Inter Sector Working Group (ISWG)

Jordan

Refugee Response & Resilience Strategy

2024 - 2025

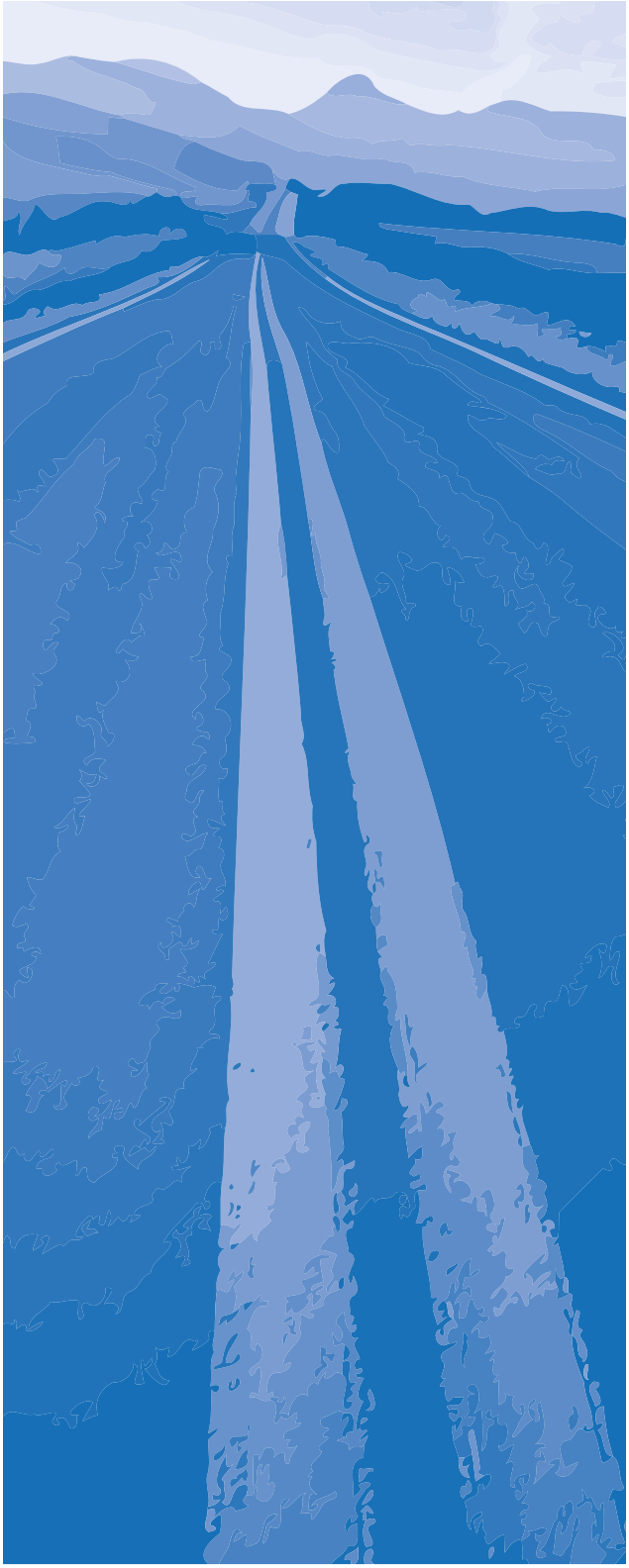
Inter-Sector Working Group Jordan

INTRODUCTION

Jordan is the second-highest refugee-hosting country per capita. Despite not being a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention, Jordan has a long history of hosting and protecting refugees. It upholds fundamental human rights through its national frameworks and has prioritized refugee inclusion in crucial areas such as education and healthcare. Currently, Jordan hosts 1.3 million refugees, among whom 712,878 are under the mandate of the UNHCR, including 638,760 Syrian refugees and 74,118 refugees from other nationalities. Over 82.1% of these refugees live in urban and peri-urban areas .

Jordan has demonstrated exceptional hospitality in hosting Syrian refugees since 2016. Despite the strain on its own resources, the government has prioritized refugee inclusion, offering access to primary and secondary healthcare through its national health system. The Ministry of Education (MoE) has similarly adopted an inclusive approach, granting refugees access to formal education at MoE schools. These efforts exemplify Jordan's commitment to upholding fundamental human rights for refugees.

Thirteen years into the Syrian crisis, Jordan has transitioned beyond the initial humanitarian emergency. However, significant needs remain for Syrian refugees, including access to shelter, balanced diets, and safety. Population growth, compounded by sluggish economic conditions, regional instability, and trade disruptions, creates challenges in accommodating refugees within healthcare, education, and job market systems. To address these ongoing challenges, Jordan is working in close collaboration with 3RP partners to implement a solutions-oriented approach that aligns with broader development goals.



JORDAN REGIONAL REFUGEE AND RESILIENCE PLAN (3RP)

The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) provides a critical framework for responding to the ongoing Syrian refugee crisis. It serves as a strategic coordination, advocacy, and fundraising platform, bringing together humanitarian and development partners. The 3RP's core goal is to address both the immediate needs of Syrian refugees and the longer-term resilience of host communities in Jordan. countries. This dual focus recognizes the protracted nature of the crisis and the strain it places on host nations.

The 3RP operates through a unique two-pronged approach. The refugee component focuses on the protection and humanitarian assistance needs of refugees, ensuring they have access to essential services and support. Simultaneously, the resilience component aims to strengthen the capacities of host communities and institutions. This involves bolstering public services, infrastructure, and economic opportunities to benefit both refugees and host populations. By integrating humanitarian and development strategies, the 3RP strives to foster self-reliance, social cohesion, and sustainable solutions that enable both refugees and host communities to thrive in the long term.

Moving into 2024, the 3RP Jordan chapter remains committed to supporting refugees and host communities through a holistic, comprehensive, and integrated approach. Its strategic objectives for the medium term include protecting individuals, identifying local opportunities, and enhancing self-reliance as a pathway toward long-term, sustainable solutions. Additionally, the plan prioritizes fostering social cohesion between refugees and host communities while enhancing local and national capacities.

