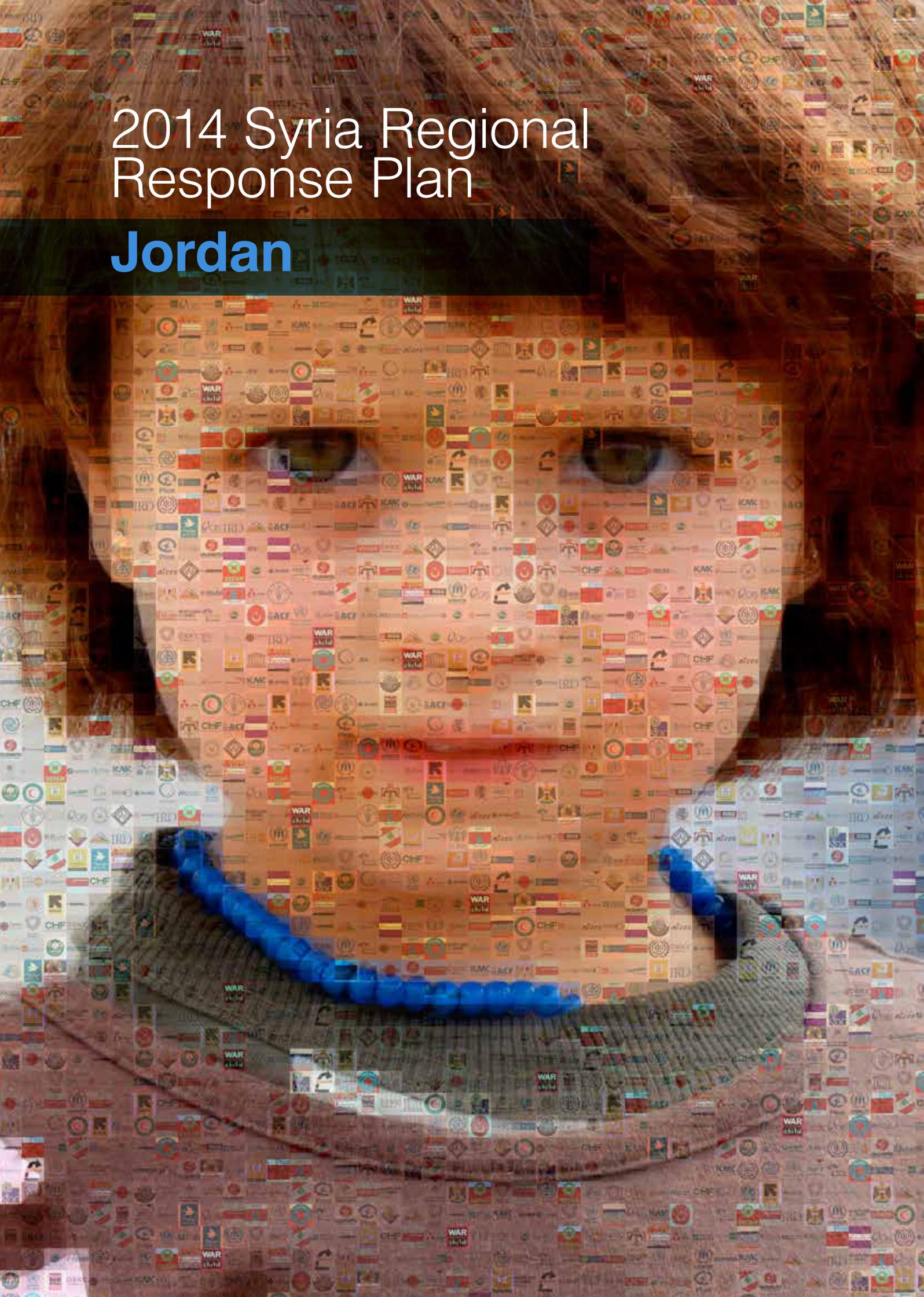


2014 Syria Regional Response Plan

Jordan





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Jordan Response Plan

OVERVIEW

A. Executive Summary

Under the leadership of the Government of Jordan (GoJ) and coordinated by UNHCR, the refugee response is a collaborative effort between the donor community, UN agencies, international and national NGOs, community-based organizations, refugees and Jordanian communities.

The total requirements for the Jordan RRP6 in 2014 are US\$1,200,650,591 requested by 64 organizations, through 1,265 project submissions across the eight sectors¹ of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Cash, Education, Food Security, Health, Non-Food Items (NFIs), Protection, and Shelter. In addition, the GoJ has presented projects totalling US\$413,787,018 for prioritized needs in the municipalities and the Education, Health and Water sectors.

This budget is calculated on the projected needs of an expected 800,000 refugees who will be protected in Jordan by the end of 2014, and includes assistance that will reach over two million Jordanians affected by the presence of refugees.

The projection of 800,000 refugees represents an increase of 250,000 from the total of 550,000 refugees currently registered by UNHCR in early November 2013 as residing in Jordan. Based on the age and gender breakdown of the current refugee population, the projected number of refugee women by the end of 2014 is 196,800 (25.6 per cent), including 15,200 elderly (1.9 per cent); men 167,200 (20.9 per cent), including 10,400 elderly (1.3 per cent); girls 210,400 (26.3 per cent), including 73,600 under five years old (9.4 per cent); and boys 217,800 (27.2 per cent), including 75,200 under five years old (9.2 per cent).

It is assumed that 75 per cent of refugees (600,000) will be accommodated outside of camps, and 25 per cent inside camps (200,000).

Reflecting the urgent need to relieve the pressure on services and resources and maintain protection space in Jordan, the RRP6 has a significant component of support to Jordanian host communities. Many interventions in urban areas for the benefit of refugees will also be of direct benefit to Jordanians living in the same areas – especially support to services and infrastructure. The RRP6 also includes humanitarian projects that primarily target Jordanians.

1 While sectors are also referred to as Working Groups, in this country chapter, they will be referred to as Sectors

Support to refugees in camps comprises 32 per cent of the RRP6 budget, compared to 68 per cent supporting refugees and host communities in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas. The nature of the provision of assistance and services in camps is intensive and relatively costly (US\$1,900 per refugee per year²), reflecting the full package of services and assistance received. In urban areas, where assistance packages target both vulnerable households and build on existing services, the cost will be US\$980 per refugee. The numbers of Jordanians who will benefit from the RRP6 varies depending on the type of support provided. As examples, several million Jordanians will receive vaccinations. Over 700,000 will benefit from projects that will support absorption capacity at the municipal level, including improved services in health care, extension of waste water systems, and support to municipal solid waste management. Almost 40,000 Jordanian children will benefit from education supplies, while more 60,000 Jordanians will be targeted with hygiene promotion. More details are available in each sector response plan.

To account for the evident uncertainty in the refugee planning figures, a review mechanism will be established within the Jordan RRP6 process. This will allow for periodic review and validation of figures and assumptions. In addition, the Jordan refugee response coordination will be maintaining and updating a contingency plan, independent from the main RRP document, for an additional 200,000 refugees arriving over a one-month period.

2 These figures are calculated based on the proportion of the RRP6 funds designated for Syrians in camps or in urban areas. They represent a 'projection' of the total cost in 2014, should the RRP6 be fully funded.

B. Context

The year of 2013 witnessed a massive arrival of refugees fleeing Syria into Jordan.³ In total, 250,000 Syrian refugees were welcomed by Jordan between January and October 2013, at an average of 26,000 per month. The peak months were between January and April (Jan: 49,248; Feb: 62,441; Mar: 46,096; Apr: 44,765), with up to 4,000 refugees arriving in one day. Since June 2013, however, the monthly arrival rate has dropped significantly below the average, with as few as 2,500 arriving in August, and 4,000 arriving in September.⁴ The Government maintains an open border policy. Nonetheless, it is now apparent that refugees face increased challenges to reach the border and crossing to safety.

With those refugees who arrived prior to 2013, the total number of refugees registered with UNHCR has reached 550,000, with no backlog pending registration. As of 5 November, 25.6 per cent of registered refugees were women (including 1.9 per cent elderly); 20.9 per cent were men (including 1.3 per cent elderly); 26.3 per cent were girls (including 9.4 per cent under five); and 27.2 per cent were boys (including 9.2 per cent under five). The main place of origin is Dar'aa (53.4 per cent), followed by Homs (14.9 per cent), Rural Damascus (7.5 per cent) and Hama (4.4 per cent). This represents a shift since March 2013, when 68 per cent of refugees originated from Da'raa, reflecting how an increasing number of refugees entering Jordan originate from central and northern areas of Syria. Refugees are received and assisted at the border by the Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF). The JAF transfer the refugees to a screening centre at Rabaa Al-Sarhan, before onward transport to the refugee camps. On arrival in the camps, refugees are registered, receive medical screening, are assisted with food, NFIs, shelter, and are provided access to water and sanitation, education, psycho-social and other services.

Approximately 20 per cent of Syrian refugees reside in refugee camps. The largest refugee camp is Zaatari, administered by the GoJ-appointed Syrian Refugee Camp Directorate (SRCD), with the support of UNHCR. More than 350,000 Syrians have been registered in Zaatari camp since its opening in July 2012. A large number of refugees have subsequently left Zaatari to urban and rural areas in Jordan. This includes departures facilitated through a legal system of sponsorship by Jordanians, through Government-organized return to Syria, and through refugees simply moving out of the camp. The GoJ estimates that over 90,000 Syrians have returned to Syria in 2013, although many of these may have subsequently re-entered Jordan. Following a GoJ-UNHCR joint verification in November 2013, an estimated number of 75,000 refugees (women 25.3 per cent; men; 18.7 per cent; girls 28.6 per cent; boys 27.5 per cent) were living in the camp.⁵

A series of smaller sites house refugees, including King Abdullah Park (821 refugees; women 21.2 per cent; men 21.3 per cent; girls 25.9 per cent; boys 31.6 per cent) and Cybercity (202 refugees; women 31.7 per cent; men 16.8 per cent; girls 24.9 per cent; boys 27.3 per cent). The Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC, previously Mreijeb Al-Fhoud or MAF) opened in April 2013, currently

3 Editorial note: Assumes that "Hashemite Kingdom ..." and "Syrian Arab Republic" are spelt out in early section of the RRP.

4 IOM Transportation figures, representing number transported from the Government screening centres in Mafraq and now Rabaa Al-Sarhan, to the refugee camps.

5 Zaatari verification figures are presented as a projected percentage, applying the breakdown for the current registration data (110,000) to the estimated 75,000.

accommodating 3,885 refugees (women 22.8 per cent; men 9.1 per cent; girls 31.3 per cent; boys 29.7 per cent), and with a capacity of up to 5,000 persons.

In late March 2013, the GoJ approved the construction of another sizeable camp near Azraq. As of October 2013, Azraq is ready to receive refugees, with a capacity of 52,000 in the first phase and a potential of up to 130,000 persons in total. Due to lower arrival rates since mid-May, for the present, Azraq is being kept in a state of readiness in the event of an increase in refugee arrivals.

In total, it is estimated that up to 200,000 refugees will be sheltered in camps at any one time in 2014. The phenomenon of refugees moving from these camps to urban areas, to then be replaced by new arrivals, means that the cumulative numbers of persons actually assisted in the camps could be significantly higher than 200,000.

Approximately 80 per cent of Syrian refugees are living in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas. As of November 2013, there are 420,000 refugees residing outside of camps. The highest concentrations are in northern and central Jordan. These include Amman (25 per cent) Irbid (23 per cent), Mafraq (11 per cent) and Zarqa (8 per cent). Smaller but significant concentrations are in Balqa (3 per cent), Jerash (2 per cent), Ajloun (2 per cent), Karak (2 per cent), Madaba and Ma'an (1 per cent each).

Jordan has a population of six million people. The current Syrian refugee population constitutes almost an additional 10 per cent to this population. The projected 800,000 refugees by the end of 2014 would increase this to 13 per cent. The ratio of Syrians to Jordanians in some governorates in the north has surpassed 10 per cent (with Mafraq governorate at 60 per cent if refugees in camps are included).

Syrians in urban areas purchase water, electricity and shelter through the Jordanian market, and are granted access to public services, including health and education. This has resulted in additional pressure on Jordan's scarce resources. The surge in population has stretched the ability of local authorities to maintain service delivery, resulted in over-crowded labour markets, and induced considerable additional public expenditure. Schools and hospitals are running well beyond capacity, with 77 schools currently double-shifting in order to accommodate Syrian children. Significant numbers of Syrian refugees may be working in Jordan, primarily in the construction, agriculture and service sectors, although without work permits. Competition for jobs has driven wages down, in parallel to increases in prices for basic necessities, fuel and rental accommodation.⁶

6 World Bank, *Emergency Assistance for Jordan to Cope with Impacts of Syrian Crisis*, July 2013.

C. Needs, vulnerabilities and capacities

A high proportion of Syrian refugees arriving are families (97% of refugees). On average, there are approximately five individuals in each household.⁷ In Syria, traditionally, men are expected to provide for and protect their families. There are significant numbers of households where men are absent, although often these households are connected to male relatives of the husband/father. Traditionally, women are expected to care for their family within the home and, depending on the wealth of the family, undertake subsistence work for the daily survival of the family. Girls and boys are expected to attend and perform well at school, although often in rural areas of Syria boys are not expected to complete secondary education and are expected to work in order to contribute to the family income. In some areas of Syria, adolescent girls are expected to leave school to contribute to the family through domestic chores, or they may marry at a young age. During the conflict, women, girls, boys and men were exposed to loss of family and friends, physical injury and sexual violence, and were restricted from meeting their basic needs.

While in displacement, family roles have changed. Children – boys in particular, but also girls – are entering the labour market at the expense of their education. Refugees report that many men are not able to get work, contributing to psychological disorders and to violence within the home and outside. Some report that the collection of available assistance by women is in conflict with ascribed roles, and there are reports of harassment. Households headed by women, girls and boys are reportedly more vulnerable than those headed by men due to cultural difficulties in negotiating entitlements. It is not uncommon for these households to band together or to seek shelter with a household headed by a man in order to secure social protection.

In the camps, refugees are more vulnerable and dependent on the provision of assistance and services across the different sectors. These needs will continue into 2014, although improvements in efficiency and quality will be made. Participatory assessments have identified, for instance, the need to strengthen access for female-headed households, persons with disabilities and older persons to registration, distributions and services. Women, girls, boys and men need to be enabled to participate in the design, implementation, monitoring and review of services in the camp.

Shifts towards market-based programming, most notably by WFP through food vouchers and UNHCR through cash assistance, have already empowered refugee choice and similar initiatives are planned in other sectors. Currently, economic opportunities for refugees are limited in the camps, linked primarily to engagement by humanitarian agencies or informal trade. A recent ACTED Household Economic Survey in Zaatari camp showed that humanitarian assistance does not cover all basic household needs. Households recorded an average income gap of US\$82 per month, with main expenditures on food and hygiene items.⁸ Refugees report using up savings (16 per cent of income source) and selling part of any in-kind humanitarian assistance (27 per cent of income source) to cover this gap. Women in particular have limited income sources, with only 4 per cent reporting economic occupations in the camp. This income

7 Analysis of UNHCR Registration data indicates an average of 4.5 per household. For Zaatari camp, the average number is higher – at 5.58 per household.

8 ACTED, *Zaatari Household Economic Survey*, August 2013.

gap in turn has led to a cycle of asset depletion, which may expose some vulnerable refugees to negative coping mechanisms, including child labour, early marriage and survival sex.⁹

Around 15,000 pre-fabricated caravans have been provided in Zaatari; however, several thousand families still live in tents. The generous donations of caravans have dropped in the last quarter, compared to earlier in 2013. Harsh weather conditions, in both the summer and winter, require timely and targeted responses across the sectors.¹⁰ The distance from WASH facilities, schools and hospitals, coupled with transportation costs,¹¹ limit access to services for some groups, including pregnant women, older persons and persons with disabilities.

The security situation in Zaatari has improved in the second half of 2013, due in part to increased capacity of the GoJ through the SRCD, and greater community engagement by humanitarian organizations. However, security challenges remain. Violence and harassment of women, girls, boys and men are reported in public areas and inside households. Women and girls have reported feeling unsafe going to WASH facilities in camps due to the lack of lighting, harassment and fear of assault, and girls and boys report harassment on the way to, and inside, schools. In assessments conducted in 2013, parents reported being afraid to let children play outside,¹² while the presence of criminal elements inside the camp has contributed to the risks of exploitation and to fear of leaving the home. Further gains in security must be pursued to ensure protection standards are met. This includes expanding SRCD presence in the districts, and strengthening humanitarian organizations' engagement and communications with – and accountability to – refugees. Specific points of frustration and potential violence need to be addressed, such as the retrieval of personal identity documents and logistics in relation to the GoJ's return programme to Syria.

In urban and rural areas, community groups and the generosity of Jordanian neighbours have supported many of the most vulnerable Syrian households, in addition to aid from humanitarian agencies and charities. As these community coping mechanisms and safety nets are saturated, vulnerabilities will become exacerbated and community tensions may rise. Only 10 per cent of urban refugee households report having at least one employed family member.¹³ Refugees rely on humanitarian assistance, personal saving and remittances as income sources.¹⁴ Refugee households have higher dependency ratios than Jordanian or pre-conflict Syrian households (58.5 per cent, versus 48.2 per cent pre-conflict Syria and 49.8 per cent Jordan. The ratio in Zaatari

9 UNHCR, *Participatory Assessment: Zaatari Refugee Camp*, April 2013.

10 See Shelter Sector Response plan, below.

11 ACTED, *Zaatari Household Economic Survey*, August 2013.

12 Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-Agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, March 2013; UNICEF, *Syrian refugee children in Jordan: Desk Review*, October 2013.

13 UNHCR, *Syrian Refugees in Jordan: Needs, Targets, Gaps*, September 2013 (based on ACTED/REACH household assessment).

14 Oxfam, *Integrated Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities*, March 2013. Quoted in WFP, *Food Security Desk Review*, October 2013.

alone is 60.8 per cent).¹⁵ Financial debt is also common among urban and rural refugees; between 50¹⁶ to 70¹⁷ percent of the overall refugee population is reported to carry some debt.

For the few refugees who have been able to find more regular casual work, these opportunities tend to be illegal, scarce, exploitative and insufficient to support their livelihoods, since Syrians are not allowed to work without a valid work permit.¹⁸

Approximately 75 per cent of refugee households are living in rented accommodation. Refugees perceive cost and availability as the main obstacles to accessing adequate shelter.¹⁹ Food and shelter/rent are reported as the highest monthly expenditures.²⁰ Refugees cite basic household items as among their highest unmet needs.²¹ The limited livelihood opportunities and rising market prices have resulted in a significant income gap – between JOD 230 to 400 per household per month.²²

Resulting negative coping mechanisms have included:

- Reliance on less preferred and less expensive food; reduction in number of meals; limited portion size; borrowing to pay for food; adults foregoing food in favour of younger children.²³
- Refugees move to poorer areas of Jordan where rent is cheaper. The overstretching of local resources in such areas further fuels tensions between communities.²⁴
- More families are sending their children to work to help offset rising living costs and diminishing assets and foreign remittances. An estimated 30,000 children, mainly boys, are engaged in child labour in Jordan, which is approximately one in six children (16 per cent of children). This is four times higher than the pre-crisis rate in Syria of 4 per cent.²⁵

15 UNHCR, *Syrian Refugees in Jordan: Needs, Targets, Gaps*, September 2013. Calculated based on total under 18 and over 60, divided by total population.

16 UNHCR & WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013.

17 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

18 UNHCR & WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013. See WFP, *Food Security Desk Review*, October 2013.

19 REACH, *Syrian Refugees in Host Communities: Key Informant Interviews*, October 2013.

20 REACH, *Syrian Refugees in Host Communities: Key Informant Interviews*, October 2013.

21 Based on responses from 70,000 Home Visits, by UNHCR and IRD in 2012 and 2013.

22 The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Department of Statistics, 2013.; UNHCR/IRD, *Home Visits Analysis*, November 2013.

23 WFP Jordan, *Monthly Monitoring Report: July at a Glance*, July 2013.

24 Mercy Corps, *Analysis of Host Community-Refugee Tensions in Mafraq, Jordan*, October 2012.

25 UNICEF Education Section & Save the Children Jordan, *Comprehensive Outreach Assessment on Education Needs of Syrians in Ghor and Irbid*, 18 Feb – 20 Mar 2013. Quoted in UNICEF, *Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan: Desk Review*, October 2013.

- Intra-households tensions which sometimes result in domestic violence.²⁶
- Transactional or survival sex, as well as forced and early marriage, are reported, but the challenges in reporting these issues, which include cultural barriers and isolation of Syrian girls and women inside the home, make it difficult to know the extent.²⁷

Refugee women and girls in urban and rural areas report that they experience limited privacy and personal space because of their crowded living conditions. More than 40 per cent of women and girls report that they spent significant amounts or even all of their time inside the home due to perceived security risks or because they are restricted in their ability to leave the home without a male family member.²⁸

There are some 190,000 Syrian school-aged children in Jordan based on UNHCR registration data as of September 2013. In part due to a recent “Back to School” campaign jointly carried out by UNICEF, the Ministry of Education (MoE) and Save the Children Jordan, over 83,000 children (44 per cent of eligible children) are enrolled in public schools (primary education) in both camp and non-camp settings as of late September 2013. With 90 per cent of Syrian children concentrated in four governorates (Mafraq, Irbid, Amman, and Zarqa), the pressure on public schools in these locations is extremely high. The joint absorption capacity mapping exercise carried out by the MoE and UNICEF revealed that over 120 schools were identified as overcrowded and after field visits, 77 schools were prioritized to be double-shifted. Needs for adolescent boys and girls remain a clear gap, specifically due to limited access to overcrowded or distant schools and lack of social activities. Ensuring children with disability have access to education opportunities is also prioritized within the Education Sector.

The majority of urban refugees (89 per cent) are accessing municipal services for garbage disposal, although these are infrequent and overstretched. 70 per cent are using piped municipal water as the primary water source, however over half of households are receiving water through this network less than once a week. Gaps in municipal services are supplemented by private water tankers and other purchases.²⁹ Sewage services only cover about one-third of the population and mainly in urban centres.³⁰ Septic tanks are often in an inadequate state.³¹ Families living in temporary shelters in rural areas are particularly vulnerable – they are least likely

26 UNICEF, *Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan: Desk Review*, October 2013.

27 UNICEF, *Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan: Desk Review*, October 2013.

28 UNICEF, *Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan: Desk Review*, October 2013.

29 REACH, *Syrian Refugees in Host Communities: Key Informant Interviews*, October 2013; REACH, *Findings of Household Assessment of Syrian Households in Host Communities in the northern governorates*, 2013.

30 Oxfam GB, Jordan, *Integrated Assessment in Host Communities: Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection*, March 2013 (t-refers to Yarmouk Water Company data).

31 WASH Working Group Jordan, *Interagency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment in Jordan-preliminary results*, October 2013.

to have piped water or septic tanks, are at increased risk of bad water quality, likely to have a latrine outside their home or no latrine, and have the lowest levels of hand-washing practice.³²

As a result of the efforts of the Ministry of Health (MoH), UN and NGO health organizations, mortality and acute malnutrition rates are not currently elevated among Syrian refugees. Refugees are in general able to access basic primary health care, both in camp and non-camp settings. The demographic and disease profile of Syrian refugees is that of a middle-income country, characterized by a high proportion of chronic or non-communicable diseases (e.g. diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular and respiratory disease), which are costly and complex to manage and which place considerable pressure on the limited resources available for secondary and tertiary care. A Health Facility Assessment in the five northern governorates of Irbid, Mafrqa, Jerash, Ajloun and Balqa demonstrated that 9 per cent of total patient visits were by Syrians. This manifests in shortages of medications – especially those for chronic diseases – and beds, overworked staff and short consultation times. Refugees in urban areas have cited distance and ensuring updated registration status as challenges to accessing health services.³³ Following a declared polio outbreak in Syria, with 17 reported cases as of mid-November, there is a need to ensure immunization of children under five in Jordan, with coordinated campaigns targeting not only Syrian refugees but also Jordanians and other members of the host community.

