

# Protection Working Group Jordan

Date: 6<sup>th</sup> of April 2021, Teams online meeting

Agencies present: ARDD, AAH, AWO, Care, Humanity & Inclusion, IMC, IOCC, IOM, IRAP, JOHUD, JRF, MSF, NRC, Oxfam, PRM, RI, TDH-L, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP

## AGENDA:

- Update from the Co-Chair
- Update from UNHCR, NRC and ARDD on Legal Assistance and Legal Aid to refugees.
- Update from PWGs in the field and the Sub Working Groups of SGBV/CP/MHPSS/PWDs/CFP TF/PSEA/coordination in the South.
- Update from Partners

Agenda item	Discussion points	Follow up action and focal point
<p><b>Update from the Co-Chair</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Welcoming participants.</li> <li>- Presenting a new co-chair Ruba Al Atari from JOHUD.</li> <li>- Presenting the agenda of the meeting.</li> <li>- A brief about the COVID-19 vaccination for refugees:</li> <li>- <b>Health unit-UNHCR:</b> all vaccinations that are used in Jordan are approved by MoH and WHO. The vaccine has different stages and all vaccines have good efficiency. Jordan is including all people of concern to be able to register and take the vaccine.</li> <li>- Vaccination in camps:</li> <li>- Azraq camp: 44,000 population and so far, 1,596 individuals registered to take the vaccine, 264 received the first dose and 32 received the second dose. There are 931 COVID-19 cases in Azraq and 87 active cases. Low numbers for registration can be due to hesitancy about rumours related to vaccines.</li> <li>- Zatari: 4,974 registered in MoH platform, 1,822 received the first dose and 586 received the second dose. Zatari camp is in a better position of receiving the vaccine than Azraq camp. Therefore, we must put an effort in Azraq to increase the awareness.</li> <li>- Urban population: good number of refugees registered and received vaccines especially Syrian and Iraqi refugees.</li> <li>- Request partners to raise awareness among refugees on receiving vaccines.</li> <li>- Q: what is the number of refugees in host communities who registered and how to support PoCs with no documentation?</li> <li>- A: not all refugees know how to use smart phones, in camps outreach volunteers assist refugees to fill out the platform using tablets. For urban they use a number on their passports, and for those who do not have a passport, they can use the number of the ASC. We had</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>MoM will be uploaded on UNHCR data portal:</b> <a href="http://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/50?sv=4&amp;geo=36">http://data2.unhcr.org/en/working-group/50?sv=4&amp;geo=36</a></li> </ul>

	<p>discussion with MoH to have a break down of all refugees who registered since the MoH has a breakdown by nationality in general.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Q: numbers in camps are low for refugees who registered for vaccination, maybe outreach volunteers can encourage them to receive the vaccine?</li> <li>- A: for Zadari the number is not low as the MoHs criteria is to prioritize people above 60 years old. In Azraq, outreach volunteers are working closely to change the mis consumption about vaccination.</li> <li>- <b>Deportation:</b> a report was shared on the website regarding deportation, the report cannot validate the numbers of deportation that took place. We are aware of deportation rules in general, and due to confidentiality, a certain information cannot be provided. UNHCR is working effectively on each incident. Organizations who are aware of any case of detention or risk of deportation, can inform UNHCR by calling directly or by using the detention hotline and emails.</li> </ul> <p>During the last 2 months UNHCR was active in communicating with Yemeni community. The order or deportation can be related to different issues like national security. A huge reduction from few years ago, and there is no trend to be identified as it goes case by case. ARDD can also be reached for deportation issues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Q: one of the cases is for a person who had expired ASC which is a concern. UNHCR was unable in the last 2 years to register new refugees which is something that needs advocacy. Also, a Yemeni case was asked to drop the ASC to have a work permit so what shall be done?</li> <li>- A: looking on links between ASC and work permits. For advocacy UNHCR is heavily having advocacy and tactical plan for registration but there are certain concerns with the government of Jordan in terms of registration. For awareness it is always needed and witnessed some inconsistency with some government institutes regarding expired ASC that should be valid even if expired.</li> <li>- The government of Jordan do not pay for transportation for people who are deported, but there is an active action from community members who purchase tickets for deportees. We should inform the community members not to purchase the tickets as they are helping with deportation.