

**Allocation Paper  
Call For Proposals April 2016  
Jordan Humanitarian Fund**



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## I. Rationale

This allocation paper is issued by the Humanitarian Coordinator (HC), in consultation with the Advisory Board of the Jordan Humanitarian Fund (JHF), to set the funding priorities for this call.

This allocation paper also provides strategic direction and guidance for the allocation process for this call.

## II. Donor Contributions

Based on donors' commitments, a total figure of **US \$5 million** will be allocated to this call.

**The ceiling for any project is a maximum of US \$400,000.**

<b>Call for proposal envelop</b>	<b>USD 5,000,000</b>
Allocation for Jordan	USD 3,400,000
Allocation for Southern Syria	USD 1,600,000

## III. Objective of allocation

The priorities for the call are to respond to the inter-sectoral priorities in line with the JHF's objectives and project's prioritization criteria:

- a. Meeting critical needs in areas where NGOs have comparative advantage over other actors with limited access to the beneficiaries.
- b. Critical gap filling (firefighting)
- c. Sudden change in context, and
- d. Impact.

## IV. Humanitarian context in Jordan

From a humanitarian perspective, and in recognition of the human tragedy unfolding within Syria, the Government of Jordan has welcomed Syrians seeking refuge, protection, and safety from the conflict. Within that same humanitarian spirit, the government and the people of Jordan have extended public services, facilities, resources and hospitality in an attempt to accommodate the most pressing needs of the Syrian refugees.

A massive influx of over 638,633 registered Syrian refugees has so far sought refuge in Jordan, comprising 25% women, 23% men, 25% girls, and 27% boys. Approximately 85 percent of all refugees are hosted within Jordanian communities and the remaining 15 percent are accommodated within camp settings. Syrian refugees now live in all areas of Jordan, though the main concentrations in local communities are in the northern governorates close to the Syrian border as well as the cities of Amman and Zarqa.

As a result, the volume of refugees is placing enormous strain on the social, economic, institutional and natural resources systems in Jordan. Jordanians have been impacted to different degrees by the situation. In those areas most affected by the refugee influx, all population segments are affected in some manner. But as in all crises, it is the poorest and most vulnerable Jordanian households, and the most vulnerable people within them, that are impacted the most.

Absorbing such a vast number of Syrians within what was already the poorest part of the country is having a profound impact on the demographic and socio-economic landscape of Jordan. Tensions in some areas have become palpable and are expected to exacerbate as long as the crisis endures. Urgent action is needed to address these challenges and to prevent the prospect of an inter-generational reproduction of the crisis, which is an increasing risk the longer the crisis continues.

## **V. Humanitarian Context in Syria**

After almost a decade of conflict, humanitarian needs in southern Syria have reached a record high. Among both IDP and other conflict-affected communities, a confluence of factors, including disrupted access to essential services, increased food and fuel prices, and water and electricity cuts, have created vast humanitarian needs.

Since November 2015, intensified conflict in southern Syria has triggered successive waves of displacement in both eastern and western Dar'a. By early February 2016, displacement had peaked at over 70,000 IDPs and humanitarian needs were vast. Looking to step up the response to new displacement and to strengthen preparedness through, inter alia, prepositioning in southern Syria, the UN and its implementing partners scaled up cross-border operations, organizing up to three convoys per week in an effort to reach and assist people in need.

With the "cessation of hostilities" agreement, some IDP returns have been able to take place in southern Syria. IDP returns have taken place to Abtaa, where a local truce agreement has been reached, and more recently to villages in eastern rural Dar'a, such as Hrak, Eastern Maliha, Karak, Jizeh, Mseifra, Busra Esh Sham, Western Ghariyeh, and eastern Ghariyeh. In parallel however, over recent weeks, increased clashes between the Liwa Shuhada al Yarmouk, Al Muthana and the Amir Faisal Group on one hand and the armed opposition on the other have triggered new displacement in southwestern Dar'a. It is now estimated that over 10,000 people have been newly displaced northwards to Nawa and southwards towards communities on the Jordanian border in the Yarmouk Valley (to areas such as Zayzun). People who have fled to the Yarmouk Valley represent a particularly vulnerable population, with many living in cars and open spaces and in urgent need of shelter. The prices of food and fuel in both sending and receiving communities have increased in the past two weeks, with the newly displaced reporting limited access to cash.