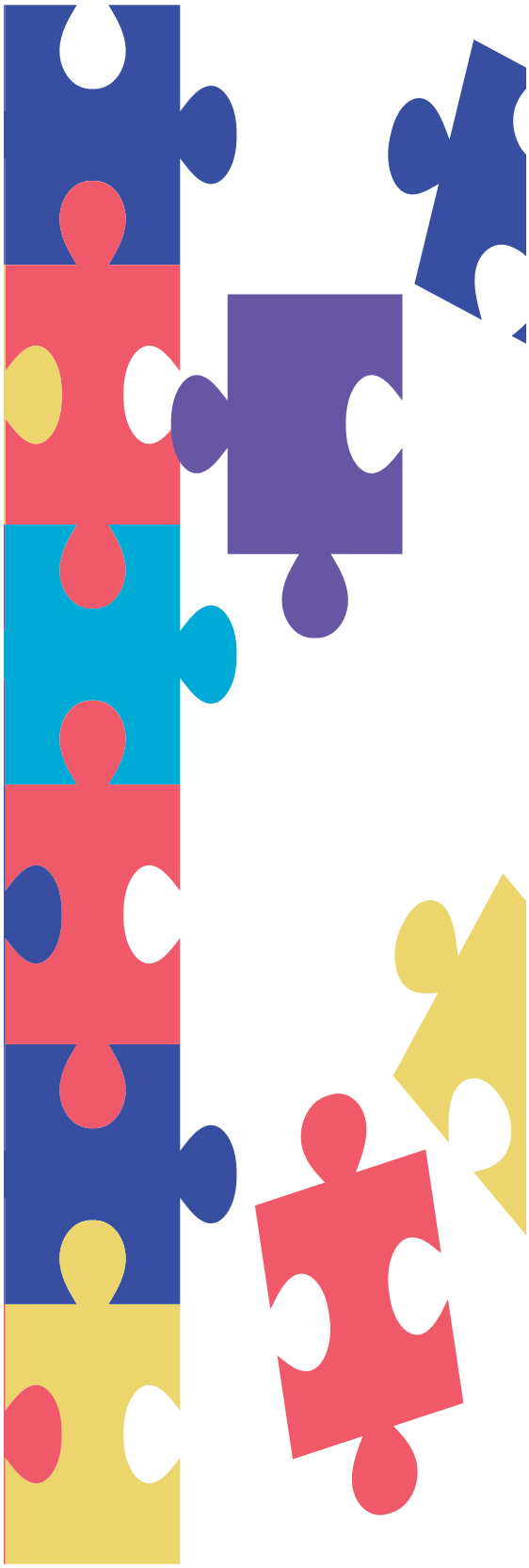
As the Syrian crisis enters its second decade, donor fatigue and competing global priorities have resulted in a significant shortfall in funding. In response, the 3RP Jordan continues to underscore the critical need for sustained international support. It advocates for innovative financing mechanisms, burden-sharing, and increased investment in resilience programs for Jordan. Moreover, the 3RP emphasizes the efficient utilization of resources, precise targeting of interventions, and enhanced collaboration among partners to maximize the impact of available funding.

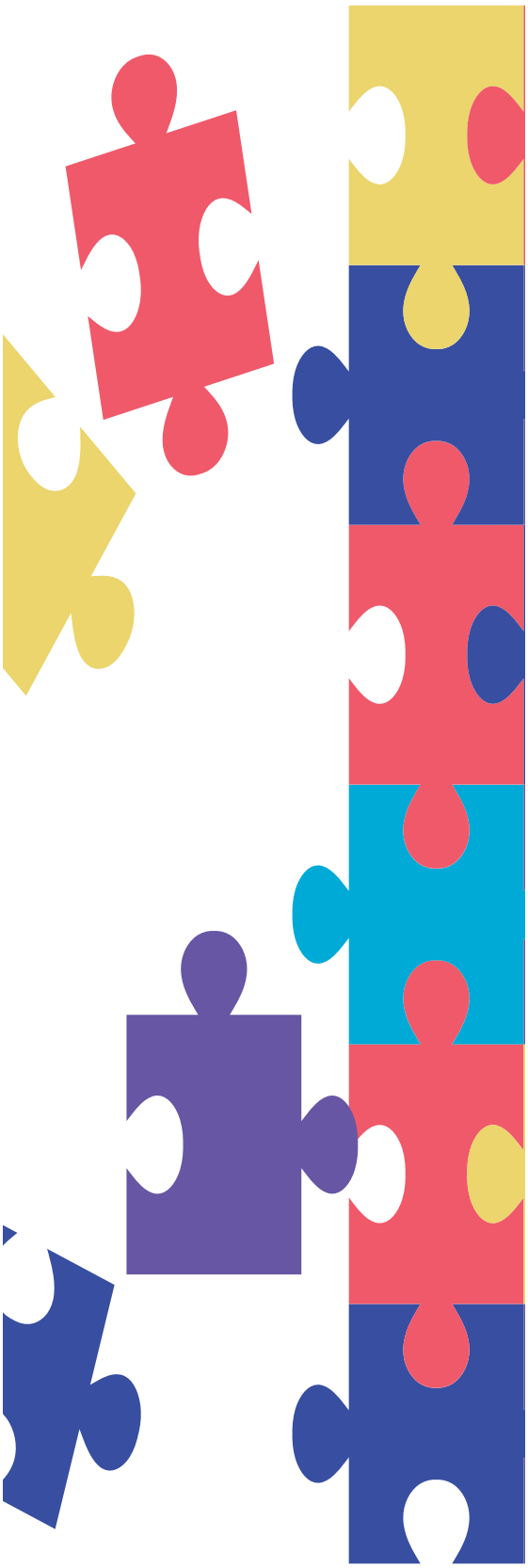
INTER SECTOR WORKING GROUP (ISWG) IN JORDAN

Since August 2013, inter-agency coordination for the humanitarian response to the Syria crisis in Jordan has been led by UNHCR, supporting an inter-sectoral structure implemented through seven sectors (Education, Food Security and Basic Needs, Health, Economic Empowerment, Shelter, Protection and WASH), as well as several sub-sectors and task forces. Dialogue among all stakeholders involved in the response has been facilitated through additional inter-linked platforms and ad hoc facilitation, including amongst Government, donor community, civil society, and development actors.