</li> <li>- Q: How can partners assist UNHCR in the efforts to address the registration ban?</li> <li>- A: so far nothing is needed but will discuss this issue with the management.</li> <li>- The detention number is 0796742200.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Update from UNHCR, NRC and ARDD on Legal Assistance and Legal Aid to refugees</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>UNHCR:</b> the theme for this month is related to legal assistance and legal aid.</li> <li>- Co-chairs will take the concept notes by partners and use them to present them to donors for gaps.</li> <li>- Gaps and challenges are mainly related to high costs of legal representation, the cost of having lawyers speaking English and the cost of legal fees itself like court and transportation for PoCs. For example, the salaries that are paid are not tempting for good legal practitioners</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Presentations will be shared with members</b></li> </ul>

	<p>to join. Another challenge is the virtual legal awareness sessions as PoCs face difficulties, and it is better to have centers. Reorganizing the administrative work, police stations need lawyers for some cases, and this requires having more legal practitioners. A fund for legal services for settlement is needed to be used to elevate legal services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>ARDD:</b> Founded in 2008 in Amman-Jordan, Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development (ARDD) is a Civil Society Organization seeking to reinitiate a new Nahda (Arab Renaissance) project to contribute in addressing the challenges faced by the Arab World, building on the achievements and ideas of the Arab Nahda and aiming to open the doors for future participation in formulating concrete actions to achieve the desired change and development. ARDD supports marginalized individuals and communities—including refugees and migrants—in acquiring and enjoying their social, political and economic rights, through legal aid, psychosocial support, media and grassroots mobilization, and research and advocacy to raise stakeholders’ awareness locally, regionally and internationally about the challenges that vulnerable persons face in Jordan and the Arab Region.</li> <li>- ARDD’ Programs and projects cover four levels of empowerment:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 1- Psychosocial empowerment</li> <li>- 2- Legal empowerment</li> <li>- 3- Economic empowerment</li> <li>- 4- Political empowerment</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>ARDD operates in Jordan through 8 offices covering the kingdom (Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Mafraq, Karak (South), Zaatari Camp, Azraq Camp).</p> <p>ARDD’s services are free and for all nationalities including Jordanians, non-Jordanians, Palestinians in Jordan.</p> <p>ARDD is the implementing legal partner for UNHCR since 2009.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ARDD services:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prevention: through awareness raising.</li> <li>Response: through (legal consultation, mediation, representation in front of courts).</li> <li>Referral services: (received and referred),</li> <li>Advocacy.</li> <li>Legal training.</li> </ul> </li> <li>- During 2020, ARDD provided legal services to: 12952 Non-Syrians, 42705 Syrians and 303 Birth Certificates.</li> <li>- Challenges: deterioration of the economic situation for PoCs, increase in criminal acts, the disputes with landlords, women inability and depending on debt. Complications from the official departments due to COVID-19 situation. Rumors spread among PoCs.</li> <li>- Gaps and advocacy points:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Continue awareness raising.</li> <li>- Continue providing pro bono legal services to vulnerable beneficiaries.</li> <li>- Provide tailored Cash for Legal Protection component.</li> <li>- Sustain the high-quality level of the legal services provided to PoCs.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>NRC:</b> Started in 2012, implemented in governorates of AMMAN, IRBID, MAFRAQ in host communities.</li> <li>- Programme objective: legal protection of refugees in a local integration approach and since 2019 also in a return preparedness approach</li> <li>- Target population: Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. Since 2019 NRC adopted the One Refugee Approach (gradually expanding services to Non-Syrians).</li> <li>- Modalities: Legal awareness, legal counselling, legal assistance, advocacy, and research.</li> <li>- NRC provide legal aid services in 4 thematic areas: refugee registration procedures, legal and civil documentation, housing rights, employment rights.</li> <li>- NRC Jordan “Return Strategy” adopted in June 2020:</li> <li>- Legal safety for return package.