Allocation Strategy Paper
Jordan Humanitarian Fund
2018 2nd Standard Allocation

I. Allocation Overview

A) Introduction/Humanitarian Situation

1. **The UN Humanitarian Coordinator (HC) has launched this standard allocation for US $3.5 million in order to support the implementation of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP)** by releasing resources to partners and to respond to critical funding gaps in Jordan.

2. **This standard allocation is aligned with the JRP, and thus activities supported must be within the agreed 'humanitarian parameters' of people affected by the Syrian crises, and reflect priority activities outlined in the sector-specific sections.** This strategy draws upon the most urgent priorities and gaps in assistance identified by each of the sectors.

3. Since the onset of the Syria Crisis, Jordan has welcomed Syrians seeking refuge, protection, and safety from the conflict. With this humanitarian spirit, the government and the people of Jordan have also extended public services, facilities, resources and hospitality in an attempt to accommodate the most pressing needs of the Syrian refugees. As a result of the crisis over a million Syrians have fled to Jordan, 660,440 of whom are registered refugees. Of these, 519,697 (78.7%) live in host communities, while the remaining 140,743 (21.3%) live in camps, principally Za'atari and Azraq. In addition to Palestinian, Iraqi and other refugees, the impact of Syrian refugees have placed considerable strain on social, economic, institutional and natural resource systems throughout Jordan.

B) Jordan Response Plan (JRP)

4. The JRP 2018-2020 is a three-year plan with a total budget of $ 7.312 billion, including $ 2.761 billion for subsidy, security, income loss and infrastructure depreciation due to the Syria crisis, $ 2.126 billion for refugee-related interventions and $ 2.425 billion for resilience strengthening, including that of communities where both Jordanians and Syrians live. The JRP budget per year is the following: 2018 $ 2.483 billion 2019 $ 2.525 billion 2020 $ 2.304 billion Budget requirements for refugee.

5. Priority needs addressed through this standard allocation are based on where the impact of Syria crisis is most severe.

II. 2018 1st Standard Allocation Strategy

A) Purpose of the 2018 2nd Standard Allocation Strategy and linkages to the HRP / Appeal

6. **The allocation Strategy is in line with the objective of the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) to consolidate all efforts to respond and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis on the country,** namely to "support saving lives, alleviate suffering and increase access to humanitarian response for vulnerable people and those with specific needs".

7. **This allocation paper provides the strategic direction and guidance for the allocation process for this call**. **In line with the JRP priorities, the 2nd Standard Allocation is focused on providing timely and life-saving life sustaining assistance to people directly affected by the Syria crisis, irrespective of where they reside.** The allocation will also address the urgent gaps to ensure the continuous support to the affected population.

8. **Allocation Strategic Priorities**: In order to optimize the impact of this allocation, the following sectors have been prioritized: basic needs, shelter, health and protection. Selected projects will address critical needs of the affected population targeting both Syrian Refugees in host communities and camps and the most vulnerable in host communities, prioritizing areas with the highest needs and will be complementarity with existing projects and interventions in the targeted geographical areas.

9. **Protection and Gender Mainstreaming:** Protection imperatives will be mainstreamed across all prioritized sectors, as part of the commitment to the "do no harm principle and the "centrality of protection" in the humanitarian response. All proposals must demonstrate how protection principles, including child protection, GBV considerations and Gender Equality are incorporated and protection mainstreaming considered in project design.

B) Allocation Breakdown

10. **JHF Funding Balance:** In 2018, the JHF has received US$7 million in contributions from the governments of Sweden, Ireland and Belgium. The current balance as of 15 September 2018 is $3.9 million.

11. **The HC has decided to allocate a total amount of $ 3.5 million** from the JHF funds for this second Standard Allocation for 2018. This paper outlines the allocation priorities and rationale for the prioritization.

Standard Allocation Envelop	**$ 3,5,000,000**

T**he project proposal submission deadline is set to 6 October 2018.**

Only one project per organization will be accepted. For more information, please refer to the operational modalities in the JHF Operational Manual.

