

JORDAN INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP UPDATE

September 2017



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

I. General / Inter-Sector Update



Support to the Jordan Response Plan (JRP) preparation: Sector Coordinators continued to support the planning phase of the JRP2018-2020 as the UN Secretariat or active members of the relevant Task Forces. They participated in the JRP workshop held on 24-26 September to work on the JRP Sector Response documents and the JRP Project Summary Sheets.

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP): On 12-13 September the Inter-Sector Coordinator participated in the Regional 3RP meeting, together with inter-sector coordinators from other four 3RP countries in the region. The regional guidance was shared with Sector Coordinators accordingly. Sector Coordinators provided their sector inputs to the 3RP 2017 Progress Report which is published at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

Training on Planning Database: The Inter-Sector Working Group has planned to organize the training sessions for the database to be used for the inter-agency appeal.

Sector Performance Survey: The Inter-Sector Working Group has conducted the annual survey to get feedback on the current performance of sector and area-based coordination, and also on whether there has been sufficient improvement since the last review. Sector results of the survey will be shared with each sector coordinator in October, in order to have discussions at group meetings and come up with the follow-up actions.

II. Sector information

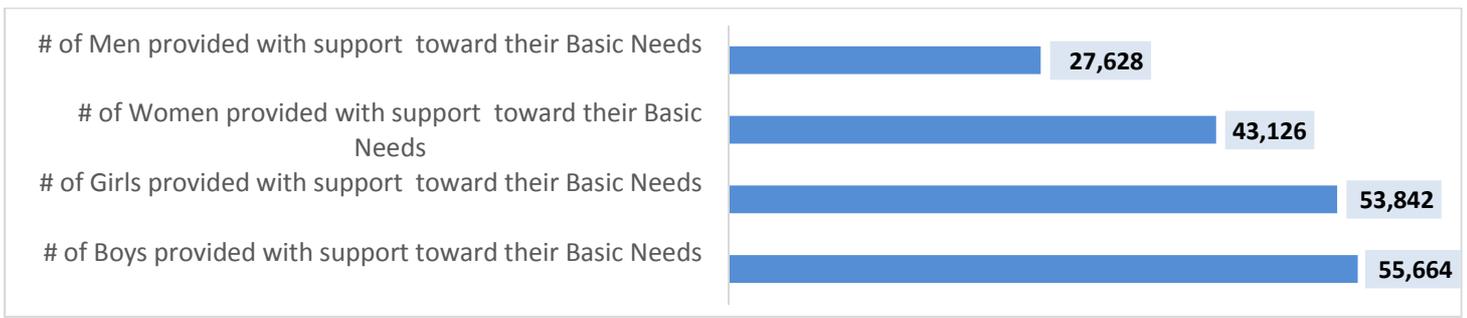


BASIC NEEDS

In September, the Basic Needs Working Group provided around USD 6,676,732 worth of regular cash and non-food item (NFIs) to vulnerable beneficiaries in the refugee and host communities.

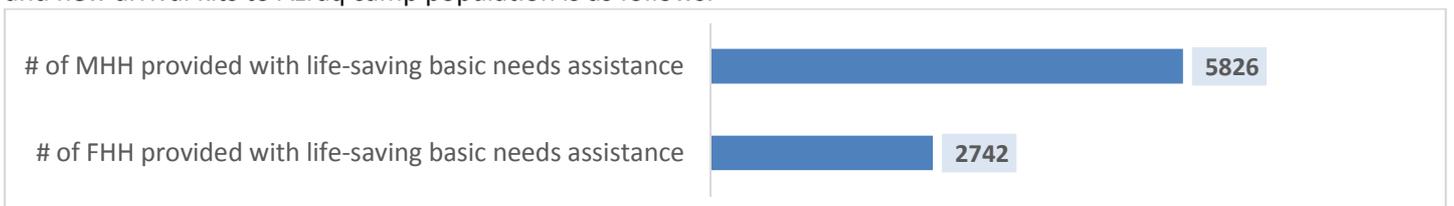
Urban:

The number of individuals and households provided with basic needs support in form of regular cash and non-food item (NFIs) is as follows:



Azraq camp:

Distribution of NFIs in form of life saving basic needs assistance that consists of replenishment / replacement kits and new arrival kits to Azraq camp population is as follows:



Zaatari camp:

Distribution of NFIs in form of life saving basic needs assistance that consists of replenishment / replacement kits and new arrival kits to Zaatari camp population is as follows:



EDUCATION

Formal Education: The new school year (2017-2018) started on 5 September 2017, welcoming Syrian children back to schools in camps and host communities. Currently, Syrian children in Jordan have access to 45 operational camp schools (29 in Zaatari, 12 in Azraq, and 4 in EJC) located in 17 school complexes. The enrolment figures will be released by Ministry of Education (MOE) when the enrolment and data processing phase is completed by the MOE. Previous year record indicates that 126,127 (51% girls) Syrian children had access to formal education, of whom 91,031 children in host communities and 35,096 in the camps had (including 21,392 in Zaatari, 11,104 in Azraq and 2,600 in EJC).