</li> <li>- Counselling and awareness on education documentation.</li> <li>- Counselling and awareness on safeguarding Housing Land and Property rights in Syria.</li> <li>- NRC- Tamkeen partnership in the field of Employment Rights (since 2017).</li> <li>- NRC- JCLA partnership in the field of LCD, HLP and RRP (since 2016).</li> <li>- Statistics: In 2020, NRC ICLA and partners assisted around 150.000 beneficiaries (Syrian, Non-Syrian refugees, and vulnerable Jordanians). 50% of the beneficiaries were women. Legal information sessions (50%), counselling (47%) and legal assistance (3%).</li> <li>- Focus on Legal representation:</li> <li>- In 2020 a total number of 950 cases (for 2,685 beneficiaries) were taken up by the 9 external lawyers (a decrease of only 20% compared to 2019: a success considered the closure of courts due to COVID).</li> <li>- 99% of the legal representation caseload is related to Legal and Civil Documentation are LCD cases (Birth and Marriage).</li> <li>- In addition to the NRC caseload: the court cases referred to Tamkeen and JCLA.</li> <li>- Challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unclear legal pathways and framework for Non-Syrian refugees &amp; difficulties in accessing data to design interventions.</li> <li>The operating context for legal aid CSO is becoming more challenging</li> <li>Limited interactions between Humanitarian &amp; Development actors on legal aid.</li> <li>Financial barriers (fines related to informal marriages, to confiscated documents).</li> <li>Legal complexities (some examples in the Notes)</li> <li>Unregistered refugees: no legal services for unregistered refugees since 2 years (Q1 of 2019 at the end of the rectification process), lack of statistics.</li> <li>Geographically hard to reach beneficiaries (Informal tented settlements).</li> </ul> </li> <li>- <b>Questions and comments:</b></li> <li>- Q: regarding accumulation of debts and related risks of eviction - can you please elaborate on how ARDD provides legal support and</li> </ul>	
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	<p>emergency cash assistance, as beneficiaries (particularly refugees) do not always have formal lease contract signed with the owner?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- A: putting it into a formal contract is the best way, ARDD and UNHCR working to provide legal mediation services for the landlord trying to break down the amount and extend deadline to pay installment. One-time emergency cash can put an amount into legal mediation. Some beneficiaries managed to comply with mediation without filing lawsuits by the landlord.</li> <li>- Q: what are the psychosocial empowerment activities?</li> <li>- A: provide group sessions and trainings for beneficiaries and do referrals for expert organizations like NHF, CVT and others who can provide further services. First instant services are also available.</li> <li>- Link that UNHCR prepared related to eviction and the increment on eviction during COVID-19: <a href="https://youtu.be/DHdeSgQPJg8">https://youtu.be/DHdeSgQPJg8</a><a href="https://youtu.be/DHdeSgQPJg8">https://youtu.be/DHdeSgQPJg8</a></li> <li>- Q: what type of intervention is NRC making for cases of ejection? For unregistered PoCs, is registration with UNHCR a must to have legal services especially for non- registered PoCs (non-Syrians)?</li> <li>- A: Issue of registration is that there is a need for ASC cards, and it is important to have the document to access services. For vital incidents they should be registered. When providing legal services for Syrians, there is a need for MOI or ASC. There is a concern to provide legal services for PoCs without legal documentation.</li> <li>- Interventions are related to legal services since NRC don't provide financial support and many cases are related to not paying the rent. Contact PoCs to check any form or method to pay the rent, NRC contacts landlord and try to form a settlement. There is no exact number of cases, but it is not high due to bad financial situation.</li> <li>- NRC's shelter program provides cash assistance to beneficiaries that qualify and install solar heating systems etc. in exchange for lower rent (while simultaneously reducing utility bills).</li> <li>- Would like to have a comprehensive concept note by the 3 organizations.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Update from PWGs in the field and the Sub Working Groups</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zatari: receives hundreds of calls a week, protection WG meeting updating key sectoral documents like 5Ws and hotlines. Reviewing lessons learnt. Updated preparedness plan in case of more lockdowns. Case management continues providing services for CP and GBV.</li> <li>• Azraq camp: coordination meeting and presentation on accountability to make sure that all partners are on the same page. Presentation by IMC on child psychiatric component and how to refer cases. Updated contingency plan. Children increasing violent behaviour, working with UNICEF to have organized activities keeping safety measures and IBVs will support in this.</li> <li>• Irbid office: focusing on information campaign related to COVID-19 campaign for vaccination that is still on going. Refugees have low interest in getting vaccinated and UNHCR is raising awareness. Protection SWG discussed this issue with community representatives</li> </ul>	<p>-</p>