At the national level, the Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) was established to maintain national coherence in the multi-sectoral response, including to support coordination, advocacy, strategic and operational planning and programming, as well as to support inter-agency resource mobilization. Similar structures are functional at the Governorate levels and in the refugee camps (Azraq and Za'atari).
Over the years, the multi-sectoral response has contributed significantly to stabilising the impact of the humanitarian crisis on vulnerable people, prioritising a focus on ensuring refugees' access to protection and preventing a sharp decline in socio-economic vulnerability of refugees and vulnerable host communities.

The Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) plays a crucial role in coordinating the refugee response in Jordan. It proactively identifies challenges, analyzes trends, and fosters collaborative discussions to develop solutions. The ISWG promotes integration between humanitarian and development efforts, bridging operational gaps, and ensuring a unified, coherent response across field locations and Amman. With a focus on efficiency and innovation, the ISWG prioritizes high-impact initiatives and develops long lasting solutions. The ISWG emphasizes data and information sharing to optimize decision-making, avoid duplication, and utilize evidence-based approaches. Furthermore, it focuses on





strengthening the capacities of its diverse members – including UN agencies, INGOs, CSOs, government representatives, refugees, and development actors – by promoting the exchange of best practices and providing opportunities for learning and growth.

The Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) in Jordan prioritizes a protection-centric approach, emphasizing the safeguarding of individuals throughout planning, implementation, and monitoring to ensure inclusivity and durable solutions for Syrian refugees. It also focuses on enhancing self-reliance by supporting local opportunities, livelihoods, and advocacy for supportive legal frameworks. Furthermore, the ISWG promotes social cohesion between refugees and host communities, particularly addressing tensions over employment opportunities through conflict-sensitive programming. It strengthens capacities of local institutions and aligns efforts with national strategies, including the Jordan Economic Modernization Vision. Additionally, the ISWG explores synergies with global initiatives such as the Global Compact on Refugees and the UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It integrates cross-sectoral approaches, ensures gender and age responsiveness, and incorporates resilience-based strategies to build sustainable solutions and enhance humanitarian-development coherence. To enable this process, UNDP, UNHCR and UN Women, have developed a Gender, Protection and Resilience marker, which is a self-assessment tool for anyone designing and submitting a proposal in the JORIS system. It allows organisations to analyse their own programming in how well project are designed to (1) adequately address and overcome gender and age-related differences and needs; (2) facilitate and promote equal and meaningful access to rights and services in safety and dignity in due consideration of specific needs and protection concerns (3) ensure participation of communities in decision-making throughout the phases of the program cycle; (4) strengthen accountabilities, and (5) to make sure projects are planned in a way to be sustainable, implemented through national and local systems to the extent possible; and build resilience in communities affected by the ongoing crisis.

VULNERABILITIES OVERVIEW

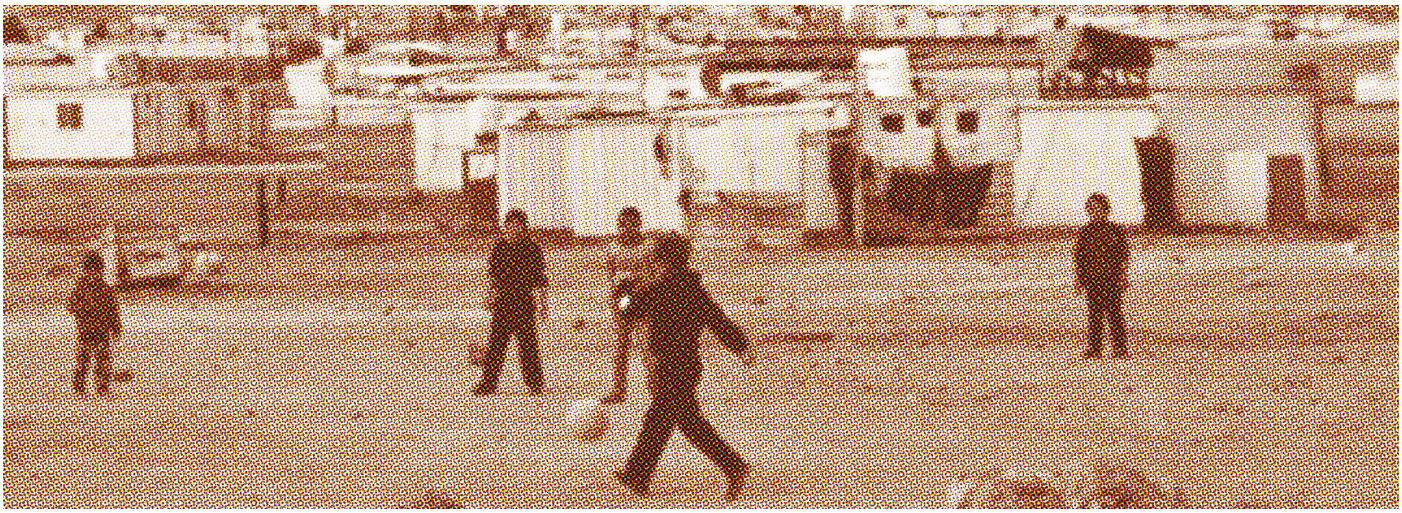
Jordan, the second-highest refugee-hosting country per capita, grapples with complex challenges exacerbated by its non-party status to key refugee conventions and absence of national asylum legislation. Asylum-seekers and refugees are, in practice, subject to the same entry and stay requirements as other foreigners under the on the Residence of Foreigners. Despite this, the country has demonstrated commitment to the principle of non-refoulement and has provided protection to people of concern, albeit with challenges in access to asylum and services. While the Government of Jordan has taken significant steps to enhance access to birth registration, persistent gaps remain, particularly influenced by the 2019 Cabinet decision regarding visa issuance, which continues to pose obstacles to UNHCR's registration efforts, especially for non-Syrian individuals. Moreover, refugees in camps experience restrictions on freedom of movement, with instances of deportations and increased detention of non-Syrian people of concern.

