participating in workshop for sustainable business planning, marketing, and financing, and 86 businesses receiving investment. At the outcome level, 100% of trained



participants demonstrated positive changes in business knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to green business.

6.4.1.11. Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)

This project contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A, for instance, in support of Target 8.2, the project enabled the creation of 7 cohort startups and supported 8 startups to participate in structured acceleration cohorts, support growth pathways of those startups, in addition, this was reinforced by intensive skills development, where 74 startup members completed Business Model Development training and 73 startup members completed training on Access to Finance, Business Financial Modeling, Balance Sheets, and Profitability, which led to equip founders with core competencies required for business development. Moreover, the project advanced Target 8.6 by strengthening youth participation in entrepreneurship and the labor market, with 74 startup members completing Digital Marketing, Visibility, and Go-to-Market Strategies training, therefore supported their ability to access markets and scale businesses. Also, the same training contributed to Target 8.8 by promoting responsible business practices and informed market engagement. As for Target 8.A was supported through access to finance, business financial modeling, balance sheet and profitability training that strengthened entrepreneurs' capacity to engage with financial systems and investors. Additionally, the recruitment of 4 Executive-in-Residence experts contributed to Target 8.5 by providing high-level technical support that strengthened startup growth, job creation potential outcomes. At the outcome level, the project demonstrated strong skills acquisition, with 100% of startup members reporting new skills and knowledge following Business Model Development, Digital Marketing and Go-to-Market Strategies, and Access-to-Finance trainings.

6.4.1.12. Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)

In 2025, JRF contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, and 8.A, for instance, in support of Target 8.2, 45 participants completed Microbusiness Game Training, which strengthened entrepreneurial thinking and skills. The project also linked 11 youth to OJT opportunities that combined skills acquisition with income-generation, which also contributing to Targets 8.2 and 8.5. Moreover, the project advanced Target 8.6 by improving youth employability and labor-market readiness, with a total of 184 youth completed structured employability training, while additional 14 youth were linked to OJT opportunities, which can be perceived as enabling practical application of skills and smoother transitions into employment. Additionally, 36 beneficiaries completed SLGs governance and financial literacy training and 33 beneficiaries completed SLGs operational procedures training, which supported their financial management skills. As a contribution to Target 8.A, the formation of 54 beneficiaries into 6 SLGs led to support income-generating activities as strengthening collective economic resilience.

6.4.1.13. SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

Under the SIAC III project, JRF contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A by expanding access to advanced technical skills and supporting women's economic participation. For example, in support of Targets 8.2 and 8.6, the project equipped adolescents and adults with future-oriented and market-relevant skills, where 14 adolescents were trained in 3D printing, 15 participants completed training in data management and analysis using AI tools, and 15 participants were trained in graphic design, where these interventions strengthened skills aligned with emerging labor market demands.

In addition, 25 women in Al-Disi village completed training in basic skills, small business management, and e-marketing, which supported income-generation capacities. The project further advanced Targets 8.2 and 8.A, with a total of 8 economic feasibility studies were conducted in Al-Disi village, while 59 women (30 from Al-Qweira and 29 from Qreiqra) received CCTs combined with advanced microbusiness training, which expanded access to financial resources and strengthening pathways toward sustainable self-employment. In line with Target 8.8, SIAC III promoted safe participation in digital and economic spaces by reaching 238 adolescents through internet safety awareness sessions and engaging 18 qualified volunteers to support training activities.



6.4.1.14. EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)

In 2025, JRF contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, and 8.8, where in support of Target 8.2, 75 graduates completed vocational training, while 37 master crafts persons and assessors completed ToT, it is worth mentioning that these efforts were reinforced through work-based learning pathways, where 106 participants were linked to OJT opportunities, which enabled practical application of skills.

Furthermore, the project strongly advanced Targets 8.5 and 8.6, by supporting youth and graduates to transition into employment and economic participation, where a total of 201 graduates received in-company mentorship support and 357 graduates benefited from follow-up mentorship, which enhanced job retention. In addition, 207 graduates were shortlisted and selected to undertake structured training pathways in coordination with ILO, which directly addressed barriers faced by youth in accessing decent work opportunities. In line with Target 8.8, the project enhanced labor rights awareness and safe working environments through integrated mentoring and rights-based training approaches. At the outcome level, 93% of graduates demonstrated improved knowledge of life skills and rights at work, based on pre- and post-test assessments, which is a direct contribution to promoting participation in the labor market.

6.4.1.15. Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)

This project contributed to Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A by simultaneously addressing productivity, job creation, decent work standards, and institutional capacity. In reference to Target 8.2, 96 businesses were supported to create new job opportunities and 158 vulnerable individuals enhanced income-generating skills, which strengthened capacities of beneficiaries.

Additionally, the project strongly advanced Targets 8.5 and 8.6 by enabling transitions into employment and improving labor-market readiness, with a total of 172 individuals benefited from internships, apprenticeships, TVET, or direct job placement, while 153 new job opportunities were created by supported businesses. Moreover, 294 individuals enhanced employability skills through Core Capacity and Employability Training, and 152 vulnerable individuals received at least six months of mentorship and/or coaching, which strengthened job retention and long-term employability. At the outcome level, 50% of jobs created met decent work standards, and 100% of targeted occupations had occupational standards developed in collaboration with TVSDC.

In line with Target 8.8, the project reinforced decent work conditions and labor protections through 3 decent work tools implemented with private-sector partners, 28 beneficiaries receiving decent work training, and sustained mentoring support. These efforts translated into measurable improvements, with 24% of private-sector actors reporting improved working conditions and 50% of jobs meeting decent work standards. Finally, the project made a strong contribution to Target 8.A by strengthening enabling systems, policy engagement, and access to development-oriented support. A total of 136 beneficiaries received financial and/or material support to pursue income-generating pathways, while 100% of engaged national and sub-national institutions reported improved capacity to respond to community needs and the ability to sustain or replicate enhanced capacities. In addition, 100% of RDPP partners reported improved institutional capacity, and multiple cases were recorded where RDPP research products and policy documents were used in donor briefs, response plans, strategies, and guidelines, which confirmed effective evidence uptake and system-level impact aligned with Target 8.A.

6.4.1.16. Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)

Under the RPL project, JRF contributed to Targets 8.5 and 8.6 by strengthening skills recognition and facilitating access to employment opportunities through formal validation mechanisms, for instance, a total of 474 assessments were completed to identify and document existing competencies acquired through prior learning and work experience, directly supported Target 8.6 by reducing barriers faced by youth and adults in entering or re-entering the labour market due to lack of formal certification. Additionally, 437 applicants were



selected and enrolled in the RPL programme, which advanced Target 8.5 by enabling beneficiaries to convert informal skills into recognized qualifications, improving their employability, job mobility, and access to productive and decent work.

6.4.1.17. Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)

This project contributed directly to Target 8.5, with a total of 246 women were supported to increase their socio-economic agency and independence through integrated protection-and-livelihood pathways that combined empowerment and awareness.

6.4.1.18. Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: EU)

In 2025, JRF contributed to Target 8.6 by strengthening entrepreneurial competencies and employability among youth, for instance, a total of 53 youth completed EntreComp training, thereby, enhanced entrepreneurial mindsets, initiative, creativity, and problem-solving skills that are important for accessing employment opportunities. To ensure sustainability, 26 youth workers participated in ToT on the EntreComp framework, and 11 youth workers were trained as EntreComp Master Trainers, in which these outputs strengthened institutional and human capacity, directly addressing skills gaps that limit youth participation in the labor market and advancing Target 8.6.