Jordanians residing in areas with a high concentration of Syrian refugees are also vulnerable to market dynamics and other constraints. About 900,000 Jordanians (approximately 14 per cent of the population) are living below the official poverty line. In some poor areas, rent has increased substantially from around JOD 50 up to JOD 200, while prices of basic commodities have also been affected. Limited employment opportunities, over-stretched social services, ineffective safety nets and lack of assistance compound existing vulnerabilities. Vulnerability factors at the Jordanian household level include families headed by women, girls and boys; those with elderly members; large families; those with higher food expenditure, and dependence on unskilled casual labor.³⁴

A recent impact analysis by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) underlines the costs of the Syrian refugee crisis on Jordan. The GoJ estimates that more than US\$152.4 million is needed to provide subsidized items to a refugee population of 600,000 (US\$19.2 million for water, US\$23 million for flour³⁵, US\$93.6 million for electricity, and US\$16.6 million for household gas). For education, the annual cost of each student enrolled in the primary and basic stages is US\$877, increasing to US\$1,995 for the secondary stage. To cover an additional 80,000 students, the annual cost would be US\$81.4 million. According to MoH estimations, the cost of providing annual primary and tertiary health services reaches US\$206 and US\$655 per patient, respectively.

32 Oxfam GB, Jordan, *Integrated Assessment in Host Communities: Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection*, March 2013.

33 REACH, *Syrian Refugees in Host Communities: Key Informant Interviews*, October 2013; REACH, *Findings of Household assessment of Syrian Households in host communities in the northern governorates*, 2013.

34 FAO, *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighboring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey*, March 2013.

35 WFP pays the full, unsubsidized price for all bread distributed in Zaatari camp.

Given that approximately 32 per cent of patients will require primary and tertiary care, the expected number of Syrian patients would be around 190,000 with a total cost reaching US\$167.8 million. According to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation, the annual running and maintenance cost is around US\$102.3 per capita, meaning the total running cost to cover the needs of more than 600,000 Syrian refugees reaches around US\$62 million annually.

Together with increased costs on municipal services, civil defence and security, and while acknowledging both humanitarian aid and direct budget support from donor countries, the GoJ estimates the gross cost of hosting 600,000 refugees – not including the projected 200,000 in camps – at US\$1.68 billion.³⁶

36 The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Ministry of Planning and International Co-operation, *Impact of Hosting Syrian Refugees*, October 2013.

D. Response strategy and priorities

The Strategic Objectives for Jordan, reviewed by the GoJ and the UNHCR-chaired Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF), are as follows.

- 1) Strengthen the protection of women, girls, boys, and men³⁷ affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan, including through advocating for international burden-sharing, ensuring access to the territory and registration of Syrian refugees, preventing *refoulement*, and by preventing and responding to violations of protection norms, with a particular emphasis on child protection (CP) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- 2) Ensure the effective protection, reception of and assistance to Syrian refugees in camps, with an emphasis on maintaining humanitarian standards across all sectors while moving towards more efficient, participatory and sustainable methods of delivering assistance.
- 3) Provide protection and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable refugees in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas in a targeted and equitable manner across all sectors.
- 4) Reinforce the resilience of host communities, through support to basic services benefiting both host populations and refugees in urban and rural areas in the immediate term, increasing awareness of, equitable access to, and the quality of such services.
- 5) Strengthen linkages between RRP6 activities and medium and longer-term host community resilience plans being undertaken by the GoJ and international development actors, including through the collection, analysis and sharing of information on refugee and host communities, available to the humanitarian community.

The Syrian refugee crisis in Jordan will require a combination of emergency response, care and maintenance, pursuit of resettlement and burden sharing, and linkages to more sustainable delivery mechanisms occurring simultaneously. This implies that the response should have elements of “life-saving” interventions, activities that prevent further deterioration of vulnerabilities, and more constructive investment in capacity building of communities. It should also remain flexible in its ability to respond to sudden changes in the operational context.

A key planning assumption is that the GoJ will maintain its open border policy, and will continue to be supported to receive and transport refugees in a safe and dignified manner. Registration will take place at the Rabaa Al-Sarhan centre, before onward travel to the camps. IOM has transported over 350,000 refugees from the borders to the camps since 2012, and plans to transport an additional 250,000 in 2014.

Registration is crucial to ensuring access to protection and services for refugees, and is critical in order to preserve the integrity of humanitarian programmes, to identify specific needs of individuals

37 This disaggregation is applicable across all subsequent mention of the terms “refugees” or “communities”.

and to refer them to geographically close service providers. In 2014, the GoJ and UNHCR will engage in Joint Registration, including the capturing of biometric data.

With considerable lessons learned from the Zaatari experience, Azraq will become the primary location for the reception of new arrivals. Civil works are completed for large areas of the camp, WASH, health and shelter infrastructure is in place, and protection and community support procedures have been established. The early and sustained engagement with new arrivals as communities will be a crucial element of Azraq camp management.

The focus of the response in Zaatari will be on consolidation of security and administration, as well as on more efficient and sustainable assistance delivery. Market-based programming principles will be injected, where appropriate and feasible, into assistance and service delivery – including increased use of vouchers for food and non-food items. Building on gains from 2013, the decentralization of camp administration to 12 zones will be completed, with district teams of Government, UN and NGO staff. Empowered refugee committees, sensitive to gender, age and disability, will work with these teams. With improvements in security already underway, the SRCD will be supported to have more oversight of service provision and camp administration. Community outreach, enhanced mass communications, and identification of persons with specific needs, including refugees with disabilities, as well as timely and efficient referrals of vulnerable Syrians to geographically close service providers will remain a key element of the response.

Contingency Plans for a large-scale influx that would surpass existing reception will be developed and maintained as an annex to the Jordan RRP6 country chapter.

For non-camp refugees in urban and rural areas, coverage will be expanded across the different sectors, while, in parallel, common vulnerability criteria and situation analysis improves targeting. In the Cash, Health and Food Security Sectors, specific vulnerability analysis is already underway, and will be harmonized across the sectors moving into 2014. Sectors will use targeted cash assistance as a means to counter the depletion of refugee assets, in an environment that restricts gainful employment, in the expectation that women, girls, boys and men are less likely to have to resort to harmful coping strategies as a means of survival. Men and women have both reported that cash assistance provides them with the dignity in defining their own priorities. The continued transition to food voucher assistance in Zaatari camp is essential in order to enable greater choice to refugees in the food they consume.

Urgently needed capacity support to host and refugee communities and to Government services in all sectors – in particular Food Security, Education, Health and WASH – in the immediate term will set the stage for longer-term investments by development actors. Shelter initiatives will include repairs to and expansion of refugee and host community dwellings. Protection actors will continue to support the development of decentralized services, particularly for survivors of SGBV and children at risk. Projects will also aim to promote peaceful coexistence with refugees and host communities, both through the expansion of available resources and services, and through community engagement.

Enhancing the existing capacity of the GoJ to respond to the immediate crisis is an integral part of the RRP6. This includes financial, logistics and technical support, from skills training, provision of materials, equipment and medicines, and capacitating of Government service providers, to supporting GoJ delivery of security and protection in camps, urban and rural areas.

In response to the polio outbreak in Syria, a prevention and response strategy has been developed by the MoH, WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR and other actors in Jordan. Building upon the Zaatari oral polio vaccine campaign in October and November 2013 and the national immunization campaign conducted in November, an additional four national immunization campaigns are planned for 2014, targeting all children under five including Syrians in camp and non-camp settings, Jordanians and other members of the host community. The strategy includes strengthening active and passive surveillance for acute flaccid paralysis cases, introducing environmental surveillance, establishing three walk-in cold rooms and enhancing social mobilization for immunization.

UNHCR will pursue appropriate durable solutions, including targeted resettlement or humanitarian admission for up to 3,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Jordan.

Based on a prioritized list of interventions, the Government of Jordan is appealing for US\$413,787,018 under the RRP6, in particular in the sectors of Health, Education, Water and delivery of municipal services.

E. Partnerships and coordination

All levels of the GoJ are engaged in the response, from the Office of the Prime Minister, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Interior (MoI) and MoPIC, to the line ministries working with each of the sectors, and the governorates and municipalities in refugee-affected areas. In 2013, the GoJ established the SRCD, under the MoI, to coordinate support to camp-based refugees.

Sixty-four humanitarian organizations are appealing under the RRP6 umbrella for Jordan, working through the eight aforementioned sectors. Protection is sub-divided into sub-sectors for SGBV, Child Protection (CP) and Mental Health and Psycho-Social Support (MHPSS), which is also part of the Health Sector. The Health Sector is divided into sub-sectors of MHPSS, Reproductive Health (RH) and Nutrition. At camp level and in urban and rural areas, a number of multi-sector fora exist, while the sectors also operate through location-specific meetings. Coordination will be further decentralized in 2014, in particular to urban areas, to ensure that decision-making is closest to the target beneficiaries.

UN agencies and NGOs chair the sectors and sub-sectors, including UNHCR (Protection, Health, Cash, NFIs, Shelter; Nutrition, CP and SGBV); UNICEF (WASH, Education and CP); WFP (Food Security); JHCO (Food Security); UNFPA (SGBV and RH); WHO (Health and MHPSS); NRC (Shelter and NFIs); CARE (Cash); IRD (Protection); Save the Children (Education); and International Medical Corps (MHPSS).

The sectors are coordinated through the Inter-Sector Working Group, which in turn reports to the country-level IATF. The IATF oversees the response for the humanitarian community, chaired by UNHCR.

The IATF Gender Capacity Advisor works with all levels of coordination to ensure that the sectors understand the distinct needs of women, girls, boys and men and accordingly tailor their responses to these needs and measure the degree of anticipated change through disaggregated performance indicators. In turn this will ensure that women, girls, boys and men have equitable access to available humanitarian resources. One of the measures of this is the coding of the Sector Response Plans according to the IASC Gender Marker. All of Jordan's Sector Response Plans have been coded 2A.

International and national NGOs have an integral role in the design, coordination and delivery of the RRP6, with NGOs acting as both appealing organizations and in implementing activities for the large appealing UN organizations. The INGO forum is comprised of [33] organizations and works to ensure an independent voice and representation for INGOs both within and outside of the refugee response coordination.

To facilitate the delivery of the RRP6, a series of measures are being taken to strengthen coordination into 2014. These include the continued deployment of dedicated coordination staff, and training and capacity building of Government officials and humanitarian staff involved in coordination. Significant investments are being made in information management tools to facilitate coordination, including improvements to the refugee response portal (data.unhcr.org), and an online activities planning, tracking and reporting tool specifically for the RRP6 (syrianrefugeeresponse.org).

Coordinated initiatives planned or underway include:

- 1) roll-out of geographic-focused strategies for specific camp, urban and rural areas. An example is the Zaatari Governance Plan, which, under the SRCDC's leadership, draws together the sectors under a shared vision for the future of Zaatari;
- 2) expansion of common vulnerability analysis mechanisms – currently developed under Health, Cash and Food Security – across the sectors, with the aim to improve and facilitate targeting of the most vulnerable;
- 3) strengthening of inter-sector referral mechanisms, including existing CP and SGBV referral mechanisms and standard operating procedures, development of inter-agency protection messages and awareness-raising campaigns, and case-management in camp and urban areas;
- 4) inter-sector sharing and application of best practices on needs assessments and monitoring and evaluation, including post-distribution monitoring;
- 5) updating of inventories of existing assessments, supported by secondary data analysis, followed by regular targeted multi-sector assessments, feeding into common vulnerability and situation analysis and ensuring that the response remains evidence-based. Agencies will be encouraged to undertake needs assessments and monitoring processes of services and the distribution of goods in a manner that is coordinated by the sectors and the GoJ in order to focus the streams of inquiry useful to guide service provision, comply with assessment standards and reduce the burden on the affected population to meet with surveyors. Sectors will coordinate sectoral analysis of needs assessments and monitoring reports in order to periodically review the tailoring of activities (including targeting) to the needs of women, girls, boys and men and the evidence of change and/or the meeting of targets.
- 6) an integrated community-based complaints mechanism will be established and coordinated across agencies in order to receive feedback on the quality of services and mobilize appropriate responses so that practice standards and the appropriateness of service delivery are maintained.

Crucially, the RRP6 coordination will ensure effective linkages with parallel host community resilience initiatives led by the Government. The recent establishment of the Host Community Support Platform to be chaired by MoPIC with the participation of line ministries (Labour; Municipality Affairs; Health; Education; and Water and Irrigation) as well as UN agencies, NGOs and donors, is an important institutional structure to bridge humanitarian and development efforts.

Individual NGO projects are reviewed by the Government Coordination Committee, an inter-ministerial body chaired by MoPIC. All projects listed in the RRP are subject to GoJ approval prior to implementation.

F. Protection response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> with UNICEF in Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector with UNFPA in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Sector with IMC and WHO on Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector 		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, ARDD - Legal Aid, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, FCA, FGAC, FPSC, Global Communities, HI, ICCS, IFH/NHF, ICMC, Internews, INTERSOS, ILO, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, JBA, JOHUD, JRC, JRF, JWU, KnK, LWF, MA, Mercy Corps, MPDL, NCCA, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, Questscope, SCI, SCJ, TdH Lausanne, TdH Italy, TGH, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UPP, WAAJC, War Child UK, WVI, Y-PEER		
Participating Government entities	Civil Status Department, FPD, JAF, JPD, MoE, Mol, MoJ, MoL, MoSD, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation, SRCD/PSD		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved. Emergency CP interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$101,532,898		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$30,714,709	US\$58,660,285	US\$12,157,905
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$169,076,190		
Contact Information	Giulia Ricciarelli-Ranawat, ricciare@unhcr.org		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

ACHIEVEMENTS

UNHCR has continued to reinforce its registration capacity in 2013, both in the camps and in urban areas, with the opening of new registration centres in Irbid and in Amman (Khalda). UNHCR succeeded in eliminating its registration backlogs in the late summer and early fall of 2013 such that Syrians approaching registration centres in Amman and in Irbid were registered on the same day of first approach. In addition, the joint UNHCR-Government of Jordan (GoJ) verification, re-registration and personal identity document return exercise began in Zaatari in November 2013.

The GoJ and UNHCR have completed the classification and data entry of all 175,000 Syrian personal identity documents held by the GoJ in Rabaa Al-Sarhan; document return for Syrians living in host communities will take place after the verification exercise in Zaatari is completed. In 2013, biometrics (iris scan) was introduced as part of the registration process in urban registration centres, and will be introduced in the new registration centre in Rabaa Al-Sarhan and in Zaatari. New Ministry of Interior (MoI) service cards with enhanced security features will be introduced as part of the verification exercise in Zaatari, and also for refugees living in host communities.

As a result of this classification of documents, it is now possible (i) to retrieve promptly the Syrian identification documents for families declaring newborns in Zaatari and (ii) for Syrians opting for spontaneous return to Syria to obtain their personal identification documents prior to departure. A Civil Status Registry office and Religious Court will be established in Zaatari in November in order to facilitate issuance of documents. Support will also be provided to Civil Registries outside of the camps, and efforts have been made to strengthen the provision of information and counselling to Syrians on documentation, including expanding the provision of legal representation where required.

UNHCR has been granted more regular access to border areas and has also gained access to the new registration and screening centre at Rabaa Al-Sarhan, where all new arrivals coming through unofficial border crossings will be registered as of November 2013. UNHCR has continued to receive reports of persons being denied entry into Jordan or being returned to Syria for security reasons. Advocacy interventions continued to be made with various GoJ counterparts to call for the respect of the right to seek protection and asylum, and a number of individual interventions were made by UNHCR to secure access to the territory and enable family reunification. UNHCR also systematically intervenes with the MoI to request a halt of deportation orders issued against Syrians of concern. For the 136 Syrians³⁸ placed in administrative detention in 2013, UNHCR conducted advocacy interventions, monitoring visits and provided legal representation where needed.³⁹ UNHCR regularly visits Juvenile Centres across Jordan, provides legal representation to all refugee children in conflict with the law, and works closely together with UNICEF and other partners, including the Juvenile Police Department (JPD), on issues related to youth-at-risk.

A number of inter-agency assessments were carried out, including assessments highlighting child protection (CP) and sexual and gender based violence (SGBV)-related issues in Zaatari Camp and host communities, and mental health and CP issues in Zaatari Camp. In addition, the Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector, in collaboration with the CP and SGBV Sub-Sectors, conducted a 4W mapping of relevant services in Jordan in March 2013, with an update planned for the last quarter of 2013.

In July 2013, the CP and SGBV Sub-Sectors launched the national Inter-Agency Emergency Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for CP and SGBV, detailing procedures, roles and responsibilities for actors involved in prevention and response activities, and include referral pathways for CP and

38 93 men, five women and 38 boys.

39 Of the 136 Syrians placed in administrative detention in 2013, 36 were bailed out and 35 released.

SGBV in host communities and in camps. Trainings and awareness-raising activities on the SOPs and referral pathways began in October 2013, as part of a six-month project funded by UNHCR, UNICEF and UNFPA, and implemented by Save the Children International (SCI) and International Rescue Committee, with the support of the National Council for Family Affairs and members of the Sub-sectors. Additional components of this inter-agency project on “Strengthening child protection and gender-based violence services and systems” include the development and roll-out of CP and SGBV prevention messages and information campaigns and the development and implementation of a training programme on case management for CP and SGBV. Other key achievements of 2013 include the establishment of a Best Interest Determination panel in Zaatari refugee camp, the development of Alternative Care Guidelines Procedures by UNHCR, UNICEF, SCI, the Ministry of Social Development (MoSD) and members of the CP Sub-Sector, the introduction of information systems to monitor the incidence of violence and track response,⁴⁰ and the development by the MHPSS Sub-Sector of Inter-Agency Guidance Notes on MHPSS.

A significant number of Syrians accessed protection services in 2013, including (all numbers as of end of September 2013):

- 3,051 unaccompanied children, separated children and children-at-risk received multi-sectoral services (1,747 girls and 1,304 boys).
- 2,316 SGBV survivors were supported or referred to multi-sectoral services [1,995 females (1,360 women and 635 girls) and 321 males (156 men and 165 boys)].
- 7,036 refugees with specific needs, including persons with disabilities, received special support [3,713 females (2,712 women and 1,001 girls) and 3,323 males (2,026 men and 1,297 boys)].
- 93,322 refugee children (54,888 girls and 38,434 boys) and 35,955 adults (27,745 women and 8,250 men) benefited from psycho-social support, including through the 84 child friendly spaces (CFS) and youth friendly spaces and 24 women safe spaces that are operational in camps and in host communities.
- 7,579 Syrian refugees received legal counselling on a range of issues, including marriage, divorce, child custody, criminal prosecution of SGBV incidents, and work and residence permits.
- 6,388 GoJ officials, civil society and humanitarian workers have been trained on refugee protection, CP and SGBV (2,871 females and 3,517 males). This figure is inclusive of 1,899 refugee community mobilizers and volunteers (1,014 females and 885 males).
- Some 200 refugees with specific needs (women survivors of SGBV, refugees with serious medical conditions, victims of torture and separated children for family reunification purposes) have been identified and submitted for third country resettlement.

Efforts to improve information on available services include the printing and distribution of more than 9,000 inter-agency service guides, the establishment and staffing of five Help Desks, the maintenance of the Info Line, and the launching of a series of town hall meetings across Jordan to disseminate information to refugee communities on rights and obligations, available services, and to increase interaction with community-based organizations (CBOs) and local authorities. The

⁴⁰ Gender-Based Violence Information Management System (GBVIMS), Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS), Refugee Assistance Information System (RAIS).

expansion of the inter-agency protection outreach network has been identified as one of the key protection priorities in Jordan. In terms of community outreach and empowerment activities, as of September 2013, three Community Centres and six Community Action Committees (CACs) were established by UNHCR and partners in Amman, the North and the South. In addition, more than 950 Syrian refugees and Jordanians volunteer in 99 community-based child protection committees (53 in camps and 46 in host communities), implemented by UNICEF and its partners. The first community-based protection network (CBPN) was established in District 6 of Zaatari camp in October 2013. The CBPN is expected to expand to at least 2-3 more districts before the end of 2013. 65 Quick Impact Projects (QIPs) and 15 Community Impact Projects (CIPs) were completed as of the end of September 2013, increasing peaceful coexistence between refugee and host communities and thereby increasing the protection space for refugees in Jordan.

UNHCR has been working closely with States to provide resettlement or humanitarian admission as part of the broader protection response to refugees who have fled Syria to neighbouring countries. To date nearly 10,000 places for the region have been offered by resettlement countries for resettlement or other forms of admission for Syrian refugees and further places are expected. For refugees considered for resettlement, refugee status determination is required.

CHALLENGES

Despite the significant achievements noted above, a number of challenges remain. Insecurity at the border makes access to the territory difficult for refugees seeking protection in Jordan. Insecurity and civil unrest in Zaatari remain concerns, not only for refugee women, girls, boys and men, but also for humanitarian workers delivering services and assistance. The implementation of the governance plan in Zaatari, planned to reduce tensions and improve conflict resolution, has encountered some delays, including the appointment of appropriate civil administration representatives and the establishment of committees providing equitable voice to women and men.

Syrians continue to opt for spontaneous return to Syria, with more than 85,000 Syrians having returned from Jordan by the end of September 2013 according to GoJ figures. The return process remains administered by the GoJ, through the Syrian Refugee Camp Directorate (SRCD) in Zaatari, as well as the General Intelligence Department and the Military Intelligence. UNHCR has established a daily return monitoring mechanism to provide counseling to refugees on the risks associated with return to Syria and assess the voluntariness of the movement and motivations of those returning. A more systematic individual tracking and monitoring procedure for Zaatari and Rabaa Al-Sarhan is being discussed by UNHCR and GoJ authorities to fully understand factors informing decisions to return, and address concerns through an adapted assistance and protection framework, including information on the risks of landmines and explosive remnants of war (both during the return crossing and once they are back in Syria) and a systematic mechanism to prevent the recruitment of children into armed forces and their return to Syria. At present, UNHCR regularly shares lists of unaccompanied and separated children with the GoJ as a measure to prevent the return of children at risk to Syria.

The Protection Sector continues to grapple with providing services to refugees dispersed throughout Jordan (75 per cent reside outside of refugee camps). The outreach capacity of available services remains limited, particularly in light of reports that Syrian refugees, in particular persons with disabilities, and women and girls, often do not leave their homes due to security concerns and other constraints limiting their freedom of movement. Access to services for survivors of SGBV⁴¹ are similarly limited due to their restricted freedom of movement, lack of knowledge of services, lack of decision-making power and cultural impediments to disclosure. While there have been efforts to increase the quality and quantity of case management and psycho-social support services, there are still gaps, especially in the south and in Jordan Valley, and there is increasing pressure on services in the north due to high population density. Considerable effort has been invested into the establishment of SGBV services for women and girls, but specialized services for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex (LGBTI) individuals and for men and boy survivors, remain insufficient. While additional shelter facilities for SGBV survivors are planned, there is still a need for increased safety and security options for men and boy survivors of SGBV.

