

Protection Working Group Jordan

Services for Non-Syrians 21st of Sep 2020
Services in the south 22nd of Sep 2020

AGENDA:

- Update from partners
- Challenges and way forward.

Agenda item	Discussion points	Follow up action and focal point
<p>Update from partners Challenges and way forward (non-Syrians)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Services for non-Syrian refugees are limited comparing to services that are provided for Syrians. Many requests from refugees have been received and they are mainly related to lack of health and education services. Services will be added to the service mapping. - Organizations shared their services for non-Syrians as the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARDD: legal services for all beneficiaries who are registered with UNHCR. Cash assistance, food items hygiene kits during COVID-19. Some projects are under development part for non- Syrian refugees whether registered or not with UNHCR. Aiming to include all refugees in all legal services and relief projects. Services cover all Jordan including South, Mid and North. ARDD services includes detention cases. - Challenges: Regulations related to non- Syrian refugees when it comes to benefiting from basic services like education and health. Non-Syrians face challenges getting a residency; therefore, they are not eligible for several services. Legal challenges are due to lack of support and assistance. Most of legal problems are related to economic challenges and debt problems. - Recommendations: joint advocacy to request including non-Syrian refugees, for example Iraqis were excluded and can benefit from services like education. - Include non-Syrian refugees to all programming and convince donors to include them in their projects. Non-Syrians are less than 20.000 which is a small number and their basic needs might be covered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoM will be shared with PWG. - Sawiyah to share Sitrep. - Partners to share number of beneficiaries to cover the overlap.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swiyan: advocacy research, community development for non- Syrians to create solutions for these communities. One refugee approach, raising awareness of assistance provided to non-Syrians. Needs are related to emergency response during COVID-19. Situational report that was done by number of organizations working for non-Syrians like CRP, JRS, Sawiyan and UNHCR can help other organizations who want to support non- Syrians. Sitrep will be shared with the group. - IRAP: a legal aid organization that provides support for refugees seeking resettlement. Work on family reunification and protection referrals to UNHCR. Non-Syrian refugees face protection concerns, and the goal is to include all nationalities. There are needs to fill basic services to non-Syrians. Extend COVID-10 response services for non-Syrians. - Challenges: there is a limitation in registering other nationalities, therefore chances for resettlement are lower. This can take years and a big concern is related to beneficiaries facing serious challenges in Jordan waiting for resettlement. - JOHUD: have projects for non-Syrians funded by UNHCR. Azem project for non-Syrian PwDs, rehabilitation, shelter, home care, providing devices, etc. Reached around 200 PoCs from non-Syrian community in the south and North through outreach team who provided medical equipment and rehabilitation centres. Second component is community support committees (CSC) funded by UNHCR, this component aims for peaceful cohesion between refugees and host community. Education component: connected learning hub providing offline educational platform. Ghorer services: providing schooling fees, schooling kits and school transportation for non- Syrians mostly in Amman. Homework support classes to be able to cope with Jordanian curriculum. - Challenges: trying to find funds to cover high demands on education and health during COVID-19. Mapping of services can strengthen the referral mechanism and responding to the needs of non-Syrians. - NRC: analysis for non- Syrian refugees, needs assessment for beneficiaries, expanded these needs for non-Syrians. 	
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	<p>Challenges: lack of information regarding the legal framework, need to provide a tailored legal framework.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CRP: two community centers in Amman, offering PSS, educational activities and other activities for all refugees. Now focusing on emergency assistance during the lockdown period. Challenges related to the legal framework. A challenge for Sudanese of engaging remotely and online (internet connectivity). - UNDP: starting a project targeting Iraqis, 2 components the first one is capacity building and second one is advocational training and entrepreneurship of vulnerable groups. - JRS: packages distribution during lockdown for families affected by the crisis. Will have projects for basic needs and starting educational projects to support children. - IMC: providing mental health services and psychosocial support for all nationalities in all areas. - INTERSOS: services for GBV, CP and special needs for case management mainly. Regarding child marriage, registered up to 7% of non-Syrian cases. Initiated to Include non-Syrians in cash for protection. Included target in the past task force for cash for protection. 	