6.5. SDG 10: Reduced Inequalities

10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

SDG 10 is defined by the United Nations as “Reduce inequality within and among countries,” as the goal focuses on ensuring that economic progress, access to services, as well as participation in social and economic life benefit all segments of society, particularly those who are structurally marginalized. JRF’s contribution to SDG 10 is grounded in addressing inequality as a multidimensional challenge, which is one that is driven by income gaps and exclusion from education, labor markets, financial systems, protection services, and decision-making spaces. Accordingly, JRF’s projects in 2025 was primarily aligned with Targets 10.1, 10.2, and 10.4, which focus on improving income growth for vulnerable beneficiaries, promoting inclusive participation, supporting them with skills needed, and strengthening institutional and policy environments that enable equality.

Furthermore, JRF’s 2025 portfolio of 22 projects contributed to SDG 10 through an integrated mix of livelihood support, skills development, financial inclusion, formalization, protection services, and community-based mechanisms across both the CEP and the CSP, where these interventions targeted women, youth, refugees, smallholder farmers, vulnerable workers, children, and GBV survivors; groups that face overlapping and reinforcing forms of inequality. Moreover, JRF ensured that beneficiaries are able to increase income and sustain participation in economic and social life over time.

JRF directly contributed to improving income prospects for populations at the lower end of the income distribution by expanding access to employment and income-generating assets. In 2025, beneficiaries accessed paid employment, internships, apprenticeships, TVET pathways, and OJT, while 153 new job opportunities were created through supported businesses. Also, 597 grants and seed capital support, including agribusiness grants, green startup investments, and microbusiness top-ups, enabled vulnerable households to stabilize income and recover from shocks.

Linking income growth with inclusion, SDG 10 was advanced through skills, mentoring, outreach, and protection interventions that reduced barriers to participation. In 2025, 3,911 beneficiaries participated in financial literacy, employability, entrepreneurship, vocational, and digital skills training, which equipped them with the capabilities required to access and remain in economic opportunities. These efforts were reinforced by 2,829 beneficiaries got mentorship, coaching, and follow-up engagements, which played a role in sustaining participation. At the same time, inclusion was addressed beyond economic pathways, where 7,051 children and adolescents accessed inclusive, gender-equitable learning and participation spaces under CSP projects, while more than 1,104 GBV survivors and vulnerable households accessed case management, psychosocial support, and confidential helpline services.

Moreover, JRF contributed to SDG 10, which focuses on strengthening policies, systems, and institutional mechanisms that promote equality, for instance in 2025, JRF supported the formalization and licensing of 167 home-based and microbusinesses and support the establishment and strengthening of SLGs with more than 1,120 members expanded collective access to finance, risk-sharing mechanisms, and local economic governance. At the systems level, JRF engaged national and sub-national institutions, private-sector actors, and community structures to promote decent work standards, and sustainability.

These 2025 results build directly on JRF’s 2024 contribution to SDG 10, during which 30,307 vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees were empowered through financial resources, job placements, and capacity-building opportunities. Across both years, JRF maintained a consistent commitment to ensuring equal access to opportunities for marginalized groups, including women, youth, refugees, and persons with disabilities, while advocating for more inclusive policies and systems.



(Table 6: SDG 10 Alignment with JRF's Projects)

	 TARGET 10-1 REDUCE INCOME INEQUALITIES	 TARGET 10-2 PROMOTE UNIVERSAL SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL INCLUSION	 TARGET 10-4 ADOPT FISCAL AND SOCIAL POLICIES THAT PROMOTES EQUALITY
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	
Social Innovation and Acceleration Program (SIAC II) (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)	✓	✓	
Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓	
The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)	✓	✓	✓
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)	✓	✓	✓
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)	✓	✓	
Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)	✓	✓	
Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)	✓	✓	
Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)		✓	
Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)		✓	✓
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)		✓	
Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)		✓	
Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: EU)		✓	
Support and Development for Local Communities in Aqaba SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)		✓	✓
EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)		✓	✓
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)		✓	✓
Makani (Donor: UNICEF)		✓	
Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)		✓	
Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: FCDO)		✓	
She Leads (Donor: DCI)		✓	
Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)		✓	

6.5.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

The following section presents project-level contributions to SDG 10, with presenting how JRF contributed to Targets 10.1, 10.2, and 10.4 through a diverse portfolio of livelihood, employment, social protection, skills development, and protection interventions implemented in 2025.

6.5.1.1. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

This project contributes to SDG 10, specifically Targets 10.1 and 10.2, by promoting the economic inclusion of small and vulnerable agribusinesses through targeted financial and technical support. Additionally, the



project supported one agribusiness and innovation grant in 2024, which enabled income-generating activity among beneficiaries positioned at the lower end of the income distribution, in line with Target 10.1 on improving income growth for the bottom segments of the population. To ensure equitable access to opportunities and sustain business performance under Target 10.2, the project implemented 3 mentorship visits for 2023-supported businesses, 164 mentorship visits for 2024-supported businesses, and 276 follow-up visits conducted by project staff for agribusiness and innovation grants implemented over 2023-2024, where these mentorship and follow-up visits strengthened business management and technical capacity, as supporting beneficiaries' ability to remain economically active and competitive.

6.5.1.2. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

The REGEP IP2 project contributes to SDG 8, particularly Targets 8.1 and 8.2, by strengthening resilience among smallholder farmers and rural MSMEs through climate-smart economic interventions. In detail, the project supported 38 productive grants, including 18 rainwater harvesting ponds and 20 hydroponic and irrigation systems, which enabled vulnerable rural households to invest in resource-efficient production assets that enhance agricultural productivity and stabilize income. Additionally, an applied technical training was conducted, where 12 households completed operation and maintenance training for rainwater harvesting systems, 13 households completed practical rainwater harvesting training, 16 households completed practical hydroponic training, and 15 beneficiaries completed integrated training on hydroponic and other water-efficient irrigation systems combined with business plan development.

At the outcome level, the project demonstrated a 100% increase in technical capacity among supported smallholder farmers and rural MSMEs, which directly contributed to Target 8.2 by upgrading productive capabilities through innovation and improved production methods. Also, 100% of beneficiaries reported increased income generation, which contributed to Target 8.1 by supporting sustained and inclusive economic growth at the local level. In addition, 100% of beneficiaries reported improved resilience to climate-aggravated water scarcity, therefore, reinforcing productivity gains and income stability in water-stressed contexts.

6.5.1.3. SIAC II (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

The SIAC II project contributed to Targets 10.1 and 10.2, by advancing the economic and social inclusion of vulnerable women, youth, and adolescents in Aqaba. For instance, under Target 10.1, the project provided 47 funding grants to vulnerable beneficiaries, which supported income-generating activities and improving income prospects. In line with Target 10.2, the project strengthened inclusive participation and capacity development through 170 adolescents (aged 13-17) participating in the Social Innovation Bus, which expanded access to innovation, problem-solving skills, as well as 52 beneficiaries received mentorship and guidance services.

6.5.1.4. Small-ruminant Investments and Graduating Households in Transition Project (SIGHT Cost Extension) (Donor: IFAD)

This intervention contributed particularly to Targets 10.1 and 10.2, by prioritizing income stabilization and economic inclusion for vulnerable beneficiaries, where under Target 10.1, 218 beneficiaries with challenging businesses were assessed through structured selection criteria for top-up grants; that support was directed toward those most at risk of income loss and downward economic mobility. In support of Target 10.2, 61 beneficiaries received top-up grants that enabled them to sustain and recover their businesses, while 110 beneficiaries conducted feasibility studies, which supported their capacity to make informed economic decisions and remain active in local markets.

