

JORDAN INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP UPDATE

May 2016



This update is a coordination tool to improve communication between sectors and up to the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF). It focuses on processes, rather than achievements. The latter are covered through separate monthly sector dashboards, available through the inter-agency portal and at <http://data.unhcr.org/jordan/sectors/>

I. General / Inter-Sector Update



Sector Priorities May 2016:

Gender Equality: In May the 2015 Awards for Excellence in Service was announced by UNHCR. The Award for Team Achievements in Gender Integration goes to dedicated work in increasing the attention to the needs of women, girls, boys and men in the development of refugee programming in Jordan. The Jordan Refugee Inter-Sector Working Group has set up a cross-sectoral network called the Sector Gender Focal Point Network focusing on the promotion of gender equality, which developed a tool to monitor Gender Equality Measures in humanitarian projects within a pilot project. During the reporting month, the Sector Gender Focal Points Network organized a three-day training event on the Gender Equality in Humanitarian Action. Based on the knowledge obtained, the Sector Gender Focal points have started to further develop the gender analysis and gender-sensitive planning, monitoring and evaluation and reporting. For the details of the Sector Gender Focal Points Network, please see: http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=70

Services Advisor: During the reporting period, rolling out of the new web-based mapping system “Services Advisor” was prepared, so that the training sessions and the go-live are expected from the second week of June. The Services Advisor allows users to view available services for refugees on a map and in a service directory, where they can filter by sectors, areas, names of service providers and referral requirements. It is useful for refugee sector working groups to map service provisions for refugees (i.e. 4Ws) and to identify gaps in services. (See <http://jordan.servicesadvisor.org/> and attached the [leaflet](#).)

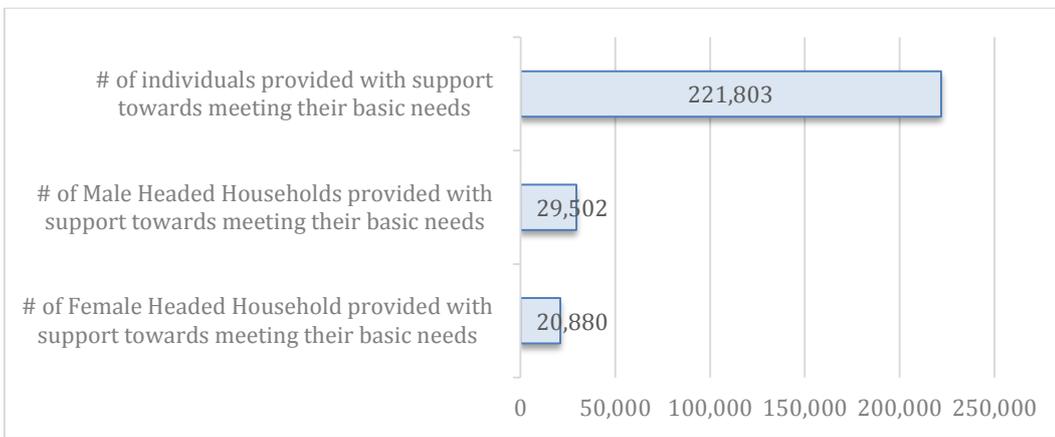
II. Sector information

BASIC NEEDS

Urban:

In May, the Basic Needs Working Group provided around 8,240,000 USD worth of regular cash and non-food item (NFIs) to vulnerable beneficiaries in the refugee and host communities.

The number of individuals and households provided with Basic Needs Support in the form of cash assistance or NFIs Assistance is as follows:



Camps:

Azraq camp:

- 4,665 gas cylinders refills;
- 7,810 packs of children diapers distributed to 2,685 children;
- 10,688 packs of sanitary napkins distributed to 1,778 individuals;
- 28,884 non-food items distributed to the newly arriving 8,733 individuals;
- adult diapers and infant milk distributed to special cases.