<p>Updates from partners on challenges in the south</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A feedback from organizations having activities in the south including services to non-Syrians in order to coordinate together to reach the biggest number of refugees in the south. All information will be used to update the 5Ws. - This meeting will include main activities done in the south; in addition, some organizations are planning to include the south in their services. It is crucial to know the mapping of the services in terms of including non-Syrians. - NHF: working in Karak providing GBV CM and prevention activities. Health component for RH services and CMR. Welling to corporate with other NGOs as there is a lack of services especially GBV services, discussions with UN organizations to serve other areas in the south. Challenges: areas in the south are far from each other, social stigma in the south. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bringing issues of non-Sy to the PWG.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - JRF: CM, psychosocial and prevention activities, covering Karak, Maan Aqaba and tafileh for CM and Karak, Maan and Aqaba for other services. Different nationalities are benefitting from JRFs services, non-Syrians are more in need and benefitting from mental health services. In the future, planning to include members from the community (non-Syrians) to be part of the committee in the south. - CBP UNHCR: new non-Syrian members in CSC in Maan and Aqaba. Numbers of Syrian beneficiaries are higher than other nationalities. Advocacy points to have actors in the south to support refugees there. in Madaba the number of Iraqi Christian refugees increased to 970 after ISIS attack on Mosel. Looking forward to increase the number of beneficiaries in coordination with NGOs. CSC trying to include non-Syrian component, succeeded to add 142 non-Syrians and provided services to them. <p>Statistics:</p> <p>Karak: 8,432 Syrians – 45 Sudanese – 218 Yemenis –131 Iraqis</p> <p>Tafilah: 1,714 Syrians- 220 Yemenis – 9 Sudanese</p> <p>Ma’an: 8,379 Syrians - 1,189 Yemenis- 119 Sudanese</p> <p>Aqaba: 3,647 Syrians- 399 Yemenis – 173 Sudanese – 93 Iraqis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ARCS: working in Karak with focus on children with disabilities. Receiving referrals from other governorates in the south. Project in Tafileh on cash for work. Working in Maan on women empowerment (training for women intrapreneurs). Challenges: lack of interventions in the south, need to work more and have more activities in the south. Interests of donors to work in the south are law. - AVSI: activities in Aqaba governorate, focus on CP issues, catching up and following up on children who are going to school, providing PSS services. AVSI has a component focusing on youth, selecting youth doing sport activities. Creating child friendly space and a relief of the current satiation. Also, for PwD fighting stigma that limits their 	
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	<p>social inclusion. Will try to have a better community support. In Aqaba AVSI is working on educational classes for children and provides workshops for women.</p> <p>Challenges: lack of organizations in the south, a need for pool of actors in health component and need for more centers for PWDs as there is a high number of PwD.</p> <p>Suggestion, it is important to have medical services as there is a lack of medical services in Aqaba.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Legal Unit in UNHCR: ARDD have an office in Karak that covers Maan and Tafileh, due to pandemic many activities were suspended. Face to face counseling or over the phone is available. Maan, Tafileh and Aqaba will resume activities after pandemic to resume awareness sessions. - South coordination working group: coordination meetings in the south, main challenges are lack of interests from donors to work in the south, services are limited even for Syrians, lack of response in the south that was already discussed during PWGs. Need for centers to receive refugees and provide services. High turnover of staff attending meetings that lead to lack of follow ups. - JOHUD: Azem project for Syrians and non-Syrians, services for PwD. Main challenge is that there is no physiotherapy in the south for PwD. JOHUD sends physiotherapists to homes instead. Other activities are available like connected learning hub and online platform. Masarra project under DRC funding targeting non -Syrians providing PSS and lifesaving services. A lot of interventions in the south in collaboration with UNHCR, DRC, etc. Permissions to include non -Syrians in the south shall be discussed with donors. The argument is about one refugee approach and intervention is needed. JOHUD-IMC project: responding to primary health care services by having a JP nurse, midwife, a pharmacist and a fully equipped clinic. Focus on ITS (informal settlements), the challenge is that it is hard to track ITS. - PwD TF: in the south there is no sharing of information from organizations providing services and there is a repetition of services. hosting CSC is needed to get a clear picture on this issue. Need more NGOs to work on PwD in the south. 	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- CP SWG: CP issues increased during COVID-19 in general. CP SWG can discuss non -Syrian issues in the south during working groups.- SGBV SWG: bringing a member of CSC to the meeting and present the gaps in the south, that will help in planning for 2021.	
AOB	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Suggestion: to have this meeting every 2 months.- Advocating for one refugee approach by working collectively.	