	<p>to provide correct information. Work with CSCs and agreed to have regular awareness sessions with refugees where they can receive correct information from MoH. On the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, government was focusing on vaccinating persons with disabilities and who have a priority. Protection SWG meeting last week and partners shared information related to recent changes in working modalities as many went back to working online due to the current situation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GBV SWG: monthly meeting was held last week, finalized GBV IMS annual report for 2020 and presented the findings to the WG and will present it to the PWG. Working on 4Ws and mapping GBV services. A new co-chair replacing Pamela during her leave, Jamila from UNFPA. Finalized the workplan for 2021 and it is uploaded on UNHCR’s data portal. GBV services are available in terms of vaccination.</li> <li>• CPSWG: monthly meeting was held last week, discussed a draft work plan that will be finalized after consolidating all inputs. Updating 4Ws and referral pathways. Child labour issues and streamlining child labour coordination. Coordinating with DTF TF and SGFP to streamline issues to related to CP.</li> <li>• South interagency coordination: During the last meeting updates on the monthly activities and gaps of services were discussed, in addition to overview on the current assistance distribution related to COVID-19 and Ramadan. Received one feedback from INTERSOS, on late approval on some project proposals at MoPIC. INTERSOS are now providing COVID-19 cash assistance to support protection cases related to GBV survivors. Legal Aid Organization – ARDD is still providing same services with no changes on working hours. NHF still working in productive health project and will have audiogram device (one of a kind in southern region). Islamic Relief Jordan IRJ had a mobile clinic in Tafilah for one week, which really supported providing health services after the departure of Caritas MMU. IOM are distributing NCDs medications for patients in Maan, possibility of including other governorates in future. Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization JHCO will be distributing food parcels in all 4 governorates in southern region, with total of around 1000 parcels. The community Support Centres shared lists of vulnerable refugees to be included in this distribution. Save the children as partners to WFP in southern region provided a brief on the last rumours observed on social media, related to cut of assistance on WFP beneficiaries. The Social Development Directorate in Aqaba will be providing 40 PoCs families from all nationalities with food parcels, hygiene parcels in addition to clothing coupons (could be used at a shopping centre in Aqaba). Current concerns to persons of concerns in south related to increase in child labour and children dropped schools, due to their families financial and loss of livelihood for many PoCs. On health services, there is a lack of understanding vis-à-vis health services and response, with the departure of CARITAS from the South</li> </ul>	
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	<p>Governorates. Public Health Unit is engaging with the CSCs to explain and mitigate the effects.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Persons with Disability TF:</b> The Disability and Age Task Force (DATF) conducted its monthly meeting on 10 March with the participation of around 30 people. Humanity &amp; Inclusion gave a presentation the National Rehabilitation Strategy; Mercy Corps presented their Inclusive Education Project in Southern governorates; NHF presented their good practices project; and ARDD highlighted the services they provide to persons with disabilities.</li></ul> <p>The COVID-19 vaccination campaign targeting persons with disabilities: The Higher Council for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (HCD), and in coordination with the National Centre for Security and Crises Management and the Ministry of Health in Jordan, announced the launch of the COVID-19 vaccination campaign targeting persons with disabilities registered through the COVID-19 vaccine portal. The campaign started on Wednesday 31 March 2021, and will go on for 5 weeks, to include all persons with disabilities, including refugees. [Can you share the announcement through the chat? That would be great]</p> <p>UNHCR is conducting a Facebook Live Session on 07 April from 11:00 to 11:30 with the participation of a representative from HCD to answer any questions about the COVID-19 vaccination campaign for persons with disabilities. Please feel free to share this in your network.