As Syrian law only permits men to confer nationality to children, a child who is not registered at birth as having a Syrian father is at risk of statelessness. A Syrian refugee child in Jordan cannot be registered unless its parents possess valid evidence of marriage registration. Problems arise for couples whose marriage certificates or family booklets were lost or destroyed in Syria, or who were wed in a religious ceremony but never completed the formalities of marriage registration. While it is possible to petition Jordanian courts for validation of marital status, the cost is prohibitive and the procedure is especially difficult in cases where the husband is missing, deceased, or otherwise separated from the family. Furthermore, it may be impossible in practical terms to register children born from extramarital relationships or incidents of sexual violence. Although the law in principle permits the registration of children born out of wedlock, implementation of this provision is hindered by the risks of private violence, including so-called “honour killings”, as well as current MoI policy which authorizes termination of the unwed mother’s parental and custodial rights, along with involuntary placement of the mother in protective custody. Accordingly, children born out of wedlock are likely to remain unregistered and at a heightened risk of statelessness. UNHCR is launching efforts to raise awareness among refugees of the relevant procedures to register new births, and continues to provide legal and protection counselling to individual cases.

41 Evidence from reports, assessments, interviews and focus groups discussions, suggests that SGBV remains one of the main protection concerns for women and girls, as well as for men and boys during displacement. In particular, the following types of violence are reported: (i) domestic violence (Physical violence by intimate partners and other relatives is reported as the main type of violence faced by Syrian refugee women and girls in Jordan. Domestic violence goes largely unreported, as according to Syrian social norms, the realm of the home is “private” and actions at home are not for public judgment. This was confirmed in a recent assessment in Zaatari, where respondents indicated that domestic violence is the most prevalent type of violence, and it most affects girls aged 12-18 years of age.); (ii) sexual violence; (iii) sexual assault (there is a reported increase in harassment and in certain cases unwanted touching); (iv) early and forced marriage (early marriage is a pre-existing practice, which may have been exacerbated in displacement in Jordan due to economic necessity and the perceived need to protect young women. Forced marriage has also been reported, particularly affecting single women and widows. Forced marriage is also used/practiced as a form of reparation for women that have been victims of rape in the Syria conflict.); and (v) survival sex (there is an increased risk of exposure to survival sex, including that used as a coping mechanism, to pay rent or gain access to services. Penalization of prostitution in Jordan (which is illegal and punished with arrest and deportation) makes the identification of survival sex/forced prostitution victims difficult).

Self-reliance programmes for refugees remain extremely limited, and should, in consultation with the GoJ and other sectors, and mindful of the needs of the host community, be increased to support resilience and positive coping mechanisms of Syrian refugees, particularly for those living in host communities with limited humanitarian assistance. Access to formal and informal education remains limited for refugee women, girls, boys and men, and activities and programming for adolescents remain a significant gap.

Tensions between the refugee and host communities are reported to be increasing, with the need to increase support to national institutions and communities hosting refugee populations, including through QIPs and CIPs, in order to foster peaceful coexistence and so as to increase the protection space. Increased community tensions over assistance and resource allocation need to be addressed urgently, possibly through integration of host communities in humanitarian interventions. A major focus of protection actors in 2014 will be to improve communication with GoJ officials and local leaders, including religious leaders, to better understand their needs and to promote their involvement in the planning and delivery of humanitarian assistance to create better linkages between humanitarian and national services.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	200,000
Non-camp refugees	600,000	600,000
Other affected population	700,000	700,000

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs. The population figures in the above table take into consideration the fact that registration activities target all Syrian populations (camp and non-camp)

Key findings of the inter-agency Protection assessments carried out in 2013 identified the following needs and priorities:

PROTECTION

- Refugees, in particular women and girls, report that they do not have sufficient information about available services (including access to public services and services for SGBV survivors), as well as their rights, entitlements and obligations. They also report being unable or not feeling comfortable accessing services due to a sense of insecurity or inability to leave the home.
- Governance structures and community-based protection mechanisms in Zaatari, other camps and host communities, including provisions to ensure the specific participation of women and youth, continue to be a need.

- Protection monitoring reports continue to note a lack of clarity on procedures for spontaneous return for refugees living in camp and non-camp settings. UNHCR also continues to receive reports of Syrians being denied entry to Jordan or being returned to Syria for security reasons.
- In Zaatari, families and adolescents reported fears about their security in the camp, including as a result of alleged gang violence.
- In Zaatari and in host communities, the restrictions on Syrian labour imposed by the GoJ were reported to have undercut the role of Syrian men in their families as providers. Refugees reported that host communities resent reduced access to jobs for Jordanians, but that businesses are exploiting Syrian refugees (and children in particular), who are willing to accept lower wages and more willing to work under dangerous conditions.
- Women, girls, boys and men need to participate more in the design, implementation, monitoring and review of services. Refugees have reported that the only time they are asked what they need is if they participate in a needs assessment.

SGBV

- According to the Commission of Inquiry on Syria, “sexual violence has been a persistent feature of the conflict.”⁴² Assessments on Syrian refugees in urban communities indicate that 28 per cent of households surveyed left Syria due to specific fears of violence, including SGBV.⁴³ Young Syrian women residing in the north reported that they have experienced SGBV perpetrated in Jordan, either by their husbands or men outside the family, and emphasized the risk of exploitation.⁴⁴
- Syrian women have reported that their husbands are under immense stress, and that they anticipate that this will lead to an increase in physical and psychological violence within the home.⁴⁵ Women also spoke about how their husbands were physically or emotionally abusive, with many stating that such behaviour results from an increased level of tension due to poor living conditions and the current crisis in Syria.⁴⁶
- In host communities, refugee women and girls reported that they experienced limited privacy and personal space because of their crowded living conditions. More than 40 per cent of women and girls surveyed reported that they spent significant amounts or even all of their time inside the home due to security concerns (verbal or physical abuse or harassment) or because they are restricted in their ability to leave the home without a male family member.⁴⁷
- Most Syrians in Jordan, whether in camp or non-camp settings, have limited or no income, placing them at risk of exploitation and abuse, and leading some to resort to harmful coping mechanisms.

42 UN Human Rights Council, 5th Report of Commission of Inquiry on Syria, 4 June 2013.

43 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

44 UNHCR Amman, *Report of the Participatory Assessment*, December 2012.

45 Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-Agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, March 2013.

46 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

47 UN Women, *Inter-Agency Assessment of Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage*, July 2013.

- Early marriage is more common among Syrian girls from rural areas, although the prevalence is not known; 44 per cent of Syrian participants in an inter-agency assessment identified the normal age of marriage for girls between 15 and 17 years while 6 per cent identified 12 to 14 years as the average in their community. While there is no conclusive evidence that Syrian refugees are marrying early at a higher rate in Jordan than in Syria, the assessment noted that the sense of economic and physical insecurity which, among other factors, drive early marriage, is amplified in displacement.⁴⁸
- Participants of both genders in an inter-agency survey confirmed that survivors cannot speak openly about SGBV, and that survivors are often afraid to discuss what has happened to them.

CP

- Violence against children is reportedly common and both boys and girls are at risk in the home, school and public areas.
- In both camps and in host communities, children, primarily boys, have come into conflict with the law (this includes participation in civil unrest and vandalism/theft in Zaatari, and theft in urban/rural areas) with some 38 Syrian boys being placed in Juvenile Centres in 2013.
- In both camp and non-camp settings, domestic violence is a major issue, with some girls and boys indicating that they themselves had perpetrated violence against other family members.
- In both Zaatari and host communities, refugees reported that children were engaged in labour. Overall, child labour is most prevalent among boys. In June 2013, the Secretary-General of the Ministry of Labour estimated that 30,000 Syrian girls and boys were engaged in labour activities in Jordan.
- During displacement, some boys and girls are becoming separated from their families.⁴⁹ Traditionally, these children are cared for within Syrian families until their reunification with their parents; as their resources are running out, however, this is becoming more difficult.
- Assessments in Zaatari and in host communities included reports that young boys were returning to Syria to join armed groups, sometimes linked to peer or family pressure to do so.

MHPSS

- Adolescents in Zaatari, in particular male adolescents, report the following mental health and psycho-social concerns: physical security in the camp, grief related to family separation and loss, as well as concerns related to child abuse in the family.⁵⁰
- There are gaps in the provision of protective support for youth through peer outreach workers (with supervision) in order to help promote behaviours that may prevent violence.⁵¹
- There is a lack of specialized programming for individuals who may develop more enduring mental health problems such as depression or anxiety disorders, as well as those suffering

48 UN Women, *Inter-Agency Assessment of Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage*, July 2013.

49 Since the beginning of the refugee influx in March 2011, more than 2,555 children (742 unaccompanied children; 1813 separated children) have been identified, registered, and referred for specialized assistance, including family reunification and placement in alternative care arrangements.

50 IMC, UNICEF, *Mental Health/Psycho-social and Child Protection Assessment for Syrian Refugee Adolescents in Zaatari Refugee Camp, Jordan*, July 2013.

51 IMC, UNICEF, *Mental Health/Psycho-social and Child Protection Assessment for Syrian Refugee Adolescents in Zaatari Refugee Camp, Jordan*, July 2013.

from pre-existing mental health problems, requiring more specialized care by a psychologist and/or psychiatrist.

- MHPSS actors must strive to ensure there is a continuum of care being provided at all levels of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Pyramid of MHPSS in Emergency Settings and work to fill in gaps where there are geographic limitations to services provided.
- Reporting and information gathering for MHPSS services and activities through the production of sound and reliable data need improvement.
- Increased awareness of and access to services for people suffering from crisis induced and pre-existing mental health problems and intellectual disabilities is crucially needed.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The Inter-Agency Protection Strategy in Jordan is centred on (i) ensuring access to basic rights, including the right to seek asylum and timely access to registration and documentation as a prerequisite for proper protection delivery; (ii) expanding community outreach and development of community-based protection mechanisms, with a focus on community empowerment and self-reliance, and ensuring that women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services; (iii) mitigating and reducing the risks and consequences of SGBV, while improving the quality of multi-sectoral response services, as well as expanding access and reach of services; (iv) ensuring that emergency CP interventions are strengthened and harmonized; and (v) exploring third country resettlement/durable solution options as a protection response to cases with special needs.

In order to achieve these objectives, protection actors in Jordan have developed an inter-agency refugee protection response strategy and work plan. In 2014, the Protection Sector will continue its efforts to increase the involvement of the GoJ in the development, implementation and evaluation of protection activities, and greater emphasis will be placed on ensuring the involvement of national partners, including national NGOs, CBOs and key members of the local community. In 2014, protection actors will also prioritize interventions that swiftly and substantially increase the level of support available to the GoJ and communities hosting refugees, thereby mitigating the socio-economic and political pressures generated by the refugee influx. The Protection Sector will continue to work with other sectors in order to mainstream protection into the refugee response, and will also increasingly strengthen its fundamental links with the Education Sector. In light of the fact that education is a central part of a protection strategy for children and youth, actors in both sectors will develop mutually reinforcing programmes.

Monitoring of the borders as well as capacity support to border authorities to increase and improve their reception capacity as well as the safe onwards movement of refugees to camps will remain an essential part of the protection response strategy. In this regard, UNHCR and other members of the Protection Sector will use advocacy with the GoJ in order to promote protection objectives, and increase mine risk awareness activities for Syrians opting to return. UNHCR will also continue its advocacy interventions to reduce instances of administrative detention, and will increase its cooperation with Correction and Rehabilitation Facilities, Juvenile Centres and governor's offices across Jordan.

Registration will continue to be a priority as a vital protection and assistance tool, since it is the primary means of accessing services for refugees. Maintaining timely and efficient registration procedures will be critical to preserving the integrity of humanitarian programmes, detecting the specific needs of individuals and referring them to appropriate services. The joint UNHCR-GoJ registration strategy focuses on improved quality of registration and a harmonized approach across the country, including the collection of enhanced data elements, the introduction of anti-fraud mechanisms, biometrics country-wide and the issuance of MoI service cards to all refugees. UNHCR will create a mobile rapid registration response team, and enhance its emergency preparedness as part of contingency planning. UNHCR will also promote the development of an effective data sharing policy among partners, with enhanced data protection and confidentiality procedures. Protection partners will continue to invest in the strengthening of administrative institutions and practice, including through continued partnership with GoJ institutions, such as the MoI, Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, SRCD, the Family Protection Department (FPD), the JPD and the MoSD. In 2014, access to legal assistance and legal remedies will be improved and civil registration and civil status documentation will be strengthened, including through increased partnerships with GoJ institutions and through information campaigns for Syrian refugees, in particular with regards to the obtaining of birth certificates and marriage registration. Courts and civil status departments will be established in the camps, and will be supported in their documentation work inside and outside of camps.

In 2014, protection actors will strengthen and expand community-based protection mechanisms, community empowerment initiatives and community mobilization both in camp and non-camp settings. Outreach and identification of persons with specific needs, including refugees with disabilities, as well as timely and efficient referrals of vulnerable Syrians to geographically close service providers, are integral parts of the inter-agency protection response strategy. Protection partners will strengthen protection data collection, identification, case management and referrals of protection cases, including through centralized databases like RAIS and proGres. Other priorities for protection actors will be to expand community-based protection networks in the camps and CACs and other joint refugee/host community structures outside of the camps. Protection actors will focus their activities in the camps and in host communities on: community engagement and mobilization, participatory needs assessments through the age, gender and diversity approach, outreach and protection monitoring, public information/mass communication, strategic use of assistance-related projects for identification and referral purposes, and the implementation of effective inter-agency protection referral mechanisms.

Projects will also aim to promote peaceful coexistence with local communities, including through QIPs and CIPs. In close consultation with the GoJ, protection actors will seek to improve access to self-reliance activities, post-basic education, and accessing life skills training for Syrian women and men (as well as for vulnerable host community members), while ensuring that there are appropriate formal, informal and non-formal educational and recreational activities for girls and boys.

The SGBV Sub-Sector has identified four thematic priorities for 2014: early and forced marriage, domestic violence (SGBV-related), survival sex and sexual violence. These four thematic priorities will be addressed through enhanced prevention, response and coordination efforts. Women,

girls, boys and men will be actively involved in prevention through a peer-to-peer approach, and through involvement in educational and awareness-raising activities to support empowerment of women and girls as leaders and agents of change and engage men and boys as allies in SGBV interventions. Through increased capacity development and engagement, community structures will increasingly be at the centre of prevention activities. Efforts will be made to further integrate SGBV prevention and response into the wider humanitarian response. In 2014, partners will work to increase opportunities for safe and confidential disclosure through outreach, including through mobile teams and the expansion of safe spaces. Innovative partnerships between local institutions, CBOs and international organizations will create more opportunities for SGBV survivors to access culturally appropriate and survivor-centred information and services in accordance with age, gender and diversity principles. The roll-out of the Gender-Based Violence Information Management System will also ensure harmonized, safe and confidential collection and analysis of SGBV data. The quality of case management will be improved through the roll-out of case management training in line with the SGBV SOPs and referral pathways, and services for men and boy survivors will be expanded, including for male survivors of SGBV who have been targeted due to their sexual orientation. Specialized capacity building programs and the expansion of service provision will result in increased numbers of clinics able to provide CMR (clinical management of rape) services, women safe spaces, legal services able to respond to SGBV and the establishment or improvement of safe shelters thereby significantly improving the access of SGBV survivors to life-saving support. The SGBV Sub-Sector works with national and local institutions to support good policy, legislation and practices that promote the basic principles of human rights to prevent SGBV, supporting and building upon the national system. This includes through continued support to the FPD, who responds to the needs of survivors through case management, mediation, the operation of a 24-hour hotline, referrals to safe shelters and legal assistance.

The CP Sub-Sector has identified five thematic priority areas for 2014: unaccompanied and separated children, child labour, children associated with armed forces and armed groups, violence against children and children in conflict with the law. These five priority areas will be addressed through capacity building and mainstreaming of CP concerns into the wider humanitarian response, increased prevention and outreach activities, improving opportunities for safe and confidential disclosure and through effective referrals to expanded and improved multi-sectoral response services, including working within and strengthening existing national CP systems and GoJ services to address CP issues. This will also include continued work on alternative care procedures and strengthening the capacity of the MoSD and Courts to identify and formalize alternative care arrangements. In 2014, the CP SWG aims to strengthen humanitarian, national, and community-based child protection systems, provide timely services, interventions and decisions in children's best interests, and to enhance monitoring, reporting and response to grave violations of children's rights, in particular child recruitment. Protection actors will endeavor to ensure that all interventions take into account the different protection needs and capacities of girls and boys and their families through the provision of improved case management services, including through the roll-out of a case management training and accreditation system for case managers, as part of the larger framework of the national SOPs and referral pathways. CP actors will also work closely with partners in the Education Sector in order to address the issues of violence in schools (peer to peer and other forms of violence), the training of teachers and counselors working with Syrian children, the

strengthening of referrals through CFS to the Education Sector, the issue of access and inclusion for children with disabilities, and the strengthening of informal education opportunities, including through CFS.

The MHPSS Sub-Sector will focus on the integration of psycho-social activities throughout all four levels of the IASC Pyramid of care. The MHPSS SWG will reserve specialized supportive services which provide clinical mental health treatment under level four while ensuring strong coordination and referral pathways are in place and secured at level one, two, and three. Integration will occur through the support of CBOs, home based care for families and individuals not able or ready to access formal care and support to community based protection services. At every level and integrated into every programme, natural community supports shall be reinforced whenever possible and supportive services remain as brief as possible allowing for families to re-establish healthy coping strategies that bring their families back to a sense of normalcy. MHPSS actors will strive to support the MoSD, FPD and MoH in their efforts to integrate psycho-social programming into the national structure of care. Support will also be provided specifically to the MoH in line with their national strategy for children and adolescents, including specialized services, preventive strategies, comprehensive interventions and efficient referrals. This will be achieved through developing child friendly and focused language in mental health, support for children who present with intellectual impairments to access schools and ensure that specialized services are using sound and reliable methods when working with women, girls, boys and men.

Finally, UNHCR aims to promote resettlement or humanitarian admission as a protection solution for up to 3,000 of the most vulnerable Syrian refugees in Jordan. Refugees whose vulnerabilities place them at risk in Jordan will be prioritized for these solutions, including women and girls at risk, survivors of violence and/or torture, elderly refugees at risk, refugees with physical protection needs, refugees with medical needs or disabilities, children and adolescents at risk, LGBTI persons and refugees in need of family reunification. To achieve this, UNHCR will further enhance its refugee status determination capacity, as well as its outreach to vulnerable populations. Referral pathways will also be developed to ensure that the most vulnerable cases are assessed for resettlement solutions.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals)			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicating appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban in 2014	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of Refoulement and detention reduced	250,000	2,000		Country Wide (Ma'fraq, Za'atari)	3,598,463	3,280,189	318,273		IOM, UNHCR (JAF, SRCD, MOI, MOPIC)
Output 1.2 Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	200,00	600,000		Country Wide	6,362,463		6,122,257	240,206	UNHCR (SRCD, MOI, MOPIC, FPD, DAW, MoSD)
Output 1.3 Quality of registration and profiling improved (age and gender disaggregated data), and quality of reception conditions improved and maintained.	200,000	600,000	7,505	Country Wide	6,335,440	6,305,414	30,026		ACTED, UNHCR
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved and civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	122,299	25,000	5,000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Ma'an, Ma'fraq, Tafleeh and camps (Za'atari and Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC))	2,141,710		2,141,710		DRC, Internews, NRC, UNHCR (ARDD-LA, JBA, Civil Status Department, Rel. Judges Department), UPP

Output 1.5 Identification and referral of persons with specific needs strengthened and access to services improved	121,000	75,500	25,500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and Azraq Camp)	8,320,590	3,726,200	3,855,756	738,634	DRC, FPSC, HI, IRC, MPDL, NRC, TGH, UNHCR (Zain Al Sharf Institute), WarChild UK
Objective 1					26,758,666	13,311,803	12,468,022	978,841	

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Community-based protection mechanisms, outreach and community mobilization strengthened	82,500	33,000	60,000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	14,623,194		12,540,173	2,083,021	CARE, Global Communities, DRC, IMC, Intersos, IRC, LWF, NRC, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UN WOMEN, UNESCO, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER), UNHCR (IRD), UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC), WarChild UK, WVI
Output 2.2 Peaceful Coexistence with local communities, including through community-support projects (such as QIPs and CIPs) is promoted	100,000	21,000	699,999	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	6,848,094	48,041	6,161,705	638,348	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IMC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, TDH, UNDP, UNFPA (YPEER, WAAJC, NCCA), UNHCR (IRD), UN Women

Output 2.3 Complaint and Accountability Mechanisms are established and functional	200,000	600,000		Country Wide	180,155	180,155		UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4 Community empowerment and self reliance opportunities for refugee and host communities are promoted as part of comprehensive protection interventions	10,000	1,751	25,000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'fraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC, Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and Zaatari))	9,261,149	5,644,847	3,616,302	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IOM, IRC, LWF, NICCOD, Save the Children International, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER)
Output 2.5 Psychosocial support services are strengthened and expanded	114,180	217,904	70,649	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Madaba, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'fraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	13,620,130	9,528,806	2,692,712	ACF, AVSI, CARE, DRC, FCA, IMC, IRC, LWF, MPDL, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, TGH, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH), UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, IMC) UPP WarChild UK
Objective 2					23,061,434	15,353,808	6,309,014	

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM are reduced/mitigated, and the quality of response is improved, in accordance with AGD principles.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 SGBV risks are reduced through WGBM's empowerment and engagement in prevention initiatives	68,843	81,844	34,761	Country Wide (Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa and Zaatari)	2,418,709		2,418,709		ICMC, IRC, Save the Children Jordan, TDHI, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWL, IFH, WAAJG, NCCA and YPEER), UNHCR, UN Women
Output 3.2 SGBV survivors access safe, confidential and compassionate multi-sectoral services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	2,000	2,350	800	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	9,926,269	9,457,866	468,402		IOM, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWL, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR (FPD, MoSD (DAW), JRF, NHF, IMC), UNICEF, UPP
Output 3.3 Government and non-government actors in all sectors provide safe, confidential and informed referral for survivors and incorporate SGBV risk-reduction in the planning and implementation of their activities.	120,000	190,000	27,000	Country Wide (Balqaa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	623,035			623,035	IMC, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR
Objective 3					12,968,012	9,457,866	2,887,111	623,035	

Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Capacity development and collaboration with relevant stakeholders is strengthened, including through the mainstreaming of child protection into other humanitarian response sectors	700	1,500	3,500	Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, Tafleeh, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	1,674,136		243,299	1,430,837	AVSI, ILO, IMC, IRC, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, UNHCR, UNICEF, (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, FDP JDP, SRCD), WVI
Output 4.2 CP prevention activities are increased, including through the strengthening of CBCPCs and other community structures	100,000	41,184	13,754	Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, Tafleeh, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	5,038,785		4,965,594	73,191	ACTED, AVSI, DRG, ILO, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, HI, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation) WarChild UK, WVI

Output 4.3 Procedures and coordination mechanisms, including SOPs and referral mechanisms, are strengthened in order to support early disclosure, identification and referral in a safe & confidential manner	2,306	4,050	1,215	Country Wide (Ajloun, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	1,022,837		1,022,837		ILO, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4.4 Quality of multi-sectoral response services for girls and boys and their families is strengthened and improved in accordance with AGD principles	6,007	6,000	3,500	Country Wide (Ajloun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Jarash, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	7,288,478	6,498,386	786,489	3,603	DRC, IMC, IRC, Questscope, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, (IRC, IMC, FPD, MOSD (DAW), NHF) UNICEF (IRC, IMC)
Objective 4					13,350,101	6,498,386	6,774,921	76,794	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Improved registration data and outreach allows identification of protection vulnerabilities that call for resettlement or humanitarian admission programs in third countries	500	1,750		Country Wide	1,383,481		1,383,481		UNHCR
Output 5.2 Access to and quality of status determination procedures is improved for the purpose of resettlement				Country Wide	610,562		610,562		UNHCR
Output 5.3 Preparedness for possible return movements is improved (including contingency planning for voluntary repatriation if conditions permit)	30,000	10,000		Country Wide (Zaatari)	255,219		237,204	18,015	Internews, UNHCR
Objective 5					2,249,261		2,231,246	18,015	