Zaatari camp:

- 25,588 packs of children diapers distributed to 6,397 individuals;
- 7,770 packs of sanitary napkins distributed to 1,295 individuals;
- 354,584 JOD cash assistance (Gas Refill) distributed to 61,668 individuals;
- 5,340 non-food items and 592 hygiene vouchers distributed to special cases and newborns in the new arrivals' area.



EDUCATION

Formal Education:

145,458 Syrian students continued to access formal education in schools in camp and host community settings for the 2015/2016 academic year.

Two key interventions (100 double-shifted schools in HC and certified catch up programme) will absorb 75,000 eligible children into schools.

Zaatari strategic plan:

During the month ESWG worked closely with all sector members to develop the Education component of Zaatari Strategic plan 2017-19, converting outputs into tasks with assigned responsibilities at the agency level. The partners suggested an increased focus on certified educational opportunities for children and adolescents.

Strategic Advisory Group (SAG) and Coordination:

Three meetings took place in May, focusing on Zaatari strategic plan, JENA in HC and reviewed work plan of the sector. During the month of May three coordination meetings took place.

New initiatives:

Two new non-UNICEF supported sector members started implementation of new projects focusing on informal education in host community, which contributed to an overall increase in IFE results.

FOOD SECURITY

On 3 May, His Royal Highness Prince El Hassan bin Talal of Jordan visited WFP Headquarters. During his visit, His Royal Highness delivered remarks with the diplomatic community on the topic of resilience in the Middle East.

The Cash and Voucher unit in WFP Amman and Mafrqa Sub-Office undertook preparation for the launch of the iris scan payment system in Zaatri camp.

WFP reached a total of 536,347 beneficiaries with e-cards.

For the operation at the border, it was decided to complete the distribution of all available dry rations with complementary RTE, and start with a new mixed ration containing both RTE and dry ration once consumed. Through RTE parcels, 33,720 Syrian refugees are reached.

At the berm, Save the Children International has been contracted as Cooperating Partner (CP) to implement the food assistance distribution at Rukban and Hadalat.

WV Taiwan School Feeding - WVI Jordan project in the Azraq Camp:

- Total number of beneficiaries is 2,216 students;
- The decreased number of students, led to the decrease of the ongoing distributions;
- 29,558 date bars and same number of juice drinks were distributed to the students in Azraq camp school;

JHCO:

- The ongoing activity below in partnership with organizations noticed increase in number of food parcels in May 2016;
- 7,198 food parcels distributed to 7,083 Syrian Households (HH) in Mafrqa, Irbid, Zarqa and Amman through the Saudi Relief and Committees Campaigns;
- 175 food parcels distributed to 175 Syrian HHs in Zarqa through Human Appeal International;
- 95 food parcels distributed to 95 Syrian HHs in Mafrqa through Al Aman Voluntary Group and Noiva Switzerland;
- 1,175 food parcels distributed to 1,175 Syrian HHs in Irbid through Al Takafol Charity and IOCC;
- 230 food vouchers (40 JOD each) distributed to 216 Syrian HHs in Zarqa, Mafrqa, Irbid and Aqaba through Caritas Jordan and Quest Scope.

HEALTH

Berm situation:

In early May, MSF started providing clinical services using trucks. Currently, the main services are acute consultations for children under five and antenatal services for pregnant women and deliveries. Inclusion of NCD services is planned for the coming weeks.

Preparations to launch primary and reproductive health care services in Rukban, including requesting approvals from the authorities, are under way. The support will be provided by Jordan Health Aid Society, with support from UNHCR and UNFPA.

In April and May, eight confirmed cases of measles among new arrivals are reported in Azraq camp. Four cases of hepatitis A among new arrivals were confirmed in Azraq, which indicates a worsening hygiene and sanitation situation on the border.

Reproductive Health (RH) Sub-Sector Working Group:

UNFPA has completed distribution of family planning kits to all partners. The partners can communicate with the Ministry of Health for additional quantities.