C) Prioritization of Projects

12. Only partners that have passed the OCHA JHF Capacity Assessment and "Due Diligence" requirements and are active members of the sectors in Jordan are eligible to submit proposals for funding.

13. Partnerships between new and existing JHF partners are strongly encouraged in line with the JHF's capacity development objectives.

14. Multi-sectoral collaboration and complementarity between the selected clusters in order to provide a comprehensive package through convergence of services, are encouraged, wherever possible.

III. Jordan Sector Priorities and Alignment with the 2018 Jordan Response Plan

JORDAN SECTOR PRIORITIES		
SHELTER:		
Sector Priorities	**JRP Sector Specific Objectives**	**Standard Indicators**
Priority will be given to projects that target vulnerable refugee and host community households living in sub-standard housing conditions. Assistance provided should meet the specific shelter needs to an improved and winter-resilient standard, addressing thermal enhancement in correlation to reduced energy demand. Examples includes; repair/insulation work that address issues of dampness, draught and cold; flood mitigation; and energy efficiency measures.	Access to adequate, secure and affordable housing provided for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities	Number of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees (WGBM) supported with access to adequate, affordable and secure housing in host communities. Number of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees (WGBM) provided with information and awareness on their right to adequate housing
Activities: The modality of assistance (Cash or in-kind); to be defined by partners	**Geographic location:** Irbid, Mafraq, Amman, Madaba and Zarqa.	
Partners are to outline clear criteria for the selection of locations and vulnerable households - priority will be given to projects that can demonstrate sophisticated targeting methods to reach those with the most difficult housing conditions. Proposed interventions should be in line with existing Shelter Working Group technical guidelines (Upgrading of Sub-Standard Shelters, Sealing Off Kits). Finally, partners are to also demonstrate that projects are timely and will provide the assistance needed to prepare for and endure winter, therefore, special attention will be given to the timeline narrative of the proposal.		

JORDAN SECTOR PRIORITIES		
BASIC NEEDS WORKING GROUP		
Sector Priorities	**JRP Sector Specific Objectives**	**Standard Indicators**
Winterization is the priority for the Basic Needs Working Group, including the needs of those in Informal Tented Settlements, and cash for shelter.	To provide life-saving basic needs assistance to the most vulnerable families affected by the crisis inside the camps and in non-camp settings	Number of WGBM receiving basic needs support outside camps
Activities: 1- Cash assistance is country wide, no specific geographic requirements. 2- In addition a small in-kind component that can be part of the overall winter programme for emergency/harsh weather response.	**Geographic location:** All governorates with a focus on needs in camps.	
HEALTH:		
Sector Priorities	**JRP Sector Specific Objectives**	**Standard Indicators**
1. Projects that support secondary health care for priority cases, such as Basic Emergency Obstetric Care and Newborn Care (BEmONC) and Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) including supporting priority medical referrals from the borders and camps.	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	Number of WGBM provided with lifesaving, secondary and tertiary care Number of deliveries in presence of skilled attendant Number of sessions of rehabilitation provided to WGBM