Sector indicators*	Target
# of incidents reported where access to territory was denied	100
# of WGBM receiving legal information, counselling and/or representation	347,314
# of WGBM with specific needs identified who are receiving targeted assistance and interventions	329,970
# of persons (WMGB) benefiting from community-support project implemented for host and refugee communities	2,593,260
# of WGBM having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)	386,492
# of WGBM involved in designing, implementing and reviewing GBV prevention activities	6,046
# of WGBM who access and benefit from safe, confidential and compassionate specialized multi-sectoral services	17,524
# of specialized SGBV service providers who receive training on case management, SOP and survivor centered approach (disaggregated by sex).-	1,100
# of gov't and non-gov't actors trained on SGBV referral pathways and core principles of working with survivors of SGBV.	3,880
# of community members, including children, sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathways (age & gender disaggregated) (includes inter-agency information campaigns)	400,788
# of UAC, SC, and children at risk provided with multi-sectoral services (age & gender disaggregated)	36,647
# of individuals submitted for resettlement	3,000
* these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan	

Protection - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	101,532,898	30,714,709	58,660,285	12,157,905	67,543,292	

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Protection in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	1,680,000	1,008,000	672,000
ACTED	600,000	360,000	240,000
AVSI	716,200	429,720	286,480
CARE International	5,250,000	3,150,000	2,100,000
DRC	7,115,880	4,269,528	2,846,352
FCA	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
FPSC	1,536,680	922,008	614,672
Global Communities	9,390,000	5,634,000	3,756,000
HI	3,500,000	2,100,000	1,400,000
ICMC	400,000	240,000	160,000
ILO	2,850,000	1,710,000	1,140,000
IMC	4,095,080	2,457,048	1,638,032
Internews	630,000	378,000	252,000
INTERMOS	650,000	390,000	260,000
IOM	7,536,126	4,521,676	3,014,450
IRC	10,150,000	6,090,000	4,060,000
LWF	1,072,000	643,200	428,800
Mercy Corps	5,200,000	3,120,000	2,080,000
MPDL	133,000	79,800	53,200
NICCOD	50,000	30,000	20,000
NRC	750,000	450,000	300,000
Questscope	267,500	160,500	107,000
SCI	3,814,000	2,288,400	1,525,600
SCJ	1,515,000	909,000	606,000
TDH	1,282,160	769,296	512,864
TDHI	496,000	297,600	198,400
TGH TRIANGLE GH	812,000	487,200	324,800
UN Women	1,130,000	678,000	452,000
UNDP	8,700,000	5,220,000	3,480,000
UNESCO	453,892	272,335	181,557
UNFPA	6,149,180	3,689,508	2,459,672
UNHCR	56,663,588	33,998,153	22,665,435
UNICEF	22,085,515	13,251,309	8,834,206
UPP	217,961	217,961	
WarChild UK	272,948	163,769	109,179
WVI	411,480	246,888	164,592
Total	169,076,190	101,532,898	67,543,292

G. Food Security response

Lead Agencies	WFP		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Caritas, FAO, HRF, IOCC, IOM, IRD, IRW, JHCO, Medair, NAJMAH, NICCOD, SCI, SCJ, UAERC, UNOPS, UNRWA, UN Women, UNHCR, WFP, WVI		
Objectives	<p><u>Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies in order to:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilization for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance. 2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilization for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions. 3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating mothers. 4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$152,590,456		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$145,715,792	US\$5,755,532	US\$1,119,131
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$322,120,343		
Contact Information	Dorte Jessen, dorte.jessen@wfp.org		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The Food Security Sector has provided uninterrupted food assistance to Syrian refugees since the start of the crisis in early 2012. In urban and rural areas, WFP dry food rations were distributed in the initial stages of the emergency operation before being replaced by value-based food vouchers. By September 2013, WFP had reached nearly 350,000 refugees (equivalent to 97 per cent of UNHCR registered refugees in communities) in all governorates of Jordan with food vouchers valued at JOD 24 per person per month. Several NGOs, in coordination with the Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, have provided interim food assistance to vulnerable un-registered Syrians and those awaiting registration.

The National Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition and Save the Children have provided targeted assistance to vulnerable Jordanian communities, supporting livelihoods through activities such as vocational training.

Food assistance has been provided to all camp refugees throughout this period, initially through provision of two hot meals per day, but once kitchens were constructed in Zaatari camp (October 2012), WFP started distribution of dry rations consisting of rice, bulgur wheat, lentils, pasta, oil, sugar and a daily provision of fresh bread. UNHCR distributed complementary food consisting of beans, tuna, tomato paste, hummus, halwa and tea through September 2013. Markets were established in Zaatari camp in early September 2013, paving the way for the gradual transition from dry food rations to voucher assistance. When the voucher programme was initiated, 110,000 individuals began receiving reduced in-kind dry food rations accompanied by reduced-value vouchers worth JOD 6 per month. Gradually, the voucher value will increase as the dry rations are phased out.

UNHCR has provided welcome meals at the border for 25,000 refugees arriving at night. WFP provides ready-to-eat welcome meals for new arrivals in Zaatari camp, covering their first 24 hours in the camp, after which they begin receiving general food rations. In coordination with UNICEF, WFP provides fortified date bars to nearly 11,000 students in Zaatari camp. UNHCR has provided fortified porridge as a supplement for children six to 24 months old.

The Food Security Sector, activated on 5 April 2012, coordinates the food support-related activities to enhance the response by information sharing, mapping, identifying gaps and avoiding duplication. Regular meetings are held and attended by NGOs, UN agencies and other Food Security Sector partners.

The ACTED Food Security and Livelihood Assessment of northern Jordan conducted in June 2013⁵² corroborates WFP monitoring findings, observing Syrian refugees' Food Consumption Scores (FCS) and dietary diversity have increased since their arrival in Jordan, indicating their improved food security status due to the food assistance provided through the sector.

Principle challenges and concerns for the Sector include:

- Deterioration of the food security situation inside Syria (in terms of availability, access and utilization), has resulted in new refugees showing a poorer nutritional status on arrival.⁵³
- Verifying registered Syrians in Jordan, including maintaining up-to-date records on both camp and non-camp refugee populations.
- Developing multi-sectoral, gender-mainstreamed targeting and selection criteria to move from blanket assistance of registered refugees to targeted distributions with identification and outreach of the most vulnerable refugees living in host communities, while taking into account the unique needs of women, girls, boys and men.

52 ACTED, *Food Security Situation and Livelihood Intervention Opportunities for Syrian and Host Communities in North Jordan*, June 2013.

53 Prepared by OCHA on behalf of the Humanitarian Country Team, *2014 Humanitarian Needs Overview, Arab Republic of Syria*, October 2013.

- Improving equity of assistance between registered Syrians and local Jordanian populations in an effort to mitigate tensions and competition for housing and livelihood activities.
- Increased demand for resources including water and food; the consequent rise in prices particularly for fresh produce affects both Syrian refugees and local Jordanian communities, impacting their purchasing power for food and non-food items, leading to increased dependency on the food assistance provided by different organizations.
- Food safety and food quality are compromised by the collapse of the veterinary extension system in Syria and unofficial border crossings of agricultural and livestock products between Syria and Jordan, leading to an increased risk of trans-boundary animal diseases and pests.
- Limited availability of detailed national food security and livelihood assessments related to the impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordanian host communities.
- Resource mobilization is becoming increasingly challenging given the protracted nature of the crisis in Syria and the global financial climate.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	200,000
Non-camp refugees	600,000	510,000
Other affected population	700,000	127,500

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

The ACTED Food Security and Livelihood Assessment⁵⁴ corroborates findings from the 2013 UNHCR/WFP Joint Assessment Mission (JAM)⁵⁵ that food expenditure constitutes more than one-third of all expenditure for both Syrian refugees and local Jordanians. In addition, it was found that the income versus expenditure gap, caused by limited livelihood opportunities, rising rent, food and service prices, induces increased use of negative coping strategies as the Syrian crisis becomes more protracted, increasing the financial pressure on vulnerable refugees and Jordanians alike. This impacts women, girls, boys and men differently, which is reflected in their negative coping strategies. Young girls, boys and pregnant and nursing mothers are particularly put at risk when eating less diverse quality food.

54 ACTED, *Food Security Situation and Livelihood Intervention Opportunities for Syrian and Host Communities in North Jordan*, June 2013.

55 UNHCR and WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013.

It is becoming more and more prevalent for families to take on debt and send their adolescent boys to work, as households spend their savings and sell their remaining assets.⁵⁶

These recent assessments have determined that Syrian refugees are highly reliant on food assistance as their main food source, and thus food assistance remains a high priority to prevent the deterioration of refugees' food security status, particularly in camp settings where there are very few income opportunities. Food assistance deters the adoption of additional negative coping strategies, thereby freeing up cash resources to be used for other imminent needs (shelter, health, water, sanitation and hygiene, education, etc.). The preservation of Syrian refugees' food security status through appropriate and consistent food assistance, Objective 1, has therefore been prioritized as *Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm*.

Increased food, rent and service prices, combined with the refugee competition for informal unskilled labour has aggravated the food security and livelihood conditions of poor Jordanians living in host communities.⁵⁷ The improvement of food security conditions for vulnerable Jordanian populations through food and livelihood interventions, Objective 2, has therefore been prioritized under *Preventing Deterioration of Vulnerabilities*.

Although there is no direct correlation between low income and poor FCS there is evidence that low FCS is related to low consumption of animal protein and protein-rich food which can be a result of poor nutritional practices, attitude or knowledge among Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanian families.⁵⁸

In Jordan, livestock has a significant impact on rural well-being, particularly in the marginal areas bordering Syria. The disruption of the veterinary services in Syria and the unofficial border crossing of animals may cause uncontrolled spread of Trans-border Animal Diseases (TADs) resulting in threats to public health and in large animal losses.⁵⁹

The Inter-Agency Nutrition Assessment⁶⁰ found that Global Acute Malnutrition (or wasting) rates for boys and girls under the age of five, and pregnant and lactating mothers, are between 5–9 per cent (classified "poor" by WHO standards). The assessment also found that 4 per cent of Syrian boys and girls under the age of five and 6.3 per cent of pregnant and lactating mothers need treatment for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM), recommending the provision of specialized nutritious food, Objective 3, which has been prioritized under *Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities*.

56 WFP Jordan, *Monthly Monitoring Report*, July 2013.

57 FAO, *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighboring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey*, March 2013.

58 ACTED, *Food Security Situation and Livelihood Intervention Opportunities for Syrian and Host Communities in North Jordan*, June 2013.

59 FAO, *Agricultural Livelihoods and Food Security Impact Assessment and Response Plan for the Syria Crisis in the Neighboring Countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey*, March 2013.

60 *Inter-agency Nutrition Assessment: Syrian Refugees in Jordan Host Communities and Zaatari Camp*, November 2012.

The UNHCR/WFP JAM⁶¹ found that a more coordinated and effective response between humanitarian actors is necessary to ensure food security and livelihoods of those most in need. In line with Objective 4, it has been prioritized under *Capacity-building/resilience*.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall strategy aims to save lives and protect livelihoods through: a) food and nutrition assistance to Syrian refugees in Jordan; and b) livelihood support to vulnerable Jordanian households. Both are coordinated through evidence-based and gender-sensitive interventions.

The response will build on existing retail and agricultural market structures and channel humanitarian assistance through technologically advanced voucher/cash modalities to the extent possible, thereby supporting the Jordanian market economy. This will make the service provision more efficient and dignified, whilst further enhancing gender equality.

Assistance to refugees living outside camps will be increasingly targeted to identify and reach the most vulnerable. Criteria for identifying vulnerable households will be informed by the UNHCR/WFP JAM, the Inter-Agency Data Analysis 2013, and the planned Profiling Exercise 2013.⁶²

The Food Security Sector will provide food assistance to Syrian refugees registered with UNHCR living in urban/rural communities and camp settings through welcome meals, food parcels, value-based vouchers, electronic vouchers or cash assistance for food purchases. Various organizations within the sector provide food parcels as an interim safety net for extremely vulnerable unregistered Syrian refugees, on a case-by-case basis. Transit centres and large-scale camps include kitchens and retail infrastructures, thus enabling assistance through vouchers. Facilitating assistance through existing markets supports the Jordanian economy as beneficiaries redeem vouchers through local retailers in camps and communities.

The food security status of Syrian refugees and market prices for staple foods are monitored closely by WFP and partners to ensure the voucher assistance reflects food price fluctuations, thereby consistently ensuring an appropriate daily kilocalorie intake.

WFP will provide a mid-session snack to students attending UNICEF-supported camp schools to increase enrolment and attendance while also addressing short-term hunger, thereby improving students' concentration and performance. WFP and partners will implement a targeted supplementary feeding programme for the treatment of MAM, targeting boys and girls under the age of five⁶³ and pregnant and lactating mothers in camps and host communities, through the provision of specialized nutritious food.

61 UNHCR and WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013

62 A provisional 15 per cent reduction has been applied, thereby targeting 85 per cent of refugees with voucher assistance in local communities from April–December 2014.

63 Girls and boys between six–59 months.

All camp children under the age of two⁶⁴ will receive age-appropriate food as part of the General Food Distribution ration.

Distribution sites are designed in recognition of the cultural preferences of Syrian women and men, observing gender segregation. Women are encouraged to participate actively in all food assistance related activities by collecting and managing household entitlement and provided transport in camps to minimize cultural distress and ensure their dignity and safety.

In close coordination with the Government of Jordan, the Food Security Sector will provide targeted food assistance (food/cash/voucher) as well as livelihood support to vulnerable Jordanian households living in areas with high concentrations of Syrian refugees. Emergency livelihood interventions will support household agricultural production through provision of agricultural inputs. Of equal importance will be provision of emergency livestock interventions for disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment of animals, as well as TAD control.

A comprehensive national food security assessment should be conducted, which would include the impact of the crisis on Jordanian livelihoods. Such an assessment should consider how men and women are impacted differently by the crisis. Furthermore, under the Host Community Platform, capacity building will be implemented through support to the national school feeding programme and augmentation of livelihoods through food for asset projects.

64 Girls and boys between six–23 months.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilisation for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Syrian refugees received welcome meals, dry rations and/or food vouchers in camps and transit centres	200,000			Country Wide	34,812,301	34,812,301			UNHCR, WFP (ACTED, SCI)
Output 1.2 Syrian refugees received cash, vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas including vulnerable Syrian refugees awaiting UNHCR registration		510,000		Country Wide	110,602,407	110,602,407			JHCO, WFP (HRF, IR, SCI)
Output 1.3 Syrian girls and boys received school snacks in camp schools	50,000			Country Wide	947,413		947,413		WFP (ACTED, SCI)
Objective 1					146,362,121	145,414,708		947,413	

Objective 2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilisation for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicate appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees received food assistance			18,000	Country Wide	301,084	301,084			Caritas
Output 2.2 Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees provided with livelihood opportunities			55,000	Country Wide	1,823,769		1,823,769		ACTED, FAO (CARE)
Output 2.3 The production, access and utilization of diversified and nutritious food by vulnerable Jordanians families living in refugee concentrated areas is enhanced and increased			9,500	Country Wide	592,133		236,653	355,280	ACF, WWI
Output 2.4 Risk of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD's) contained and animal productivity of livestock herds in the north of Jordan improved			45,000	Country Wide	1,231,637		1,231,637		FAO
Objective 2					3,948,623	301,084	3,292,259	355,280	

Objective 3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Moderately malnourished Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women received specialized nutritious foods (SuperCereal Plus)	2,118	5,402		Country Wide	1,421,119		1,421,119		WFP (ACTED, MEDA, SCJ)
Output 3.2. Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women with moderate acute malnutrition attended until they have recovered	2,118	5,402		Country Wide					WFP (ACTED, MEDA, SCJ)
Output 3.3. Nutritional habits of Syrian women, girls, boys and men have improved through healthy behaviour training, communication and sensitization	94,000	239,700		Country Wide	402,650			402,650	FAO (ACTED), WFP (ACTED, MEDA, SCJ)
Objective 3					1,823,769		1,421,119	402,650	

Objective 4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1. Food sector activities coordinated to ensure complementarity of activities by different food sector actors in order to minimize duplication and increase efficiency of assistance				Country Wide	17,784			17,784	JHCO, WFP
Output 4.2. Food sector documents, projects and assessments covering various aspects of protection in food security and livelihood interventions applying the gender marker tool				Country Wide	11,855			11,843	WFP
Output 4.3. Comprehensive (quantitative and geographically significant) food security and livelihood assessments conducted taking into account the different and special needs of women, girls, boys and men				Country Wide	426,777		94,741	331,594	ACTED, Caritas, FAO, WFP
Objective 4					456,416	0	94,741	361,221	

Sector indicators*	Target
# of newly arriving refugees receiving welcome meals, dry ration & Vouchers	550,000
# of Syrian women, girls, boys and men, receiving food vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas	710,000
# of Syrian girls and boys receiving school snacks in camp schools	50,000
# benefiting from livelihood opportunities	55,000
# of malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating women reaching discharge criteria/recovery rates	7,520
* these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan	

Food - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014	
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	152,590,456	145,715,792	5,755,532	1,119,131		169,529,887

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Food Security in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	750,000	450,000	300,000
ACTED	1,700,000	1,020,000	680,000
Caritas	2,118,644	1,271,186	847,458
FAO	6,500,000	4,400,000	2,100,000
JHCO	4,012,500	2,407,500	1,605,000
UNHCR	1,489,199	893,519	595,680
WFP	305,050,000	141,848,250	163,201,750
WVI	500,000	300,000	200,000
Total	322,120,343	152,590,456	169,529,887

H. Education response

Lead Agencies	UNICEF and SCI		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, ADRA, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, FCA, Global Communities, ILO, IOCC, IRD, JEN, JRS, JHAS, LWF, Madrasati Initiative, Mercy Corps, MA, NICCOD, NRC, Questscope, RI, SCI, SCJ, TDH-I, Taghyee, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI, War Child UK. <i>Participating Government Entity: MoE</i>		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities 2. Children and youth benefit from learning environments that promote quality education, protection and their well-being. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$51,790,265		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$28,678,219	US\$16,049,166	US\$7,062,881
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$86,317,109		
Contact Information	Maria Paradies, mparadies@unicef.org		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

As the crisis in Syria enters its third year and the emergency assistance to refugees protracts, Syrian children's well-being and futures will be shaped by their experiences in Jordan. Uninterrupted education, including early childhood interventions, and physical and psycho-social protection, is essential to ensure they acquire the skills necessary to integrate into the host society and to rebuild their country once they return. The number of Syrian children registered in Jordan's host community public schools and camp schools increased significantly; from 30,000 children in March 2013 to over 83,000 children⁶⁵ in late September 2013. This represents 44 per cent of the total registered school-aged Syrian children with UNHCR, and includes over 1,000 children benefitting from formal education in Zaatari camp and the Emirati Jordanian Camp. While the Government of Jordan (GoJ) has demonstrated commitment to support vulnerable Syrian children to continue with their formal schooling in Jordan, the ever-increasing number of Syrian refugees in country is placing enormous pressure on a public education system already strained due to a deteriorating economic climate.

Since the beginning of 2012, Education Sector partners have been providing emergency education assistance to displaced Syrian children within the framework of the Regional Response Plan. In formal education, UNICEF, together with the Ministry of Education (MoE), has ensured that Syrian children benefit from free access to public schools across the country, regardless of their status.

65 MoE, September 2013

Pending their registration with the Ministry of Interior, Syrian refugee children have access – with donors' support – to public schools during the academic year 2013/14. Remedial and catch-up classes have been provided in both host communities and camps so vulnerable Syrian children are able to overcome the learning difficulties they were facing after weeks, and sometimes months, without school access.

In 2013, in order to relieve overcrowded classrooms in host community public schools, the MoE and UNICEF provided teacher training and financial support to operationalize the double shifting of 77 schools in directorates with high numbers of Syrian children. Furthermore, UNICEF and Save the Children International (SCI) have completed small-scale renovations and established child friendly spaces (CFS) in 44 schools in directorates with high numbers of Syrian students. In addition, 23 schools received prefabricated classrooms to increase the number of learning spaces. This was based on the public school absorption capacity mapping exercise jointly carried out by UNICEF and MoE in August 2013. Nearly 3,000 teachers, counselors, and MoE staff have been trained by various partners including UNICEF/MoE and UNESCO. Training included basic induction and psycho-social topics to strengthen capacity of teachers to respond to students' needs. Furthermore, over 12,000 children have benefited from psycho-social activities in schools and community centres.⁶⁶

Outreach activities ensured accurate information regarding education services are provided to families and children. Through its Help Desk project, Save the Children Jordan (SCJ) in partnership with UNICEF reached over 141,000 parents and children across the country with necessary and vital information in order for Syrian children to access education services and follow-up referral services.⁶⁷

Various education partners including UNICEF, SCI, Questscope, Caritas, Finn Church Aid, Jesuit Refugee Service, Madrasati Initiative, East Amman Charity, Yarmouq Baqa Centre, Association of Volunteers in International Service, Children without Borders, Norwegian Refugee Council, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development and Un Ponte Per have provided informal/non-formal education, basic life skills, vocational training, and recreational activities to over 39,000 adolescent girls and boys as well as youth in host communities and the Zaatari camp. These services assist those adolescents who are not able to re-integrate into formal education. In addition, approximately 7,100 young children have benefited from pre-primary education services provided by SCI and Jesuit Refugee Service. In addition, almost 69,000 vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian children have received education kits (basic stationery items), uniforms, and basic clothing.

In light of the clear gap in assistance to adolescent girls and boys and youth, education actors endeavored to further strengthen the coverage and coordination through a dedicated forum: the Youth Task Force. Created under both the Education Sector and Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector, this task force aims to ensure that existing gaps are filled. Additionally, it strives to guarantee that youths' education, peace building and participation needs are addressed in a participatory manner in Zaatari camp.

66 The figures are as of end of September 2013 (sources: MoE, UNICEF)

67 The first phase of the assessment done in August and September in Amman, Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid, Jerash, Jordan Valley, and Zarqa (16,641 cases tracked) indicates that the main causes for children to be out of school are the following: no school capacity (30 per cent), no financial ability (30 per cent), distance (16 per cent), Child labour (9 per cent)

CHALLENGES

Ensuring continuous and adequate support for the Jordanian public education system to absorb a growing number of Syrian refugee children in host communities and build MoE capacities to respond to future “shocks” remains a key priority and challenge. The capacity of the public education system is overstretched with an increasing number of Syrian refugee children as well as some 35,000 Jordanian students moving from private schools to public schools⁶⁸ during the 2013/14 academic year. The lack of space and capacity in public schools hinders the continued access for Syrian girls and boys. In Zaatari camp, the current formal school infrastructures have capacity for up to 15,000 girls and boys yet close to 25,000⁶⁹ children are eligible for formal education.

Concomitantly, Syrian parents in host communities face economic and geographic challenges (school costs and distance, respectively) which prevent them from sending their children to school. Moreover, as the vulnerability of Syrian refugee families increases, other protection issues such as child labour and early marriage are hindering children’s access to education. Refugee children who are able to access public schools often fall behind for reasons including differences in the curriculum, and the loss of school time.

Persons with special needs, especially children with physical disabilities, are often the most affected group as their access to services is further limited by displacement. Assistance to this population is further constrained by a lack of data. While the GoJ is committed to inclusive education, several factors pose significant obstacles to the inclusion of children with disabilities in mainstream education: a) accessibility of school facilities and transportation; b) lack of resources and capacity in schools; c) lack of public awareness about the rights of children with disabilities to education, in particular among parents of those children. Serving this population requires an innovative approach that addresses these interrelated issues, and responds to the immediate needs of Syrian refugee children with disabilities while building the long-term capacity of the MoE to ensure children with disabilities the right to education.