In light of the protracted Syrian conflict, refugees face heightened vulnerabilities, with limited livelihood opportunities and inadequate access to healthcare, education, and housing. Limited access to education and healthcare further compounds the challenges faced by these vulnerable groups. The situation is particularly dire for vulnerable groups, including refugee children and women. Child labor rates have increased, and access to education and protection services remains insufficient. Gender-based violence (GBV) is pervasive, with survivors facing challenges in accessing meaningful protection due to gaps in law implementation and fear of stigma. Refugee children and women face heightened vulnerabilities, with alarming figures indicating increased rates of child labor and gender-based violence (GBV). Access to education and healthcare remains limited, with significant implications for refugees' well-being. Refugees, primarily residing out-of-camps (82.1%), freely within the country if documented by the Government of Jordan and/or UNHCR; while the 18% residing in camps confront restrictions on freedom of movement, with instances of deportations and increased detention of non-Syrian individuals. Socioeconomic vulnerabilities are stark, with reduced assistance leading to rising debt levels and escalating poverty rates. 91% of Syria and 87% of non-Syrian households remain with debt with refugee families have reported average debt per household at JOD 1,217. As a consequence, refugees adapt negative coping strategies, such as reducing their food intake, increasing borrowing and debt accumulation, accepting

high risk jobs and taking children out of school. Given the existing gaps, refugee children's needs include access to alternative forms of education, cash-for-protection, and enhanced cross-sectoral approaches for behavior change around issues such as child marriage. Confirming this trend, the Food Security Outcome Monitoring for the second quarter of 2023 revealed a surge in severely food insecure refugee households, impacting 74,000 out of 410,000 beneficiaries covered by WFP.

Access to healthcare remains a significant challenge, particularly for out-of-camp Syrian refugees. Although Refugees in Jordan have free access to UNHCR-supported health clinics, while out-of-camp refugees of all nationalities are able to access medical treatment at public health facilities at the subsidized non-insured Jordanian rate, many are Finding it difficult to cover the cost of The subsidized rate remains expensive for many refugees, and many don't benefit fully from it in view of lack of knowledge by both refugees and service providers. Syrian refugees living in camps do not enjoy the same subsidized access outside of the camp and must pay higher rates. While the public education system is open to refugees, a large number of refugee children are not attending school as they are compelled to work to help their families make ends meet, or because they -find it difficult to start or remain in overstretched schools where they sometimes face discrimination, bullying or even abuse. For instance, 4% of Syrian refugee children (6-17 years old) are sent to work as a coping mechanism, compared to 1.6% in 2016. Housing insecurity prevails, with over 50% of households living in substandard shelters and facing eviction threats. The threat of eviction looms over 25% of Syrians and 33% of non-Syrians.

Climate-related vulnerabilities, including water scarcity and environmental degradation, further strain resources and livelihoods, affecting refugees and host communities alike.
A severe problem that not only adversely affects health and sanitation but also hinders agricultural productivity, resulting in economic decline, especially for those reliant on the agricultural primary. Alongside its immediate impact on water availability and livelihood opportunities, climate change threatens mobility, health, energy, and food security in the mid-to-long term. Rapid population growth in the region, including a young demographic profile in Jordan, further exacerbates the strain on limited water, waste, and energy services. Looking ahead to 2024 and beyond, climate change and environmental degradation will persist as prominent drivers escalating refugees' and host communities' needs and vulnerabilities.