Nutrition Sub-Sector Working Group:

During May 1,707 new arrival children (6-59 months) were screened for malnutrition at RAS. 11 SAM cases were identified in addition to 47 MAM, also 280 PLWs were screened and 12 cases referred as malnourished cases. Comparatively to 1.9% GAM rate in April, the May rate among new arrivals is 3.4 %.



PROTECTION

The National Council for Family Affairs' (NCFA) introduced its newly-developed National Protection Technical Committee, a body intended to help strengthen coordination between national institutions' protection efforts and humanitarian actors including NGOs. Presentations were made at the Protection Working Group and Child Protection and SGBV Sub-Working Groups to explain the role of the Technical Committee as a forum for coordination and collaboration between actors working at the policy level, and national and international organizations working on the technical level (field level) on protection issues.

Protection Training for Education Sector: Twenty representatives from national and international organizations engaged in the Education Sector were invited for a protection training, after identifying protection capacity as an area that would benefit their contribution to the refugee response. SGBV and child protection issues were highlighted, where the vulnerability of refugee women and children throughout the refugee cycle was discussed. Types of SGBV and Child protection risks and the present response mechanisms through multi-sectoral approach were shared in addition to the referral pathway that ensures a proper case management process that ensures a survivor centered approach.

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Working Group:

Review of Disability Taskforce (DTF) Guidelines: The SGBV SWG reviewed guidelines piloted by the Disability Task Force, discussing and providing comments to the DTF guidelines on prioritization of services to people with disabilities. The purpose of the cross-sectoral review to assist in ensuring a sexual and gender-based violence and overall gender perspective is reflected when appropriate in the DTF technical guideline, to assist humanitarian organizations to make sound programmatic decisions that ensure that where funds are limited resources are prioritized for interventions that are likely to have the greatest impact. Comments have been provided to the DTF, and further conversation and cooperation will continue as needed.

Child Protection (CP) Sub-Working Group:

Community Support Volunteers for UASC Toolkit introduced. UNHCR introduced to the Child Protection Sub-Working Groups members a newly-developed "Community Support Volunteers for UASC Toolkit", a framework to facilitate structured UASC support programs that take advantage of community knowledge and linkages to ensure that unaccompanied and separated children and the families that care for them benefit from the mentoring and support of community members. This mentoring and support is extended to UASC living independently as well as via support for families caring for separated children. The Toolkit was developed in recognition that unaccompanied displaced children across the region are living independently, and may benefit from structured, community-based support. The toolkit consists of a Guidance Note, tools (including sample forms, terms of reference, and useful checklists), and training materials for a foundational 3-day training for community support volunteers.

Regional Google Drive: UNHCR presented the "Syria Crisis CP Tools", an interagency online repository for child protection actors across the MENA region, with a specific focus on those working in the Syria refugee response. The purpose of the repository is to share child protection resources and tools among those working on these issues, and to facilitate exchange of knowledge and to maximize the use of available material. The "Syria Crisis CP Tools" was created by UNHCR and UNICEF, with support and contribution from organization's working across the region. Materials are continually being uploaded and organized as they are sourced from across the region.

Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS) Sub-Sector Working Group:

Update the national plan for Mental Health: Under the Patronage of HRH Princess Muna Al Hussein, the World Health Organization in Jordan, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health, organized a National Stakeholders Meeting entitled "Strengthening the Mental Health System in Jordan". The Meeting was part of their joint efforts

to review the mental health situation in Jordan, outline some of the main achievements and challenges under the MOH, WHO and Jordanian Nursing Council national program, and agree in consultation with partners and stakeholders on the Road Map for strengthening mental health in Jordan. As a next step, the National Technical Committee for mental health, a permanent body established in 2011 by HE the Minister of Health, will initiate the process of updating the National Mental Health Plan, which will be based on the 10-year National Policy document.