Learning for All Campaign: Through the ongoing Learning for All campaign, the MOE have increased number of double shifted schools from 197 to 206. More Catch-Up and Drop-Out centres are also being established. Since August, the campaign reached 100,000 school aged children including 15,000 out-of-school children.

Through deployment of 240 School Facilitators (Jordanians) located in the double shifted schools within host communities and MOE directorates, 29,731 children were supported with registration and enrolment process.

Non Formal Education: A total of 3,080 (51% boys and 49% girls) were enrolled in non-formal education facilities (Drop-Out and Catch-Up centres). Out of them, 1,615 children (53% boys and 47% girls) are enrolled in 68 Catch-Up centres and 1,465 children (55% boys and 45% girls) are enrolled in the Drop-Out centres.

FOOD SECURITY

In September, WFP reached around 490,000 Syrian refugees residing in camps and host communities through the voucher programme via cash based transfers. Around 108,000 refugees residing in camps and 207,000 extremely vulnerable refugees living in communities receive USD 28.2 per person per month; while 175,000 refugees in the host communities categorized as vulnerable to food security receive USD 14.1 per person per month.

WFP continued to pilot the Blockchain technology in Azraq camp. As of 31 August, 10,500 beneficiaries had successfully redeemed more than USD 1.1 million of entitlements through 140,000 transactions using Blockchain. WFP is planning to expand the new technology to the rest of the camp in November.

The “choice” roll-out continued in September in the governorate of Madaba. The same trends as of August cycle were observed in September: 45.5 % beneficiaries continued to use their e-cards at WFP contracted shops, 45.4% used their e-cards to withdraw cash, while the remaining 9.1% withdrew some of their assistance in cash and redeemed the rest at WFP contracted shops. WFP is currently reviewing results to decide whether to expand the “choice” roll-out to other governorates.

WFP resumed its school meals programme via date bar distribution, reaching around 26,000 schoolchildren attending formal education in Zaatari and Azraq camps.

PROTECTION

During September, members of the Protection Working Group contributed active engagement in the work of the Social Protection Task Force of the Jordan Response Plan, which had 54 registered participants during the final JRP planning workshop. A Protection Working Group meeting focused on JRP planning, including particular focus on strategies to ensure support and justification for necessary Psycho-Social Support interventions during the coming three years.

The Protection Working Group also finalized renewed Key Advocacy Messages on protection priorities, including respect for the principle of non-refoulement; documentation needs in Jordan; improving conditions in Azraq Camp; and ensuring provision of humanitarian assistance at the northeast border.

SHELTER

Urban: As of September, 17,191 Syrian refugees (women, girls, boys and men) living in host communities benefited from cash-for-rent assistance.

Azraq: As of September, 4,069 shelters were upgraded and repaired in Azraq camp.

Zaatari: The UNHCR Site Planning (SP) unit continues updating the Household Address System with the relocation information collected by the agencies operating in the field.

The SP is working in close collaboration with the WASH, Field and Community Services Units, as well as relevant partner agencies, to finalize the Winterization plan for October 2017 – March 2018. This involves preparation of temporary emergency shelters for households affected by flooding, as well as to prepositioning of heavy machinery for any flood response activities.



Zaatari: An average of 3.12 million litres of treated water was distributed on a daily basis with over 1.81 million litres of wastewater collected and treated, with 83% of the wastewater treated at the Zaatari Wastewater Treatment Plant. Over the month of September, a daily average of 468 m³ of solid waste was collected and transported to the municipal waste site.

Zaatari Networks: Phase 1 of water and waste water network is completed. Phase 2 of the project is currently 23% completed. Approximately 117 km of the water network and 15 km of wastewater network have been installed to date.

Azraq: Over the month, an average of 1.76 million litres of water was delivered in the camp each day with approximately 0.26 million litres of wastewater collected and treated, in addition to an average of 14.4 tons of solid waste collected and transported to the municipal waste site.



The “**Periodic Analysis of Syrian Workers in Jordan**” survey has now been circulated with the following highlights: “Increased awareness of employer sponsorship is key to formalization of Syrian workers in Jordan”. A recent survey of Syrians working in Jordan found that the majority of them want work permits, but say that their employers are currently unable or unwilling to sponsor them. Among Syrians currently working without work permits; 89 % said that they want a work permit. However, only 26% believe their employers would sponsor them.

Work Permits Updates:

- The cumulative number of work permits issued since 2016 is 66,488;
- The number of work permits issued since the beginning of 2017 is 29,698;
- As of 30 September 2017, the Zaatari Office for Employment (ZOE) had recorded a total 3,125 work permit holders (94% male and 6% female) giving them access to the entry/exit system;
- 87% of the total recorded work permits at ZOE are in the agricultural sector;
- In Azraq camp, 3,987 refugees have registered work permits in the system. These figures show an impressive increase in mobility out of camp for work.

III. Contact

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

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