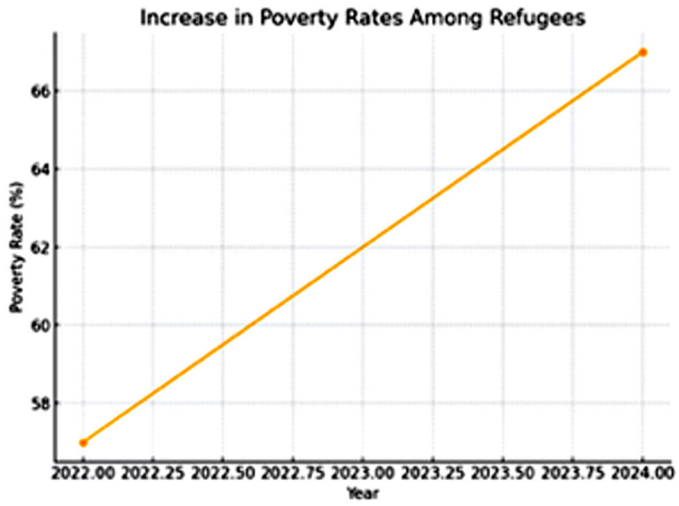


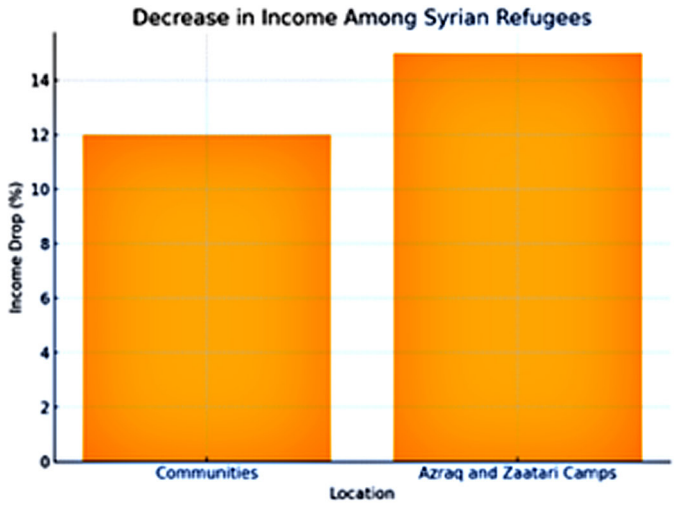
Population and Demographics

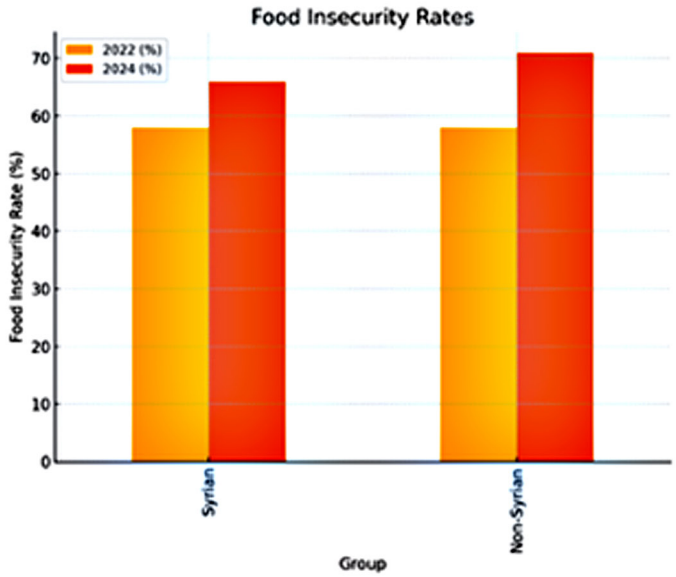
Prioritized population

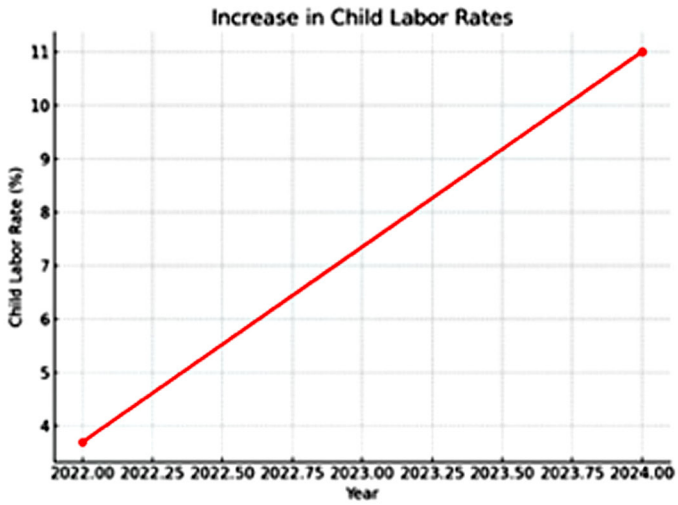
- Children
- Adolescent and youth
- Elderly
- Women
- People with disabilities
- Indigenous population
- LGBTIQ+
- Refugees and asylum seekers

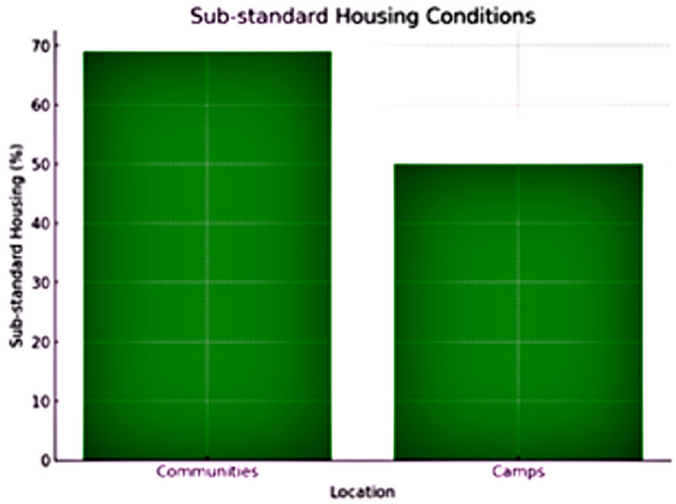
Vulnerability [2]

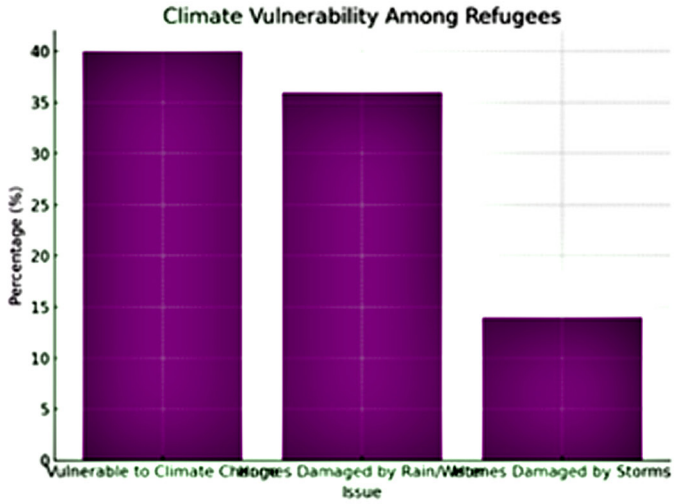












2 *Vulnerability Assessment Framework: Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Host Communities and Camps-Key findings June 2023*

RESPONSE STRATEGIC CONSIDERATIONS

In striving for a coherent strategic direction, UNHCR's response aims to unify the humanitarian and development dimensions, allowing for more sustainable and predictable solutions. The response is projected to extend beyond 2023, aligning with a comprehensive national vision to promote protection, solutions, and resilience over the long term. The strategic considerations that underpin UNHCR's response and sectoral strategies are outlined as follows:

1. **Protecting people** will remain at the centre of planning, design, implementation, and monitoring of all interventions to ensure no one is left behind. While Syrian refugees will continue to have their need for territory access and international protection met, the response will actively pursue durable solutions as a critical component of the process;

2. **Identifying local opportunities and enhancing self-reliance** as a precursor to longer-term solutions remains critical. This includes supporting access to national systems and services, livelihoods and work opportunities, and community-level support, as well as advocating for a supportive legal framework that promotes an enabling environment;