JORDAN SECTOR PRIORITIES		
Activities: 1. Access to lifesaving, secondary and tertiary care provided through payment, logistic and other support of referrals 2. Access to emergency obstetric, neonatal and childcare provided through payment, logistic and other support of referrals. 3. Comprehensive rehabilitation for adults and children with injuries and impairments including mental health	**Geographic location:** All governorates.	
Justification: The health sector in Jordan continues to face increasing needs and vulnerabilities with continued demand for services from refugees, a changing population demographic, changing epidemiology of disease and increasing rates of determinants of poor health. Rising healthcare costs, of both services and supplies, also raise issues of sustainable financing mechanisms for this increased demand. The health sector response strategy will focus on durable solutions and aims to maintain humanitarian programming and continue to meet the immediate and short-term health needs of individual refugees. In 2018 the health sector were only able to raise 32% of their total needs and current funding levels mean that only 62% of refugees living in urban settings will be covered by health services, leaving over 200,000 people with uncertain access. The Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) health sector vulnerability indicator found that 5% of Syrians have severe health vulnerability and 50% have high health vulnerability. Moreover the VAF found 20% of Syrians are severely vulnerable in terms of being able to access health services when needed and 38 % of households have the presence of pre-existing medical conditions (e.g. disabilities or chronic illnesses) that are negatively impacting a family member's day to day life. Syrian households report that they spend more than 41% of their expenditure on health care. Based on the above vulnerabilities, the identified priority for the JHF will focus on maintaining long-term affordable access to comprehensive essential health services for all camp refugees and for other refugees. All projects and planned interventions should aim to mitigate vulnerabilities and improve the response to ongoing and standing population needs.		
PROTECTION SUBSECTOR SGBV:		
Sector / Sector Priorities	**JRP Sector Specific Objectives**	**Standard Indicators**
SGBV prevention and response services for marginalized groups at heightened risks of SGBV	Strengthened and expanded national and sub-national protection systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs	Number of WGBM with access to protection services in accordance with international and national standards

JORDAN SECTOR PRIORITIES		
	of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis	
Activities: 1. SGBV case management services should be prioritized in remote locations where they are not currently available. In particular, priority will be given to mobile case management services to reach survivors living in remote location sor facing barriers accessing services provided in static safe spaces (for good practice, see project from IRC Lebanon: http://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5a38e0ec4.pdf). Inclusive GBV case management services to marginalized groups at high risk of SGBV (such as persons with disabilities) will also be prioritized. Projects combining SGBV case management and tailored cash interventions addressing acute protection needs will be favourably considered. 2. Prevention activities have been identified as a major gap in the SGBV gap analysis. Projects focusing on women empowerment including an economic empowerment component should be prioritized. Adolescent girls-focused programming is also considered a priority. Outreach activities to inform about SGBV services and disseminate prevention messages should be prioritized (including on PSEA). Prevention activities must demonstrate a community-based approach.	**Geographic location:** • **Azraq camp:** safe space for women and girls in village 5 and 2, case management services for male survivors in all villages. • **Zaatari camp:** district 1, 7, 11, 12 • **Mafraq governorate:** Mobile SGBV prevention and response programming for remote villages (focus on Ruweished, and North East Badiyah) • **Remote underserved areas.**	
Note from the sector: There are currently gaps throughout Jordan in terms of SGBV prevention and response services for women and girls with disabilities as well as for refugees with diverse sexual orientation and gender identity and other groups at heightened risks.		

IV. Project Proposal Preparation and Budget Preparation

- All project proposals should be submitted via Grant Management System (GMS) **by 6 October 2018** 23:55 (Midnight – Jordan time). Any submission after this date will not be considered.

- Once you complete your registration on the GMS, please login to CBPF GMS Support portal and read instructions on how to submit a project proposal. https://gms.unocha.org/content/partner

- Project proposals should be prepared in line with the strategic objectives of the JRP and the Allocation Paper. This needs to be supported by clear log frames with outcomes, outputs, SMART indicators and detailed activities.

- Organizations should consult with relevant sector coordinators during the project proposal preparation phase.

- All project proposals must have a detailed budget outlining all the project related expenditures under relevant budget lines. Please refer to Operational Manual Annex Project Budget Template and Annex Budget and Due Diligence Checklist for further details.

- Budget proposals must reflect the correct and fair budget breakdown of the planned costs and clearly outline units, quantities and percentages. Partners should avoid including only lump sum amounts and provide bill of quantities (BoQs) including list of items and costs per item to total the unit cost for the planned expenditures.

- Provide a budget narrative (as an essential component of the budget) that clearly explains the object and the rationale of any budget line. For example, shared costs, large/expensive assets, and costs/equipment required to support the regular operation of the implementing partner, are clear cases where the provision of details will be necessary in the budget narrative.