68 MoE and Al Rai newspaper

69 Based on 100,000 estimated refugee population in Zaatari camp, approximately 25 percent was calculated as eligible for formal education.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ (*school-aged children 36% of total population)
Camp refugees	200,000	72,000*
Non-camp refugees	600,000	216,000*
Other affected population	700,000	40,000 ⁱⁱ

i Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

ii Based on highest figure of Jordanians receiving essential learning materials.

With 550,000 Syrian refugees registered in Jordan as of October 2013,⁷⁰ some 190,000⁷¹ are school-aged boys and girls. Of those, over 83,000⁷² are enrolled in public schools in camps and host communities. 47,000 children still need to be enrolled. Almost 60,000 more require alternative education opportunities through massive outreach, with specific efforts to address barriers faced by girls and boys. Jordan has accepted Syrian children in public schools with financial support from donors; however, the burden on the public system is taking its toll. Double-shifting in overcrowded schools to absorb Syrian students is affecting quality and derailing ongoing public education system reform. In August 2013, the MoE estimated that hosting a further 60,000 children in the public system, with infrastructure costs, would amount to US\$344 million.

According to the overall assumption of the RRP6 2014, up to 800,000 Syrian refugees will be in Jordan by the end of December 2014. The Education Sector estimated some 36 per cent of the population will be school-aged children (5–17 years)⁷³ which represents 147,000 boys and 131,000 girls. Based on estimation, up to 200,000 Syrian boys and girls will require access to formal education while 88,000 Syrian boys and girls will need alternative education opportunities such as informal and non-formal education. During the process of RRP6 target-setting, the Education Sector aims to provide formal education to 150,000 school-aged children representing 75 per cent of the total formal education needs of school-aged children. An additional 62,500⁷⁴ Syrian boys, girls, and youth are to be provided with alternative education services such as informal or non-formal education coupled with life skills activities. The services are also provided to Jordanian children. In addition, almost 10,700 Syrian and Jordanian young boys and girls will be provided with pre-primary education, and 4,520 children with disabilities will receive the support necessary to access education services.

70 UNHCR refugee registration data, October 2013.

71 UNICEF, *Analysis of Out of School Students*, October 2013.

72 MoE enrolment data, September 2013.

73 According to UNHCR demographic data of registered Syrians, 36 percent of total registered Syrians are of age between 5-17 years. In particular, 17.8 per cent are boys and 17.1 per cent are girls.

74 This represents 70 per cent of the Syrian school aged children who are not readily eligible for formal education.

According to the needs assessment conducted in Zaatari camp in April 2013, fewer boys than girls were attending secondary schools.⁷⁵ When linking school attendance to data on CFS, the attendance of out-of-school boys is double that of girls.⁷⁶ Girls and boys also advised that they were concerned about the level of violence on the way to and from school as well as within the school. Teachers mentioned that aggression between boys is common.⁷⁷ Psycho-social support is still needed so as to promote a conducive learning environment where all students feel safe and protected.

Servicing the needs of adolescents and youth remains a clear gap resulting from limited access to schooling, life skills and vocational training. The provision of informal and non-formal education services for Syrian adolescent boys and girls and youth in host communities remains a key focus for 2014. Psycho-social support for children in education settings is needed to ensure that children can learn and play with their peers while promoting peace building and integration within classrooms.

Few children with disabilities access education services due to physical and cultural barriers, along with the lack of specialized staff to help with their integration. Support for these children to access adequate education facilities is a priority along with awareness-raising activities in 2014. Early childhood development and pre-primary education for younger children needs to be scaled up to ensure young children have better chances to access and succeed in primary education. In order to facilitate the increasing number of education actors as well as to ensure that a proper referral mechanism is in place, the Education Sector will continue its efforts through quality information management. It will continue to link and reinforce collaboration with other sector services, in particular with Protection, Health and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene so as to address the needs and the challenges mentioned above.

The priority for 2014 will be to ensure uninterrupted access to public education for displaced Syrian children across the country including those in refugee camps. Given the large number of refugees living in host communities, Syrian children are enrolling in public schools across Jordan. Support to boost the capacity of the public education system is much needed including providing extra learning spaces as well as remedial/catch-up classes for those children who have missed out on weeks and months of schooling. Capacity building of teachers is also a priority to ensure the quality education adherent to global norms and standards established by Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies Minimum Standards. Moreover, to ensure equal access to all school-aged boys and girls for education, the Education Sector and the CP Sub-Sector are collaborating to ensure child centred services are provided in both CFS and schools.

75 Education Sector, *Joint Education Needs Assessment in Zaatari Camp*, April 2013.

76 Education Sector, *Joint Education Needs Assessment in Zaatari Camp*, April 2013.

77 Education Sector, *Joint Education Needs Assessment in Zaatari Camp*, April 2013.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

As the crisis in Syria continues, schooling for boys and girls is further disrupted resulting in a longer-term impact on an entire generation of children. The key assumption of the education strategy are:

1. The GoJ continues to accept displaced Syrian children (regardless of their registration status with UNHCR) in public schools throughout the academic years of 2013/14 and 2014/15;
2. Children in camp settings are to receive relevant education services within the camps;
3. Syrian refugee population continues to enter Jordan with a maximum planning figure of 800,000 by December 2014.

UNICEF and its partners are working to ensure all vulnerable Syrian boys and girls have access to appropriate learning opportunities wherever they are, recognizing that uninterrupted access to education is key to shaping their future and that of their country.

The Host Community Platform, an initiative addressing the longer-term developmental needs and impact of refugees, is also being created for the Education Sector and will ensure that the humanitarian assistance within the RRP6 framework is linked up with medium and longer-term development needs in host communities. Student councils and Parent Teacher Associations to ensure community and student participation represent a crucial element in reducing the potential negative impact of the refugee influx and transforming a crisis into an opportunity for a longer-term improvement. UNICEF, together with SCJ, is supporting the MoE to ensure that all teachers sign a Code of Conduct in 2014. Syrian teachers and Jordanian teachers working in camps and in double-shifted schools in host communities will be prioritized.

The Education Sector will continue to collaborate with the Protection Sector (CP and Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sectors) on key issues such as psycho-social support and reducing the exposure to child labor and early marriage risks through accessing education, and ensuring a safe learning environment in schools. Education actors will design psycho-social support activities to ensure that the needs of boys and girls are adequately and consultatively addressed. Following the lessons learnt, key education actors will encourage synergy and complementarity with child protection. This will include provision of informal education services in CFS and youth friendly spaces.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities.										
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014					Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)		
Output 1.1 School aged Syrian boys and girls benefit from formal education (primary and secondary)	50,000	100,000	7,505	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	12,137,292	12,077,292	60,000		ACTED, DRC, IRD, RI, TDHI, UNICEF, WarChild UK, WVI (MoE, MercyCorps, Save the Children Jordan)	
Output 1.2 Out-of-school boys and girls including adolescents and youth (6-24 years) benefit from alternative education services such as informal, non-formal education, and basic life skills activities.	6,000	18,000	6,000	Country Wide (Amman Aqaba, Azraq, Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC), Irbid, overnorate, Karak, Ma'an Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	12,129,727	11,620,927		508,800	ACTED, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, FCA, Global Communities, JRS, NICCOD, NRC, RI, Save the Children, Save the Children Jordan, Taghyeer, TDHI, UNESCO, UNICEF, WarChild UK, WVI, (Yarmouq Baqa, East Amman Charities, SCJordan)	
Output 1.3 Boys and girls (3-6 years) have access to pre-primary education services	4,300	2,060	840	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman, Irbid, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	1,220,520		1,132,320	88,200	Caritas, IOCC, JRS, Save the Children International, WarChild UK, WVI	
Output 1.4 Children with specific needs access educational and psychosocial services	500	1,000	500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid)	5,220,000	4,980,000	240,000		Caritas, Mercy Corps, UNHCR, UNICEF (MercyCorps)	
Output 1.5 Youth benefit from Secondary and higher education	2,400	750	750	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, and camps (Zaatari, EJC, and Azraq Camp)	5,950,800		600,000	5,350,800	JRS, NRC, RI, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF (NRC)	
Objective 1					36,658,339	28,678,219	2,032,320	5,947,800		

Objective 2. Children and youth benefit from a learning environment that promotes quality education, protection and well-being.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Boys and girls benefit from activities that support psychosocial development and resilience in public schools	5,000	5,000	5,000	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Zarqa)	1,206,600		1,206,600		MADRASATI, UNICEF, WarChild UK (Madrasati, East Amman Charities, Yarmouq Baqa, Relief International)
Output 2.2 Quality of teaching is ensured through training of education service providers such as teachers, school supervisors, and counsellors	1,250	70	2,450	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Camps (EJC and Zaatari))	1,115,081			1,115,081	ILO, NRC, Save the Children International, Taghyeer, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF (Cader, MoE, **All agencies doing education train their own teachers be in formal or non-formal education)
Output 2.3 Children receive essential learning materials including basic stationery and other education supplies	50,000	40,000	40,000	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh Zarqa, and Camps (EJC, and Zaatari))	3,840,211		3,840,211		ADRA, DRC, JHAS, LWF, MA, NICCOD, NRC, TDHI, UNICEF, WarChild UK (Save the Children Jordan)
Output 2.4 Jordanian public schools supported with additional learning spaces	40,000	40,000	20,000	Country Wide (Amman, Azraq Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, and Camps (EJC, and Zaatari))	8,970,035		8,970,035		ACTED, JEN, LWF, MA, MADRASATI, NRC, Save the Children International, UNHCR, UNICEF (UNICEF, Madrasati)
Objective 2					15,131,927		14,016,846	1,115,081	

Sector indicators*	Target
# of boys and girls, parents, community members provided with information relevant for education and assisted with referral services	335,360
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls registered in Jordanian public schools	151,000
# of school aged boys and girls who attend remedial and catch-up classes	21,050
# of children and youth benefiting from alternative education service such as informal education and life skills	138,266
# of children and youth benefiting from alternative education service such as non-formal education	13,281
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,290
# of boys and girls benefiting from psychosocial development course in public school setting including extra-curriculum activities, recreation activities and sports.	17,300
# of boys and girls provided with individual education kits (school bags and stationery)	165,210
# of schools provided with furniture, equipment, etc to support formal education	151
# of schools provided with prefab classrooms, double-shifted, rented space, etc to support formal education	252
* these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan	

EDUCATION - Summary Requirements				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
Requirements Jan-June 2014				Requirements (US\$)
Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)
51,790,265	28,678,219	16,049,166	7,062,881	34,526,844
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL				

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Education in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	380,000	228,000	152,000
ADRA	77,500	46,500	31,000
AVSI	300,000	180,000	120,000
Caritas	3,250,000	1,950,000	1,300,000
DRC	1,380,000	828,000	552,000
FCA	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
Global Communities	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
ILO	30,000	18,000	12,000
IOCC	30,000	18,000	12,000
IRD	500,000	300,000	200,000
JEN	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
JHAS	200,000	120,000	80,000
JRS	667,000	400,200	266,800
KnK	300,000	180,000	120,000
LWF	1,186,440	711,864	474,576
MA	290,000	174,000	116,000
Madrasati Initiative	2,525,900	1,515,540	1,010,360
Mercy Corps	2,000,000	1,200,000	800,000
NICCOD	292,000	175,200	116,800
NRC	8,895,000	5,337,000	3,558,000
RI	2,700,000	1,620,000	1,080,000
SCI	3,125,000	1,875,000	1,250,000
SCJ	400,000	240,000	160,000
Taghyeer	220,000	132,000	88,000
TDH I	369,000	221,400	147,600
UNESCO	2,747,679	1,648,607	1,099,072
UNHCR	3,750,000	2,250,000	1,500,000
UNICEF	44,759,280	26,855,568	17,903,712
WarChild UK	385,110	231,066	154,044
WVI	1,557,200	934,320	622,880
Total	86,317,109	51,790,265	34,526,844

I. Health response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive Health Sub-Sector: UNFPA • Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector: WHO and IMC • Nutrition Sub-Sector: UNHCR and SCJ 		
Participating Agencies	Action Aid, Aman Association, ACTED, Caritas, CVT, FRC, HI, IOM, IMC, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, Medair, MdM, NICCOD, OPM, RHAS, RI, SCJ, TDHI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UPP, WHO,		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014. 2. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014. 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian women, girls, boys and men and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected governorates. 4. Improve coverage of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level health and rehabilitation interventions by end of 2014. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$72,652,177		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$37,330,099	US\$31,299,682	US\$4,022,396
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$120,981,008		
Contact Information	Ann Burton, burton@unhcr.org Sabri Gmach, gmachs@who.int Shible Sahbani, Sahbani@unfpa.org Zein Ayoub, ayoubz@who.int Mary Jo Baca, mjbaca@InternationalMedicalCorps.org Sura Alsamman, Salsamman@Savethechildren.org.jo		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Much has been achieved from January to September 2013. The Ministry of Health (MoH) has maintained its policy of free access to primary and secondary care in their facilities for registered Syrians living outside of camps. Most refugees therefore have the right to access MoH services.

The strategic information base has improved and is guiding the Health Sector response both in camp and non-camp settings. In camps, UNHCR's health information system provides camp coordination groups and the MoH with timely information to respond to outbreaks as well as weekly health indicators to track coverage, health care utilization rates and select indicators for communicable diseases of concern. Outside camps, a number of key assessments have better determined the

gaps in coverage and needs among both Syrian refugees and Jordanian host communities. For instance, a joint rapid health facility assessment⁷⁸ was conducted in 313 MoH facilities in five northern governorates in June, revealing the impact of the Syrian influx. Coordination platforms at national and provincial levels have been strengthened by WHO and UNHCR, with increasing utilization of data and survey results to guide their work to ensure gaps and emerging needs are addressed. Direct support to MoH has been intensified in recognition of the massive burden on the national health care budget posed by the Syrian refugee presence. MoH immunization capacity was strengthened with over US\$4 million of in-kind support to cold chain equipment and vaccines provided by UNICEF and US\$5.52 million worth of essential medicines supported by WHO. The MoH has also supported Médecins Sans Frontiers to open a trauma surgery facility in Ramtha Public Hospital to support management of injured Syrians crossing the border, and has granted approval for ICRC to support Mafraq Hospital in war-wounded surgery. UNHCR delivered US\$1.6 million worth of equipment to strengthen inter alia blood bank services in Mafraq, and renal dialysis capacity and neonatal intensive care in the north.

A measles outbreak was successfully contained with two mass campaigns jointly conducted by MoH, UNICEF, WHO, UNHCR and UNRWA in Zaatari and Mafraq and Irbid Governorates led by MoH; as a result, 82 per cent of children aged between six months to 15 years in Zaatari and 86 per cent of Syrians in Irbid and Mafraq were vaccinated against measles. Recognizing the potential impact on the host community, 533,008 Jordanian children were also vaccinated. Through the collaborative efforts of MoH, IOM, UNHCR and WHO, the case detection and cure rates for tuberculosis cases are adequate and a Public Health Strategy for Tuberculosis among Syrian Refugees in Jordan was adopted by the MoH.⁷⁹ Following a reported polio outbreak in Syria, an immunization campaign was carried out in late October in Zaatari camp, with 94 per cent coverage of children aged 0-59 months achieved.

Primary health care and essential secondary care continued to be provided for unregistered Syrians through a network of NGO clinics, particularly through the Jordan Health Aid Society (JHAS). At least 2792 refugees (1670 females, 1122 males) received inpatient secondary care supported by UNHCR through JHAS and Caritas while 3451 (2041 females, 1410 males) received outpatient secondary care; and 744 refugees (370 in camps, 374 out of camp; 295 females, 449 males) received life-saving, essential tertiary care. Efforts to expand access to Reproductive Health (RH) services continued with 213 health workers trained on RH quality and standards of care, Minimum Initial Service Package and clinical management of sexual violence. In Zaatari, 88 per cent of the 1628 deliveries between January to August were attended by skilled personnel, neonatal mortality audit was introduced and maternal mortality remains at zero. To strengthen nutrition of infants and young children 29,238 mothers/caregivers received infant and young child feeding (IYCF) services by Save the Children Jordan and Medair, supported by UNICEF; and the MoH has adopted, for the first time, Protocols in the Inpatient and Community-Based Management of Acute Malnutrition.⁸⁰ Mental

78 MoH, WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNFPA, Harvard/IAPS, JUST & MDM *Joint Rapid Health Facility Capacity & Utilization Assessment*, July 2013.

79 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan National TB Program, UNHCR, IOM, WHO, CDC, *Public Health Strategy for Tuberculosis among Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, July 2013

80 Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan MoH, *Inpatient and Outpatient Management of Acute Malnutrition*, 2013.

Health and Psycho-social (MHPSS) services were expanded with 600 service providers trained in various aspects of MHPSS. In Azraq, IFRC established a 40-bed hospital and IMC established primary health care, mental health and reproductive health services ready to receive refugees.

Principle challenges and concerns for the sector include:

Coordination between humanitarian and development actors is already in place but needs to be developed further. A comprehensive overview of humanitarian and development support to the national health sector needs to be elaborated. Syrian community involvement in the health sector is insufficient, and a comprehensive picture of different actors and their interventions is still being developed, which has affected gap analysis. Syrian refugee providers remain outside of the mainstream coordination mechanisms and fragmentation of health services in Zaatari – while improving – remains problematic. There is insufficient quantitative information about the access and uptake of non-camp refugees to health care services and their health status. Restriction of movement for women and girls may limit their access to health services, while lack of female providers for reproductive health services is also a significant barrier.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	200,000
Non-camp refugees	600,000	600,000
Other affected population	700,000 ⁱⁱ	300,000

i Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

ii This total does not include the 3,850,000 individuals who will benefit from vaccinations.

With increasing numbers of Syrian refugees entering Jordan and the clearing of the registration backlog, demand on the public sector as well as NGO-supported clinics continues to grow. While demand for acute care is high, management of chronic non-communicable diseases (NCDs) and demand for prevention services is weak. The Syrian refugee health profile is that of a country in transition with a high burden of NCDs; 29 per cent of consultations in Zaatari in the first three months of 2013 were for chronic NCDs (diabetes constituted 17 per cent and hypertension 15 per cent). Communicable diseases also remain a public health concern with a measles outbreak in Jordan in 2013; 85 cases of tuberculosis diagnosed amongst Syrians since March 2012; and increasing numbers of both imported leishmaniasis and hepatitis A cases in areas hosting large numbers of Syrians. Of concern is the low routine immunization coverage in Zaatari and the patchy coverage of refugees outside of camps particularly in light of the polio outbreak with 13 confirmed cases in Syria as of mid-November. The last virologically-confirmed polio case in Jordan was reported on 3 March 1992.⁸¹

81 WHO, WHO EMRO: Jordan, 2013.

To support the continued provision of essential health services, major needs and priorities have been identified at community level, primary health care level, secondary and tertiary care and the national health system.

1. At community level, coverage of outreach and Syrian community involvement in the promotion or provision of health services is insufficient. This undermines Syrian access and coverage of key services, community capacity building, self-reliance and the ability to withstand future adversity. There is a need for greater access of refugees to information and enhanced refugee participation and engagement in identification of health and disability related needs, provision of information and linkages with health and rehabilitation services.
2. At primary health care level there is limited access for unregistered refugees, those with expired asylum seeker certificates and those with a Ministry of Interior Card that does not match their current place of residence. Assessments have demonstrated that these groups are very vulnerable and may incur significant out-of-pocket expenditures on health.⁸² Moreover, many refugees are not aware of available health services and how they can be accessed. In MoH facilities, there is currently less demand from refugees for preventive services such as immunization, antenatal, postnatal care and family planning compared to curative services. There is critical need to strengthen uptake of routine immunization (Jordan has 10 vaccines in its schedule) and support campaigns for both Syrian and Jordanian children to respond to the threat of polio. Chronic NCD management is not always satisfactory, with inadequate monitoring, lack of a multidisciplinary approach and treatment interruptions. There are inadequate services for children with specific disabilities, e.g. cerebral palsy, while rehabilitation services do not meet the needs of the large numbers of injured. IYCF practices are poor and there is a high rate of formula feeding. While services exist to clinically manage sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), the geographical coverage is limited and quality is not always satisfactory; moreover community and provider knowledge of services is low. Mental health problems are expected to be exacerbated as most refugees spend their third year in Jordan; furthermore there is an over-emphasis on trauma and less focus on supporting natural coping strategies and family/community resiliency; the geographic coverage of services needs to be widened; and more attention is needed for chronic mental health conditions, cognitive impairment, and pervasive developmental disorder.
3. Secondary and tertiary care need a continued high level of funding to ensure access to essential care such as deliveries, caesarean sections, war injuries, congenital cardiac abnormalities and renal failure. Despite the high level of care available in Jordan, gaps in service delivery exist including long-term post-operative care – especially for injuries – and surgical management of certain complications such as pressure sores. Costly complex treatments such as certain types of cancer cannot be supported with available resources necessitating difficult choices relating to resource allocation. A Reproductive Health

82 UNHCR and WFP, *Joint Assessment Mission of Syrian Refugees in Jordan*, June 2013.

Assessment⁸³ identified access to delivery services for unregistered non-camp refugee women as problematic due to lack of awareness of available mechanisms to ensure coverage. Due to the security situation, Gynécologie Sans Frontières was forced to pull out of Zaatari in September, leaving a gap in delivery services.

4. The MoH's critical role in providing refugee health services needs to be recognized and supported. Facilities in areas hosting large numbers of refugees are often overburdened. The Health Facility Assessment in the five northern governorates of Irbid, Mafraq, Jerash, Ajloun and Zarqa demonstrated that over 9 per cent of total patient visits were by Syrians. This manifests in shortages of medications – especially those for chronic diseases – and beds, overworked staff and short consultation times. This also fosters resentment amongst the Jordanian population. National capacity to provide community-based management and inpatient management of acute malnutrition has not yet been developed. The health information system in urban settings needs to be integrated nationwide and to be able to routinely disaggregate Syrians and Jordanians in key areas.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overall aims are to reduce excess morbidity and mortality; minimize the impact on the host community in order to promote peaceful co-existence and continue development gains; support the MoH to continue to meet the needs of refugee women, girls, boys and men and those of its own population; and promote male and female refugee participation and engagement. In addition, there should be continued monitoring of refugee health status, coverage and access especially for the most vulnerable, disaggregated by gender and age.

The MoH leadership through the National Emergency Coordinating Committee in coordinating and responding to the influx should be supported by the international community. Furthermore, strong coordination and effective partnerships should exist between UN agencies, NGOs and the national Health Sector to utilize the comparative advantages of each, avoid duplication and ensure that resources are used in the most cost-efficient way and with maximum impact. A coordination structure is already in place and includes sub-sectors on Nutrition; MHPSS; and RH. Links with other sectors will also be strengthened, such as with Protection on the health response to SGBV. In order to do this activities within the Health Sector will:

1. Respond to immediate health needs of new arrivals including those with injuries, NCDs and specific needs.
2. Continue the provision and facilitation of access to comprehensive primary and essential secondary and tertiary health services both in and out of camps and strengthen the community health approach.

83 Boston University School of Public Health, UNHCR, UNFPA, CDC, Women's Refugee Commission, *Reproductive Health Services for Syrian Refugees in Zaatari Refugee Camp and Irbid City, Jordan. An Evaluation of the Minimum Initial Service Package*, 17–22 March 2013.

3. Strengthen the capacity of the national health system in most affected areas to respond to the current crisis, withstand future shocks and meet associated needs of the Jordanian population.

These three approaches will operate synergistically and as part of a continuum.