3. **Fostering social cohesion between refugees and host communities** remains an integral part of the response and a key tenet of the resilience approach. Given the exacerbated competition for employment and the corresponding rise in social tensions due to job and income losses, this element is more critical than ever. Informed by context analysis and conflict-sensitive programming, our multi-sectoral response will champion peaceful relationships within and between communities. We will support initiatives that engage and benefit both host community and refugee populations, with an added emphasis on initiatives led by women and youth, as well as empowerment programmes;

4. **Enhancing local and national capacities.** We recognize the vital role of public institutions, local entities, civil society, and businesses in fostering resilience and providing services. To this end, our strategies align with localization principles, ensuring that we lend direct support where necessary. In light of the growing needs, it is paramount that we not only maintain but strive to increase service provision levels, covering health, education, and social protection, all while bolstering local capacities. Partners will persist in enhancing the response capacities of national and local institutions via infrastructure development, provision of equipment, and human resources, while ensuring that services are effectively tailored to the specific needs of refugee and host community populations. The strengthening of national and local capacities of national and local institutions is thus an important channel through which the response contributes to advancing local and national development goals and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs);

5. The sectors are committed **to furthering synergies between humanitarian efforts and development processes,** taking into account ongoing global initiatives such as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the United Nations (UN) 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including its SDGs.19 While driving joint humanitarian and development responses to long-term displacement, the GCR offers an opportunity for more predictable and equitable responsibility-sharing supporting host countries and communities to receive the support they need. The GCR defines how the scope of the coordinated response can gradually transition to encompassing refugees and other populations of concern, noting the need for a careful analysis of political dynamics and realities;

6. **The response aligns with and bolsters the national strategies** developed by the respective ministries, thereby contributing to the realisation of the country's long-term vision as outlined in the Jordan Economic Modernization Vision;

7. To ensure sectoral strategic directions and visions are complementary, **cross-sectoral linkages** have been identified. These linkages promote integrated approaches to the response, thereby minimising any tendency towards isolated or siloed strategies;

8. **The response is firmly rooted in a gender- and age-responsive approach**, which diligently incorporates gender and age factors across all sectors. This ensures that threats and vulnerabilities are promptly identified and mitigated, the priorities of different demographic groups are comprehensively addressed, and specific needs and strategies are integrated into planning and programming. Ultimately, this approach is instrumental in achieving key results;

9. **The response consistently applies a resilience-based approach to all interventions.** This methodology incorporates strategies, activities, and initiatives that target both vulnerable host communities and refugees, planning and executing them through a resilience-focused lens. This approach not only bolsters the resilience of the affected communities but also enhances coherence between humanitarian aid and development efforts.

JORDAN REFUGEE RESPONSE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

4 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES

Save and protective environment

Ensure access to protection, legal stay and birth and civil status documentation for refugees, and their protection from refoulement

Access to rights and services

Ensure Basic Rights are met. Uphold the dignity and basic rights of refugees residing in Jordan, with particular emphasis on those facing unique challenges and vulnerabilities, ensuring their well-being.

Empowering Communities & achieving Gender Equality

Support refugee's empowerment and promote gender equality and empowering women, boys and girls

Durable Solutions

Secure Solution. Respond to the immediate needs of affected populations while transitioning to long term solution.

PROTECTION

The overarching protection sector goal in Jordan: Preserve a dignified protection space for refugees while working to facilitate their attainment of durable solutions outside the country.

Speci¬fically, in coordination and cooperation with the Government of Jordan (GOJ), humanitarian and development partners and key stakeholders, the Protection sector seeks to:

- Ensure access to protection, legal stay and birth and civil status documentation for refugees, and their protection against refoulement.

- Preserve the dignity and well-being of refugees while in exile in Jordan, with priority given to refugees with specifi¬c needs and vulnerabilities.

- Facilitate refugees' attainment of durable solutions in the form of resettlement and complementary pathways to third countries, while preparing for voluntary repatriation once possible in safety and dignity.

- Preserve the hospitality of host communities and overall social stability.

These objectives are pursued through an integrated multi-functional, multi-partnership and stakeholder approach.

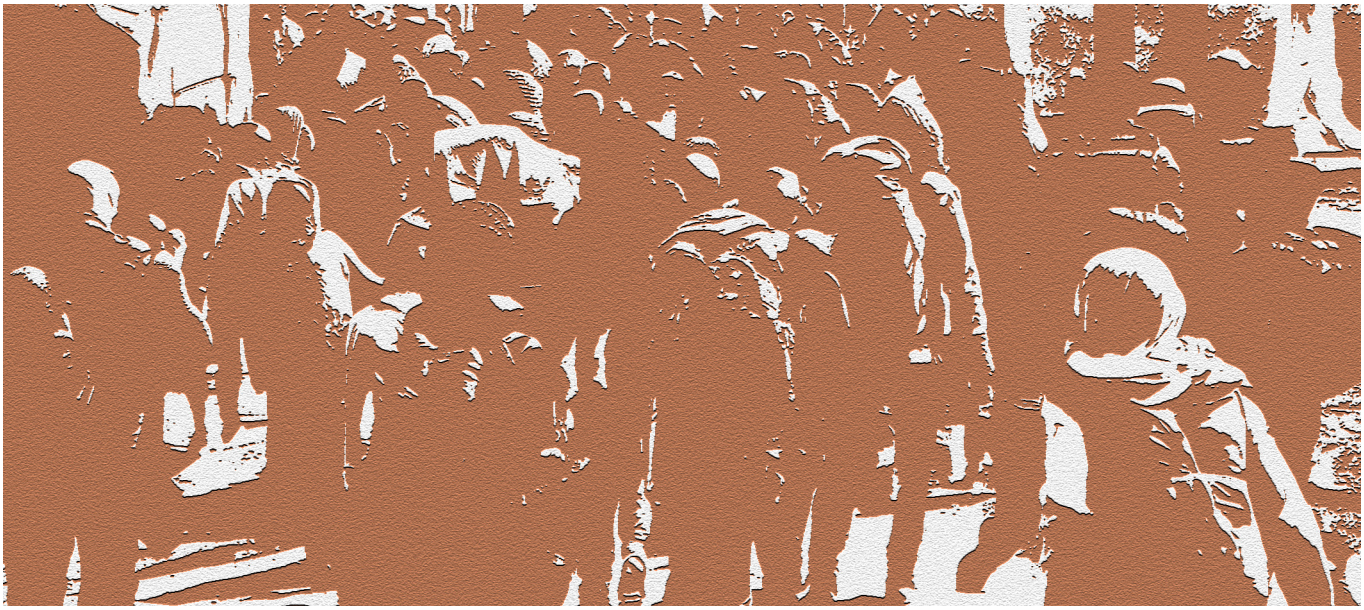
Prioritized Activities:

