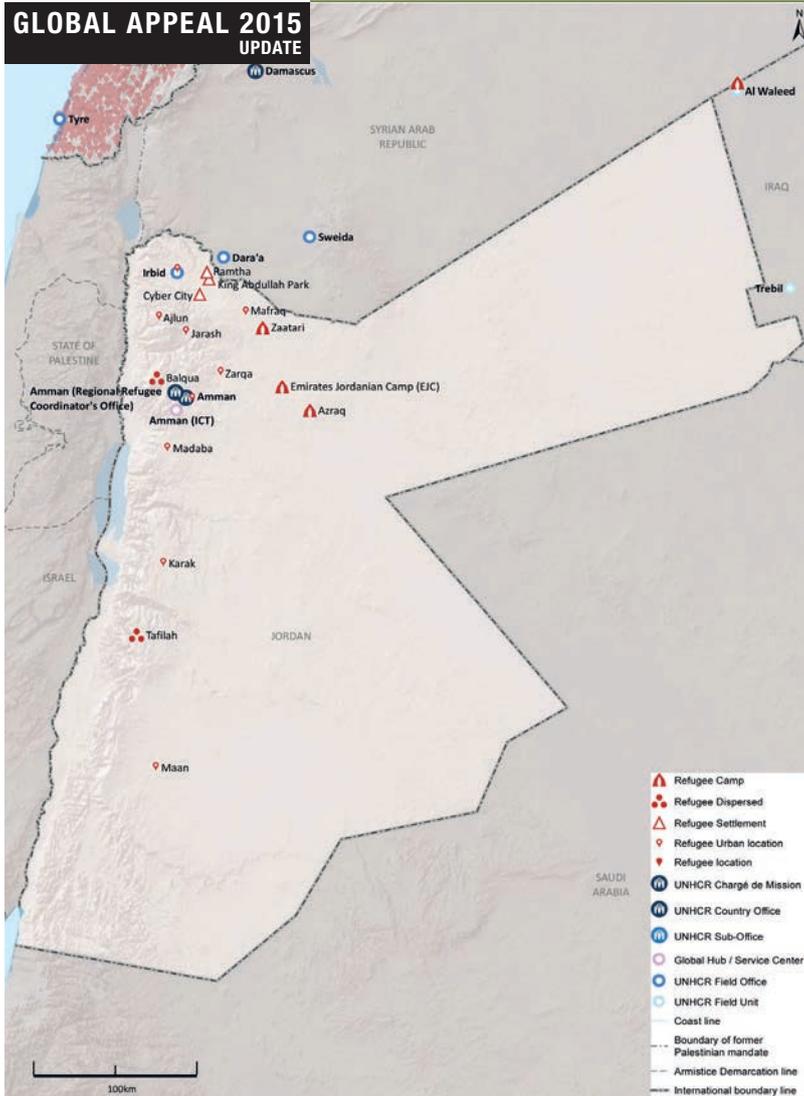




JORDAN

GLOBAL APPEAL 2015
UPDATE



| Overview |

Working environment

- The operational environment in Jordan continues to be considerably affected by the security situation in the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the influx of Syrians into the country, as well as by developments in Iraq and Gaza in 2014.
- Jordan provides asylum for a large number of refugees, including from Syria and Iraq. It has granted Syrian refugees access to services, such as health and education, in host communities. The Syrian refugee camps of Azraq and Zaatari were built on land provided by the authorities where they also ensure security.

Planned presence

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Number of offices | 5 |
| Total personnel | 595 |
| International staff | 88 |
| National staff | 251 |
| JPOs | 4 |
| UN Volunteers | 11 |
| Others | 241 |

2015 plan at a glance*

| | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1 million | People of concern (PoC) |
| USD 404.1 million | Overall funding requirements |
| 30,000 | Households targeted to receive cash grants |
| 100% | PoC for whom age/gender disaggregated data is available |
| 6,800 | Refugees targeted for resettlement submissions |
| 920 | Best interest assessments of children to be conducted |

* All PoC figures refer to projected 2015 end-year information at time of planning (mid-2014)

- Jordan continues to demonstrate hospitality, despite the substantial strain on national systems and infrastructure. In 2014, the Government published the National Resilience Plan 2014-2016, presenting “proposed priority responses to mitigate the impact of the Syrian crisis on Jordan and Jordanian host communities.” The authorities’ active engagement will likely influence the UNHCR-coordinated inter-agency refugee response.
- Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. Nonetheless, the Government refers to Syrians as refugees, and

the protection space is generally favourable, although fragile owing to the country’s own socio-economic challenges.

- The 1998 memorandum of understanding (MoU) between UNHCR and the Government, partially amended in 2014, forms the basis for the Office’s activities in Jordan. In the absence of any international or national legal refugee instruments in force in the country, the MoU establishes the parameters for cooperation between UNHCR and the Government.