The response strategy in Zaatari and Azraq camps will be to ensure effective coordination to address gaps, including logistical and human resources support to MoH in order to strengthen their lead coordination role; continued monitoring of refugee health status, coverage and access especially for the most vulnerable; and promoting linkages with national health systems so that support will go to nearby MoH facilities where possible rather than creating high-level systems inside the camps.

For refugees in non-camp settings the national system will be supported through adequate human resources in areas most affected by Syrians, essential medicines, supplies, equipment and critical infrastructural improvements, and performance-based incentives for staff. Specific capacity gaps will be addressed through training, such as inpatient and outpatient management of acute malnutrition, clinical management of SGBV, integration of mental health into primary health care; or through staff secondment or human resource support, such as chronic disease management and specialized trauma surgery. The geographic focus on northern governorates is important, but attention will also be given to the acute health sector challenges faced in a number of middle and southern zone governorates.⁸⁴

In relation to SGBV, health care providers play an important role in identification of survivors and critical clinical management and referral. This will be strengthened through training and improved monitoring in coordination with the Protection Sector and Family Protection Department. Critical gaps outside the camps which are not able to be met by the MoH will be met through supporting NGO clinics and support for referrals. Continued support to NGOs to relieve the burden on MoH facilities is needed until the MoH facilities are able to manage the increased workload. A health information system will be introduced in NGO facilities in order to contribute to the available data on Syrians, including data disaggregated by gender and age.

In both camp and non-camp populations two additional approaches will be developed. Firstly, a strategy to strengthen refugee participation and engagement in provision of information and selected health services (e.g. diarrhoea management with oral rehydration solution, behaviour change communication, Measuring Mid-Upper Arm Circumference screening, referral to Primary Health Centres), by training and supporting male and female community health volunteers, will be developed by agencies working in the Health Sector and resources sought for this. Secondly, vulnerability identification and scoring will be improved with the aim of better targeting and reaching those most vulnerable with essential services and assistance and monitoring of assistance against needs. This will build on a pilot project initiated in Zaatari in 2013 and expand to other sectors.

⁸⁴ Such as Zarqa, Maadaba, Balqa, Maan, Karak and Tafilah.

In response to the polio outbreak in Syria the MoH, WHO, UNICEF and other actors in Jordan have developed a polio prevention and response strategy. This includes a total of four national immunization campaigns targeting all children under five including Syrians in camp and non-camp settings, strengthening active and passive surveillance for acute flaccid paralysis cases, introducing environmental surveillance, establishing three walk-in cold rooms and enhancing social mobilization for immunization.

The Health Sector will continue to conduct assessments in a coordinated manner of needs and capacities (including refugee women, girls, boys and men), coverage and impact (gender disaggregated), as well as ensure periodic monitoring and evaluation and the availability of the necessary information to inform strategic planning processes. In particular the observed gender differences in mental health consultations (more males than females), psychiatric admissions (more females than males) and injuries (more males than females) will be explored to determine if this represents a morbidity pattern or differential access.

In transitioning from humanitarian relief in the Syrian refugee context there is a need to link with the broader development initiatives in-country. This will entail stronger coordination both within and between the humanitarian and development sectors at all levels, Health Sector mapping of all development initiatives and the relationship between the humanitarian effort and development efforts, and development of longer-term plans to strengthen gaps highlighted by the humanitarian situation.

Certain gaps are beyond the capacity of the Health Sector to address, including the MoH staffing freeze which limits their ability to respond to the increased workload, or major infrastructure gaps such as the New Zarqa Hospital. Furthermore, humanitarian funding channels often preclude general budgetary support to the MoH but require funds to be channelled through humanitarian partners and in-kind support.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including EPI services in place	200,000	640,000	3,380,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Al Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	20,774,281	15,340,958	4,784,500	648,824	FRC, IMC, IOM, JHAS, RHAS, SC Jordan, UNHCR (JHAS, IMC, FRC, RHAS, IOM), UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.2 Comprehensive reproductive health services provided to Syrian refugees and affected Jordanian population	50,000	35,000	15,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	6,196,104	2,251,971	3,944,134		IMC, IOM, IRC, TDHI, UNICEF, UNFPA(JHAS, IMC, AMAN, IFH, UPP, JWU, JAFPP)
Output 1.3 Increased availability of safe and confidential GBV related medical services	5,412	11,700	2,500	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zaatari and EJC Camp, Zarqa)	631,753	577,706	54,047		UNFPA (JHAS, IMC, AMAN, IFH, UPP, JWU, JAFPP), IOM, IRC, Mdm JHAS,

Output 1.4 Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	15,400	56,200	13,860	Country Wide (Ajlun, Al Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa)	2,281,554	2,276,330	5,225	IMC, MdM, IOM, UNICEF (SCJ, Medair)
Output 1.5 Improve access to mental health services at the primary health level	54,999	11,700	5,000	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	2,570,549	2,528,513	24,021	CVT, IMC, IOM, NICCOD, TDHI, UNHCR (IMC), WHO
Objective 1					32,454,242	13,587,523	678,070	

Objective 2. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1. Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established	3,623	7,326	250	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq)	8,853,192	6,357,055	2,496,137		Caritas, IMC, IR, IRD, JHAS, MdM, UNFPA, UNHCR (JHAS, Caritas),
Output 2.2. Secondary mental health services provided	1,208	3,000	3,000	Country Wide	387,339	354,310	33,029		MdM, WHO, JHAS, UNHCR
Output 2.3. Access to emergency obstetric care provided	500	510	1,400	Country Wide	822,720	606,531	216,189		JHAS, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4. Physical rehabilitation for persons with injuries and/or disabilities provided	5,250	9,575	5,251	Country Wide (Amman, Mafraq)	4,714,125		4,714,125		Action Aid, HI, IMC, OPM, RI,
Objective 2					14,777,376	7,317,895	7,459,480		

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services to Syrian women, girls, boys and men and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected s by the end of 2014.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014					Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)		
Output 3.1 Access to primary and essential secondary and tertiary health care supported	200,000	600,000	300,000	Country Wide (Aqaba, Azraq , Irbid , Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa and Zaatari)	14,839,254	8,190,375	5,582,946	1,065,933	ACTED, Caritas, IMC, IR, IRC, JHAS, TDHI, UNFPA, UNHCR (JHAS), UNOPS, UPP, WHO	
Output 3.2 Capacity building developed	12,082	45,000	6,300	Country Wide(Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	1,932,923	240,210	803,935	888,778	JHAS, MDM, MEDAIR, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WHO	
Output 3.3 Essential chronic disease drugs available	12,082	5,000	5,000	Country Wide(Balqaa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	2,612,286	1,741,524	270,236	600,525	UNHCR, WHO, MDM, MEDAIR, JHAS	
Objective 3					19,384,463	10,172,109	6,657,118	2,555,236		

Objective 4. Improve coverage of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Community health volunteer teams in place	60,000	89,670	30,010	Country Wide(Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa)	3,795,824	1,411,235	1,648,946	735,644	ActionAid, FRC, IMC, MdM, JHAS, MEDAIR, OPM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, FRC),
Output 4.2 Community level referral system in place	55,000	32,267	5,000	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Country Wide, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Taffleh, Zarqaa, Zaatari Camp	1,218,178		1,218,178		Action Aid, IRD, MEDAIR, OPM, TDHI, UNHCR (IRD, FRC)
Output 4.3 Community management of acute malnutrition programs implemented and monitored	43,200	129,600	45,200	Country Wide	845,540	240,210	605,330		Action Aid, JHAS, MEDAIR, UNHCR (JHAS), UNICEF (Sc Jordan, Medair)
Output 4.4 Community Level Rehabilitation provided					-				Activities planned. To be considered in next review
Output 4.5 Community level mental health provided	24,000	6,006	3,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	176,554		123,108	53,447	IMC, OPM, UNHCR (IMC), WHO
Objective 4					2,240,272	240,210	1,946,615		

Sector indicators*	Target
# of boys and girls receiving measles vaccine	380,960
# of women and girls (less than 18) who receive antenatal care	63,862
# of GBV survivor (women, girls, boys and men) who access medical care	22,650
# number of facilities providing mental health services	1,856
% of deliveries undergoing caesarean section	5
# of male and female health workers trained	1,530
# of health facilities equipped/ constructed/ rehabilitated	87
# of male and female community health volunteers trained and supported	1,130
* these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan	

Health - Summary Requirements					
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	72,652,177	37,330,099	31,299,682	4,022,396	48,328,831

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Health in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	300,000	180,000	120,000
ActionAid	1,425,000	855,000	570,000
Caritas	6,800,000	4,080,000	2,720,000
CVT	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
FRC	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
HI	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
IMC	7,363,289	4,417,973	2,945,316
IOM	918,470	551,082	367,388
IRC	4,060,000	2,436,000	1,624,000
IRD	1,474,900	884,940	589,960
IRW	4,205,952	2,523,571	1,682,381
JHAS	9,770,000	5,862,000	3,908,000
MdM	4,150,000	2,490,000	1,660,000
Medair	1,518,000	910,800	607,200
NICCOD	177,500	106,500	71,000
OPM	140,000	84,000	56,000
RHAS	720,000	432,000	288,000
RI	5,475,000	3,285,000	2,190,000
SCJ	2,000,000	1,200,000	800,000
TDHI	255,000	153,000	102,000
UNFPA	10,046,051	6,027,631	4,018,420
UNHCR	24,552,858	14,731,715	9,821,143
UNICEF	11,501,057	6,900,634	4,600,423
UNOPS	1,900,000	1,140,000	760,000
UPP	158,931	158,931	-
WHO	13,569,000	8,141,400	5,427,600
Total	120,981,008	72,652,177	48,328,831

J. Shelter and Settlements response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and NRC		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, ADRA, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IR, JHAS, LWF, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, TGH, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men settled in planned and developed camps with adequate shelter and access to basic facilities and services.ⁱ 2. Adequate shelter provided for vulnerable Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men, and targeted members of the host community in urban/rural settings outside of camps. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$81,912,150		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$43,405,230	US\$35,269,920	US\$3,237,000
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$136,520,250		
Contact Information	Werner K. Schellenberg, schellen@unhcr.org Martin Suvatne, martin.suvatne@nrc.no		
Gender Marker	2A		
<p>ⁱ The human right to access adequate housing is the right of every woman, man, youth and child to gain and sustain a safe and secure home and community in which to live in peace and dignity. This definition is in line with the core elements of the right to adequate housing as defined the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (General Comment No. 4) The right for adequate housing includes therefore a) Legal security of tenure; b) availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; c) affordability; d) habitability; e) accessibility; f) location; and g) Cultural adequacy.</p>			

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The Shelter and Settlement response for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan is coordinated through the Shelter Sector in regularly scheduled meetings at camp level and in Amman under the lead of UNHCR, and co-chaired by NRC. Sector discussions are focused around major strategic and emergency response issues. These include the development of a Shelter and Settlement Strategy for Syrian refugees; the revision and updating of guiding principles for sector-specific standards and implementation approaches, including gender considerations in humanitarian programming, participation of Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of shelter projects; the assessment and mapping of needs and capacities for coordinated gap-filling response; and the formulation of objectives, outputs, indicators, planned activities and estimated intervention costs as guidance for pledging initiatives such as the RRP6.

In 2013, the shelter and settlement achievements in the context of camp settings included the development and transformation of Zaatari camp from an emergency camp to an upgraded infrastructure and basic services camp, providing accommodation for approximately 110,000 people. This includes infrastructure-serviced contingency space for accommodation of an additional 35,000 people.

Shelter response and shelter upgrading achievements in Zaatari by the end of October 2013 include the distribution of 67,600 emergency tents; the porch winterization of 14,771 tents; and the replacement of a significant number of tents with 14,730 pre-fab container dwellings, which improved living conditions, and provided more privacy, dignity and protection. This is a priority in the Shelter Sector strategy for addressing the needs and concerns of women and girls, who consider their tent homes unsafe as tents cannot be locked.⁸⁵ However, with frequent movement of Syrian refugees out of Zaatari camp, and with an estimated current population of 75,000 people in the camp,⁸⁶ it is estimated that there are still some 3,500 families living in tents, which is of particular concern with the approaching winter and the slow delivery rate of additional pre-fab units.

The response improvement and stabilization of Zaatari camp also included various other initiatives, such as the creation of a strategic advisory group, tasked with defining a governance and development vision for Zaatari in 2014. Other response improvements included the coordinated handling and distribution of NFIs and other items under the umbrella of the NFI Sector.

Remaining issues of concern to be addressed include:

- The sale of caravans used for purposes other than shelter, both within and outside the camp, e.g. as vendor stalls/ shops.
- The uncontrolled movement and relocation of caravans between districts, module blocks and other locations close to services and extended family members.
- The possessing of multiple ration cards (generally purchased/received from people who have left the camp.)
- The continued perception among Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men that they are not involved in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of humanitarian programming, including shelter projects.
- Measures to adapt the existing shelter assistance for individuals and families with special needs.
- Limit direct access from multiple points.

85 Child Protection and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group in Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, January 2013.

86 UNHCR Verification exercise, November 2013.

Shelter and settlement achievements also included the development of a new camp at Azraq, which is ready to receive refugees. The camp is planned for an initial population of 52,000 people. All essential infrastructure and basic service facilities are designed and implemented for this capacity. The camp Master Plan for Azraq was developed based upon a “lessons learned” reflection and with the aim of avoiding mistakes observed in Zaatari. This approach included the need to provide utmost transparency over the planning process, and in doing so to enhance a commitment of all stakeholder agencies to actively engage in all phases of planning and physical implementation. The approach was successfully implemented through regular interagency meetings and discussions of cross-cutting issues for all detailed planning issues and throughout all stages of the Master Plan. At the Government level, this included the participation and engagement of key ministries, such as Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Ministry of Public Works and Housing, the Office of the Governorate of Zarqa and other Government departments.

The identification of an appropriate shelter solution for Azraq camp required the development of a semi-permanent shelter structure to sufficiently mitigate the harsh weather conditions of Azraq’s desert location in addition to a shelter concept which was able to meet the criteria as envisaged in the shelter strategy. This included:

- Using locally-sourced materials; manufacturing shelter components as shelter kits for economical transportation and easy assembly/disassembly on site;
- Enabling beneficiaries to engage in finishing and maintenance works to encourage more ownership and sustainability (while also ensuring that persons with specific needs – female and child-headed households, persons with disabilities, elderly persons, etc. – obtain the support needed to complete the finishing and maintenance works);
- Ensuring it is more competitive in comparison to the durability and manufacturing and transport costs of pre-fab container units;
- Ensuring that refugee women, girls, boys and men identify the shelter as adequate, safe and culturally appropriate.

The result of this process is a T-shelter design which has been implemented and tested in three pilot stages. The design and review process of the sample shelters included the involvement of refugee women and men, Government officials, professional engineers and architects and other members of the Shelter Sector. During the pilot design phase refugee men and women advised on the suitability of five design options.

The needs for privacy for females have been considered when designing the T-shelter with the incorporation of privacy screens and entrance doors that do not expose private areas of the shelter. In addition, the T-shelters have been designed to maintain a low temperature to ensure comfort for women and girls who are often restricted from leaving the shelter.

The humanitarian response also included 5,300 refugees in the Emirates Jordan Camp (EJC), and in King Abdullah Park (KAP). All refugees in those camps are accommodated in pre-fab container units. A more durable shelter solution is provided for refugees in upgraded flats of a permanent building in the Cyber City (CC) Transit site.

The achievements in the Shelter Sector targeting refugees and host communities in urban / rural settings included the improvement and upgrading of 1,326 homes, while 300 dwelling units have been constructed in unfinished properties and made available on the rental market. In parallel, UNHCR and other agencies have also provided large scale “cash-for-rent” support which has been coordinated through the Cash Sector. Both interventions assisted in mitigating the shelter constraints faced by the most vulnerable refugee women, girls, boys and men in non-camp settings and benefited both Syrian and host Jordanian households.

Several challenges have hampered the implementation of the Shelter Sector strategy in 2013. The main challenge has been the steep rise in the price of rented accommodation which has impacted both the most vulnerable refugees who cannot afford to rent adequate shelter in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas, and also the level of support that agencies are able to give to these families. The rent increase in non-camp settings has also led to various other concerns including:

- Overcrowded conditions, with up to 20 individuals sharing two rooms;
- Families living in very poor quality structures or temporary shelters;
- Refugees moving from one governorate or district to another, making it difficult for humanitarian agencies to accurately track and support them;
- Rapid depletion of family savings, including dowries which are hard to replace;
- Increased risk of eviction of refugees, which has a host of associated protection concerns;
- Movement of urban refugees towards the camps due to high cost of living outside the camps
- Households in poverty may need to resort to harmful coping strategies, such as: sending children out to work (often worst forms); women, girls or boys engaging in survival sex; arranging early marriage prematurely; or crowding into shelters so that female-headed households can access the societal protection afforded from being accompanied by a man.

According to custom in Syria, married or single women should not rent or own houses as it is improper and considered unsafe to do so (irrespective of means).⁸⁷ In April 2013, a survey revealed that 18 per cent of Syrian refugees hosted in urban centres were female-headed households; in addition, a significant number of households were hosting additional female-led families, and including these women effectively brought the number of female-led families (both de-facto and de jure) to 31 per cent of the surveyed population.

In addition, outside of camps, refugees advised that 26.9 per cent of women leave the house daily, 31.5 per cent leave the house a few times a week, 23.7 per cent rarely leave and 17.5 per cent do not leave the house. In other words, just over half of the women (58.4%) leave the house regularly. Conversely, 41.2 per cent women frequently do not leave the home (one in five never leaves).⁸⁸

The steadily increase in demand and consequent rise in the price of rented accommodation has also impacted host communities. Especially in the neighboring governorates with Syria, this is also having a negative impact on the daily life of local populations, exacerbating tensions between host communities and Syrian households; and in addition, potentially distorting the perception host communities have of humanitarian intervention and implementing agencies. Other initiatives which provide refugees with access to additional dwelling units are supported by the shelter strategy.

Cross-cutting coordination and referral mechanisms for services and protection needs are to be enhanced and to be linked to the Host Community Platform with the Government of Jordan (GoJ), UNDP and UNHABITAT as the main actors as well as linkages to related intervention like school upgrading, spatial planning and communal infrastructure/service provision.

87 Sanja Kelly and Julia Brelin (eds.), *Women's Rights in the Middle East and North Africa*, Freedom House, Plymouth, 2010.

88 UN Women, *Inter-Agency Assessment of Gender-based Violence and Child Protection among Urban Syrian Refugees in Jordan, with a Focus on Early Marriage*, July 2013.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	200,000
Non-camp refugees	600,000	180,000
Other affected population	700,000	430,000

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs. The population figures in the above table take into consideration the fact that registration activities target all Syrian populations (camp and non-camp)

All refugees arriving in the camps are dependent on the provision of shelter and access to basic services. Emergency tents need to be replaced with more durable dwelling units in order to provide efficient protection from the extreme desert wind and climate conditions in both camp locations (EJC and KAP). The replacement of tents with pre-fab units in Zaatari camp needs to continue. Upgrading and maintenance of pre-fab caravans is needed to sufficiently mitigate thermal insulation deficits and rainwater leaking through roof sealing of containers.

Additional camp site planning interventions that involve the participation of women, girls, boys and men in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of shelter interventions, as well as the development of an integrated spatial development plan will be needed in Zaatari camp. This will result in a more targeted decongestion of various camp locations, provide more living space, privacy, and safety from fire hazards, and enable more decentralized access to basic services for all women, girls, boys and men living in all sections of the camp.

More investment is needed to further support the concept of decentralized camp administration and service delivery to camp districts and villages in both camps.

With overcrowded use of some limited basic service facilities in Zaatari camp there is a need to facilitate upgrades and intensify maintenance services for such facilities and structures, and to complement such structures with improved infrastructure works, including increased attention towards interventions that increase privacy and security, such as lighting and privacy screens. In addition, more sustainable cost recovery and cost minimization systems should be installed, specifically for electricity and water supply.

Other aspects that should be observed when designing the layout of settlements focus on mainstreaming gender into programming and preventing gender-based violence include: ensuring entry points are gated and controlled to decrease risks of trafficking, sexual exploitation and abuse as well as providing adequate space to the Family Protection Department and police postings planned throughout the camp, but not within the villages.

With a current accommodation capacity for 176,000 Syrian refugees in the developed space and locations of all available camps (i.e. including the space available in Zaatari, Azraq, EJC, KAP, and CC) and with a target population of 200,000 Syrian refugees to be accommodated in camps

by December 2014, there will be a continued need to invest in additional camp extension works for some 4,740 households or approximately some 24,000 people. This would need to include investments in land development, infrastructure works, construction of new basic service facilities, as well as investments for additional shelter units; more specifically, investment for camp settings as follows:

- development of 1,213,440 m² of new camp space for construction of shelter and infrastructure services for 4,740 households;
- development, installation and maintenance of photovoltaic power systems with street lights placed strategically with special attention to areas around latrines and communal areas;
- equipping each camp section with child friendly spaces;
- upgrading and maintenance of existing camp roads, drainage systems, and community facilities;
- payment of utility costs for basic services, administrative centres, street lighting, and for utility services consumed by most vulnerable households;
- procurement, storage, distribution and pitching of emergency tents;
- procurement, delivery and installation of prefabricated container units;
- production, delivery and assembling of T-Shelter kits for Azraq camp;
- summerization of emergency tents and winterization of shelter units.

Access to affordable and adequate shelter is an ongoing and an increasing concern, with rental prices rising and availability of accommodation decreasing. Rent is consistently identified in numerous assessments as the primary need for refugees living in non-camp settings, with rent fully absorbing or exceeding income in many cases.⁸⁹ Reported rental costs vary according to location and quality, with most refugees paying between JOD 100–250 per month. The strain created by the increase in the population is evident in the reduction of available housing stock, and rental prices in northern Jordan have substantially risen since the start of the refugee influx, with reported average rental costs tripling or quadrupling in Mafraq town.

New arrivals are facing significant difficulties in finding affordable places to rent, owing to both availability and affordability of housing, and increases in overcrowding and in the use of substandard shelters are an ongoing concern.

⁸⁹ ACTED, *Shelter and Winterization Needs Assessment*, September 2013; OXFAM GB, Jordan, *Integrated Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Host Communities Emergency Food Security and Livelihoods; Water, Sanitation and Hygiene; Protection*, March 2013.

Rental price increases are also often cited as a cause of tensions between Syrians and Jordanians in communities, as Jordanian families also struggle to cope with the rising cost and limited availability of adequate accommodation. Discussions with Syrian refugees living in Amman confirmed that landlords are reluctant to rent to unaccompanied women because they are perceived as unlikely to be able to pay rent and as “socially problematic.”⁹⁰

There is also increasing evidence on poor quality or sub-standard dwelling space in housing rented out to refugees. Many dwelling units show signs of shelter damage and 80 per cent of respondents state that their shelter is not insulated or protected against moisture and wetness, making it unsuitable for winter conditions.

Priority needs and indicators identified by the Shelter Sector in the objectives table include therefore:

- Sub-standard dwelling units to be upgraded to adequate standard;
- Uncompleted buildings receive additional habitable space through construction of one to three new rooms / building;
- Conditional rent support paid per month per vulnerable household, with a particular focus on households headed by females, and/or persons with disabilities ;
- Cash grants or equivalent value of NFI material distributed per household;
- Information messaging launched on housing rights and obligations under the Jordanian Tenancy Law at help desks/ call centres / through workshops and other points of service to POCs;
- Continued consultation with Syrian women, girls, boys and men on their housing and shelter needs.