PSEA NETWORK

Inter-Agency PSEA Referral Mechanism Launched. The UNHCR-chaired Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network launched the Inter-Agency SEA Community-Based Complaint Referral Mechanism (CBCRM) to better prevent, identify, investigate and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse of refugees in Jordan. The CBCRM was launched on 8 May 2016 in a ceremony attended by representatives of the more than 30 United Nations and non-governmental organizations who are signatory to this innovative collaborative approach to ensuring that no refugee is subject to sexual exploitation or abuse by humanitarian workers. The ceremony was followed by an explanatory briefing on the CBCRM and, on 8 and 9 May 2016, two Training-of-Trainer sessions for PSEA Focal Points from each agency. The launch will be followed up by a coordinated training, advocacy and awareness-raising effort aimed at building a strong foundation for prevention and response to sexual abuse and exploitation in the humanitarian context.



SHELTER

Urban:

1,775 individuals (of them 437 women, 498 girls, 346 men and 494 boys) benefited from ICMC's Cash for Rent project in Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa and Ajloun;

67 housing units have been completed in unfinished buildings in Irbid by NRC;

34 beneficiaries have been accommodated in ten shelters upgraded by NRC in Irbid governorate.

Azraq:

Shelters repair and maintenance continued through the Quick Fix Team in Village 6, 3, 5 and 2 for both vacant and allocated shelters. By the end of May, 848 vacant and 67 allocated shelters have been fixed.

Kitchen: The second phase of the shelter upgrade project. Several community consultation sessions have been conducted for evaluating a sample kitchen along with the NRC engineering team. Various comments have been received on the size of the kitchen and its location within the shelter. Some modifications have been made based on the community representatives' feedback. UNHCR is currently in the procurement process, planning to launch the project and scale up after Ramadan.

Expansion of the camp: the initial plan for the suggested camp expansion has been finalized. It includes expanding of existing villages and adding of new villages as well. The expansion plan starts with Village 5 by adding 137 shelters, then goes to Village 2 and add extra 1,080 shelters. It continues with Village 3 and Village 6 with 1,400 shelters, and a new Village 7 located next to Village 6. The estimated total number of shelters is 4,800 supposed to give additional capacity for 20,000 individuals. According to the plan, Village 7 is going to be the biggest village in the camp with 3,444 shelters.

Mosque in Village 6: through cooperation between SRAD and UNHCR, and with involvement of donors, the construction works of the new mosque in Village 6 are being finalized. After the site is tested, feedback from the community will be compiled and considered for the construction of a new mosque in Village 5.

Zaatari:

Construction of 3 new streets with total quantity of 600m seal coat roads in districts 3 and 4 is completed. The implementation was done through World Vision.

Storm water network detailed design report has been submitted from World Vision to UNHCR for revision and amendment.

Up to date and since the beginning of 2016, 114 prefabricated shelter units have been constructed through SNC in district 9, and 76 units are under construction.

14 locations have been identified around the ring road of Zaatari camp to build shading units as bus stops and waiting areas with different dimensions next to supermarkets and distribution centres. The project will be implemented through IRD, utilizing recycled materials from the demolished kitchens.



WASH

Zaatari:

Over the month, an average of 3.3 million liters of water was distributed each day, the vast majority provided by the three internal boreholes. Repairs were carried out on BH1. In addition, an average of 1.04 million liters of wastewater was collected and treated each day, with all of the wastewater treated at the internal treatment plant with only the sludge transported to the external municipal plant. For solid waste, an average of 683 m³ was collected and transported to the local municipal plant daily.

Water quality monitoring continued with a particular focus on storage tanks and households. The monthly test reports of the source water were shared with the sector and the Ministry of Health in Mafraq. Disinfection of public water storage tanks was carried out with 488 water storage tanks disinfected, repaired or replaced, when necessary.

Due to the significant progress on the number of interceptor tanks installed and households connected, the volume of wastewater has increased by 25%, which has necessitated an expansion of the capacity of desludging trucks operation. The progress in the decommissioning of the WASH blocks has been very good, and it will significantly reduce the costs associated with the monthly maintenance and repair of these facilities.

No challenges were encountered as a result of the recent phased scaling down of the Cash-for-Work structure for solid waste collection.