## **VI. 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 and GBV considerations where relevant and appropriate, are incorporated and protection mainstreaming considered in project design. For example, please consider:

- 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?

- 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?
- Please consider what specific confidential complaints mechanisms could be set up to safely receive allegations of sexual exploitation and abuse experienced by women, girls, boys and men in receiving goods and services provided by the project, if relevant and appropriate.
- Women, girls, boys and men should be consulted (together and/or separately, as appropriate) about their protection concerns, risks, opinions and solutions, and these factored into the planning of Protection activities/interventions. For projects implemented in Southern Syria, a monitoring and reporting mechanism for implementation of protection activities should then be put in place to ensure the implementation of protection activities is gender-sensitive and data is collected for key performance indicators on gender.

**VII. Jordan Sector priorities and alignment with the Jordan Response Plan**

*The following sectors were identified as a priority by the HC and the Advisory Board. However, other projects from other sectors will be considered if they address the JHF criteria listed in section IX. The ISWG full list of priorities are attached to this allocation paper.*

Sector / Sector Priorities	JRP Sector Specific Objectives	JRP Standard Indicators
<b>1. SHELTER:</b>		
<p>Cash-for-Rent to vulnerable refugee households in urban areas; renovation of sub-standard shelters linked to negotiated reduction in rent. Shelter was the most under-funded sector in relation to the 2015 Financial Tracking of the refugee response and partners remain under-funded in 2016.</p>	<p>REF 8.2.1: Provided adequate shelter and basic facilities and services for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities</p> <p><u>Output:</u> Conditional cash for rent provided to vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees</p>	<p># of vulnerable households headed by women, girls, boys or men received conditional cash for rent assistance</p>
<b>2. SOCIAL PROTECTION (PROTECTION AND BASIC NEEDS)</b>		
<p><u>PROTECTION</u></p> <p>Projects that support access to protection services for people with specific needs, including people with disabilities, children in conflict with the law and marginalized individuals, integrating them in social networks to reduce the risk of violence and exploitation.</p>	<p>REF 9.1.2: Strengthened and expanded national and sub-national protection systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis</p> <p><u>Output:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The psycho-social well-being of affected population is supported through structured psychosocial interventions including creation of safe spaces and community centers.</li> </ol>	<p># of households with protection concerns receiving <u>urgent or emergency cash assistance</u> (disaggregated by MHH/FHH)</p>

Sector / Sector Priorities	JRP Sector Specific Objectives	JRP Standard Indicators
	<p>2. Access to quality specialized child protection case management and multi-sectoral services for girls, boys and their families are improved in accordance with Age Gender and Diversity principles (addressing cases of: unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), child labour, children in conflict)</p>	<p># of community or safe spaces operational # of girls and boys at risk provided with case management &amp; multi-sectoral services (including unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), children in conflict with the law, child labour, children experiencing violence at home and at school and children formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups</p>
<p><b>BASIC NEEDS</b> Support to maintaining refugee households' assets through unconditional cash or household item assistance, thereby reducing the risk of exposure to negative coping mechanisms within urban areas.</p>	<p>REF 9.2.1: Improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis in order to ensure that basic household needs are met</p> <p><u>Output:</u> Support towards basic needs</p>	<p># of individuals provided with support towards meeting their basic needs</p>
<b>3. HEALTH:</b>		
<p>Projects that support secondary referral care for priority cases such as deliveries and emergency obstetric care, neonatal care and war-wounded including supporting priority medical referrals from the eastern and western borders.</p>	<p>REF 4.2.1: Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian women, girls, boys, and men. WGBM in impacted areas</p> <p><u>Output:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comprehensive rehabilitation for adults and children with injuries and impairments provided through NGO facilities</li> <li>2. Capacity for convalescent care for war-wounded expanded through provision of post-operative, inpatient rehabilitation, medical and</li> </ol>	<p># of sessions of rehabilitation provided to WGBM # of nursing/convalescent care beds available # of deliveries in presence of skilled attendant # of WGBM provided with lifesaving, secondary and tertiary care</p>