6.5.1.5. The Refugee Capacity for Self-Reliance (Donor: UNHCR)

In 2025, JRF advanced SDG 10, with a focus on Targets 10.1, 10.2, and 10.4, by reducing economic exclusion and structural barriers faced by POCs in accessing economic opportunities. In reference to Target 10.1, the project enabled 57 POCs to access direct employment linkages, provided 223 POCs with seed capital, and supported 58 POCs with grants for licensing and registration, which directly improved income-generation opportunities for vulnerable groups at the lower end of the income distribution.



Under Target 10.2, inclusive economic participation was strengthened through 109 POCs supported to formalize and license home-based businesses, 1,006 mentorship visits that ensured sustained guidance and reduced drop-out risks, and 3,049 POCs reached through community outreach and awareness campaigns, which expanded access to information, services, and economic opportunities. All of these efforts also aligned with Target 10.4 by facilitating formalization processes that enhance regulatory inclusion and economic security. At the outcome level, 100% of targeted beneficiaries reported improved financial stability, and 100% reported improved knowledge and skills, which showed that the employment, financial, formalization, and mentorship interventions reduced inequality by enabling POCs to participate more in economic life.

6.5.1.6. The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)

Under this project, JRF contributed to Targets 10.1, 10.2, and 10.4, by supporting and strengthening collective economic inclusion mechanisms, and reducing structural barriers faced by vulnerable workers and farmers. For instance, under Targets 10.1 and 10.2, the project enabled 56 vulnerable individuals to secure paid employment (formal or informal), linked 69 workers and farmers to employers, and provided 70 seed grants to support self-employment, which improved income prospects for those at the lower end of the economic distribution.

Moreover, inclusive participation was further enhanced and supported through the establishment of 69 SLGs with 1,066 members, alongside intensive support services, including 1,705 vulnerable workers and farmers benefiting from coaching and mentoring within SLGs, 97 beneficiaries receiving employability-focused mentoring, and 66 beneficiaries supported through entrepreneurship mentoring, therefore, those ensured sustained engagement and reduced exclusion from economic opportunities. The project also strengthened institutional and financial inclusion under Target 10.4 by equipping 169 beneficiaries with skills to develop SLG operational manuals and reaching 378 beneficiaries through awareness-raising sessions that improved access to information and services. At the outcome level, evidence shows reduced inequality impacts, with 73% of beneficiaries reporting improved ability to meet basic needs, 100% of SLG members reporting increased access to finance, 100% demonstrating improved skills to manage SLGs and enter the labour market, 60% using savings to mitigate household shocks, and 41% of vulnerable participants securing paid employment, where all those outcomes confirmed that the project's role in promoting equitable economic inclusion and resilience.

6.5.1.7. Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)

This project contributed to Targets 10.1 and 10.2, by reducing economic inequality and expanding inclusive access to income-generating opportunities, where under Target 10.1, the project directly supported upward income mobility by enabling the development of 115 women-led, 82 youth-led, and 31 refugee-led green startups, alongside facilitating investment for 86 businesses, ensuring that economic gains from green growth reached vulnerable and marginalized populations.

Additionally, Target 10.2 was advanced through inclusive incubation and support mechanisms, where 199 beneficiaries received structured mentorship during the Green Business incubation programme and 426 beneficiaries participated in information sessions, which improved access to knowledge and networks that are necessary for economic participation. At the outcome level, 100% of trained participants demonstrated positive changes in green business knowledge, attitudes, and practices; this showed that inclusive green entrepreneurship supports enhanced skills and capabilities and enabled equitable participation in sustainable economic activities.

6.5.1.8. Entrepreneurship for Sustainable Economic Development and Employment in Jordan (Donor: GIZ)

This intervention contributed particularly to Targets 10.1 and 10.2, by expanding inclusive entrepreneurship pathways and reducing barriers to participation in high-potential economic activities for vulnerable groups across targeted governorates. Under Target 10.1, the project supported income and opportunity generation through the creation of 7 cohort startups and the participation of 8 startups in each acceleration cohort. Additionally, Target 10.2 was advanced through 4 peer-to-peer learning sessions across targeted governorates,



278 mentorship and check-in visits provided by JRF mentors to 58 startups, and 303 beneficiaries attending information sessions, all of which strengthened access to knowledge, networks, and decision-making spaces which is important for economic inclusion. At the outcome level, 100% of startup members reported improved skills and knowledge following training on business model development, digital marketing and go-to-market strategies, in addition to access to finance and financial modeling; thereby, they led to enhancing entrepreneurial capacity and supported equitable participation in economic growth.

6.5.1.9. Najahna (Donor: Novo Nordisk Foundation)

Under Najahana project, JRF contributed to SDG 8, where under Target 10.1, the project supported income-related inclusion by linking 14 youth to OJT opportunities, with enabling entry into paid work and improving prospects for income growth among those at risk of economic exclusion. Additionally, Target 10.2 was advanced through inclusive participation and empowerment mechanisms, where 156 beneficiaries attended SLGs information sessions, 251 participants attended general information sessions, and 54 beneficiaries formed SLGs, led to strengthening collective access to finance and decision-making. In addition, 237 youth received career counselling, 38 mentorship visits were conducted for SLGs, and 170 mentorship support sessions were delivered to youth engaged in vocational training and OJT, all of those reduced barriers to economic participation as well as improving ability of vulnerable groups to engage in economic and social life.

6.5.1.10. Building and Developing Women's Financial Capabilities to Enhance Community Financial Literacy in Jordan (Donor: CBJ)

In 2025, this contributed to Target 10.2 by training 3,256 beneficiaries in the “I am Financially Empowered” and “Sustainable Entrepreneurship Starts with You” programmes, which expanded their ability to manage, and access financial resources and economic opportunities that are often inaccessible to vulnerable beneficiaries. At the outcome level, 100% of trainees reported improved financial knowledge and skills, which demonstrated a clear contribution to inclusive economic participation, in addition to reinforcing productivity-related gains aligned with SDG 8.2 through enhanced financial capability and informed economic decision-making.

6.5.1.11. Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)

The Mekanati project contributed to Target 10.2, by promoting the social and economic inclusion of women through targeted capacity building and empowerment interventions, where 22 women completed core capacities and enhanced employability training, which played a role in strengthening their access to skills required for meaningful participation in the labour market. Also, 42 beneficiaries were trained with USG assistance to advance outcomes related to gender equality, female empowerment, or positive youth development through their roles in public or private sector institutions or organizations, therefore, it reinforced inclusive economic participation and decision-making.

6.5.1.12. The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)

This project contributed only to Target 10.2 by reducing digital exclusion and expanding equitable access to technology-related skills for vulnerable youth and women. For instance, 56 youth aged 22-31 completed comprehensive computer skills training leading to ICDL certification, while 64 women aged 18 and above (housewives) completed three-day basic computer skills and awareness sessions, where these interventions strengthened beneficiaries' ability to access information, services, and employment opportunities in an increasingly digital economy, thereby enhancing their social and economic inclusion and reducing inequality arising from skills and technology gaps.

6.5.1.13. Strengthening the RPL System for TVET in Jordan and Building National Institutional Capacities to Implement Inclusive RPL Schemes (Donor: ILO)

Under this The RPL project contributed particularly to Target 10.2, by promoting inclusive access to skills recognition and lifelong learning opportunities, for example, 1,176 beneficiaries attended information sessions, and 1,014 beneficiaries joined orientation sessions, increasing awareness of RPL mechanisms and reducing informational barriers to participation. As a result, 437 applicants were selected and enrolled in the RPL programme.



