

## Protection Working Group Jordan

Date: 03<sup>rd</sup> of March 2020, 9-11 pm, UNHCR-EMOPS room

Agencies present: UNHCR, JOHUD, ARCS, Care, Collateral Repair, INTERSOS, IRAP, IRCKHF, JRS, MSF, Near East Foundation, NRC, Oxfam, Plan International, RDPP, Sawiyan, TDHL, TDH-Italy, UNFPA, UN Women, UPP.

### AGENDA:

- Update from the Field and the SGBV/CP SWGs.
- GAGE assessment preliminary findings presentation (multi-year assessment on youth, ODI funded by UNICEF.
- Validation of workplan

Agenda item	Discussion points	Follow up action and focal point
Welcome and Introductions	Introductions, agenda review.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All documents and MoM will be shared.</li> </ul>
Update from the Field and the SGBV/CP SWGs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>UNHCR-Azraq camp:</b> first 2 meetings were held and still working on the workplan. Joint meeting CP SGBV will take place to discuss cross cutting issues. Discuss awareness for families to report sexual abuse, early marriages, ideas to have more interesting info sessions. New chair from DRC.</li> <li>2. <b>UNHCR- Mafraq office:</b> regular meetings to discuss CP SGBV. Looking into the main gaps regarding mental health. Worked on identification on gaps, economic empowerment and employment. One of the main gaps in Mafraq is that not all agencies have the mechanism on how to protect mental health. Challenges: lack of participation, lack of coordination amongst partners for some activities. Priorities: concentrate each month on a certain theme with group discussions and involving partners. Will continue some old topics, PSEA element is necessary for staff, refugees and authorities and this component needs to be strengthened. Legal awareness for refugees. Women empowerment, child labor, early marriage and many other topics will be discussed.</li> <li>3. <b>UNHCR- Irbid office:</b> CP and SGBV WGs, take place the last Wednesday of each month. Big number of partners are attending. Discuss different activities like international women's day that will include activities like group discussions and Zumba</li> </ol>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-chairs to share CBP updates.</li> </ul>

	<p>classes, info sessions and many others. Challenges and gaps: No UNICEF partners in Irbid, children with autism without special education.</p> <p>4. <b>SGBV SWG:</b> 2019 dashboard was uploaded on data portal: <a href="https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/74252">https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/74252</a>. It shows progresses in project implementation and funding status during the reporting period. It summarizes achievement and challenges and highlights foreseen needs for the next quarter. The dashboard presents funding Status for both refugee and resilience pillars in addition to budget gaps, achievements like Amaali application and safe referrals. Moreover, it mentions the gaps and challenges such as the limited Coordination in the South of Jordan. Workplan was finalized and it will be shared soon on data portal. Priority for this year will be safe referrals and ToT.</p> <p>SGBV SWG was on Mazaj FM for the International women’s day. Mandatorily reporting, service provider needs to report to the police. There is an opportunity to advocate for the application of the law.</p> <p>5. <b>CBP:</b> south Inter-Agency coordination meeting is co-chaired by UNHCR and DRC and it covers the south region (the four south governorates: Karak, Tafileh, Ma’an and Aqaba). One of the problems is that there is a large mailing list of partners but some of them with no valid email address, tried to reach the organizations to remind them. The fund from these organizations does not cover the 4 south governorates equally (for refugees’ approach). Many remote areas in the south have no access to the organizations (partners).</p> <p>In Ma’an 1038 Yemenis are registered with UNHCR while in Tafile less than around 100. The number is still increasing comparing to previous years.</p> <p>A lot of needs in the south were not met and participating in Southern meetings can boost the working mechanism.</p>	
<p><b>GAGE assessment preliminary findings presentation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adopting an age, gender and diversity lens to support young people.</li> <li>- Home is not a sanctuary: 46% of Syrian adolescents admitted to experiencing violence at home in the last year. 38% of Syrian female caregivers of young adolescents admitted to using violent discipline in the last month. 6% of Syrian female caregivers of young adolescents admitted to severely beating their adolescent child in the last month. Only 14% of Syrian adolescents who have experienced violence at home have ever spoken to someone about their experiences.</li> <li>- Boys’ and girls’ risk factors differ mothers admitted to using violent discipline in the last month—compared to 26% of girls’ mothers. When girls are beaten, it is for violating gender norms. Boys (8%) are less than half as likely to talk about violence at home.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>