Zaatari networks:

As a part of Phase 1 of the Zaatari Wastewater Network, to date, 1,872 interceptor tanks have been installed, with 97% completion of the target. The target has been increased. 8,652 households have been connected to tanks (82% of the target). The sanitation facilities have been installed in 352 households (54% of the target), 6,800 pits have been backfilled (73% of the target) and 265 WASH blocks have been decommissioned (73% of the target).

The project management structure and procurement strategy for the second phases of the Water and Wastewater networks were reviewed in consultation with partners, to assess opportunities to streamline the management structure and to identify opportunities to accelerate the construction progress, reduce costs and to further strengthen coordination.

The work continued on the bidding package for the International Supervision Consultancy.

Azraq:

Over the month of May, an average of 1.03 million liters of water was provided daily by the internal borehole, with approximately 211 m³ of wastewater desludged and 313 m³ of solid waste collected and disposed. This indicates a significant increase in the volume of water supplied compared to the February average (prior to the large scale arrivals). The volume of water in Azraq has increased due to the increased numbers of the population, warmer temperatures and the focus of newly arrived families on washing their belongings.

Village 5 is now fully equipped with WASH facilities. The facilities in Village 2 are being progressively rehabilitated, and the selected blocks are prepared for the new arrivals: blocks 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 are completed to the full standard;

blocks 7, 8, 9, and 13 completed to the minimum standard. The water tanks supplying Village 2 were disinfected and checks were carried out on the water lines.

In order to increase the water flow to the public area, a new pump was installed and a drainage system installed for the greywater near the tap stands.

A sample of water was collected from the Azraq main borehole. The comprehensive water quality analysis indicated that after eight months of abstraction the water quality reached the Jordanian Drinking Water Quality Standards.

Work on the modifications required at the Azraq wastewater treatment plant continued, to ensure that the wastewater adheres to the Jordanian standards for watercourses. By late June, the plant is expected to start treating all of the wastewater generated in the camp.

Distribution of hygiene kits to the unaccompanied minors continued, complemented by mobilization sessions on key hygiene messages.

The mobilization sessions to the new arrivals continued, focusing on orientation on the WASH facilities, handwashing, the risks of open defecation and water conservation messages.

King Abdulla Park (KAP) and Cyber City (Irbid Governorate):

The transfer of families from King Abdullah Park to Emirati Jordan Camp commenced on 24 May. Upon completion of the academic school year, the process will continue, until the camp is emptied. Normal water supply, desludging and solid waste management operations continued, complemented by hygiene promotion and mobilization activities.

Water Infrastructure projects:

The installation works, including civil works of construction of two rooms for the electrical panel and operator, continued for the two recently drilled boreholes in Madaba town, el Hiban area. The works are 70% completed and the system is scheduled to be operational by late June.

Sanitation Infrastructure projects:

The rehabilitation and unblocking of the sewer lines in the area of Azmi Mufti, Irbid governorate, has been 95% completed.

WASH in schools:

The projects targeting improvement of access to WASH facilities and services in schools are underway. The work on the National WASH in Schools standards started with preliminary meetings held with the Ministry of Education and the key stakeholders, in addition to school visits and a review of the work. MoPIC approval was granted for the NRC project aiming construction of WASH blocks and an innovative water reuse scheme in three schools.



LIVELIHOODS

Recent positive initiatives taken by the GoJ since the London Conference have made it possible for many Syrians living in Jordan to obtain work permits. The Ministry of Labour (MoL) agreed to ease requirements for Syrian refugees who entered the country irregularly and in place of passports now accepts valid Ministry of Interior (MoI) Service Cards coupled with UNHCR registration documents. In addition, employers hiring Syrian nationals have been granted a three-month grace period (from 5 April 2016 to 5 July 2016), during which they are able to obtain free annual work permits for Syrian employees. An estimated 200 Syrians (and their employers) per day since the start of the grace period have availed themselves of the opportunity to acquire free work permits.

III. Contact

For more information, please contact:

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Jordan Refugee Response portal page at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>;

ISWG page http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=60