6.5.1.14. Entrepreneurial Competencies for Youth (Donor: EU)

This project contributed to SDG 10, specifically Target 10.2, by strengthening inclusive access to entrepreneurship education and capacity within youth, for instance the project enabled 53 youth to complete EntreComp training, which led to enhancing their entrepreneurial and problem-solving skills, while 26 youth workers participated in ToT on the EntreComp framework. In addition, 11 youth workers were trained as EntreComp Master Trainers, strengthening institutional capacity to sustain inclusive entrepreneurship learning. All of these outputs reduced barriers to participation in economic and innovation ecosystems and promoted the social and economic inclusion of young people.

6.5.1.15. SIAC III (Donor: Aqaba Governorate Council)

The SIAC III project contributed to Targets 10.2 and 10.4, by reducing economic exclusion among women and adolescents and strengthening inclusive access to income-generating opportunities and resources. Moreover, under Target 10.2, the project supported 59 women in Al-Qweira (30) and Qreiqra (29) to receive CCTs combined with advanced microbusiness training, alongside 25 women in Al-Disi completing training in basic skills, small business management, and e-marketing, therefore, these interventions expanded women's participation in economic activities and improved their ability to access markets and services. Also, skills diversification was promoted through 14 adolescents trained in 3D printing and 113 women trained in home gardening, soap production, and handicrafts, which reduced barriers to productive engagement across age groups. Furthermore, the project enhanced inclusive participation through 4 outreach and orientation sessions conducted in Al-Qweira and Qreiqra to ensure their access to information and services.

6.5.1.16. EIIP and Decent Employment in Jordan (Donor: ILO)

The EIIP project contributed to SDG 10, particularly Target 10.2, for instance the project shortlisted and selected 207 graduates to undertake structured training pathways, linked 106 participants to OJT opportunities, and supported skills-to-work transitions through extensive follow-up, with 357 graduates receiving mentorship support and an additional 201 graduates benefiting from in-company mentorship.

Furthermore, 75 graduates completed vocational training, which strengthened their ability to access and retain employment. At the outcome level, 93% of graduates demonstrated improved knowledge related to life skills and rights at work, which confirmed that inclusive vocational and mentorship pathways effectively reduced barriers to labor market participation and contributed to productivity and decent work outcomes aligned with SDG Targets 8.1 and 8.2.

6.5.1.17. Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)

Under this project, JRF contributed to Targets 10.2 and 10.4, by reducing barriers to labor market participation and strengthening inclusive economic systems for vulnerable beneficiaries. Therefore, under Target 10.2, the project enabled 172 individuals to access internships, apprenticeships, TVET, or direct job placements, supported 136 vulnerable individuals with financial and/or material assistance to pursue income-generating pathways, and strengthened employability for 294 individuals through Core Capacity and Employability Training. Additionally, sustained inclusion was reinforced through 152 individuals receiving at least six months of mentorship or coaching, the creation of 153 new job opportunities by supported businesses, and the implementation of 3 decent work tools that improved workplace practices. Moreover, 34 structured interactions with relevant actors contributed to more inclusive economic governance in line with Target 10.4. At the outcome level, the project generated impacts linked to inclusive growth, with 50% of jobs created qualifying as decent jobs, 24% of private-sector actors reporting improved working conditions, 100% of targeted occupations developing occupational standards with TVSDC, and 100% of supported national and sub-national institutions reporting improved capacity and sustainability.

6.5.1.18. Makani (Donor: UNICEF)

Within the CSP, the Makani project contributed to Target 10.2, by promoting social and educational inclusion of vulnerable children, adolescents, and caregivers. For instance, the project enabled 7,051 vulnerable children and adolescents to access gender-equitable and inclusive learning outcomes, with the aim of reducing disparities



in access to safe and supportive learning environments. Also, inclusion was further reinforced through 3,942 women and men participating in structured community-based parenting programmes, which strengthening caregivers' capacity to support children's development and learning, and 802 domestic mothers attending adult literacy classes, which reduced educational exclusion among women and enhancing their ability to engage in community and economic life. In addition, 258 adolescents and youth participated in Social Innovation Incubators, translating learning into participation and agency, while 821 vulnerable youth aged 7-18 enrolled in CACs that fostered civic engagement and environmental awareness. It is worth mentioning that these integrated child- and family-centered interventions addressed structural barriers which directly advancing Target 10.2 by ensuring inclusive participation and equal opportunities for vulnerable groups within safe community-based settings.

6.5.1.19. Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)

This project contributed to SDG 10.2 through social and economic inclusion, for instance, 19 youth attending the Self-Empowerment Training Programme primarily contributed to social inclusion, as the training strengthens self-confidence, agency, leadership, and participation in community and decision-making spaces, which are prerequisites for meaningful inclusion of marginalized youth. Additionally, the 2 initiatives focusing on improved gender equality and enhanced agency also advance social inclusion. In addition, 246 women supported to increase their socio-economic agency and independence contribute to both social and economic inclusion, as the support enabled women to strengthen decision-making and participate more equitably in economic life.

6.5.1.20. Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: FCDO)

Under this project, JRF contributed directly to Target 10.2 by addressing social exclusion through integrated protection mechanisms for vulnerable beneficiaries, where the project supported 158 vulnerable households through closed case management, enabled 41 women, men, boys, and girls to access sustained psychosocial services, and reached 252 women through expressive arts workshops that strengthened emotional well-being and agency. In addition, social inclusion of caregivers and children was further reinforced through 204 women participating in parenting programmes, 219 boys and girls engaging in structured child protection activities (Safe Surrounding: 51; MLH: 168), and 962 calls received and served through JRF's helpline, which showed an equitable access to protection services and referral mechanisms. At the community level, 5 community-based mechanisms were supported to strengthen GBV prevention and response, which expanded inclusive local protection systems. At the outcome level, which confirmed reduced exclusion and improved well-being, 100% of beneficiaries reporting improved gender-equitable and child-safeguarding attitudes and behaviors, 100% of protection service recipients reporting improved well-being, 100% reporting improved positive parenting skills and coping methods, and 100% of training participants demonstrating increased capacity to provide protection-related support, All of those outcomes strengthened social inclusion.

6.5.1.21. She Leads (Donor: DCI)

Under the CSP, She Leads project contributed to Target 10.2 by strengthening social inclusion among girls, women, and youth, with supported 43 girls and young women to participate in expressive arts programmes that enhanced self-expression and psychosocial well-being, while 20 women religious leaders and educators attended specialized training that strengthened inclusive leadership and positive influence within their communities. In addition, 16 youth volunteers were engaged in training and discussions on sustaining four community initiatives, which supported youth participation in decision-making and local governance processes. All of these efforts translated into broader inclusive impact, with 407 youth benefiting from community-led initiatives, which ensured that marginalized groups were meaningfully included in social inclusion.

6.5.1.22. Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)

The Tamasok project contributed directly to SDG Target 10.2 by addressing social exclusion and ensuring equitable access to essential protection and support services for survivors of GBV. Through the project, 104



GBV survivors received case management services, and 1,000 real calls were received and served through the 110 helpline, which provided those survivors with safe, accessible, and confidential entry points to protection, psychosocial support, as well as referral services regardless of their social or economic status. Removing barriers to access and safeguarding dignity and safety led to have interventions that are able to strengthen survivors' ability to re-engage with support systems and social life. At the outcome level, 100% of beneficiaries reported improved social and/or emotional well-being following case management and helpline support, which showed a clear causal link between inclusive protection services and enhanced social inclusion, in line with Target 10.2.