People of concern

Syrians fleeing the ongoing violence in their country still constitute the majority of Jordan's refugee population, although large-scale arrivals witnessed in the first half of 2013 have since dropped significantly, due in part to the difficulty of getting to Jordan through disputed territories along the southern Syria border. Approximately 20 per cent of Syrian refugees reside in refugee camps, while the remaining live in non-camp settings.

As of 31 July, nearly 30,000 Iraqis were registered with UNHCR in Jordan; the majority from Baghdad. Third-

country resettlement is expected to remain the primary durable solution for Iraqis in 2015 with approximately 1,500 departures. While the security conditions in Iraq explain the lack of interest in voluntary return, assistance and services are often insufficient to meet the needs of those refugees who remain in Jordan.

As of 31 July, over 5,000 refugees and asylum-seekers who were not of Syrian or Iraqi origin were registered: the majority are Somali and Sudanese, including many who have been in Jordan for an extended period of time. UNHCR conducts individual refugee status determination (RSD) for all non-Syrian asylum-seekers.

Planning figures¹

| Type of population | Origin | Jan 2015 | | Dec 2015 | |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|---------------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| | | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR | Total in country | Of whom assisted by UNHCR |
| Refugees | Iraq ² | 58,050 | 22,830 | 57,140 | 21,920 |
| | Syrian Arab Rep. | 747,360 | 747,360 | 937,830 | 937,830 |
| | Various | 2,480 | 2,480 | 2,480 | 2,480 |
| Asylum-seekers | Iraq | 700 | 700 | 700 | 700 |
| | Various | 2,480 | 2,480 | 2,480 | 2,480 |
| Total | | 811,070 | 775,840 | 1,000,630 | 965,400 |

¹ PoC planning figures in the table above are based on trends and registration data from early 2014. In light of the evolving situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and Iraq, updated projections will be presented in any forthcoming appeals for supplementary requirements in 2015 for the Syria and Iraq situations, including the 2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

² Refugee figure for Iraqis is a Government estimate.

| Response |

Needs and strategies

UNHCR's foremost priority remains to ensure that Jordan's largely favourable protection environment is maintained in 2015, despite new arrivals of Syrians potentially further straining already limited resources. This could have a negative impact on Jordanian public opinion of refugees and make preserving the country's asylum space in the country challenging.

The organization will ensure international protection standards are maintained for all those of concern and provide the authorities with technical support to boost the capacity of national institutions dealing with them. Timely registration will ensure refugees' regular

access to basic services, which is particularly important to prevent sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and for child protection. The Office will strengthen its outreach capacity and through the implementation of its urban policy, will aim to mitigate the impact of the presence of Syrian refugees on local communities.

The continuing influx of Syrians is likely to affect UNHCR's activities to address the needs of Iraqi refugees in Jordan. RSD and resettlement will remain essential protection elements for the Iraqi refugee population. The response will closely monitor the status of those refugees at risk of becoming more destitute, due to increasingly limited access to services and infrastructure, and UNHCR will review its strategy for them with government counterparts.

Main objectives and targets for 2015

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2015.

Using a selection of objectives from UNHCR's programme plans for the 2014-2015 biennium, it is designed to illustrate:

- what - under the global needs assessment planning and prioritization process - has been planned (**Planned activities**) for particular groups of people of concern (**People of concern**);
- the identified needs that can be covered if full and flexible funding is made available (**2015 comprehensive target**); and
- the needs that may not be met if funding falls short of the ExCom-approved budget (**Potential gap**). The estimation of a potential gap is based on the country operation's own assessment of the likely impact of a global funding shortfall. Calculations are based on various criteria, including the particular context,

strategic priorities and experience of resource availability for the respective area of activity in previous years.

Activities under objectives on child protection (including best interest determination), education and prevention and response to sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) are core areas which are given priority in the allocation of funding (priority area). In order to ensure the necessary flexibility in the allocation of funds, UNHCR relies on unrestricted contributions from its donors.

It should be understood that in some cases, targets for activities or delivery of services may not be reached for reasons other than a funding shortfall, e.g. lack of access to people of concern, cases not reported, changing circumstances, security problems, insufficient capacity to implement all programmes planned, etc. In the Global Report 2015, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

| Planned activities | People of concern (PoC) | 2015 comprehensive target | Potential gap |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| BASIC NEEDS AND ESSENTIAL SERVICES | | | |
| Health status of the population improved | | | |
| The overall aims are to reduce excess morbidity and mortality by ensuring registered refugees' access to and uptake of Ministry of Health services. UNHCR will continue to provide secondary and tertiary care services for refugees through its partners. | | | |
| Percentage of PoC with access to national/Government primary health care facilities ensured | Refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 90% | 10% |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 80% | 20% |
| Number of people referred to secondary and tertiary medical care | Refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 4,000 | 1,000 |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 32,740 | 8,240 |
| Population has sufficient basic and domestic items | | | |
| While core relief items will be provided for the camp population, either as items or vouchers, the most vulnerable among the urban population, such as single women, female-headed households, separated and/or unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, and the elderly, will receive cash-based assistance to address their needs. | | | |
| Number of households receiving cash grants | Refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 5,000 | 3,000 |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 25,000 | 2,000 |