- **Project proposals that do not meet the above requirements or with missing financial and budgeting information will not make it to the strategic review stage and project proposal will be eliminated.**

  For further guidance on budgeting (eligible and ineligible costs, direct or indirect costs) please also refer to the Operational Handbook for CBPF.

A) Eligibility and Allocation Criteria

The review and approval of project proposals are made in accordance with the programmatic framework and focus of the JHF described above and on the basis of the following criteria:

- **Strategic relevance:** clear linkage to JRP strategic and sector(s) objectives, compliance with the terms of the JHF allocation strategy as described in the allocation strategy paper, and alignment of activities with areas of special focus of the Fund;

- **Technical soundness and cost effectiveness:** proposals must meet technical requirements and sector technical guidelines for the planned activities; and the budget is proportionate in relation to the context, and adequate to achieve the stated objectives;
- **Needs-based:** the needs are well identified using recent surveys and studies undertaken.
- **Beneficiaries:** beneficiaries should be clearly described and broken-down per type, gender and age and beneficiaries should be identified based on the vulnerability
- **Appropriateness:** the activities are adequate to respond to the identified needs;
- **Risk management:** assumptions and risks are comprehensively and clearly spelled out, along with risk management strategies;
- **Monitoring:** a realistic monitoring and reporting strategy is developed in the proposal. The JHF encourages the use of participatory approaches, involving affected communities in needs assessment, implementation and monitoring and evaluation;
- **Complementarity with other funding:** Proposal recommending activities that have received funding from other sources should be weighted favorably.
- **Partnerships:** applicants must provide detailed information about future partnerships under the proposed plan (if any);
- **Value for Money:** projects that can demonstrate the most 'value for money' (e.g. maximum outcome and beneficiary reach for each dollar invested and effectiveness of the intervention) relative to the project budget are prioritized;
- **Accountability to the affected population:** the project must include a section on the Accountability to the Affected Populations and ensure that complaint and feedback mechanisms are in place;
- **Protection, gender, age and disability mainstreaming:** the allocation promotes protection, gender, age and disability mainstreaming and to check the extent to which appropriate measures have been integrated into project design;
- **Environment Marker:** the CRCs verify to which extend the project design is respecting the environmental measures (when it applies);

B) Timeline and Procedure

The HFU will liaise with the implementing partner to determine the start date of the project. The earliest possible start date of the project is the date of signature of the grant agreement by the partner which will be included in the grant agreement. If the signature of the grant agreement occurs after the agreed upon start date, the date of the signature of the grant agreement takes precedence

Upon signature by the RC/HC, the HFU notifies the partner that the project has been approved, and sends the agreement for counter signature. Once the partner has countersigned, the agreement will be sent to OCHA FCS Finance Unit in New York for the final signature. Eligibility of expenditures will be determined by the date of implementing partner's signature of the grant agreement.

Activity	Responsible	Key Date
Launch the call and set the allocation parameters in the Grants Management System (GMS)	Humanitarian Financing Unit	20 September 2018
Submission of applications	Implementing Partners Humanitarian Financing Unit	September 20-6 October
Send application to the Sectors Technical review and recommendations	Humanitarian Financing Unit Sectors' review committees	7 October
Technical Review received from the sector leads	Sector leads	14 October
Inform the AB of the results of the sector committees meetings and share list of recommended projects for final recommendation.	JHF Advisory Board, OCHA, HC	15 October
AB meeting to review recommended projects by the sector committees	AB meeting	18 October
IP address comments of TR and HFU		27 October
Request the HC's final endorsement	Humanitarian Coordinator	28 October

C) HFU information and Complaints Mechanism Contacts

OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) is the managing agent of the JHF and is responsible for the daily operations of all programmatic and financial processes, on behalf of the HC and in coordination with the Funding Coordination Section (FCS) at OCHA New York for ensuring compliance with standardized global policies and procedures for Country-based Pooled Funds. The HFU provides support to the partners and sectors during the allocation process, as well as for ongoing project implementation, monitoring, reporting and audits. The GMS Support Help-Portal assists users to navigate through the GMS system with step-by step instructions and screen shots: https://gms.unocha.org/content/partner

D) Contacts

JHF Manager: Ms. Amani Salah, salah1@un.org , +962 (0) 79 535 4227.