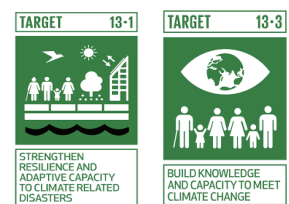
6.6. SDG 13: Climate Action

13 CLIMATE ACTION

SDG 13 is defined by the UN as “Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.” In 2025, JRF’s contribution to SDG 13 focused on Target 13.1 (strengthening resilience and adaptive capacity), Target 13.2 (institutionalizing climate action in systems and operations), and Target 13.3 (building climate awareness and capacity). Across projects, JRF translated climate risk into practical adaptation results through climate-smart livelihoods and water-efficiency interventions (e.g., rainwater harvesting and hydroponics) that combined 125 grants with 659 beneficiaries, who took hands-on training and business planning, alongside 228 green startup support that helped businesses and startups integrate sustainability into business models. Also, JRF expanded climate literacy and institutional learning through youth and community climate platforms (e.g., 821 beneficiaries in CACs and 560 beneficiaries in awareness lectures), and through structured policy engagement that strengthened the enabling environment for climate action.

A major 2025 value-add under Target 13.3 was JRF’s evidence and policy portfolio under RDPP III-supported project, which moved climate impacts from general risk to documented household realities; the national study titled “Investigating the Impact of Climate Change on Household Dynamics: A Special Focus on Women, Children, and Youth” found heatwaves as the most reported hazard (90%), followed by reduced rainfall (69%) and droughts (64%), and showed how these pressures intersect with poverty and protection risks, with 92% of surveyed households below the national poverty line and reported coping patterns including child labor (12%) and early marriage being considered in communities (49%). These findings were converted into engagement and uptake through 34 structured interactions, 4 research/policy products, and roundtables, achieving 100% engagement of targeted national and sub-national institutions and formal structures in policy-related learning and evidence-building. On the institutional side (Target 13.2), JRF paired programmatic adaptation with measurable mitigation steps: installed solar systems across premises generated 1,666,625.06 kWh of clean electricity (2020–May 2024), linked to an estimated reduction of 790,646 kg CO₂ (and a reported total estimated reduction of 819,387.6 kg CO₂ across premises), supported by energy-efficiency measures and operational shifts (including two electric cars). Building on 2024 achievements, including submission of the GCF accreditation application in December 2024, these 2025 results position JRF’s SDG 13 contribution as household resilience and organization-level climate action strengthening.

(Table 7: SDG 13 Alignment with JRF's Projects)



	TARGET 13-1	TARGET 13-3
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓
Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)	✓	✓
The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)	✓	✓
Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)	✓	
Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)		✓
Makani (Donor: UNICEF)		✓
QRFCC		✓



6.6.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section presents how JRF translated climate risk into practical resilience and awareness results under SDG 13, focusing on Targets 13.1 and 13.3, as it shows a set of complementary pathways across projects, with supporting climate-sensitive livelihoods to better absorb shocks, expanding community-based financial mechanisms that help households cope during disruption, scaling green enterprise models that embed climate considerations into business planning, and strengthening climate literacy and institutional learning through climate action clubs, awareness lectures, and evidence-based policy engagement.

6.6.1.1. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP1/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

REGEP IP1 JRF contributed to Target 13.1 and Target 13.3, by strengthening the ability of agribusinesses to adapt to climate-related and market-related shocks affecting agricultural livelihoods. At the core of this contribution was the one agribusiness and innovation grant in 2024 within a climate-sensitive sector; this financial input contributed directly to Target 13.1 by acting as a resilience-building measure, enabling the business to invest in inputs, technologies, or practices that reduce vulnerability to climate variability and production risks. JRF implemented mentorship and follow-up, which directly advanced Target 13.3, where in total, 3 mentorship visits were conducted for 2023 grants, 164 mentorship visits for 2024 grants, and 276 follow-up visits by project staff across 2023-2024. Through this sustained guidance, beneficiaries were supported to withstand immediate shocks and build knowledge, skills, and management capacity needed for long-term climate adaptation.

6.6.1.2. Rural Economic Growth and Employment Project (REGEP IP2/JEDCO) (Donor: IFAD)

Under REGEP IP2, JRF made a direct and measurable contribution to SDG 14, particularly Targets 13.1 and 13.3, through a climate-smart livelihoods model that linked technical capacity with income generation, and resilience outcomes. At the output level, the project strengthened climate adaptation capacity by equipping households with the skills required to operate and maintain water-efficient technologies, where a total of 12 households completed operation and maintenance training for rainwater harvesting systems, 13 households completed practical rainwater harvesting training, 16 households completed practical hydroponic training, and 15 beneficiaries completed comprehensive training on hydroponic and other water-efficient irrigation systems combined with business planning; these capacity-building interventions directly supported Target 13.3 by improving beneficiaries' technical knowledge and decision-making related to climate adaptation, while also reinforcing Target 13.1 by enabling households to manage climate-resilient assets independently. This was complemented by the provision of 18 rainwater harvesting pond grants and 20 hydroponic and irrigation system grants, which functioned as concrete adaptation measures that reduced dependence on rainfall and exposure to water scarcity, directly advancing Target 13.1.

At the outcome level, results demonstrated a strong link between climate capacity building, livelihood stabilization, and climate resilience, for instance, the project achieved a 100% increase in the technical capacity of smallholder farmers and rural MSMEs, which strengthened adaptive capacity under Targets 13.1 and 13.3. Also, 100% of beneficiaries reporting increased income, reflecting the role of climate-smart practices in sustaining livelihoods under environmental stress. Additionally, 100% of project beneficiaries reported improved resilience to climate-aggravated water scarcity, which provided evidence that the combined approach of skills development and climate-adaptive infrastructure reduced vulnerability to climate shocks and strengthened household-level resilience.

6.6.1.3. The 20 Dunums for Change (20D4C) (Donor: AFD)

This project contributed to Target 13.1 by supporting the establishment of 69 SLGs, bringing 1,066 workers and farmers into locally managed financial systems, in addition, those SLGs functioned as adaptive resilience mechanisms by enabling members to accumulate savings and access loans, with responding to climate-economic shocks. At the outcome level, 73% of vulnerable workers and farmers reported an improved ability to cope with and meet basic needs through the adoption positive coping mechanisms, while 60% of SLG members reported using savings and loans specifically to mitigate household shocks. Also, 100% of SLG members reported increased access to finance and demonstrated improved skills to manage SLGs effectively,



as 41% of vulnerable participants secured paid employment (formal or informal), and 100% of SLG members reported using savings and loans for entrepreneurial activities, supporting income diversification and reducing reliance on climate-sensitive or unstable income sources.

6.6.1.4. Consultancy Services to implement a Green Business Incubator program (Donor: KOICA and co-financed by GGGI)

This project contributed to SDG 13 was to Targets 13.1 and 13.3 by supporting the creation and strengthening of 228 green startups, including 115 women-led, 82-youth-led, and 31 refugee-led businesses, along with providing 86 businesses with direct investment; these businesses contributed to Target 13.1 by diversifying livelihoods and embedding climate-adaptive income sources. Also, the project advanced Target 13.3 by providing training on Introduction to Green Entrepreneurship, 202 completed Sustainable Business Model Canvas training to 206, and another one on creating a Sustainable MVP to 195, so those entrepreneurs were equipped with the ability to integrate climate considerations into business planning and risk management. Also, capacity building was further reinforced through 61 mentors completing mentorship training and 426 beneficiaries attending information sessions, which expanded the reach of climate knowledge across enterprise support ecosystems. At the outcome level, 100% of trained participants demonstrated positive changes in business knowledge, attitudes, and practices related to green business.