Sector / Sector Priorities	JRP Sector Specific Objectives	JRP Standard Indicators
	<p>psychosocial services in dedicated NGO facilities</p> <p>3. Access to emergency obstetric, neonatal and child care provided through payment, logistic and other support of referrals to MoH and other facilities</p> <p>4. Access to <u>lifesaving</u>, secondary and tertiary care provided through payment, logistic and other support of referrals to MoH and other facilities</p>	
<b>4. WASH (Restricted to WASH in schools only)</b>		
<p>WASH repairs and rehabilitation in schools.</p>	<p>REF 11.5.4: Sustainable provision of safe and equitable access to water services in camps and host community as per min standards</p> <p><u>Output</u> Improve access to water in public schools, child friendly spaces and health facilities based on minimum standards</p> <p>REF 11.6.4: Provided safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services</p> <p><u>Output</u> Repair existing WASH facilities and construction/extension of new facilities schools sanitation, child friendly spaces, public health facilities</p>	<p># of girls and boys with access to safe drinking water based on minimum standards</p> <p># of girls and boys have access to improved sanitation</p>

**VIII. Southern Syria Sectors' priorities and alignment with the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan**

Sector / Sector Priorities	Syria HRP Sector Specific Objectives	Standard Indicators
<b>1. FOOD SECURITY &amp; AGRICULTURE:</b>		
<p>1. Season critical activities: (i) Distribution of agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer, pesticide and equipment as per seasonal requirements (cereal seeds, vegetable seeds); (ii) Support to asset building and asset protection (small livestock and animal feed distribution); (iii) Veterinary support, such as the provision of animal health (including animal drugs and training for veterinary services).</p> <p>2. Quick Impact Projects for improving household level food production as well as income generation: (i) Support to backyard food production (horticulture, poultry-egg laying hens, market gardens); (ii) Income generating activities (resource production/food or resource processing); Support rehabilitation of relevant economic infrastructures (canals, irrigation systems, markets, storage facilities, bakeries, etc.) through different modalities; (iii)</p>	<p>1. FSS Objective II: Protect and strengthen the assets base, support income generating activities and increase agriculture production is recommended; &amp;</p> <p>2. FSS Objective III: Improve the capacity to deliver essential services to local communities and support the rehabilitation of productive infrastructures.</p>	

Sector / Sector Priorities	Syria HRP Sector Specific Objectives	Standard Indicators
<p>Establish/develop/strengthen the structure and capacity for the provision of essential services for local communities (food security, agriculture and livestock) by working with Community Based Organizations.</p>		
<p><b>2. HEALTH:</b></p>		
<p>1. <u>Medicines for rural Damascus;</u></p> <p>2. <u>Communicable diseases</u>, to be addressed through: (a) diagnostic equipment for eastern Dar'a (1), western Dar'a (1) and Quneitra (1) (to be piloted for faster diagnoses of communicable diseases and reduce number of samples that sent to another country's lab for testing); and (b) additional supplies for Cholera diagnosis and treatment (some rapid tests, ORS, infusion, inter-agency diarrheal disease kits), complementing the cholera prevention training delivered through a previous HPF allocation.</p>	<p>1. Health Sector Objective I: To provide life-saving and life sustaining humanitarian health assistance to affected people</p> <p>2. Health Sector Objective II: To strengthen health sector coordination and health information systems to improve the life-saving health response for people in need, with an emphasis on enhancing protection an increasing access to health services</p>	
<p><b>3. EDUCATION</b></p>		

