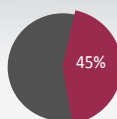




In this issue :

- JIF concerned with the situation in Azraq and the Berm
- INGOs scaling up interventions in Zaatari and Azraq camps
- INGOs support to livelihoods and host community interventions
- JIF advocacy on the Jordan compact

Funding

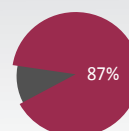


JRP only 45% funded with \$492m received (July)

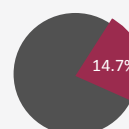
Facts and Figures

656,400 Registered Syrian refugees

59,196 Registered Iraqi refugees



Syrian refugees below poverty line of 68 JOD/p/m



Jordanian unemployment

Welcome to the Jordan INGO Forum newsletter

The Jordan INGO Forum (JIF) is a network of 48 international non-governmental organisations (INGOs) implementing development and humanitarian programs to respond to the needs of vulnerable Jordanians, Syrian, Palestine and Iraqi refugees. JIF members work closely with the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and line ministries, as well as with other actors such as the UN, national NGOs and donors, to plan, coordinate and monitor activities. In 2015, JIF members programmed over 262 million JOD (US\$370million) throughout Jordan and employed over 4,000 Jordanian staff.

Humanitarian and Development Situation

Azraq

As of early September, NRC and UNHCR reported that Azraq camp had a population of 36,103 residents. This includes 14,727 Syrian refugees in the fenced-in Villages 2 (1,542) and 5 (13,185). The number of refugees reported in the fenced-in areas of the camp has been moderately decreasing with some relocations taking place, however this has almost come to a standstill since early July. While acknowledging Jordanian authorities' security concerns, screening processes need to be expedited and they should be completed within reasonable and predictable timeframes. Refugees were prioritised for entry from the berm because of their vulnerability and protection needs. Operational INGOs see daily the impact that living within a fenced-in area and uncertainty of the future has on them. Our staff report an increasingly desperate population who do not have adequate and timely information about their own situation and are struggling to access services. In the meantime, Syrian refugees within fenced-in parts of the camp should be able to access the closest available services and mechanisms agreed with authorities to allow refugees movement such as to services in other villages. For example, in V2 residents could more easily access primary health care from the adjacent hospital. They could also more readily access distribution points and the community centre in the unfenced in part of V2 rather than walking a distance of sometimes more than 1 km to access the already overwhelmed temporary services in V5.

Berm

Humanitarian actors deplore the 21 June attack on Jordan army and security personnel at the Berm which killed seven security forces, injured 13 and led to the closure of the border and reduction in humanitarian aid to an estimated 75,000 Syrians stranded there. Prior to the attack, INGOs were operational at the Berm, ensuring water quality control, distributing food and non-food items, and providing medical services. Since 21 June, there has only been a one-off food and hygiene kit distribution early August and regular –though in insufficient quantity- water provision.

Humanitarian actors have not been able to access the area and assess the humanitarian needs of a population estimated to be composed of 75 per cent women and children prior to the attack. Humanitarian actors are very concerned about the fate of the vast majority of those seeking safety and assistance and whose suffering is exacerbated by the lack of services or inability to access international protection. Many have nowhere to return safely given the ongoing conflict in Syria and if unable to access assistance and protection will likely be forced into internal displacement, in violation of international humanitarian law. The top priority is to resume lifesaving humanitarian assistance from Jordan including water, food and health, and attending to the war wounded, as well as allowing access to the area and screening of the most vulnerable cases seeking asylum.

Partners' activities

JIF members continue to provide a multi-sectoral response to the needs of vulnerable Syrian and Iraqi refugees, and Jordanians.

As anticipated due to a combination of factors, **CARE's** 2016 study on challenges and coping strategies of non-camp Syrian refugees in Jordan and their host communities, revealed a deteriorating situation with food and cash needs increasing since 2015. There also exists vast difference between localities where Syrians live. Three-quarters of Syrians reported that they were not working while the proportion of refugees that cited 'work' as their primary source of income halved since 2015. The findings are based on interviews conducted with 1,608 Syrian refugee households and 471 vulnerable Jordanian households in Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa (including Azraq town).



INGOs scaling up interventions in Zaatari and Azraq camps

While some JIF members continued their normal activities in the camps, others started implementing new programmes and conducted several assessments.