6.6.1.5. Makani (Donor: UNICEF)

Under the Makani project, JRF contributed to Target 13.3, where 821 vulnerable children and adolescents aged 7-18 were enrolled in CACs across Makani centers. Through these clubs, beneficiaries were exposed to age-appropriate climate education, practical environmental actions, and discussions on sustainability, climate risks, and individual responsibility.

6.6.1.6. QRFCC

QRFCC advanced Target 13.3 through a total of 560 beneficiaries who participated in climate change awareness lectures, where these sessions strengthened climate literacy and awareness among participants, supporting informed behavior and community engagement on climate action.

6.6.1.7. Sustainable Self-Reliance for Vulnerable Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Across Jordan (Donor: RDPP III)

Under this project, JRF contributed to Target 13.3 through evidence-building and institutional learning that translate climate impacts into actionable policy and programming change, this was delivered through 34 structured interactions to build alliances and secure support for advocacy priorities, the publication of 4 research and policy products and a dissemination event to disseminate the research findings, which all of these outputs led to achieve 100% of national and sub-national institutions and formal structures were engaged in policy-related learning, exchange of expertise and best practices, and evidence-building.

The Investigating the Impact of Climate Change on Household Dynamics: A Special Focus on Women, Children, and Youth research findings strengthened climate awareness and institutional capacity by providing national-level, mixed-method evidence on how climate shocks are already reshaping household livelihoods and protection risks across Jordan. The study documented that 90% of surveyed households reported heatwaves as the main hazard, followed by reduced rainfall (69%) and droughts (64%), with associated impacts on wellbeing and stability (e.g., increased respiratory illness, heat-related conditions, and stress/anxiety).

At the socio-economic level, the evidence showed a strong climate-poverty-coping chain, where 92% of surveyed households were below the national poverty line, with harmful coping mechanisms linked to climate-induced livelihood losses (including child labor (12%), early marriage being considered in communities (49%), and hazardous informal work among women (78%)). The gender lens was a core value-add of the findings, where the policy brief based on the study highlighted that 78% of households reported women taking on more hazardous/labor-intensive work and 70% reported women becoming primary decision-makers in managing household resources, which showed that climate pressure is reorganizing roles through necessity rather than choice.



Finally, the outputs did not stop at diagnosis; they strengthened capacity by clarifying what institutions and partners should do differently. The key messages emphasized that adaptation is constrained by an awareness gap, 40% of respondents were unfamiliar with the term “climate change”, but also showed high readiness to act, with 97% willing to change behaviors to reduce climate risks if supported.

6.6.2. JRF’s Mitigation and Adaptation Measures

JRF’s mitigation work is anchored in reducing its operational footprint through cleaner energy and resource efficiency across facilities and SEs. According to the “Impact of JRF on Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation Measures” 2025 evaluation report, JRF scaled solar energy use across key premises and centers, alongside energy-efficiency upgrades such as LED lighting and operational measures (including two electric cars). Additionally, between 2020 and May 2024, installed solar systems across JRF premises generated 1,666,625.06 kWh of clean electricity, which is associated with an estimated reduction of 790,646 kg of CO₂ using the cited conversion factor, in addition to having a total estimated reduction of 819,387.6 kg CO₂ across premises, in which these mitigation measures aligned directly with Target 13.2.

Furthermore, JRF’s adaptation approach connects climate resilience to livelihoods and protective community environments, translating climate risks (especially water scarcity and rising temperatures) into practical responses that strengthen household stability. On the capacity side and during the reporting period, JRF implemented climate learning and awareness, including the Climate Action Club model under Makani, climate awareness sessions reaching vulnerable groups, and climate-related awareness delivered across projects. On the livelihoods side, JRF implemented climate-smart and sustainable practice trainings, reported at 449 participants across key projects during the stated period, and expanded green livelihoods through enterprise support.

The evaluation also reported support to 787 green businesses established by 1,341 beneficiaries, with tracking of “green stages” and green-technology sub-sectors (including hydroponics). Resilience effects are reflected in reported outcome patterns such as reduced harmful coping and improved household finances among employment and microbusiness participants, alongside green employment linkages and reported income gains among green business owners, therefore, these contributed Target 13.1 and 13.3.

Furthermore, JRF had institutional shifts that strengthen climate action readiness, climate change embedded as a cross-cutting priority within JRF’s strategic direction, green procurement requirements, internal staff awareness and training, and the issuance of an ESMS Policy in 2024 to institutionalize environmental and social risk management across the project cycle. Also, JRF is in progress toward Green Climate Fund accreditation, which all of this aligned with Target 13.2.







6.7. SDG 14: Life Below Water



SDG 14 is defined by the UN as “Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development.” While often viewed strictly as environmental protection, SDG 14 takes an overall view; it addresses the economic and social reliance of coastal communities on marine ecosystems, with emphasizing that the health of life below water is intrinsically linked to the resilience and livelihoods of people above water.

In 2026, JRF expanded its footprint in Aqaba with two major interventions designed to protect the Red Sea ecosystem while fostering sustainable economic growth. Additionally, JRF collaborates with key international donors and local stakeholders to implement strategic interventions in Aqaba, with the overall objective of protecting marine biodiversity while empowering the local community to drive the blue economy. Moreover, JRF will directly address the threats to marine ecosystems by integrating innovation and Nature-Based Solutions (NBS) into the value chain. Through the establishment of an Innovation Hub and specialized vocational programs, JRF will provide employment and entrepreneurial opportunities to those who depend on the sea, which will ensure their economic activities contribute to, rather than deplete, Aqaba’s natural assets. As seen in the SDG alignment table, these projects are aligned with 4 targets, as follows:

(Table 8: SDG 14 Alignment with JRF's Projects)

	TARGET 14-2 	TARGET 14-7 	TARGET 14-A 	TARGET 14-B 
Advancing Blue Economy Innovation through Civic Engagement and Entrepreneurship (Donor: Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)	✓	✓	✓	
Responsible Partner for Livelihood Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Aqaba Under EMBRACE Project (Donor: UNDP)	✓		✓	✓

6.7.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section presents JRF’s project-level contributions to SDG 8, organized by intervention type and aligned with Targets 8.2, 8.5, 8.6, 8.8, and 8.A, to demonstrate how JRF translates skills development, enterprise support, employment facilitation, and systems strengthening into measurable economic outcomes.

6.7.1.1. Advancing Blue Economy Innovation through Civic Engagement and Entrepreneurship (Donor: Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands)

This project is a 14-month intervention in Aqaba, and its surrounding areas aims to link links youth civic engagement with blue-economy entrepreneurship, so environmental priorities are translated into community-driven solutions and viable enterprises. The project targets 1,000 Jordanian beneficiaries through an integrated pathway that starts with outreach and capacity building, then moves into evidence generation (community needs assessments), and culminates in innovation support (hackathon, incubation, and seed funding) anchored by an Innovation Hub at QRCEC in Aqaba.



For Target 14.2, the project contribution is built through civic engagement tools, where beneficiaries are reached through info sessions, then cohorts complete transformational leadership training and advocacy skills training, and youth are organized into community needs assessment groups that conduct assessments and present findings. Therefore, this sequence shifts of coastal protection from a technical agenda into local priorities backed by evidence and organized youth leadership, so the project strengthens community capability to identify coastal and marine pressures, as prioritizing needs, and mobilize action around sustainable management. For Target 14.7, the project translates the blue economy into concrete livelihood pathways by moving from ideas to market-ready initiatives, where youth-led initiatives are supported through a hackathon, then a cohort completes an incubation program, and selected initiatives receive seed funds. It is worth mentioning that this is the project's core mechanism for turning sustainable blue-economy concepts (e.g., responsible tourism services, marine conservation-related solutions, smart logistics, and other blue/digital opportunities highlighted for Aqaba) into income-generating enterprises.