90 CARE Jordan, *Baseline Assessment of Community Identified Vulnerabilities among Syrian Refugees Living in Amman*, October 2012.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

Refugees are initially provided with an emergency shelter, normally in the form of a tent. The shelter sector is aware that tents are a last resort in order to cope with the influx. In Zaatari, refugees will move as quickly as possible from the tent to a pre-fab container, depending on delivery of those units. In Azraq, the plan is to accommodate refugees in a semi-permanent shelter due to the climatic conditions, as mentioned above. These longer-term solutions provide better protection from the elements, and are more suitable (in terms of the privacy and security concerns identified by women and girls) and adaptable than tents, especially over time.

Both semi-permanent shelter options can also be considered as potential repatriation support to facilitate initial shelter assistance to victims of war damage at places of return. However, pre-fab containers are bulky and difficult to transport or be dismantled for reassembling at places of return. T- Shelter units for Azraq, however, are designed as shelter kits, to allow for easier stockpiling in warehouses, facilitate rapid assembling and dismantling in camps, and enable beneficiaries to easily transport and reassemble the kit components for transitional shelter needs on land with war damaged houses at places of return.

More durable investments, e.g. the investments for camp infrastructure and other service facilities have been built in-line with GoJ standards, and will be utilized as potential urban settlements in the future to fill gaps in local services and accommodation. Investments in camp infrastructure works also have positive impacts on the local economy by providing job opportunities and stimulating local market transactions for goods and materials.

There are five key response strategies in providing adequate shelter support to refugees.

The primary aim for all of them is to ensure that Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men can reside in housing that provides the necessary protection, is of adequate standard and with secure tenure.

1. The first response strategy aims at upgrading sub-standard housing units, in which Syrian refugees already live, to meet adequate standards; improve protection from the elements; and improve privacy, safety and security, as well as to adapt the unit as possible for women, girls, boys and men, and older people with disabilities.
2. The second response aims to increase the quantity of adequate housing that is available, affordable and accessible to refugees on the rental market by working with property owners to upgrade existing properties that are currently not for rent. Incentives for property improvements will allow landlords to bring new units onto the rental market specifically for Syrian refugees in return for a rent-free period. Construction works will bring shelters to an agreed standard before extra vulnerable refugee families are offered secure tenancy agreements for a period of up to two years. In order to support their move to the upgraded and secured units, beneficiary families will also receive a one-off unconditional removal grant.

3. A third response strategy supports vulnerable Syrian families who otherwise could not afford the increasing cost of rent, by providing conditional financial assistance to meet rental costs, and for ensuring security of tenure. Extreme care needs to be taken in order not to contribute to the increase in the rental prices.
4. The fourth intervention will adapt sub-standard dwelling units to overcome harsh weather conditions with “house adaptation kits” provided either in the form of NFI packages or a cash equivalent through conditional cash grants. This intervention has the potential to become a life-saving response especially to older people, people with disabilities and young children through the winter.
5. The fifth intervention will aim at enhanced awareness on tenure rights and obligations amongst women, girls, boys and men refugee tenants and target all refugees who reside in non-camp settings in order to empower refugees and vulnerable families to be as independent as possible and to understand their shelter rights and obligations under the Jordanian Tenancy Law.

The Sector will consult with women, girls, boys and men on whether the shelter within camps or accessible in the communities are sufficient to meet their basic needs for shelter and safety. The sector will respond to issues that are addressed through these consultations.

The local host communities and the property market will benefit from shelter interventions and are expected to have positive spill-over effects to the local construction industry through the engagement of local contractors, and through local market material purchases.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Provide adequate shelter for vulnerable SYRs (MWBG) and targeted members of the host community in urban / rural settings outside of camps.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Housing units upgraded to a minimum standard		13,370	750	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	8,986,770		8,986,770		Caritas, Global Communities, Intersos, IOM, JHAS, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.2 Increased housing units available		25,900	3,500	Amman, Irbid, Mafraq	11,436,510		9,126,510	2,310,000	ACTED, IOM, NRC, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.3 Refugees enabled to pay rent on time		10,700	1,120	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	2,696,342	1,153,142	1,543,200		ADRA, Caritas, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, MEDAIR, TGH
Output 1.4 HH adapt housing to overcome harsh weather conditions		67,501	2,250	Country Wide (Baiqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa)	5,069,486	4,142,246	927,240		ACTED, DRC, Intersos, LWF, PU-AMI, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.5 Increased awareness / knowledge about tenure obligations and rights		89,000	430,800	Irbid, Zarqa	1,731,000		804,000	927,000	ACTED, MEDAIR, NRC, UNHABITAT
Objective 1					29,920,108	5,295,388	21,387,720	3,237,000	

Objective 2. Accommodate refugees (MWBG) in adequate shelter in planned and developed camps with access to basic facilities and services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Site planning and development	22,942			Azraq Camp	1,608,065	1,608,065			UNHCR (MoPW)
Output 2.2 Infrastructure development and maintenance	200,000	21,768		Azraq and Zaatari Camp	30,048,773	23,289,773	6,759,000		UNHCR (MoPW, NRC), NRC
Output 2.3 Emergency shelter provided	59,132			Azraq and Zaatari Camp	5,698,833	5,698,833			UNHCR, NRC
Output 2.4 Semi-permanent shelter provided				Zaatari Camp	1,680,000		1,680,000		UNOPS
Output 2.5 T-shelter units provided and maintained	24,155			Azraq Camp	7,513,171	7,513,171			UNHCR (MoPW, NRC)
Output 2.6 T- Shelter kits in stock and accessible for fast track assembling on site	17,501			Azraq Camp	5,443,200		5,443,200		UNHCR (MoPW, NRC)
Objective 2					51,992,042	38,109,842	13,882,200		

Sector indicators	Target
# of dwelling units upgraded to adequate standard	8,882
# of new dwelling units brought to the affordable housing market	11,384
# of HH (disaggregated by WGBM HH) receive rental support for 3 months	6,337
# of conditional cash grants / shelter kits distributed	21,292
# of people receiving information messaging on housing (HLP)	47,510
m2 of land planned and developed for settlement / # of Refugees	1,213,440
m2 of roads, stormwater drains, basic service and governance facilities constructed and maintained	23,558,510
# of emergency shelter units (tents) distributed and pitched on allocated plots	29,566
# of prefab container shelter units delivered & allocated	1,000
# of T-Shelter units constructed	4,831
# of T-Shelter kits produced and stockpiled for assembling	3,500

Shelter - Summary Requirements	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
	81,912,150	43,405,230	35,269,920	54,608,100
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL				

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Shelter and Settlements in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	2,762,500	1,657,500	1,105,000
ADRA	750,000	450,000	300,000
Caritas	1,400,000	840,000	560,000
DRC	109,400	65,640	43,760
Global Communities	57,600	34,560	23,040
ICMC	700,000	420,000	280,000
INTERSOS	598,500	359,100	239,400
IOM	3,750,000	2,250,000	1,500,000
IRW	921,904	553,142	368,762
JHAS	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
LWF	141,243	84,746	56,497
Medair	1,763,000	1,057,800	705,200
Mercy Corps	2,175,000	1,305,000	870,000
NRC	9,840,000	5,904,000	3,936,000
PU-AMI	1,246,000	747,600	498,400
TGH TRIANGLE GH	630,000	378,000	252,000
UN-Habitat	4,350,000	2,610,000	1,740,000
UNHCR	99,525,103	59,715,062	39,810,041
UNOPS	2,800,000	1,680,000	1,120,000
Total	136,520,250	81,912,150	54,608,100

K. Non-Food Items (NFI) response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and NRC		
Participating Agencies	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Jordan, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MPDL, Medair, Mercy Corps, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, TDH, TGH, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, WarChild UK, WVI		
Objectives	1. Ensure that the basic household needs of women, girls, boys and men are met.		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$62,526,184		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$35,146,852	US\$26,149,331	US\$1,230,000
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$104,210,306		
Contact Information	Maurice Bisau, bisaum@unhcr.org Hugh Earp, hugh.earp@nrc.no		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

The NFI Sector has collectively continued to provide for the basic household needs of Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men living in Jordan.

In camp settings, meeting these household needs has happened in a variety of ways in parallel. Over 250,000 refugees arriving in Zaatari camp since 2012 have received NFIs such as blankets, mattresses, kitchen sets, jerry cans and hygiene items. The high turnover of residents in Zaatari camp has presented a logistical challenge that was successfully addressed.

For people who are already in Zaatari camp, there is now a distribution centre for NFIs with dedicated mechanisms to identify and prioritize access for the most vulnerable in the camp. Either through this site or through agencies' own distribution capacity, regular distribution of items such as soap, diapers, sanitary items, and other essential hygiene materials has taken place. At the same time, distribution of other items, including clothing or items meeting specific needs (such as solar lamps) continues. Various agencies have also set up formal and informal post-distribution monitoring systems that highlight the extent to which the distributed items are used and respond to the needs as identified by beneficiaries.

Taking into account lessons learned from early 2013, focus is now moving towards ensuring sufficient thermal comfort for winter, including thermal insulation, a heat source and fuel supply. In the first two months of 2013 over 15,000 households were provided with these winterization items. With the development of Azraq, similar structures and processes have been put in place to ensure that the needs of refugees arriving there are also catered for.

Outside of camps, refugees have easier access to local markets to purchase the household items. The needs remain high, but these can often be met by the provision of cash to allow refugees to decide what they need. The NFI sector has focused primarily on the camp, but has coordinated with the Cash Sector to strengthen coverage in urban areas. In parallel, agencies continue to provide NFIs in response to indications that any cash provided would not be used to meet these needs. Within these populations, it has been a challenge to ensure that targeting has been sensitive to the specific needs of women, girls, boys and men. The NFI Sector will be establishing mechanisms to better target and monitor the impact of NFI support in 2014.

From January to September 2013, refugees in camp and non-camp settings have received over 90,000 jerry cans; over 140,000 hygiene kits; 430,000 blankets; 75,000 kitchen sets; over 8,000 heating stoves; 263,000 mattresses; and 67,000 clothes sets.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	350,000 ⁱⁱ
Non-camp refugees	600,000	74,500
Other affected population	700,000	40,500

i Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

ii This figure represents those who are transported to the camps, where they receive an initial NFI package, rather than those who then continue to stay in Zaatari.

Refugees arrive in Jordan with only the goods they can carry, many of which will have been sold or lost during flight. To enable refugees to resume normal daily activities such as cooking, washing and cleaning as quickly as possible, basic household items need to be provided.

The other major need in the camps is for disposable and consumable items and particularly hygiene items such as toothbrushes and toothpaste, female sanitary items, and diapers for babies. In Zaatari, such items are available on the market but the supply is not regular, and not all camp inhabitants have sufficient income to be able to buy the necessary items. In other camps, markets either do not exist yet or are underdeveloped.

In over 48,000 home visits to refugees in urban areas in 2012 and 2013, refugees consistently cite basic household items among their greatest unmet needs. Refugees outside the camp have access to regular markets, but state that they lack the ability to purchase their basic requirements, especially with significant expenditures of other important priorities, including food, rent, health and education. For households who have arrived with nothing and are residing in unfurnished apartments, NFIs are an essential part of their ability to maintain a basic standard of living. Even for households where one or more family members are working, surveys⁹¹ have highlighted the extent to which NFI can supplement and augment cash from work and reduce the shortfall between income and necessary expenditure. In similar surveys, most of the families with small children complain about high prices of baby diapers and other baby care items (powder, milk).

One clear commonality between both camp and non-camp refugees is the need for materials and items to mitigate the effects of harsh weather. This is particularly the case in winter, with refugees requiring heating sources and fuel, blankets and suitable warm clothing, appropriate for the conditions and the needs of women, girls, boys and men. Likewise, harsh weather conditions affect the host community so comparable support for the most vulnerable Jordanians is included in the response.

One particular challenge highlighted by assessments is of sexual and physical harassment, particularly of women, at NFI distribution sites.⁹²

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The overarching objective of the NFI Sector in 2014 will be to ensure that the targeted population has access to the necessary items to fulfil their basic household needs.

In camps, this will be achieved through the ongoing provision of basic household items on arrival, for items such as blankets, mattresses, hygiene and water, sanitation and hygiene kits, and kitchen sets to accompany the welcome food package. In tandem, regular distribution of consumable items such as hygiene kits and sanitary materials will take place, as well as less frequent distribution of non-consumable NFIs to replace those worn out over time. For Zaatari, an assessment is currently being carried out to look at the differing needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men, in terms of NFIs, to see where these correlate with the usage and availability of NFIs in the camp. This will improve the knowledge of the sector in terms of more detailed and specific needs. In addition, a team dedicated to ensuring access to distribution sites for those with specific vulnerabilities such as mobility has been recently developed in order to ensure access for all.

91 CARE International, *Syrian Refugees in Urban Jordan*, April 2013.

92 Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Sub-Working Group Jordan, *Findings from the Inter-Agency Child Protection and Gender-Based Violence Assessment in the Zaatari Refugee Camp*, March 2013.

To ensure that these items continue to match the differing needs and priorities of women, girls, boys and men, both as they arrive at the camp and for the duration of their stay, the sector will encourage distributing agencies to standardize and undertake regular and structured assessments of the usage and availability of various NFIs in the camp. This could be also used to move towards an approach that better supports the markets in the camp, such as the provision of vouchers that can be redeemed for NFIs according to the needs and specificities of each household.

In non-camp settings, agencies will continue to provide items adjusted to the needs of the target population. This will include material assistance where a clear preference for this is indicated by beneficiaries, for example when cash would not be used to meet the needs, as well as the provision of conditional cash or vouchers designed to facilitate the purchase of necessary items.

Both in camp and non-camp settings, a more coordinated monitoring of distributions will be put in place, again to make sure that the materials continue to meet the needs of women, girls, boys and men. Work also needs to take place on ensuring the manner of distribution is appropriate, and that women, girls, boys and men all have access to the materials and distribution sites. To this end, the NFI Sector will work with the Protection Sector and the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse Task Force on developing codes of conduct and strengthening complaints mechanisms and accountability systems, with explicit reference to NFI distribution sites.

A large collective effort will also be made on mitigating the harsh weather conditions, in camp and non-camp settings. This will be done both for summer to ensure vulnerable people do not suffer from the effects of heat, and for winter to provide households with the means to stay warm. The latter can be achieved either through the provision of cash supplements to cover heating bills and associated costs, through vouchers for fuel and other items, or through the direct provision of fuel and a heater, depending on which is the most appropriate.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Ensure that the basic HH needs of MWBG are met.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Provision of basic HH items (through material assistance or conditional cash support) for new arrivals and replenishment / replacement for longer-term populations	350,000	9,000	6,000	Country Wide (Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Jarash, Zaatari and Azraq Camp)	17,261,535	10,225,023	5,806,512	1,230,000	Mercy Corps, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, Save the Children International, TGH, UNHCR (NRC), ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas
Output 1.2 Provision of basic HH items to mitigate harsh weather conditions	157,501	13,000	12,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa, Zaatari, Cyber City Camp, and King Abdullah Park Camp)	27,162,553	21,645,829	5,516,724		ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, IOMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MEDAIR, MPDL, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, TDHI, TGH, UNHCR (NRC), WarChild UK, WVI

Output 1.3 Essential sanitary items provided	201,500	52,500	22,500	Country Wide (Ajlun Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Cyber City Camp, Irbid, King Abdullah Park Camp/Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	18,102,095	3,276,000	14,826,095	ACTED, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, LWF, MA, MPDL, OPM, TDHI, UNFPA, UNHCR (NRC), WVI
Objective 1					62,526,184	35,146,852	26,149,331	1,230,000

Sector indicators	Target
# of HH receiving basic HH items (disaggregated by MWBG)	198,575
# of HH receiving items for harsh weather conditions (disaggregated by MWBG)	455,600
# of individuals receiving essential sanitary items	1,151,570

NFI - Summary Requirements				
	Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
		Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	62,526,184	35,146,852	26,149,331	1,230,000
				41,684,122

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Non-Food Items in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACTED	5,790,000	3,474,000	2,316,000
AVSI	262,840	157,704	105,136
CARE International	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Caritas	1,852,600	1,111,560	741,040
DRC	1,656,030	993,618	662,412
Global Communities	200,000	120,000	80,000
ICMC	580,000	348,000	232,000
IRW	250,000	150,000	100,000
JEN	1,500,000	900,000	600,000
JHAS	3,091,400	1,854,840	1,236,560
LWF	1,768,817	1,061,290	707,527
MA	330,000	198,000	132,000
Medair	1,528,000	916,800	611,200
Mercy Corps	3,750,000	2,250,000	1,500,000
MPDL	60,000	36,000	24,000
NICCOD	835,000	501,000	334,000
NRC	14,250,000	8,550,000	5,700,000
OPM	260,000	156,000	104,000
PU-AMI	434,000	260,400	173,600
SCI	2,050,000	1,230,000	820,000
TDHI	322,000	193,200	128,800
TGH TRIANGLE GH	869,000	521,400	347,600
UNFPA	2,400,000	1,440,000	960,000
UNHCR	53,987,389	32,392,433	21,594,956
WarChild UK	98,730	59,238	39,492
WVI	3,584,500	2,150,700	1,433,800
Total	104,210,306	62,526,184	41,684,122

L. Cash response

Lead Agencies	UNHCR and CARE		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, HI, ICMC, IRC, INTERSOS, JRC (IFRC, SRC, GRC), ⁱ Medair, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, TGH, UNHCR, WVI.		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees as well as Jordanians affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan. 2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to women, girls, boys and men. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$65,819,064		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-Jun)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$14,480,971	US\$51,338,093	
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$107,631,773		
Contact Information	Volker Schimmel, schimmel@unhcr.org Kate Washington, kate.washington@jo.care.org		
Gender Marker	2A		
<p>ⁱ The Jordanian Red Crescent in collaboration with International Red Cross and Red Crescent members are not part of the RRP 6 appeal as the IFRC has its own separate appeal for Syria Refugees. Nonetheless, they are active members of the Cash Sector and their activities are reported under RRP 6 for coordination and clarity.</p>			

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

Cash Sector partners provide three types of cash assistance depending on the particular profile of the beneficiary family:

- Regular monthly cash assistance or time-bound monthly assistance;
- One-off or staggered urgent cash assistance to address a specific financial shock or need that is not covered by other forms of available assistance (medical, legal, protection, etc.);
- Seasonal or specific assistance including winterization support or support for new arrivals.⁹³

Cash Sector partners have shown that cash as a modality for providing assistance is the most flexible and responsive means to augment the work of other sectors and provide supplementary assistance to the most vulnerable, in order to address additional needs not covered by other forms of assistance/sectors. The Cash Sector has had significant influence on other sectors and has served as an important reference and critical advisory point on urban programming for all sectors. Additionally, Cash Sector members have contributed regularly to the updating of baseline data available on urban refugees and propelled the work on the standardization of a vulnerability and

⁹³ The Food Security Sector also provides cash for food vouchers the achievements in this area are discussed in the corresponding chapter.

eligibility criteria. Sector standards have been elaborated in 2013 vis-à-vis criteria for urgent – and separately for regular – cash assistance, for the levels of assistance. A referral system has been successfully tested and more integrated coordination – also with partners working on shelter and NFIs in relation to winterization – has been accomplished.

Ongoing monitoring and evaluation work consistently demonstrates that both Syrian male- and female-headed households consider cash assistance to be the most dignified form of assistance, one which allows them to make their own choices and address the specific needs of their families. Cash has also been shown to be one way to address or mitigate the threat of child labour.

By September 2013, in close collaboration with other sectors, partners of the Cash Sector have successfully:

- Accessed and assisted 24,930 families with regular cash assistance;
- Accessed and assisted 8,246 families with urgent cash assistance;
- Provided 9,268 families with seasonal assistance (during the first two months of 2013);
- Made significant progress in terms of aligning vulnerability and eligibility criteria as well as levels/standardization of assistance;
- Established a good working coordination mechanism to mitigate the threat of duplication in areas where multiple actors are providing assistance. Strong linkages have furthermore been developed with the Food Security Sector and WFP's voucher programme.
- Been able to intervene with cash assistance, in particular urgent cash assistance, to fill gaps in other service provision and address needs that others cannot.

While the influx of Syrian refugees did not reach the levels predicted in the RRP5, the need for cash assistance in non-camp settings still outpaced the collective ability of the humanitarian community to cover all the needs and needs assessments continue to demonstrate that the majority of Syrian households in non-camp settings (urban and rural areas) are still in need of ongoing livelihood support (cash assistance). Without other opportunities for legal means to secure livelihoods for their families, it is expected that by the end of 2013, cash transfer programmes will cover only 60 per cent of the comprehensive humanitarian needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men living in urban/rural areas. The humanitarian needs are calculated in aggregating the October 2013 baseline vulnerability per governorate where it was established that, depending on the location, 30–55 per cent of the registered refugee population is vulnerable. Additionally, both male and female household heads who face mobility challenges or are housebound face considerable challenges in ensuring the wellbeing of their families and accessing services, in particular households headed by females, the elderly, and/or people with disabilities.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	N/A
Non-camp refugees	600,000	137,500
Other affected population	700,000	44,000

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs.

The humanitarian community in Jordan will continue to provide cash assistance only to families in non-camp settings. No Cash-for-Work initiatives following livelihoods support logic have been proposed for the camps under RRP6. The focus therefore is on the population outside the camps. Continued assessment by the UN and partners provides evidence that the vulnerability profiles and thus needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men are very diverse depending on the area of operation within Jordan, the length of time in-country and the social and economic background of families.

The Cash Sector established a baseline at the beginning of October 2013, which differentiates the projected aggregate vulnerabilities by governorate. Applying a weighted average of these individual profiles, it can be assumed that given the current context there will be a vulnerability rate of at least 40 per cent of the refugee population nationwide applying the aforementioned baseline. Identified sub-groups will be exhibiting higher levels of vulnerability (as above female-headed households, households headed by people with disabilities and/or elderly people, etc.). This ratio is based on assessments based on aligned criteria of over 60,000 families conducted by UNHCR and corroborated by partners where assessments have been conducted in the same governorate. This means that 40 per cent of registered Syrian refugees will be in need of cash transfer, which can range from one-time cash support to a transitional time-bound monthly cash transfer or even open-ended monthly cash support depending on the particular profile of the beneficiary family.

At the same time, in the absence of readily available livelihood opportunities for Syrians in Jordan, and thus the difficult challenges for refugees outside camps to make ends meet, the resilience of each refugee household will continue to dwindle throughout 2014. Additionally, cash assistance is very important to reduce immediate risks of sexual and gender-based violence such as early marriage and transactional sex, particularly for women and girls.

Current predictions suggest this will cause an increase of vulnerabilities annually by at least 20 per cent, a rate that will continue to rise if external shocks to the household economies occur. A critical element in this is the continued close cooperation with the Food Security Sector in order to determine what kind of approach will be taken to refine the targeting of the most vulnerable Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in 2014.

In light of the needs and priorities outlined above the Cash Sector will move into 2014 with a strategy that connects humanitarian projects (i.e. short and medium-term) to projects related to self-generated income and the continued development activities of both the International Community

and the GoJ (i.e. longer-term development initiatives). The main obstacle in fully activating this is the lack of an enabling context when it comes to self-reliance initiatives.

Given that it cannot be readily assumed that self-reliance initiatives will be activated within the lifetime of the RRP6, the priority for Cash Sector partners remains the immediate (and if necessary sustained) provision of cash assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian families. Sector partners are in agreement that this requires the further consolidation of processes of identification, eligibility determination and monitoring and are committed to developing sector wide standards that will ensure equitable, targeted and efficient provision of cash assistance.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

In 2014, Cash Sector partners will provide the following types of targeted support on the basis of coordinated assessment and evidence-based needs: urgent cash assistance to mitigate financial shocks and any immediate critical needs; time bound/ongoing cash assistance; and seasonal or other one-off cash assistance to over 137,000 vulnerable Syrian individuals (through the head of household).

All other forms of conditional cash assistance will be provided through the specific sector of intervention, i.e. cash for rent by the Shelter Sector partners. Nonetheless, the Cash Sector will continue to act as an advisory body and resource-sharing forum for actors using cash as a modality to provide assistance.