- Bullying is common—with some adolescents at greater risk. Overall, 40% of GAGE’s Syrian adolescents experienced peer violence in the last year.
- Violent punishment by teachers is endemic—especially for boys.
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- Boys are at higher risk than girls for child labour.
- Child labour risks vary: Adolescents in ITS are more likely to have worked for pay—and work more hours per week—than those in host communities and camps. Syrian boys and girls make about the same hourly wage: 1.7 vs 1.6 JD. Boys’ daily wages are higher than girls: 7.2 vs 4.6 JDs.
- Child labour limits boys’ access to education: 9% of 10-12-year-old Syrian boys are not enrolled in school. 51% of boys aged 15-17 are not enrolled in school.
- Girls are out of school for other protection-related reasons: girls are removed specifically due to child marriage.
- Sexual harassment is widespread—and girls often blamed.
- Many girls are pushed into child marriage.
- Married girls often experience gender-based violence.
- Adolescent boys are both victims and perpetrators.
- Policy and programming implications: Reduce violence in the home. Work with parents to foster commitment to secondary education. Ensure that legal and psychosocial resources for survivors of violence are well publicised and that anonymous reporting and confidential referral is available. Incentivise young couples and marital households to engage in sessions aimed at reducing the risks that young wives face—including early and repeated pregnancy.

You can find the baseline report here:

<https://www.gage.odi.org/publication/adolescent-well-being-in-jordan-synthesis-report-baseline-findings/>

Questions:

- Q: some members raised a question regarding what kind of violence are boys facing more and what is the definition of violence.  
A: the assessment has a lot of details and as it was reported they meant physical violence.
- Q: corporal punishment is related to formal or informal schools?  
A: when asking about violence in schools they talk about formal schools but taking into consideration Makani programs as well.  
Q: regarding child labor, were they looking on home bound girls?  
A: it was work for pay.



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<p><b>JRP-3RP quick update</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- There are 3 projects that are not under education and that are moved to protection. The projects are:</li> <li>- Life Skills HC.</li> <li>- LSS.</li> <li>- Awareness (Outreach).</li> </ul> <p>Organizations will be informed under which projects they can report.</p>	
<p><b>Validation of workplan</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workplan was shared with members to provide their feedback. Workplan was discussed and all comments were reflected on during the WG. Comments: <b>Review Protection strategy:</b> expected output / outcome can be once a year in (Q2). <b>Strengthen the co-leadership role:</b> NGOs and CBOs to promote localization. Strengthen protection monitoring and protection analysis (including gap analysis): add it in Q2 and add identifying gaps in the South. <b>Strengthen accountability to affected populations:</b> to add women representatives, to have refugee participation and other coordination structures. <b>To strengthen the linkage with durable solutions working groups.</b> <b>Advocate with donors, other sectors and key stakeholders to include protection as a key priority for emergency response:</b> to update the presentation for non-Syrians that was presented in September HPF meeting in order to be shared. <b>Information management:</b> removing update on HPF from Info management and keep it under <b>Advocacy and resource mobilization:</b> Provide relevant training to humanitarian staff (subjects to be identified through PWG) &amp; development of training calendar (with SWGs): Update of the training calendar and to be throughout the year, starting from Q2. To have a document for trainings so that all members can have the information. To have an update about the trainings on data portal. <b>Review existing tools on cash and protection</b> and ensure basic needs actors are informed about protection issues. Task force to be invited to present their findings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Co-chairs to update the workplan in order to be downloaded on the data portal</b></li> <li>• <b>update the presentation for non-Syrians</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>AOB</b></p>	<p>Next meeting will take place on the 07<sup>th</sup> of April 2020, at UNHCR.</p>	