JHF Programme Analyst: Mr. Hanna Abubarham, abubarhamh@un.org +962 (0) 79 869 0448

Head of OCHA Jordan Office: Ms Sarah Muscroft, muscroft@un.org , +962 (0) 79 897 4078.

E) Complaints Mechanism

The following email address, OCHA-JHFU@un.org, is available to receive feedback from stakeholders who believe they have been treated incorrectly or unfairly during any of the Fund's processes. OCHA will compile, review, address and where necessary raise the issues to the HC, who will direct appropriate follow-up action.

F) Acronyms

AB	Advisory Board
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
JHF	Jordan Humanitarian Fund
HRP	Humanitarian Response
CBPF	Country-based Pooled Fund
GMS	Grants Management System
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator
HFU	Humanitarian Financing Unit
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

G) Annexes

Annex 1: Gender Guidance

Annex 2: JHF Minimum requirements for Cash-Based Programming

Annex 3: Sector's contacts

Annex 1 Gender guidance

Note for organization submitting projects on Protection and Gender Mainstreaming:

Protection imperatives will be mainstreamed across all prioritized sectors, as part of the commitment to the "do no harm principle and the "centrality of protection" in the humanitarian response. All proposals must demonstrate how protection principles, including child protection, GBV considerations and Gender Equality are incorporated and protection mainstreaming considered in project design. For example, please consider:

1. How are you ensuring all people can access and use assistance/services provided under the project? Please give specific examples. For instance, what adjustments will be made to ensure elderly or disabled persons can access and use assistance/services? What specific actions will be taken to minimize risks to children's safety and wellbeing that the project might inadvertently exacerbate?

2. Activity indicators reflecting the project's considerations of "do no harm" principles, so that protection considerations within the project can be measured.

3. Besides vulnerability criteria, how the project will take the specific needs of vulnerable groups into account? For example, has the method of distribution or the type(s) of service provided been adjusted? How will you ensure that the specific vulnerabilities faced by girls and boys are taken into account when NFI distributions and shelter interventions will be implemented? How will you ensure that distribution points are accessible and safe for women and children? How will you ensure that "less visible" vulnerable groups, such as destitute older persons, people with disabilities, unaccompanied and separated children etc. will have equal access to the services provided based on needs? How will you ensure that the girls and boys of all ages and their caregivers, especially pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls have access to safe and appropriate food?

4. Specific confidential complaints and feedback mechanisms could be set up within to safely receive and respond to allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse experienced by women, girls, boys and men in receiving goods and services provided by the project. Descriptions of the mechanisms should be explained in the proposal for review by Protection sector to ensure that a risk analysis of the complaints and feedback mechanism itself is also conducted.

5. Score the project proposal using the current IASC Gender Marker with clear indications how gender equality elements and measures will be monitored and reported on. This is a self-applied coding system that checks the extent to which gender equality measures have been integrated into project design. It recognises that differences between women, men, boys and girls need to be described and logically connected through three key sections of a proposal:
    a. The need assessment (context/situation analysis)
    b. The activities
    c. The outcomes

6. In all sectors, HF funding will prioritize projects achieving the highest gender marker code signifying that the project has made significant efforts to address gender concerns or the principal purpose of the project is to advance gender equality.

7. Only projects which scores Gender 2A and 2B will be considered for the funding. Exceptions to this requirement must be defended with the intent to build awareness and capacity to ensure the project can achieve the required gender marker during the project period.