Sector / Sector Priorities	Syria HRP Sector Specific Objectives	Standard Indicators
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Small scale rehabilitation of schools that have been affected by the recent displacement. A number of IDPs have occupied schools as temporary accommodation spaces. Some schools have been vacated, others are still occupied. Small scale rehabilitation are needed to prepare schools for a return to education purposes.</li> <li>2. <u>Supplying learning and teaching materials</u>. Children need to be incentivized to go back to school and a bag or a set of notebooks are key to resuming learning and/or staying in school. Education partners need to be able to scale up this work.</li> <li>3. <u>Increasing the capacity of education sector</u>, through the training of teachers and capacity building of local actors (networks, NGOs, local councils, etc.)</li> <li>4. <u>Scaling up education programmes</u> to enroll out of school children through the self-learning program (a WoS</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Education Sector Objective I: Scale up safe and equitable access to formal and non-formal education for crisis-affected school aged girls and boys (5-17 years).</li> <li>2. Education Sector Objective II: Improve the quality of formal and non-formal education for school aged girls and boys (5-17 years) within a protective environment; &amp;</li> <li>3. Education Sector Objective III: Strengthen the capacity of the education system and communities to deliver a timely, coordinated and evidence-based education response at national and sub-national levels.</li> </ol>	

Sector / Sector Priorities	Syria HRP Sector Specific Objectives	Standard Indicators
flagship) and other non-formal programs.		
<b>4. PROTECTION AND SUB-SECTORS</b>		
<p>1. Increasing the capacity in the protection sector through capacity building of local actors, with a specific focus on protection mainstreaming, risk education and basic PSS;</p> <p>2. Supporting protection actors to undertake rapid response service delivery focusing on a minimum package of interventions, including protection monitoring, risk education, basic PSS and prevention of family separation.</p> <p>The protection sector and sub-sectors have also agreed to review all proposals to mainstream protection.</p>	<p>1. Protection Sector Objective I: Increase the protection of affected people at risk from the consequences of the crisis through sustained advocacy, risk mitigation and enhanced protection responses; &amp;</p> <p>2. Protection Sector Objective II: Strengthen the capacity of national community-based actors to assess, analyse and respond to protection needs.</p>	
<b>5. NFI/SHELTER</b>		
<p>Given sustained displaced and recent assessments, priorities/gaps include measures to enhance availability of shelter, with a focus on small-scale rehabilitation of collective centers.</p>	<p>1. NFI/Shelter Sector Objective I: Provide life-saving and life sustaining shelter and NFI support; &amp;</p> <p>2. NFI/Shelter Sector Objective 3: Contribute</p>	

Sector / Sector Priorities	Syria HRP Sector Specific Objectives	Standard Indicators
	towards the resilience and cohesion of communities and households by improving housing and community/public infrastructures	
<b>6. NUTRITION</b>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Promotion of appropriate infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices;</li> <li>2. Provision of micronutrient supplementation through healthcare network, campaigns and community-based food and nutrition activities;</li> <li>3. Improving access to CMAM nutrition services (especially in hard to reach areas);</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nutrition Sector Objective I: Strengthen preventive nutrition services for vulnerable groups in need of humanitarian response, focusing on appropriate infant and young child feeding practices, micronutrient initiatives and optimal maternal nutrition; &amp;</li> <li>2. Nutrition Sector Objective II: Improve access to quality curative nutrition services through systematic identification, referral and treatment of acutely malnourished cases according to international standards.</li> </ol>	
<b>7. WASH</b>		
Rehabilitation/installation of adequate water and sanitation facilities in collective centers (with a focus on bathing facilities and toilets)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WASH Sector Objective I: Sustainable water and sanitation systems are maintained and/or restored to improve public health; &amp;</li> <li>2. WASH Sector Objective II: Most vulnerable groups receive life-saving assistance to reduce WASH-related morbidity.</li> </ol>	

## **IX. Use of the Grants Management System (GMS)**

The use of the Grant Management System (GMS) is a pre-requisite to applying for JHF funding. The GMS supports the full implementation of standard procedures and due diligence processes. It provides support throughout the entire project cycle management. It is the repository of necessary supporting project documents and it ensures timely and effective implementation of control mechanisms to manage and mitigate risks associated to the fund management.