The Cash Sector response strategy will emphasize the link between much-needed/immediate humanitarian assistance and more durable interventions informed by developmental approaches. All Cash Sector responses will seek to support the work of the Host Community Platform and other local development efforts.

Sector partners recognize and are committed to ensuring that all cash interventions are designed and implemented on the basis of the careful assessment of the Syrian population, changes over time and a thorough analysis of the specific needs of Syrian women, girls, boys and men.

The success of the sector response strategy (and its regular review) will therefore critically hinge on the contributions made under the second objective of coordination, where the sector will standardize modalities of work. These will include sector-wide:

- Collection of joint baseline data and a combination of humanitarian profiling (specific needs of households headed by males, females, people with disabilities, etc.);
- Assessment of family gender dynamics in access to and use of cash assistance;
- Vulnerability assessments and eligibility criteria which are gender-sensitive and will work to ensure that men and women have equitable access to cash and are able to use it;⁹⁴

⁹⁴ In specific cases where there is concern that women and girls may not be able to use cash assistance (access market space due to protection or cultural/religious reasons) Cash partners will refer cases to other sectors that may be better placed to address specific needs.

- Cash distribution methods;
- Post distribution monitoring and ongoing monitoring and evaluation of changing needs at the area and household level.

Standardized tools and assessments will be shared with other sectors and all cash assistance will be closely coordinated with both cash and non-cash assistance provided by other sectors in particular Food Security, Shelter, Protection, WASH and Health. The Cash Sector will commit under Objective 2 to furthering in particular the standardization of vulnerability, assessment and monitoring tools, which will also be available to related sectors where close coordination is a must. The challenge in 2014 will be using limited means to reply to humanitarian needs that out stretch the ability of any single actor to respond. The Cash Sector approach to targeting lends itself to cross-sectoral references, which if integrated fully, should turn cash transfers into either a short-term stop-gap measure as other assistance is being rolled out or into a cash complement that covers the remaining needs that cannot be covered by other types of assistance provided across other sectors.

Cross-sector partners provide clear evidence that there are and will always be families in need of cash transfers to support themselves in a situation of displacement and the Cash Sector is committed to addressing the needs of the majority of those families with priority given to the most vulnerable. At the same time, Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan enjoy access to many basic services, which, if strengthened appropriately, can respond to their needs. Therefore, it will be important to both:

- Observe and support the positive (formal and informal) coping strategies of Syrian women, girls, boys, and men, that continue to evolve and further develop them wherever possible;
- Support the local social security nets and infrastructure.

Finally, Cash Sector partners recognize that vulnerable women, girls, boys and men in displacement face specific challenges and protection issues and that household gender dynamics change and affect the equitable access of family members to assistance; therefore, Sector members will continue to monitor the impact of and access to cash assistance for all household members and changes over time.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable SYR as well as JOR affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Provision of equitable urgent cash assistance		45,000	13,500	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	12,565,017	11,606,823	958,194		ACTED, CARE, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC Interos, IRC, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, TGH, UNHCR WVI
Output 1.2 Provision of equitable regular cash assistance		92,500	22,500	Country Wide (Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa)	38,408,968	2,140,323	36,268,645		ACF, ACTED, Caritas, DRC, HI, Interos, IRC, MEDAIR, OXFAM, Save the Children International, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Provision of equitable seasonal assistance		92,500	8,000	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	14,722,775	733,825	13,988,950		ACF, AVSI, CARE, HI, MEDAIR, UNHCR
Objective 1					65,696,760	14,480,971	51,215,789		

Objective 2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to MWBG.								
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014			Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Standardized and gender-sensitive modalities and monitoring mechanisms developed				Amman Governorate	122,304	122,304	122,304	UNHCR
Objective 2					122,304	122,304	122,304	

Sector indicators	Target
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG)	343,733
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG)	262,148
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG)	145,500
# of standards developed (i.e. criteria, PDM, levels of assistance, ...)	5

CASH - Summary Requirements							
				Requirements Jan-June 2014			Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
				Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL				65,819,064	14,480,971	51,338,093	41,812,709

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Cash in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	3,720,000	2,232,000	1,488,000
ACTED	4,600,000	2,760,000	1,840,000
AVSI	300,758	180,455	120,303
CARE International	13,500,000	8,100,000	5,400,000
Caritas	635,593	381,356	254,237
DRC	3,629,500	2,177,700	1,451,800
Global Communities	28,000	16,800	11,200
HI	3,100,000	3,100,000	-
ICMC	375,000	225,000	150,000
INTERSOS	651,000	390,600	260,400
IRC	3,350,000	2,010,000	1,340,000
Medair	1,915,200	1,149,120	766,080
Mercy Corps	260,000	156,000	104,000
Oxfam	1,983,105	1,189,863	793,242
PU-AMI	1,880,000	1,128,000	752,000
SCI	10,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
TGH TRIANGLE GH	234,000	140,400	93,600
UNHCR	56,772,883	34,063,730	22,709,153
WVI	696,734	418,040	278,694
Total	107,631,773	65,819,064	41,812,709

M. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) response

Lead Agencies	UNICEF and UNHCR		
Participating Agencies	ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNHCR, WVI		
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene. 2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities. 3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis. 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels. 		
Requirements from January to June 2014	US\$92,276,167		
Prioritized requirements (Jan-June)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$55,696,080	US\$27,768,907	US\$8,811,180
Total 2014 indicative financial requirements	US\$153,793,612		
Contact Information	Syed Jamal Shah, jshah@unicef.org		
Gender Marker	2A		

1. ACHIEVEMENTS AND CHALLENGES

- Despite the sector being 74 per cent funded the operational costs remain consistently high. The main purpose of the RRP for the forthcoming year is to replace activities, initially established during the first phase of the emergency, with more sustainable measures and equitable services of the refugee population in both camps and host communities.
- Sector partners have been able to respond to the WASH needs of all refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps (over 100,000 individuals) including schools, youth/child friendly spaces and other public places.
- WASH Sector partners have been able to provide services within the host communities through equipment, operationalizing three boreholes, and rehabilitation of household-level water and sanitation infrastructures, benefitting more than 200,000 beneficiaries through increased availability of potable water. In addition, through improvement of WASH services in 170 schools, nearly 74,000 school children (37,148 girls; 36,852 boys) will have benefitted by December 2013.
- Successful sector coordination and partnership with over 17 INGOs/NGOs at the national and camp levels (Zaatari and Azraq) and establishment of WASH task force to engage on more developmental issues with the NGOs, donor community and Government counterparts.

- e) Several WASH assessments in camp/host communities with consolidation of information to enable more targeted planning and activities.

During this response the following major challenges are being faced:

- Water trucking remains a major expense in Zaatari camp. Recently two successful boreholes were drilled and a planned water network will substantially reduce the cost of water delivery.
- Refugees have installed more water-demanding appliances in the camp increasing water demand. To meet that demand, above the provision of water trucked by the humanitarian community, private water vendors now operate in Zaatari. These vendors, however, do not fall within the remit of water quality monitoring, which in turn means increased community sensitization and awareness of public health risks is required.
- Desludging throughout the camp and disposal of wastewater is an unavoidable and major expense. Provision of sewerage network and waste water treatment plants are being planned to increase efficiency of collection and disposal. These will reduce environmental risks to Jordanian groundwater reserves.
- Communal facilities remain a target for vandalism and have low utilization particularly in older parts of Zaatari camp. There is a trend towards privately installed household water and sanitation facilities, many of which are of sub-standard quality and inappropriately designed. Water and sewage network designs will need to accommodate this trend.
- Clear WASH needs have been identified in various host community assessments/surveys including specific needs of provision of female toilets within the households. The overwhelming needs in the camps have constrained scaling up of action elsewhere.
- Safe access of women, girls, boys and men, as well as elderly refugees, has been considered to ensure safety and privacy, but significant challenges still remain in terms of lighting provision around the communal WASH blocks. As of now WASH partners have been able to provide solar lighting to 109 WASH facilities while planning is in progress to cover the rest. In general hand-washing is still not widely practiced, especially by women, and therefore extra effort in hygiene promotion is required by the WASH partners working in the camp.
- Syrian refugee population movements, departure of refugees, arrival of new refugees in camp and non-camp settings and lack of capacity in the WASH sector among the national NGOs are major impediments to the implementation of WASH activities.

2. NEEDS AND PRIORITIES

Population group	Total Population	Targeted population ⁱ
Camp refugees	200,000	200,000
Non-camp refugees	600,000	300,000
Other affected population	700,000	315,000

ⁱ Further details on populations to be targeted can be found in sector objective and output table below. Information on target population at activity level is available through UNHCR Jordan or the Sector Chairs. The population figures in the above table take into consideration the fact that registration activities target all Syrian populations (camp and non-camp)

WASH response forms part of life-saving action in most humanitarian emergencies and, due to the dynamic nature of the Syrian refugee emergency, WASH interventions are expected to remain a priority area of response throughout 2014. Around 800,000 refugees are expected to continue to reside or arrive in camps or hosting governorates through the upcoming year.

In refugee camps, WASH facilities are essential and must be maintained throughout the camp's lifetime. Over 2014, approximately 200,000 individuals are expected to reside in a minimum of five refugee camps, in which WASH services need to be provided with minimum agreed standards.

Where Jordanian populations are hosting – or expecting to host – Syrian refugees, WASH coverage is often already below the national standard. The increased population numbers add to the burden on drinking water supplies and sanitation infrastructure, and will continue to do so, resulting in increased WASH-related diseases. The most likely 2014 scenario implies approximately 600,000 refugees and 180,000 host community members may require WASH assistance.

Several assessments of WASH needs in refugee-hosting communities have been undertaken by WASH sector partners and Government line ministries. Through these assessments gender focus groups were framed to ensure female concerns are included. Most of the surveys were carried out with at least 50 per cent female participation. Based on consolidated data derived from an interagency assessment, Knowledge Attitude and Practices (KAP) surveys, REACH/ACTED and Emergency Market Mapping and Analysis (EMMA) and a recent Interagency WASH assessment, the following data provides a picture of needs:

1. The percentage of refugees in the affected areas of Irbid, Mafraq, Ajloun, Jerash and Balqa receiving water less than one day per week are 53, 51, 68, 76 and 35, respectively.⁹⁵
2. Water quality is adequate by Jordanian standards, but approximately 7–20 per cent of respondents rated it as bad/fair in certain areas, and these households buy more water which is more expensive than piped water.

⁹⁵ REACH/ACTED, *Findings of Household Assessment of Syrian Households in Host Communities in the Northern Governorates*, 2013.

3. As mentioned in the challenges above, significant improvements in terms of lighting and privacy in the WASH services are required. A high proportion of Syrian women and children in Zaatari camp do not feel safe using WASH facilities in the camp at night; 82 per cent of women, 28 per cent of teenage girls, and 39 per cent of boys and girls under the age of 12 fear harassment on the way to and from the facilities.
4. Water delivery varies by season, from a few times a week in winter, to once every ten days in summer – or even once every 25 days, as documented. It also varies by location, with water being delivered less than one day a week for 70 per cent of refugees in Jerash, whereas in Balqa, 70 per cent of the population receives water at least 1–2 days a week.⁹⁶ In all of the refugee-affected areas more than 90 per cent of the population (Syrian and Jordanian) reported buying drinking water from water tankers and/or shops.⁹⁷
5. Refugees are utilizing 6–16 m³ of water per person per month, averaging a monthly cost of JOD 24–55 in winter, increasing to JOD 33–80 in the summer.⁹⁸
6. More than 90 per cent of the households in the refugee-affected areas have toilets. The sewerage network coverage is around 35 per cent. Most households (Syrians and Jordanians) pay around JOD 25–30 per month for desludging, while 20 per cent of the Syrians living in tents and on farms have no access to septic tanks or a sewage network.
7. Nearly 40 per cent of hosted refugees report bathing constraints due to cost of soap (19 per cent) and lack of water (19 per cent).

96 WASH Sector in Jordan, *Inter-agency Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Assessment in Jordan*, October 2013.

97 REACH/ACTED, *Findings of Household Assessment of Syrian Households in Host Communities in the Northern Governorates*, 2013.

98 OXFAM GB-ECHO Emergency Market Mapping & Analysis, *Water Market System in Balqa & Zarqa Governorates*, August/September 2013.

3. RESPONSE STRATEGY

The implementation of the WASH response as defined above is guided by the following:

- Coordinate effective delivery of WASH response to the affected populations through the WASH Sector, including Government, key stakeholders within and external to the sector, and establishment of coordination mechanisms at the camp/field level.
- WASH interventions should, from the outset, be guided by, and ensure linkage to, longer term development efforts, including guidance from national WASH-related policies and strategies.
- Proactive commitment to ensuring cross-cutting issues of human rights, gender, accessibility, environment and refugees are addressed in immediate response and prioritization of projects; addressing WASH priorities with special emphasis on the needs of women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly. Organizing single gender focus group discussions, thus involving women, girls, boys and men equally in choosing the location and design of latrines and bathing facilities.
- Existing and any new camps efforts will be geared towards sustainable solutions and environmental protection of Jordanian water reserves.
- Ongoing assessments will continue to inform prioritization of activities in affected areas, including: installation/restoration of water supply to supplement existing systems; technical support and installation of sanitation facilities and wastewater treatment; intensive social mobilization/hygiene promotion for improved hygiene and sanitation coverage; distribution of WASH-related non-food items for safe household water storage and treatment; and support for water and sanitation facilities in schools and health centres. For an effective and efficient response aimed at reaching those identified as most vulnerable, these actions will be planned and prioritized, in coordination with Government counterparts and other sectors, including Camp Coordination, Health, Education and Protection Sectors with focus on vulnerable groups and gender concerns.
- Establishment of multi-faceted and robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to measure the effectiveness and impact of the WASH response on targeted communities. Specific and dedicated efforts will be made to:
 - i) Ensure decision-making and responsibility for water and sanitation are being shared equally by beneficiary both women and men
 - ii) Ensure improvement in the safety of WASH facilities
 - iii) Emphasize routine hand-washing by women, girls, boys and men
 - iv) Work with implementing NGO teams, in both camps and host communities, increasing their capacity to integrate gender issues with WASH emergency response and preparedness.

4. SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW TABLE

Objective 1. Affected population are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Ensure regular access to safe water as per the agreed minimum standard to the refugees living in camps	200,000	300,000	180,000	Country Wide	28,716,000	27,216,000		1,500,000	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WVI)
Output 1.2 Ensure access to safe water as per agreed minimum standards and to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps.		15,000	15,000	Irbid, Zarqa	180,000		180,000		WVI
Output 1.3 Improve access to safe water to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places		25,000	25,091	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Madaba, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	9,495,539	661,200	6,315,539	2,518,800	ACF, ACTED, Global Communities, JEN, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Output 1.4 Improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in areas affected by refugee influx.		20,000	17,500	Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa)	5,382,000		5,382,000		Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Objective 1					43,773,539	27,877,200	11,877,539	4,018,800	

Objective 2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Ensure regular access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities to Syrian refugees in camps as per agreed minimum standards.	20,000		100,000	Country Wide (Irbid, Zaatari)	30,790,080	24,190,080	6,600,000		HI, UNDP, UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MMI, THW, WVI)
Output 2.2 Ensure access to gender appropriate safe sanitation, as per agreed minimum standards, to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps		600	600	Irbid, Zaatari	120,000		120,000		WVI
Output 2.3 Ensure appropriate solid waste management in the camps.									Activities included in other outputs.
Output 2.4 Improve access to sanitation facilities to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places		25,000	25,001	Country Wide (Balqa, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa Zaatari)	5,433,930		2,386,950	3,046,980	ACF, ACTED, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI

Output 2.5 Improvement/extension/ rehabilitation of Waste Water systems in areas affected by refugee influx	53,000	99,800	314,200	Country Wide (Balqa, Irbid, Mafraq Zarqa, Zaatari)	3,836,756	2,823,356	1,013,400	JHAS, LWF, MEDAIR, OXFAM, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Objective 2					40,180,766	11,930,306	4,060,380	

Objective 3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Ensure promotion of hygiene and water conservation among all refugees in camps.	55,000	6,000	0	Country Wide (Azraq, Irbid, Zaatari)	5,166,000	3,628,800	1,537,200	-	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WVI), ACF, JEN, LWF, WVI
Output 3.2 Raise awareness on hygiene and water conservation among Syrian refugees and Jordanians in the host communities	196,400	35,000	66,000	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps (Zaatari and EJC))	2,605,830	-	1,915,830	690,000	ACTED, Global Communities, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
Objective 3					7,771,830	3,628,800	3,453,030	690,000	

Objective 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) in 2014			Location (s)	Detailed requirements from January - June 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Effective regular group coordination meetings and development of an information management system producing regular products.		2,500	2,000	Country Wide (Azraq, Irbid, Zaatari)	550,032		508,032	42,000	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WVI), RI
Objective 4					550,032		508,032	42,000	

Sector indicators	Target
# of Syrian boys and girls having access to safe water in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in the camps.	60,000
# of Syrian refugees and affected Jordanians having improved access to safe water in the host communities.	234,590
# of school children benefitting from improved access to safe water in schools in the host communities.	44,500
# of Syrian refugees and Jordanians getting benefit from improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in the refugee affected areas.	120,000
# of MWBG with access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities in the camps.	2,400
# of women and girls express satisfaction with the safety and privacy of latrines and bathing facilities.	63,306
# of MWBG benefitting from improvements/extension/rehabilitation of waste water systems in the areas affected by refugee influx.	517,500
Absence of solid waste dumps in camps.	1
# of MWBG Syrian refugees and Jordanians reached through hygiene messages and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in host communities	489,500
# of MWBG can participate in Hygiene promotion activities and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in camps.	200,000
# of agencies working in a coordinated manner resulting in gaps filling, avoidance of duplication and adaptation of agreed standards.	195

WASH - Summary Requirements						
	Requirements Jan-June 2014				Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	Indicative requirements Jul-Dec 2014
	Total Requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Requirements (US\$)		
SECTOR GRAND TOTAL	92,276,167	55,696,080	27,768,907	8,811,180	61,517,445	

5. SECTOR FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

WASH in Jordan (US\$)			
Agency	Total Jan-Dec 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	208,250	124,950	83,300
ACTED	5,542,000	3,325,200	2,216,800
Global Communities	114,500	68,700	45,800
HI	400,000	240,000	160,000
JEN	3,500,000	2,100,000	1,400,000
JHAS	1,000,000	600,000	400,000
LWF	670,593	402,356	268,237
Medair	1,680,000	1,008,000	672,000
Mercy Corps	5,348,899	3,209,339	2,139,560
Oxfam	597,550	358,530	239,020
RI	8,270,000	4,962,000	3,308,000
UNDP	11,000,000	6,600,000	4,400,000
UN-Habitat	1,235,000	741,000	494,000
UNHCR	19,470,300	11,682,180	7,788,120
UNICEF	92,171,520	55,302,912	36,868,608
WVI	2,585,000	1,551,000	1,034,000
Total	153,793,612	92,276,167	61,517,445

N. Jordan Financial Requirements Summary

Table 1: Country Financial Requirements per Agency

Agency	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
ACF	6,358,250	3,814,950	2,543,300
ACTED	21,674,500	13,004,700	8,669,800
ActionAid	1,425,000	855,000	570,000
ADRA	827,500	496,500	331,000
AVSI	1,579,798	947,879	631,919
CARE International	21,250,000	12,750,000	8,500,000
Caritas	16,056,837	9,634,102	6,422,735
CVT	2,500,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
DRC	13,890,810	8,334,486	5,556,324
FAO Food & Agricultural Organization	6,500,000	4,400,000	2,100,000
FCA	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
FPSC	1,536,680	922,008	614,672
FRC	3,000,000	1,800,000	1,200,000
Global Communities	10,790,100	6,474,060	4,316,040
HI	10,000,000	7,240,000	2,760,000
ICMC	2,055,000	1,233,000	822,000
ILO	2,880,000	1,728,000	1,152,000
IMC	11,458,369	6,875,021	4,583,348
Internews	630,000	378,000	252,000
INTERSOS	1,899,500	1,139,700	759,800
IOCC	30,000	18,000	12,000
IOM	12,204,596	7,322,758	4,881,838
IRC	17,560,000	10,536,000	7,024,000
IRD	1,974,900	1,184,940	789,960
IRW	5,377,856	3,226,714	2,151,143
JEN	6,500,000	3,900,000	2,600,000
JHAS	17,061,400	10,236,840	6,824,560
JHCO	4,012,500	2,407,500	1,605,000
JRS	667,000	400,200	266,800
KnK	300,000	180,000	120,000
LWF	4,839,093	2,903,456	1,935,637
MA	620,000	372,000	248,000
Madrasati Initiative	2,525,900	1,515,540	1,010,360
MdM	4,150,000	2,490,000	1,660,000

Agency	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
Medair	8,404,200	5,042,520	3,361,680
Mercy Corps	18,733,899	11,240,339	7,493,560
MPDL	193,000	115,800	77,200
NICCOD	1,354,500	812,700	541,800
NRC	33,735,000	20,241,000	13,494,000
OPM	400,000	240,000	160,000
Oxfam	2,580,655	1,548,393	1,032,262
PU-AMI	3,560,000	2,136,000	1,424,000
Questscope	267,500	160,500	107,000
RHAS	720,000	432,000	288,000
RI	16,445,000	9,867,000	6,578,000
SCI	18,989,000	11,393,400	7,595,600
SCJ	3,915,000	2,349,000	1,566,000
Taghyeer	220,000	132,000	88,000
TDH	1,282,160	769,296	512,864
TDH I	1,442,000	865,200	576,800
TGH TRIANGLE GH	2,545,000	1,527,000	1,018,000
UN Women	1,130,000	678,000	452,000
UNDP	19,700,000	11,820,000	7,880,000
UNESCO	3,201,571	1,920,943	1,280,628
UNFPA	18,595,231	11,157,139	7,438,092
UN-Habitat	5,585,000	3,351,000	2,234,000
UNHCR	316,211,320	189,726,792	126,484,528
UNICEF	170,517,372	102,310,423	68,206,949
UNOPS	4,700,000	2,820,000	1,880,000
UPP	376,892	376,892	-
WarChild UK	756,788	454,073	302,715
WFP	305,050,000	141,848,250	163,201,750
WHO	13,569,000	8,141,400	5,427,600
WVI	9,334,914	5,600,948	3,733,966
Total	1,200,650,591	681,099,361	519,551,230

Government of Jordan	413,787,018	206,893,509	206,893,509
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Table 2: Country Financial Requirements per Sector

Sector (US\$)	Total 2014	January-June 2014	July-December 2014
Protection	169,076,190	101,532,898	67,543,292
Food security	322,120,343	152,590,456	169,529,887
Education	86,317,109	51,790,265	34,526,844
Health	120,981,008	72,652,177	48,328,831
Shelter and Settlements	136,520,250	81,912,150	54,608,100
Non-Food Item (NFI)	104,210,306	62,526,184	41,684,122
Cash	107,631,773	65,819,064	41,812,709
Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	153,793,612	92,276,167	61,517,445
Grand total	1,200,650,591	681,099,361	519,551,230

Government requirements (US\$)	Total 2014	Jan-Jun 2014	Jul-Dec 2014
Education - Government of Jordan	129,936,151	64,968,076	64,968,075
Health - Government of Jordan	47,400,000	23,700,000	23,700,000
Municipal support - Government of Jordan	97,000,000	48,500,000	48,500,000
WASH - Government of Jordan	139,450,867	69,725,433	69,725,434
Total GoJ	413,787,018	206,893,509	206,893,509

Cover photo:
UNHCR/Natalia Prokopchuk

Graphic design:
Alessandro Mannocchi
Rome



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