On 23 August, UNHCR and **NRC** officially opened the new Common Humanitarian Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (CDC) in Zaatari camp. The centre, originally constructed in 2013, now incorporates access for all, a complaints mechanism, provision of information, state of the art verification through IRIS technology, an alternative collection mechanism and the ability to undertake two independent distributions simultaneously. The centre can be utilised by all partners in the camp and is providing assistance to over 4,000 families per day.

The **International Rescue Committee** opened its DFID supported clinic in Zaatari camp in June, seeing up to 200 patients daily since then. The clinic started providing routine vaccinations on 23 August, making IRC a key actor for vaccinations for urban and camp-based refugees, which includes EPI vaccines and tetanus for women of childbearing age.



In partnership with King Hussein Foundation (KHF), **Mercy Corps** has been working on a market assessment for the two market areas that are operating in Azraq camp (for 100 shops - 50 owned by the refugees and 50 by the host community). According to one-on-one interviews with shop owners, the main holdbacks to profits are the absence of cash and electricity in the camp which most shops need to store their goods in refrigerators. Most shop owners suggested increasing the buying power of refugees in order to revitalize the market. Transportation costs to and from the camp, and the number of licensed cars allowed to enter the camp and vacation permits given to shop owners were also mentioned as hindrances. Mercy Corps will study several additional interventions to develop the markets in Azraq Camp.

As part of its partnership with WFP, **ACTED** continued to provide food assistance to refugees through the daily distribution of bread, new arrival vouchers, general food vouchers, and e-cards for use at the on-site supermarket, Sameh Mall. Additionally, **ACTED** facilitated ad-hoc distributions of dates and dry food packages from various donors. With the handing over from WFP of a constructed service area for food assistance distributions within Village 5, ACTED was able to better serve over 13,300 refugees living in the fenced area.



In partnership with UNICEF, **ACTED** also ensured essential water, hygiene and sanitation services through the supply of potable water to all refugees in Azraq camp and Zaatari camp. ACTED maintains a comprehensive waste management programme in Azraq ranging from septic tank desludging to solid waste management, to trash collecting with the support of Syrian incentive based volunteers. In Zaatari camp, **ACTED**, in partnership with **Oxfam** and **JEN**, recently completed the first phase of a camp wide wastewater network linking households to septic tanks, significantly improving sanitation and hygiene for all.

DRC has almost completed the rehabilitation of its livelihood center in Azraq camp village 6, which will open in early October and offer training courses in sewing and tailoring. Cash-for-work activities are ongoing with 30 refugees who benefitted from it as the end of September.

Handicap International conducted a survey to measure the attitudinal barrier towards persons with disabilities and published a new issue of the “Equal Access Monitor” newsletter, highlighting the issues of equal and equitable access to services in Azraq camp.

INGOs’ support to livelihoods and host community interventions

DRC was successful in applying for and acquiring work permits for two Syrian refugee field workers. JIF is compiling INGOs’ best practice in this process to share with other organisations. Separately, DRC also provided 127 small grants in Karak and Ma’an governorates totaling nearly 42,000 JOD and supporting refugee and host community entrepreneurial activities.

Mercy Corps’s Increasing Economic Development in Sahel Houran, Thnewbeh and Tura programme launched several field activities including cash for work (CfW) and local economic development planning for the municipality. Three project awareness sessions targeting the potential beneficiaries from the MSMEs and home-based businesses were also held to provide mentoring and business consultations. In addition, a Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) was conducted where 171 out of 981 Syrians expressed their interest to participate in the CfW program. Thirty Syrians and ten Jordanians have participated in the first round of CfW activities until now. Mercy Corps will also conduct a comprehensive study to understand the impact of its interventions in Sahel Houran, inform future economic development programming based on opportunities and constraints at the household and small business level, and identify how humanitarian programming can contribute to longer-term economic development goals.