In reference to Target 14.A, the contribution is delivered through the project's evidence-building and innovation infrastructure, where youth conduct community needs assessments and present findings (applied local research and problem diagnosis), and the project establishes an Innovation Hub in QRCEC that provides a sustained platform for learning, incubation, mentorship, and access to tools and sector expertise. Moreover, the incubation pathway (including the bootcamp and mentor-supported development) functions as a technology transfer channel, which will help youth apply digital and innovation approaches to blue-economy challenges and strengthening local capacity to generate solutions in Aqaba.

6.8.1.1. Responsible Partner for Livelihood Development and Biodiversity Conservation in Coastal Aqaba Under EMBRACE Project (Donor: UNDP)

This project aims to strengthening coastal ecosystem management in Aqaba while linking conservation to livelihoods, as it targets sea users (artisanal fishers, divers, glass-bottom boat operators), 5-7 CBOs, 100 women entrepreneurs, and 150 university students (75 per year) through conservation internships and monitoring exposure. It begins with 8 orientation sessions (around 50 participants each) to mobilize and recruit participants across components.

For Target 14.2, the core contribution is building local capacity to plan and apply integrated coastal management and nature-based approaches. The proposal commits to a 5-day ICZM training and certification for 150 sea users (delivered across six rounds), designed to improve day-to-day coastal practices and align livelihoods with sustainable coastal use. Moreover, the project aims to support the enabling environment through institutional coordination, where 21 representatives from 5–7 CBOs receive a 5-day NBS planning and implementation training, followed by the establishment of a collaborative hub and three networking meetings to institutionalize joint action and shared learning for biodiversity resilience in Aqaba.

In reference to Target 14.A, The ICZM curriculum development includes collaboration with local universities so the technical content and learning pathways are embedded beyond the project cycle, and the project engages 150 university students in internships and OJT in environmental conservation and monitoring, which will create trained youth with practical exposure to marine and coastal conservation. As for Target 14.B, the project will deliver a sequence of enterprise-oriented support to 100 sea users through reef-positive investment orientation sessions, entrepreneurship training, and soft/life skills training (each delivered in four rounds of 25 participants). The project expects these tracks will generate 25 initial business plans for reef-positive initiatives, and then connects these ideas to blended-finance guidance and pipelines with key institutions, which will position sea users to access markets and financing linked to biodiversity-positive practices.



6.8. SDG 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions



SDG 16 is defined by the UN as promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, providing access to justice for all and building effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Within this goal, Target 16.1 focuses on significantly reducing all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere, while Target 16.2 specifically aims to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence against and torture of children.

In 2025, JRF’s contribution to SDG 16 was primarily through its CEP and CSP projects, where JRF advanced Target 16.1 through GBV prevention, awareness, and response mechanisms, including GBV awareness sessions, internet misuse and online safety awareness, expressive arts programming, and large-scale outreach and helpline services. 25,619 beneficiaries accessed prevention services, case management and psychosocial support, with ensuring timely and rights-based responses for survivors, directly interrupting cycles of violence and reducing exposure to ongoing harm.

Furthermore, JRF made contributions to Target 16.2 by strengthening child protection systems and safe environments for children and adolescents, for instance, in 2025, this included wide-scale implementation of structured child protection activities, safe spaces (such as Makani centers, camps, technology rooms, Salhouf, MLH, Kids Power, and Safe Surrounding sessions), parenting programmes, and referral mechanisms for specialized services. Thousands of children participated in age-appropriate, supervised activities that built self-protection skills, resilience, and awareness of risks, while caregivers were equipped with positive parenting skills and non-violent coping strategies. Additionally, case management and referral pathways ensured that children at risk of abuse, exploitation, or neglect were identified early and connected to appropriate services.

At the outcome level in 2025, protection-focused projects consistently reported 100% positive outcomes across key indicators, including improved child safeguarding and gender-equitable attitudes, enhanced psychosocial well-being among survivors, increased positive parenting practices, and strengthened capacities of community actors and institutions to prevent and respond to violence.

Building on this, in 2024, JRF’s contribution to SDG 16 was equally significant, through a range of prevention and intervention services, 10,072 children were empowered with self-protection skills against abuse, and 5,625 parents were equipped with tools to foster safer and more supportive home environments through effective parenting. In addition, JRF strengthened the capacity of multiple entities to combat all forms of violence against children, with reinforcing institutional and community-based protection systems.

(Table 9: SDG 16 Alignment with JRF's Projects)



	TARGET 16-1 REDUCE VIOLENCE EVERYWHERE	TARGET 16-2 PROTECT CHILDREN FROM ABUSE, EXPLOITATION, TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE
Makanati Women’s Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)	✓	
The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)	✓	
Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: FCDO)	✓	✓
She Leads (Donor: Defense for Children International - ECPAT Netherlands (DCI))	✓	✓
Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)	✓	✓



Makani (<i>Donor: UNICEF</i>)	✓	✓
Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan's Most Vulnerable Communities (<i>Donor: UNICEF</i>)	✓	✓
UNHCR CSP		✓
The Safe Spaces for Children and Families (<i>Donor: ADC</i>)		✓
Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (<i>Donor: RDPP III</i>)		✓
QRCEC		✓
QRFCC		✓

6.8.1. Project-Level Contributions by Poverty Reduction Mechanism

This section outlines JRF's planned 2026 contribution to SDG 14 through two projects implemented under CEP, which advance Target 14.2 by strengthening community-led protection of coastal and marine ecosystems, Target 14.A by building applied knowledge and evidence to support marine conservation actions, and Target 14.B by improving the participation and economic inclusion of local sea-dependent groups.

6.8.1.1. Makanati Women's Economic Empowerment and Leadership Activity (Donor: USAID)

The Makanati project contributed to SDG 16, specifically to Target 16.1 by conducting one GBV awareness session, reaching 22 beneficiaries, with the objective of increasing understanding of GBV risks, rights, in addition to available support mechanisms. The project contributes to preventing violence before it occurs and reducing tolerance of harmful practices, where the project also complements protection and response mechanisms under other SDGs, while directly advancing SDG 16 by addressing drivers of violence and promoting peaceful, inclusive community environments.

6.8.1.2. The Digital Literacy Project (Donor: Ayla)

The Ayla project contributed to Target 16.1 by addressing emerging forms of harm linked to digital spaces through preventive awareness interventions. In 2025, the project implemented internet misuse awareness sessions reaching 56 youth aged 22-31 and 53 women (housewives/mothers) aged 18 and above, with focusing on risks such as online exploitation, harassment, cyberbullying, and unsafe digital practices. Moreover, its causal link to Target 16.1 lies in prevention, especially that the project reduced vulnerability to online violence and abuse by these sessions, as it played a role in strengthening digital safety awareness among both youth and caregivers which enhanced protective environments at the household and community levels.