Preserve Access to Protection:

- Raise awareness about the birth registration process for refugee parents and provide legal counseling.
- Monitor government activities impacting freedom of movement, non-refoulement, and fundamental rights.
- Enhance adherence to international standards in laws, policies, and government approa ches.
- Address systemic protection challenges, especially in detention and deportation, and location-specific challenges in V5 and Garden Park.
- Strengthen relationships with relevant government entities, engage in advocacy, capacity building, and technical support.
- Provide legal aid, assistance, and representation to people of concern as needed.

Ensure Dignity in Exile:

- Prioritize refugees with specific needs and vulnerabilities.
- Align actions with the Global Compact on Refugees and corporate priorities on gender equality, gender-based violence, PSEA, AGD, and AAP.
- Proactively identify and support refugees with specific needs through prevention and response mechanisms.
- Provide Protection Cash Assistance (PCAP) to refugees facing extreme hardship, preventing negative coping strategies.
- Take a vital role in implementation, planning, and advocacy for securing durable solutions.



PROTECTION

The overarching protection sector goal in Jordan: Preserve a dignifi¬ed protection space for refugees while working to facilitate their attainment of durable solutions outside the country.

Desired Outcomes:

- The GOJ adopts a national refugee policy that builds upon international standards and best practices relating to the protection of refugees.
- Refugees are protected from ill-treatment and arbitrary detention.
- Refugees are registered with UNHCR and have their personal data and needs continuou sly updated.
- Refugees with speci¬fic needs are rapidly identi¬fied and immediately referred for pro tection and/or assistance interventions.
- Refugees have timely access to legal residency and services.
- Refugees born in Jordan obtain full birth registration in a timely

FOOD SECURITY & BASIC NEEDS

Most vulnerable people have access to food, cash assistance to cover basic, seasonal and emergency needs.

Prioritized Activities:

- Conduct comprehensive situation analyses and vulnerability assessments for targeted insights.
- Implement interventions focusing on enhancing access to cash and food for refugees and vulnerable populations.
- Strengthen coordination with other sectors, particularly Economic Empowerment, to stre amline and optimize collective efforts.
- Regularly assess and adapt the strategy based on funding availability, political and econo mic changes, and evolving challenges
- Strengthen referral mechanisms and coordination with other sectors for seamless, integra ted service delivery.
- Develop a gender-responsive monitoring and evaluation framework for ongoing progress assessment.
- Engage in dialogue with authorities and partners to advocate for sustainable solutions. Provide capacity building and technical support to stakeholders involved in interventions.
- Conduct periodic reviews, considering emerging trends and incorporating stakeholder feedback.

Desired Outcomes:

- Refugees and vulnerable groups across genders, ages, and diversities have improved access to essential services and their wellbeing enhanced through effective and equitable assistance.
- The negative impacts of food insecurity, especially for extremely vulnerable groups mitiga ted.

HEALTH

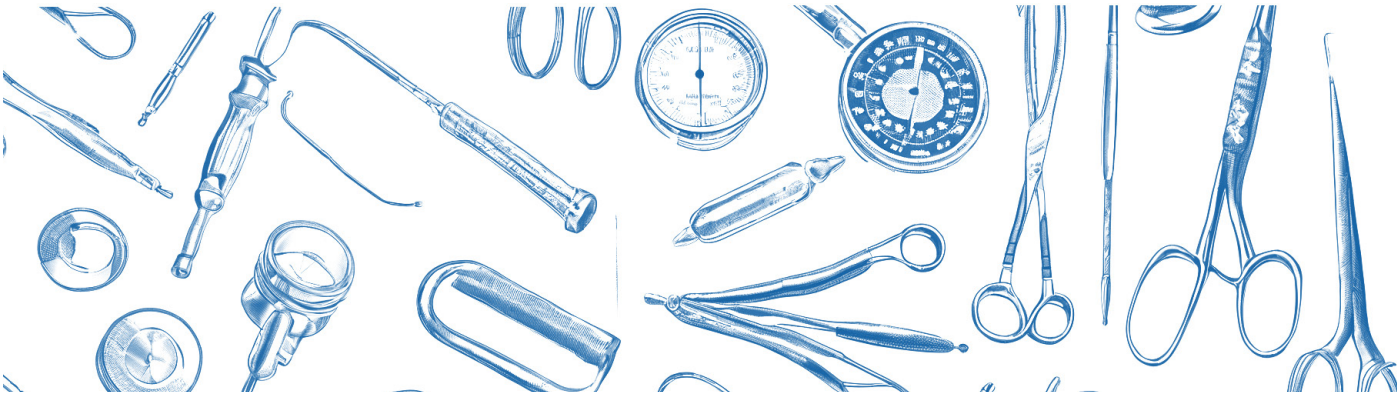
People of concern have optimal access to standard essential health care services.

Prioritized Activities:

- Implement management strategies for communicable diseases, including Expanded
- Program on Immunization (EPI) services.
- Strengthen the management of both communicable and non-communicable diseases.
- Provide comprehensive Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child, and Adolescent Health (RMNCAH) services.
- Promote healthy lifestyles and empower young people through interactive youth-friendly methods.
- Increase availability of safe and confidential Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related medical services.
- Enhance social and behavior change for key health care practices at individual, homes, and community levels.
- Ensure equitable access, uptake, and quality of secondary and tertiary health care. Support the referral system for secondary and tertiary care.
- Provide specialized health services: secondary mental health services., physical, access to emergency obstetric care., etc.
- Implement community interventions and promote national health strengthening: early detection and early intervention program; comprehensive health care through integrated community interventions; community health volunteer teams and referral systems, and level nursing.
- Strengthen monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to partners and Ministry of Health (MoH) services and staff.
- Improve and monitor access of refugees to health care services.

