



Inter-Sector
Working Group
Jordan



Sector Gender
Focal Points Network
Jordan

Jordan Refugee Sector Gender Focal Points Network [SGFPN]

Experiences Sharing Workshop
03 November 2020

Cluster Coordination Approach

- At the country level, the Representative of the Cluster lead agency is accountable to the Humanitarian Coordinator.
- This accountability is the primary difference between clusters and sectors.
- The CC provides the coordination architecture for non-refugee humanitarian emergencies.

REFERENCE MODULE FOR
**CLUSTER
COORDINATION**
AT COUNTRY LEVEL REVISED
JULY 2015

IASC
Inter-Agency Standing Com^{mittee}

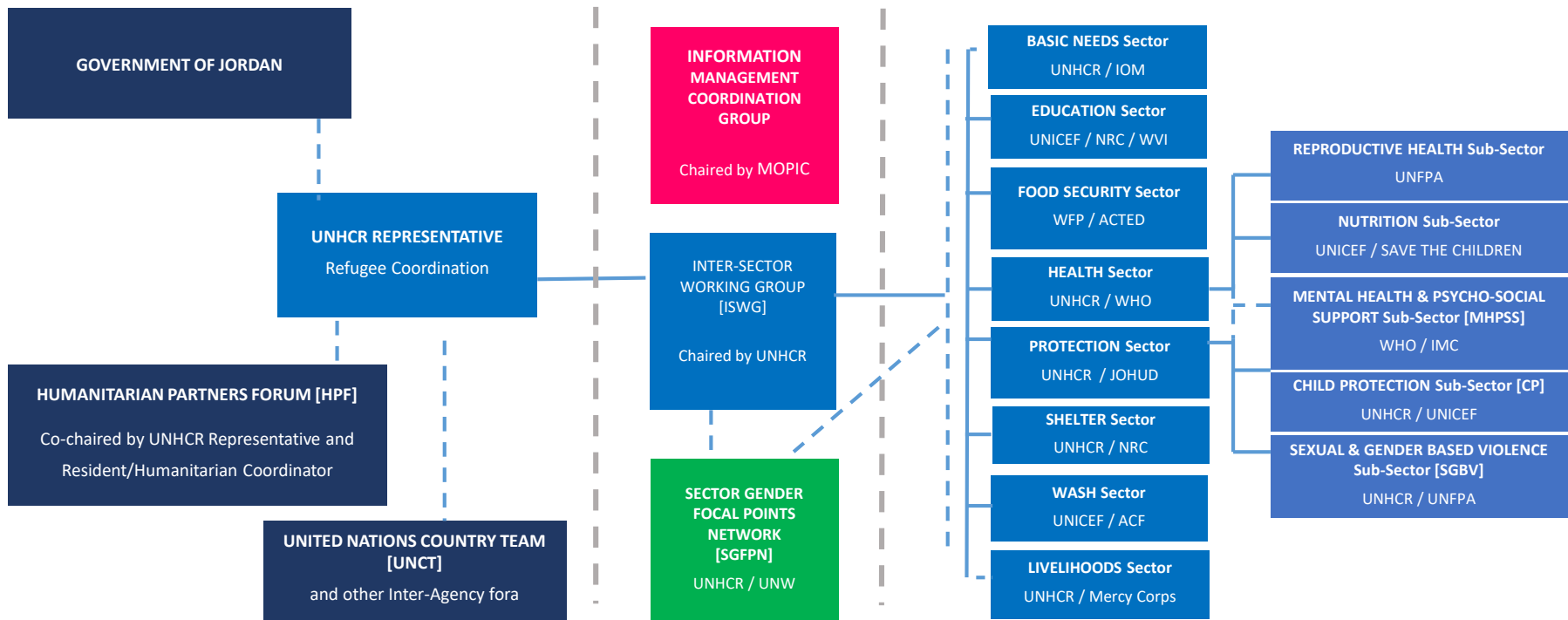
Multi-Sectoral Coordination Approach

- In countries where the Government has the responsibility for coordination, we often refer to sector leads rather than cluster leads.
- In refugee situations, coordination is guided by the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM); clusters are not activated in refugee situations.

The case of Jordan.