6.8.1.3. Protected Today and Tomorrow: Responding to Immediate Concerns and Preventing Future Protection Threats for Refugees and Host Community Members in Jordan (Donor: FCDO)

The FCDO-funded project contributed directly to SDG 16, specifically to Targets 16.1 and 16.2, through an integrated protection and prevention approach that addressed immediate risks and underlying drivers of violence. For instance, in 2025, the project supported 158 vulnerable households through closed case management, responded to 962 calls through JRF's helpline, and provided 41 beneficiaries with sustained psychosocial services, with ensuring timely, safe, and rights-based access to protection mechanisms, which directly reduced exposure to violence and harm (Target 16.1). Additionally, preventive and child-focused interventions further advanced Target 16.2, with 204 women attending parenting programmes, 219 boys and girls participating in structured child protection activities (Safe Surrounding: 51; MLH: 168), and 5 community-based mechanisms strengthened to work on GBV prevention and response, therefore, protective family and community environments were reinforced. Moreover, 26 government staff were trained through capacity-building programmes, enhancing institutional ability to prevent and respond to violence in line with SDG 16.

At the outcome level, 100% of beneficiaries reported improved gender-equitable and child-safeguarding attitudes and behaviors, 100% of those receiving direct protection services reported improved well-being, and 100% of caregivers reported enhanced positive parenting skills and coping methods; all of those outcomes



reflected a direct link between strengthened protection and measurable reductions in violence risks under Targets 16.1 and 16.2.

6.8.1.4. She Leads (Donor: DCI)

The She Leads project contributed to Targets 16.1 and 16.2, by addressing the social and normative drivers of violence, where, in 2025, 20 women religious leaders and educators participated in specialized training that strengthened their knowledge and skills to promote non-violence, child safeguarding, and gender-equitable norms within their communities, positioning them as trusted actors in violence prevention and protection systems. In parallel, 43 GYW engaged in expressive arts programmes that created safe spaces for self-expression, confidence-building, and dialogue, reducing vulnerability to violence and social exclusion. At the outcome level, 100% of GYW demonstrated positive social norms that support participation and agency, while 100% of religious leaders and youth volunteers reported improved knowledge and skills.

6.8.1.5. Tamasok (Donor: Chemonics UK)

This project contributed to Targets 16.1 and 16.2, where 104 GBV survivors received case management services, while 1,000 real calls were received and served through the 110 helpline, which provided accessible and confidential entry points to protection, psychosocial support, and referral services. Immediate access to case management and helpline support reduces exposure to ongoing violence, interrupts cycles of abuse, and strengthens survivors' safety and protection outcomes. At the outcome level, 100% of beneficiaries reported improved social and/or emotional well-being after receiving support.

6.8.1.6. Makani (Donor: UNICEF)

Under this project, JRF contributed to Target 16.1 and 16.2 by strengthening protective environments for children, adolescents, and caregivers and reducing the risk of violence, abuse, and exploitation through prevention, early identification, and response mechanisms. In 2025, 3,942 women and men participated in structured and sustained community-based parenting programmes (ECDP), which addressed root causes of violence within the household and contributing to prevention under Targets 16.1 and 16.2. Moreover, 7,043 vulnerable children and adolescents engaged in structured Makani child protection activities, which provided safe spaces that promote resilience, thereby reducing exposure to harm. Furthermore, 1,436 vulnerable children, adolescents, and young people were identified and referred for specialized protection services.

6.8.1.7. Child Protection Services Provided to Jordan's Most Vulnerable Communities (Donor: UNICEF)

This project contributed directly to Targets 16.1 and 16.2, where in 2025, 162 women received GBV response services, which ensured safe access to case management and protection pathways that mitigate immediate risks of violence (Target 16.1). Additionally, preventive and awareness-raising efforts were scaled through 2,522 beneficiaries attending Online Sexual Exploitation (OSE) sessions, directly addressing emerging forms of violence and exploitation affecting children and adolescents (Targets 16.1 and 16.2).

Also, 534 children received individual case management services, while 941 beneficiaries participated in Safe Surrounding activities and 202 beneficiaries attended Together Stronger sessions, strengthened safe spaces, resilience, and early identification of protection risks (Target 16.2). At the outcome level, 100% of girls, boys, and women reported diminished protection concerns after receiving case management, 100% demonstrated enhanced knowledge on child protection, VAC, and GBV, and 100% of targeted parents reported improved positive parenting and non-violence practices.

6.8.1.8. Youth Programme and CP Prevention Activities Project (Donor: UNHCR)

This project contributed to Targets 16.1 and 16.2, by strengthening child and adolescent protection through empowerment and prevention-oriented skills, where 20 youth participated in the Youth Training Camp, built leadership, peer-support, as well as protective behaviors that enable adolescents to act as positive agents in reducing violence. In addition, 460 beneficiaries attended two-day technology room sessions led by youth, and 404 children aged 6-11 participated in one-day technology room sessions, which provided age-appropriate, safe learning environments where children could develop digital awareness, problem-solving, and self-protection



skills. At the outcome level, 100% of participating children reported being empowered to use technology to handle difficult situations in their daily lives, with a specific focus on child protection.

6.8.1.9. The Safe Spaces for Children and Families (Donor: ADC)

This project contributed to Target 16.2, where 36 beneficiaries received individual case management services, which directly mitigated exposure to violence and harm. Also, prevention-oriented child protection activities were delivered at scale, including 334 children attending Salhouf sessions, 198 children participating in MLH sessions, and 261 children engaged in Safe Surrounding sessions, all of which provided safe spaces to build awareness and protective behaviors. Additionally, 333 adolescents participated in technology room sessions (139 in two-day sessions and 194 in one-day sessions), which used supervised, youth-appropriate technology-based learning to enhance digital safety awareness, problem-solving, and self-protection skills.

6.8.1.10. Enhanced Self-Reliance and Resilience of Vulnerable Refugees and Local Communities (Donor: RDPP III)

This project contributed to Target 16.2, by enabling 404 children aged 6-11 to participate in structured, youth-led technology room sessions, which enhanced children's awareness of safety, problem-solving abilities, and capacity to respond appropriately to risky or harmful situations. In addition, 3 initiatives were implemented to address harmful social norms and stereotypes related to gender roles and GBV, which strengthened community awareness and reducing tolerance for violence against children.

6.8.1.11. QRCEC

QRCEC contributed directly to Target 16.2, by strengthening prevention and awareness mechanisms aimed to protecting children and adolescents from abuse and violence. In particular, 46 children participated in activities marking the International Day to Protect Children from Abuse, which raised awareness of children's rights and reporting mechanisms. In addition, 372 children and adolescents attended awareness sessions that addressed risks, protective behaviors, and available support services, where these activities reduced vulnerability to abuse by increasing knowledge and awareness, thereby reinforcing safe environments for children and adolescents in line with Target 16.2.

6.8.1.12. QRFCC

The QRFCC activities contributed to Targets 16.1 and 16.2, for instance in line with Target 16.2, QRFCC provided safe and supervised spaces through winter camps (298 children), summer camps for children (521) and adolescent volunteers (28), and day care services (337), all of which reduced risks of neglect and harm as well as supporting children's psychosocial well-being. Additionally, protection-oriented life skills and empowerment interventions further reinforced this contribution, including Kids Power sessions (200 children), Salhouf activities (554 children), and art club activities (140 beneficiaries), which strengthened children's self-expression and protective behaviors. Moreover, 340 girls and women participated in awareness sessions, which contributed to prevention of GBV and reinforcing protective social norms.

QRFCC also advanced Targets 16.1 and 16.2 by addressing the root causes of violence through social learning and community engagement, with a total of 224 beneficiaries participated in Aflatoun social and financial education, which strengthened life skills, social responsibility, and non-violent decision-making, thereby contributed to violence prevention and safer social interaction. Moreover, 542 beneficiaries engaged in committee events and community-based activities, which promoted collective responsibility, dialogue, and community-level protection mechanisms.