Advocacy

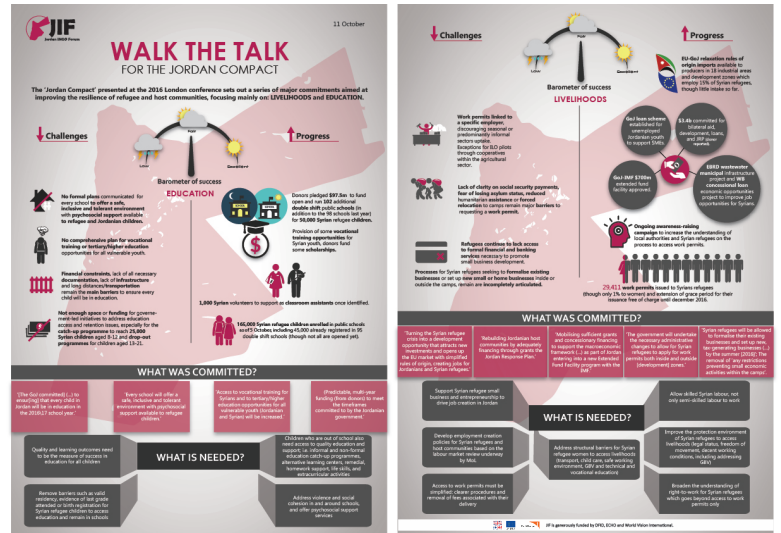
On 20-21 September **NRC** and the Institute for Statelessness and Inclusion co-hosted a regional roundtable on protecting the right to Syrian nationality for Syria’s displaced persons. Participants included UN agencies, I/NGOs and academic research institutes from Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Egypt. The conference looked at the international protection framework for stateless persons, Syrian law and practice, categories of persons at heightened risk of statelessness in host countries and regional perspectives. A research report and practitioners toolkit will be launched by end November.

As part of the UNICEF nationwide ‘Learning for All’ (L4A) campaign, **ACTED** conducted outreach activities across 30 vulnerable outreach communities in Mafraq governorate in August. L4A aims at encouraging parents and guardians of all nationalities to enroll their children in school and learning programmes in Jordan. Acknowledging the particularly difficult circumstances that Syrian children living in Informal Tented Settlements face in Jordan, ACTED reached and registered over 500 children through the following activities: awareness-raising sessions in informal education tents with children aged 5-17; and community mobilization with parents and care-givers in Informal Tented Settlement sites.

Jordan compact

In September, JIF joined its voice with three other NGO platforms and 48 organisations to publish a regional report 'From words to action' reviewing progress made on the commitments reached at the 'Supporting Syria and the Region' conference held in London on 4 February 2016. The report welcomed initial progress made in Jordan in the field of education and livelihoods while noting that several areas require renewed commitments to ensure that the commitments do not end in empty promises.

In addition to the above report, JIF also developed an infographic product related to the Jordan Compact illustrating progress made to date, obstacles to fulfilling the London commitments and recommendations to overcome these.



UPCOMING

In November, **NRC** and Harvard University will launch a report on obstacles faced by refugees in accessing civil documentation and obtaining Ministry of Interior (MOI) cards under the Urban Verification Exercise (UVE), including the impact for refugees who are presently unable to obtain MOI cards.

The **Jordan Red Crescent** and the **French Red Cross** will organize a Bader Community Bazaar in Al Shoora Park on Saturday 15 October. The community bazaar is part of the multi-sectoral project that the Jordan Red Crescent and the French Red Cross have been implementing in the area of Bader since July 2014. This project focuses on social cohesion, psychosocial support and renovation of private and collective infrastructures, and is funded by the French Development Agency (AFD).

REACH, in partnership with **NRC**, will pioneer a comprehensive youth assessment in Zaatari and Azraq camps to assess and inform on the quality, relevance, and sustainability of youth programming that looks at both youth experiences and programmatic impact across the camps. Despite progress in developing Youth Targeted Programming (YTP) over the last four years in Zaatari and Azraq camps, including formal and informal education programmes, and vocational skills training for young Syrian refugees, there continues to be an information gap regarding the extent to which youth benefit from these interventions.

DRC will open its Nuzha community centre in East Amman which has just been rehabilitated, in mid-October. The center will include a livelihood referral network and database and is based on an assessment conducted in June 2016 to identify and analyse community needs, current services, as well as remaining gaps. In addition, DRC will soon start refugee cash for work placement activities in Karak in line with the waste to positive energy programme.



DRC community center

Before
After



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JIF is generously funded by DFID, ECHO and World Vision International.