Operational Coordination in Jordan



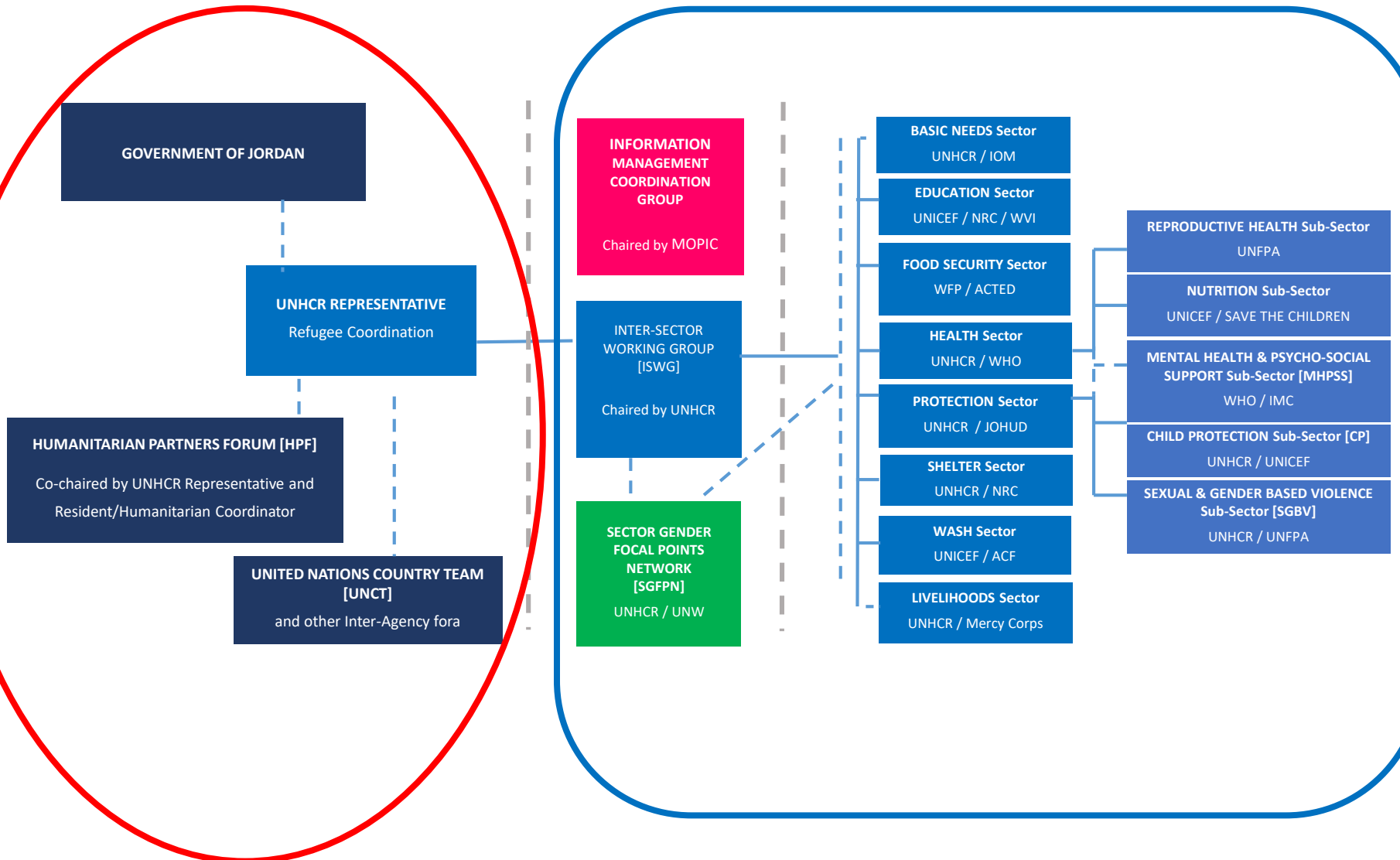
This organigram does not cover the JRP structures but only those Inter-Agency structures designed to address operational coordination to facilitate the refugee response.

The Jordan Response Plan (JRP) is the primary government-led strategic aid coordination in Jordan for both resilience and refugee pillars.

Government representatives are welcome to attend all sector meetings.

Global Guidance

Operational / Field Context



Gender: context in Jordan

- It has been clear throughout the Syria crisis that cultural beliefs and practices, legal structures in countries of origin and asylum, insecurity and socio-economic pressures contribute to the perpetuation of gender inequality among refugees, primarily discriminating against women and girls.
- This inequality allows men and boys to enjoy greater access to and control over resources while it puts barriers in the way of women's mobility and decision making.



Needs

- Gender inequality impact on refugee women's is mainly accessing humanitarian services, including health, education and livelihoods, as well as increases their risk of SGBV.
- When a comprehensive humanitarian effort was developed to respond to the Syria crisis in Jordan, the Inter-Agency Coordination structure was seen to provide an opportunity to incorporate gender equality measures more systematically across all plans and programs.

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SGFPN

- Part of the ISWG strategy.
- Established in May 2013 with the pilot of the Gender in Humanitarian Action training and since led by Merrin Waterhouse, IASC Senior Gender Advisor until 2015 when leadership was handed to UNHCR, UNICEF & UNFPA the three agencies leading refugee sectors.
- 2015-2016: technically supported by 3 Senior GenCap to the IATF and HCT (today HPF).
- 2018: GenCap and CashCap.
- Apr2016-2020: UNHCR chairing alone.
- Sep2020: co-chairing arrangements with UNW.



SGFPN

- Comprises SGFPs nominated from each of the refugee sectors / sub-sectors.
- The role of the SGFPs is to support their nominating sector to incorporate and monitor gender equality measures.
- The Network uses a range of strategies to support its members: peer-learning; information sharing coaching; training, training others, and sharing useful resources.



Main Objective

- Aims to building gender equality capacities from within the sectors.
- Helps ensure the continuity, accountability and sustainability of gender equality integration into humanitarian response plans and programming.



Main Achievements

Jordan Response Plan [JRP]

- All Project Summary Sheets [PSS] for all sectors were developed with gender lenses considering SADD.
- All partners reports with gender disaggregated data on ActivityInfo platform.
- Gender Marker: support MoPIC in adapting and incorporating to evaluate the appeals submitted on JORISS system.



Main Achievements

Global Guidance

- UNHCR AGDs: applied by sectors.
- GAM:
 - Roll-out by the SGFPN Dec. 2018
 - SGFPs developed for each respective sector 2019-2020 Joint Sectoral GAM Implementation Plan.
- Partnership Gender Responsive:
 - OCHA inclusion of gender criteria in JHF submissions.
 - SGFPs members of JHF TRC.



Main Challenges

- SGFPs participation is voluntary.
- SGFPs role is in addition to their normal workload.
- SGFPs / Staffs rotation.
- Gender Analysis developed / updated by each sector / sub-sector in close collaboration with SGFPs / network.
- Lack of funding.



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Thank you

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