</p> <p>DATF co-chairs conducted ten meetings with the chairs of the Education, Livelihoods, Basic Needs, Child Protection, WASH, Nutrition, Shelter, Mental Health and Psycho-social Support, Reproductive Health, GBV, sectors/sub-sectors. A meeting is taking place today with the Food Security sector. Co-chairs presented the definition and prevalence of disability and older age among the refugee population, the work of the DATF and the appointment of disability and age inclusion focal points. In addition, the DATF co-chairs also conducted presentations to the Basic Needs and WASH sectors working groups in order to sensitize the sectors to mainstream disability and age and identify focal points to promote inclusion. The focal points are expected to be appointed by all sectors/sub-sectors by mid-April.</p> <p>HelpAge International is organizing live training sessions with a purpose of mainstreaming older people in humanitarian policies and interventions.</p> <p>DATF co-chairs prepared four letters of support to DATF members, including Humanity &amp; Inclusion, Terre des Hommes Italy, ICU, and ARCS Culture Solidali, to support their grant application targeting persons with disabilities.</p> <p>DATF co-chairs attended the virtual launching event of HelpAge International's Health Needs Assessment for older people and the Brussels V side event on Disability conducted by Humanity &amp; Inclusion. The DATF has created a Microsoft Teams group with a chat and shared library functionalities. This is intended to facilitate information sharing</p>	
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	<p>among members and it has disability and age inclusion standards and key documents for all to access.</p> <p>DATF shared the invitation training from Inter-Agency Coordination on Inter-Agency Services Advisor (SA) platform with members, members should submit one or two focal points to participate in the training.</p> <p>HCD Announcement: <a href="https://bit.ly/2PenTaY">https://bit.ly/2PenTaY</a></p> <p>UNHCR Facebook Post in English: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRJordan/photos/pcb.4529711877045749/4529704850379785/">https://www.facebook.com/UNHCRJordan/photos/pcb.4529711877045749/4529704850379785/</a></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li> <p>MHPSS: updates from Camps and urban, MH Services are provided at clinics in both camps. Za’atari camp has witnessed a stable trend in the MH consultation rate and returns to the usual rate comparing to 2020. In contrast, Azraq is witnessing an increase of 22% in consultations in the past three months compared to 2020. The highest reporting MH cases were Anxiety and Moderate to Severe Emotional depression symptoms. PSS programs are mainly provided online; and some agencies are mixing the online support with some face to face support. In urban, services of MHPSS are available according to the mapping on MHPSS. National Mental Health policy Access: Urban refugees (Syrian and Non-Syrian) can access MH services free of charge by showing a valid Asylum Seeker Certificate and Ministry of Interior (MOI) card. In camps, refugees still are covered by UNHCR implementing partners under referral project at the foreigner rate.</p> <p>Projects of MHPSS submission and feedback: members discussed different level of understanding for MHPSS among different ministries. Agreed that Hadeel and Ahmad will share draft of advocacy paper on the MHPSS programs with the members, the paper will aim to advocate for MHPSS needs and show the efforts by implementing agencies to cover the gap, and stress on the already existing coordination and efforts enhance coordination.</p> <p>AOB: members discussed the needs for clear idea on what to do and how to act whenever they face self-harm or harm for others threatening case, will share by the next meeting a chart for better reference. Next meeting is on April 21<sup>st</sup> at 11:00 am.</p> </li> <li> <p>PSEA: training done to PWG members, in January focal points from different organizations were trained for PSEA for the first quarter. A training on how to handle cases will be available next quarter and will come up with a guidance note on GBV and CP. Sub TF on PSEA for suppliers and contractors, led by UNOPS and some of the attending members were HI, WFP, UNICEF and others. Doing brainstorming on how to adapt PSEA policies. Lessons learnt in using the tool: PSEA is unique to sector of suppliers and contractors, some of suppliers have sexual harassment prevention policies.</p> </li> <li> <p>CFP TF conducted the monthly meeting on the 16<sup>th</sup> of March. Co-chairs provided an update on RAIS confidentiality data and it was shared with the SGBV, CP, and Protection co-chairs for their comments and inputs</p> </li> </ul>	