Before submitting projects, implementing partners will go through a due diligence process. During the process, partners will request the registration on the GMS and shall provide a set of information and documentation as per the annex.

Interested partners must contact the Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) to express their interest in applying for funding. Details and guidance on the registration and application processes will be provided by the HFU to each partner individually.

Projects submitted offline will not be considered for programmatic or technical review.

## **X. Prioritization of projects**

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

- a) Projects that meet critical needs in areas where NGOs have comparative advantage.
- b) Critical gap filling (fire fighting) projects, or projects that address a sudden change in context are considered the highest priority.
- c) Proposed interventions must ensure impact of the Fund in the priorities' areas.
- d) Projects must demonstrate a clear linkage/alignment with the strategic and sectoral objectives.
- e) Only projects targeting prioritized locations that can be completed within six (6) months will be considered for funding.
- f) Projects must demonstrate a high degree of cost effectiveness (i.e.: maximum outcome and beneficiary reach for every dollar invested) relative to the project budget as well as to the type of activity.
- g) Direct implementation of JHF-funded projects by the recipient agency, rather than through a partner/sub-contracted organization, is encouraged. If the recipient agency proposes to work with/through an implementing partner organization, meaningful guidance, coordination, capacity building, technical advice, monitoring and evaluation capacities, or any other function of additional value need to be well articulated in the project proposal.
- h) Risk management: assumptions and risks are comprehensively and clearly spelled out, along with risk management and mitigation strategies.
- i) Monitoring: A realistic monitoring and reporting strategy is developed in the proposal.
- j) The maximum allowable budget for JHF projects is US\$400,000. Only eligible organizations cleared and recommended by OCHA's Humanitarian Financing Unit (HFU) following the completion of the Due Diligence/Capacity Assessment process can apply for funding under this allocation;
- k) Organisations must use the JHF online Grants Management System (GMS) for the submission of project proposals.
- l) Applicants must ensure the project proposal is complete and accurate before submission.
- m) Before submitting an application, applicants are encouraged to seek guidance and support from OCHA HFU, allowing as much time before submission as possible.

## XI. Partners' eligibility and capacity assessment

JHF aspires to provide equitable opportunity to all humanitarian actors, and promote partnerships with humanitarian organizations to respond quickly and effectively to emergencies.

- a) UN agencies, IOM, international and national non-governmental organizations, and organizations of the Red Cross/Red Crescent movement, can apply for and receive funding from the Fund.
- b) **NGOS that did not apply for the capacity assessment exercise are not eligible to apply for funding under this call for proposals.**

## XII. Timeline and Procedure

### Timeline and Procedure

Task description	Responsible	Date	
Endorsement of the allocation document	JHF Advisory Board	11 April	
Launch the call and set the allocation parameters in the Grants Management System (GMS)	Humanitarian Financing Unit	12 April	
Partners' applications' submission	Implementing Partners Humanitarian Financing Unit	12 April	1 May
Send application to the Sectors Technical review and recommendations	Humanitarian Financing Unit Sectors' review committees	4 May	12 May
Inform the AB with the results of the sector committees meetings and share with them list of recommended projects.	JHF Advisory Board	16-May	18 May
AB meeting to review recommended projects by the sector committees	AB meeting	19 May	
Request the HC's final endorsement	Resident Coordinator / Humanitarian Coordinator	19 May	

## XIII. Contacts

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

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

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

## XIV. Complaints Mechanism

The following email address, [OCHA-JHFU@un.org](mailto: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 (if necessary) raise the issues to the HC, who will then take a decision on appropriate follow-up action.

## **XV. Acronyms**

AB	Advisory Board
JHF	Jordan Humanitarian Fund
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
WGBM	Women, girls, boys, and men.
UASC	Unaccompanied and separated children (UASC)