The gender marker is only one tool used to promote gender equality. The JHF encourages the use of participatory approaches, involving affected communities (male and females) in needs assessment, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, fielding gender balanced assessment and monitoring teams, developing gender indicators and ensuring programming tools (surveys, strategies, objectives) are gender sensitive.

Please also consult the following link for a specific tip sheet for each cluster. The tip sheet includes a form to assist teams in reviewing project Gender Marker codes. These and other resources are available in four languages (including Arabic) at:

http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/themes/gender/the-iasc-gender-marker
https://www.humanitarianresponse.info/topics/gender/document/gender-marker-tip-sheets-arabic
http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/topics/gender/document/gender-marker-tip-sheets-english

Annex 2 Cash Guidance

Background and purpose

The purpose of this guidance note is to advance the ongoing consultative process within OCHA in order to support Humanitarian Financing Units (HFUs) in:

a. Ensuring project proposals related to cash transfer programming (CTP) are developed based on agreed sectoral and in-country minimum requirements.

b. Putting in place appropriate quality assurances (incl. monitoring mechanisms) across funds

c. Tracking past and ongoing projects with cash-component to compile best practices.

CBPF Partners are expected to adhere to in-country sectoral and government regulations and rules on CTP, noting that adherence to the following requirements does not guarantee the approval of project proposals with cash transfers submitted under CBPF allocations.

Minimum Requirement 1: Partner Performance

1. Partner experience in CTP is evidenced and endorsed by the Cluster or Cash Working Group (CWG).

2. Partner addresses risk of misappropriation of funds, duplication of assistance, security of staff and/or beneficiaries in proposal narrative or through organizational regulations.

3. Partner clearly demonstrates the benefit of cash for beneficiaries versus other interventions.

Minimum Requirement 2: Cash Feasibility

4. Market assessments and analysis have been conducted for the geographic area in question, and the impact of the action on local markets has been evaluated.

5. Acceptance of CTP amongst beneficiaries and Government has been evaluated.

6. Financial service provider capacity and availability of transfer mechanisms have been assessed.

Minimum Requirement 3: Distribution of Cash Assistance

7. Cash transfer mechanism options (such as cash in-hand, vouchers, mobile phone payments, number of instalments, amount, and currency) are clearly explained in proposal.

8. Process and details of distribution are specified, with access constraints addressed and, where relevant, crowd control-flow.

9. Benefit of the chosen distribution modality chosen is clearly demonstrated and Cluster or CWG approved.

Minimum Requirement 4: Monitoring and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM)

10. Partner has established a proper PDM mechanism (internal or external, possible role for the CWG), considering access constraints and including a PDM questionnaire.

11. Partner will submit a PDM report to the HFU for endorsement and further sharing with CWG, the Clusters, and OCHA.

Annex 3:

Health	Ibraheem Abu-Siam	Chair	abusiam@unhcr.org	(+962) 79 - 542 79 93
	Judith Starkulla	Co-Chair	starkullaj@who.int	0790038973
Basic Needs	Elizabeth Barnhart	Chair	barnhart@unhcr.org	(+962) 79 -202 38 80
	Al-Awamreh, Mohammed	Co-Chair	Mohammed.Al-Awamreh@care.org	
Protection	Douglas DiSalvo	Chair	disalvo@unhcr.org	(+962) 79 -136 83 57
	Paola Barsanti	Co-Chair	paola.barsanti@nrc.no	077 049 7028
Shelter	Vincent Dupin	Chair	dupin@unhcr.org	(+962) 79 - 646 6 5 23
	Antoine Barbier	Co-Chair	antoine.barbier@nrc.no	(+962) 77- 049 79 52
WASH	Jose Gesti Canuto	Chair	jgesticanuto@unicef.org	(+962) 79- 146 32 90
	Prasad Sevekari	Co-Chair	prasad.sevekari@oxfam.org	
SGBV	Emilie Page	Chair	page@unhcr.org	(+962) 79 - 622 53 14
	Pamela Di Camillo	Co-Chair	dicamillo@unfpa.org	