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	<p>before it will be shared with the DAG Unit of UNHCR who will inform these WGs and TFs if there is a possibility to make limited access for CFP data from other sectors. The co-chairs were able to remotely participate in the Protection and Cash and Voucher Assistance by CaLP in Jordan on the 11<sup>th</sup> of March. The highlight of the training included Protection Risks and Benefits Analysis tool. The following protection areas must be analysed: safety and dignity, access, data protection and beneficiary privacy, individuals with specific needs or risks, social relations (households and communities), fraud with protection implications, market impacts and access. Partners provided their regular updates. IOM presented their good practice on cash for protection, including targeted groups, nationalities, eligibility referral, payment, and duration. The co-chairs will contact CaLP to have another training for the members of the CFP TF during the second quarter of the year as part of the capacity building indicated in the TF Workplan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Questions: Q: Refugees are renewing papers electronically and they do not have a hard copy. If banks require any document, which paper should they present? A: expired certificates are valid until the end of June, but this information is not clear with the banks. IOM informed the bank, but banks are not aware of this.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Update from Partners</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JRF: capacity building and training team, only 2 members showed interest, a reminder to all members who are interested to join. Trying to present outputs and findings by the end of month. Interested members can contact: <a href="mailto:y.musleh@jrf.org.jo">y.musleh@jrf.org.jo</a>. This is important to have a proper training agenda.</li> <li>• JOHUD continues its work with the vulnerable Syrians, non-Syrians, and Jordanians (PoCs) through the services and activities provided under different components as follows: Assistance to refugees and asylum seekers with specific needs (Azem project). Community Support Committees (CSCs) Component. Education Assistance for Refugees in urban settings in Jordan.</li> </ul> <p>Provision of Assistive devices and Rehabilitation Services for persons with disabilities and older people through the outreach team and through the endorsed centres. Implementing the Psycho-social support activities include parent-child center, group and individual counseling, elderly club, and the monthly awareness and recreational sessions through the support committees by following the physical sessions in different locations with adhering to all preventing measures of COVID-19 such as social distance, using face masks, receiving no more than 15 participants in addition to conduct the online sessions. Continued with the Early intervention / Portage program for the children with disabilities through specialist caregivers in the field. Based on the presentation of Mercy Cops org in DATF meeting, JOHUD contacted the</p>	



	<p>focal point to collaborate with them to register children with disability using the registration link, so until now JOHUD under the education project has registered about 40 children to give the chance to be enrolled in an inclusive government school at the beginning of the next scholastic year. And We are continuing to register more children.</p> <p>School services for non-Syrian students</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Delivering the School books for the second semester for about 270 students</li> <li>- Covering the fees of the high school exam for 40 students who will take the exam in the summer session</li> <li>- Covering monthly school transportation fees for 300 students from the beginning of the year until now</li> </ul> <p>Synergy between JOHUD components through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Collaboration between Azem, Education, and CSCs project to implement the awareness sessions about World Down Syndrome Day, and World Autism Day</li> <li>- Collaboration between Azem and education components through following the internal referral pathway.</li> <li>- On the other hand, JOHUD has received an invitation from UNHCR-Mafraq office to attend online trainings about different topics such as UNHCR mandate and Refugee law, Communication, and interview techniques with POC and we have already started to attend these trainings. We are preparing for Ramadan, so we will distribute Food packages for the most vulnerable families in different locations.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>AOB</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Members were asked to share any comments with UNHCR, ARDD and NRC.</li> </ul>	