Desired Outcomes:

- Refugees access lifesaving, maternal and child health, primary medical care and specialized services at an affordable cost.
- Refugees access prevention and control of communicable diseases, especially among vulnerable populations.



EDUCATION

Refugees and Jordanians will have access to inclusive and quality education under the national education systems as well as the completion of education with relevant skills locally and through enhanced use of complementary pathways.

Prioritized Activities:

- Enhance capacities and infrastructure of public schools.
- Develop and implement a sustainable remedial education program at the school level to compensate for educational loss.
  Implement initiatives to reduce developmental gaps through the universalization of KG1 & KG2
- Reform and develop basic and secondary education curricula.
- Accommodate a three-year period of instruction in academic or vocational streams for grades 10, 11, and 12.
- Improve the legal framework for Tawjihi reform.
- Implement a national blended learning strategy.
- Develop a vocational and technical education strategy to strengthen connections to the labor market.

Desired Outcomes:

- Refugee children are enrolled and remain in school, in safe learning environments.
- Children with disabilities have better access to school.

SHELTER

Communities including vulnerable People of Concern are more empowered, committed to and own the process of enhancing the sustainability, safety, and security of the physical and social infrastructures within the settlements that they live in.

Prioritized Activities

Inside Camps:

- Improve living conditions in Azraq & Zaatari Camps by upgrading existing T-Shelters for privacy and protection, living spaces, hygiene,
- Expand access to sustainability facilities. Construct/maintain infrastructure (roads, drainage, electricity)
- Foster refugees' self-reliance
- Ensure environmental performance and sustainability.

Urban:

- Enhance the quality of life in urban aras, ensuring connectivity to amenities, public spaces, and services.
- Address housing shortages by bringing unfinished units to the market, renovating sub-standard shelters, providing sealing-off kits, and offering cash-for-rent assistance.
- Provide conditional cash-for-rent assistance.
- Distribute home adaptation kits for sesonal needs.
- Build the capacity of municipal staff to

Desired Outcomes

- More refugees live in stable and safe environments without facing eviction.

WASH

Communities including vulnerable People of Concern has access to safe and equitable water, sanitation and hygiene services, and supplies and lives in a safe and sustainable climate and environment.

Prioritized Activities

Provide technical support, capacity building, and systems strengthening.
Implement climate-resilient interventions for safe water services, sanitation and wastewater services.
Conduct social and behavior change interventions for environmental health and climate awareness.
Align goals with national strategies (e.g., National Water Strategy) and international goals (e.g., UN SDGs).
Reinforce interventions for improving awareness, behaviors, and social cohesion.
Strengthen coherence between humanitarian and development interventions.

Desired Outcomes:

More refugees and vulnerable communities have access safe, equitable access to safe water and sanitation services.

ECONOMIC EMPOWEREMENT

Legal and regulatory frameworks governing employment and financial inclusion are inclusive of People of Concern

Prioritized Activities

Implement programs focusing on job placement, vocational training, and skill develoment to enhance employment opportunities for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.
Support initiatives that encourage self-employment and entrepreneurship, fostering the growth of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) among both Syrians and Jordanians
Develop innovative tools and models to facilitate financial inclusion for refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, ensuring access to financial resources.
Provide assistance to home-based businesses, aiming to reduce vulnerability among refugees and enhance economic stability.
Strengthen the capacities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) involved in economic empowerment, enabling them to plan and implement sustainable livelihoods and income generation interventions.
Support government entities in the timely implementation of the Jordan Compact/Jordan Reform through capacity development, aligning with national strategies.
Encourage the participation of the private sector in livelihood programming, fostering col laboration between private enterprises and vulnerable Syrians and Jordanians in host communities.

Desired Outcomes:

Self-reliance and transferable skills of refugees, in particular youth, increase during their stay in Jordan.

DESIRED IMPACT

- Refugees are able to access protection and are protected against refoulement.
- Refugees are protected from ill-treatment and arbitrary detention.
- Refugees are registered with UNHCR and have their personal data and needs continuously updated.
- Refugees with specific needs are rapidly identifi¬ed and immediately referred for protection and/or assistance interventions.
- Refugees have timely access to legal residency.
- Refugees born in Jordan obtain full birth registration in a timely manner.
- Refugees increasingly feel safe and protected in Jordan.
- Resettlement quotas are increased, and complementary pathways to third countries offered.
- Self-reliance and transferable skills of refugees, in particular youth, increase during their stay in Jordan.
- Refugees are increasingly aware of their rights and services available and capacitated to use their full potential.
- Refugees are empowered to bring forward cases within their communities in need of an immediate response.
- Refugees with speci¬fic needs, including survivors of violence, are rapidly identi¬fied and provided timely interventions, including specialized medical, legal, administrative and/or cash-based assistance.
- Socio-economic vulnerability to protection risks is reduced for families provided with cash-based assistance.
- Increased number of refugee children enrol and remain in school, in safe learning environments.

CONCLUSION

The **Jordan Refugee & Resilience Response (Jordan 3RP)** works with a broad range of partners under the framework of the **Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)**, and in alignment with the **government-led Jordan Response Plan (JRP-2014-2016)** to deliver an integrated, multi-sector response to meet the needs of refugees and impacted communities most affected by the crisis. The Jordan 3RP establishes a platform to build the resilience of individuals, families, communities, and state institutions. In total, the Jordan 3RP brings **together XX partners**, including the relevant line Ministries, notably the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation (MOPIC), as well as United Nations agencies, and national and international NGOs. Partners engage in a range of mechanisms to coordinate refugee protection and assistance activities at the national level and in the field level. The response will continue to strategically engage with humanitarian and development partners to implement the prioritized activities, including by strengthening the inter-sectorial framework to better achieve the intended impact of the plan.

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