| Planned activities | People of concern (PoC) | 2015 comprehensive target | Potential gap |
|---|--|---------------------------|---------------|
| FAIR PROTECTION PROCESSES AND DOCUMENTATION | | | |
| Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained | | | |
| For Syrian refugees, the focus will be on bringing registration services closer to the people including through mobile registration. For refugees of other nationalities, the ultimate objective is to reduce the waiting period, and ideally eliminating it, as is currently the case for Syrians. | | | |
| Percentage of PoC for which gender disaggregated data is available | Refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 100% | 0 gap |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 100% | 0 gap |
| Percentage of PoC for which age disaggregated data is available | Refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 100% | 0 gap |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 100% | 0 gap |
| DURABLE SOLUTIONS | | | |
| Potential for resettlement realized | | | |
| UNHCR will enhance the use of resettlement and humanitarian admission as a protection tool and a durable solution for the most vulnerable refugees. Resettlement opportunities will be sought for Syrian and Iraqi refugees as well as those of other nationalities living in Jordan. | | | |
| Number of resettlement registration forms submitted | Refugees and asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 800 | 700 |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 6,000 | 2,000 |
| SECURITY FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION | | | |
| Protection of children strengthened | | | |
| UNHCR will continue to ensure that all cases of unaccompanied and separated children and other cases of children at risk receive appropriate protection and assistance services and support. Capacity building of community-based protection mechanisms will also be enhanced. | | | |
| Number of best interest assessments conducted | Asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 120 | priority area |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 800 | priority area |
| Number of best interest determination (BID) decisions taken by BID panel | Asylum-seekers in Jordan other than Syrians | 30 | priority area |
| | Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers | 200 | priority area |

| Implementation |

Coordination

UNHCR coordinates the overall refugee response in collaboration with the Government of Jordan. The 2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) will follow on from the 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan (RRP) as the main inter-agency appeal, setting a common strategy for the Government, UN agencies and NGOs regarding the Syrian refugee crisis. The Jordan chapter of the 3RP will form the main resource and partnership mobilization mechanism for the refugee response in 2015.

The sector chairs meet in an Inter-Sector Working Group, which in turn reports to an Inter-Agency Task

Force composed of heads of humanitarian agencies, and chaired by UNHCR. The UNHCR Representative also briefs the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) chaired by the UN Humanitarian Coordinator, which oversees humanitarian issues not covered by the refugee response.

UNHCR is an active member of the United Nations Country Team and will continue to participate in its working sub-groups and initiatives. The Office will continue to engage various entities, including Gulf donors, in funding the UN response, and cooperate with private-sector donors.

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

The Jordanian Armed Forces, the Ministry of the Interior; the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation; the Ministry of Public Works and Housing, Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate

NGOs:

Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development-Legal Aid, Care International USA, Caritas Jordan, International Medical Corps, International Rescue Committee, International Relief and Development, Japan Emergency NGOs, Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, Jordan River Foundation, Mercy Corps, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council

Others:

IOM, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNV

Note: Selection of implementing partners for 2015 is still under discussion

Operational partners

Government agencies:

Family Protection Department of the Public Security Directorate (Ministry of Interior), the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Social Development

NGOs:

Action Against Hunger, Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development, ActionAid, Adventist Development and Relief Agency, Association of Volunteers in International Service, CARE, Caritas Jordan, Global Communities, Center for Victims of Torture, Danish Refugee Council, Finn Church Aid, *Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura*, French Red Cross, Handicap International, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Medical Corps, Internews, Intersos, Islamic Relief, International Rescue Committee, International Relief and Development, Japan Emergency NGO, Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, Jordan Health Aid Society, KnK Japan, Lutheran World Federation, Muslim Aid, Madrasati Initiative, *Médecins du Monde*, Medair, Mercy Corps, *El Movimiento por la Paz*, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development, Norwegian Refugee Council, Operation Mercy, Oxfam, *Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale*, Questscope, Relief International, Royal Health Awareness Society, Save the Children Jordan, Save the Children International, Syria Relief and Development, *Al Taghyeer*, *Terre des Hommes* Lausanne, *Terre des Hommes* Italy, Triangle GH, *Un Ponte Per*, War Child UK, World Vision International

Others:

FAO, ILO, IOM, UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, UNOPS, WFP, WHO

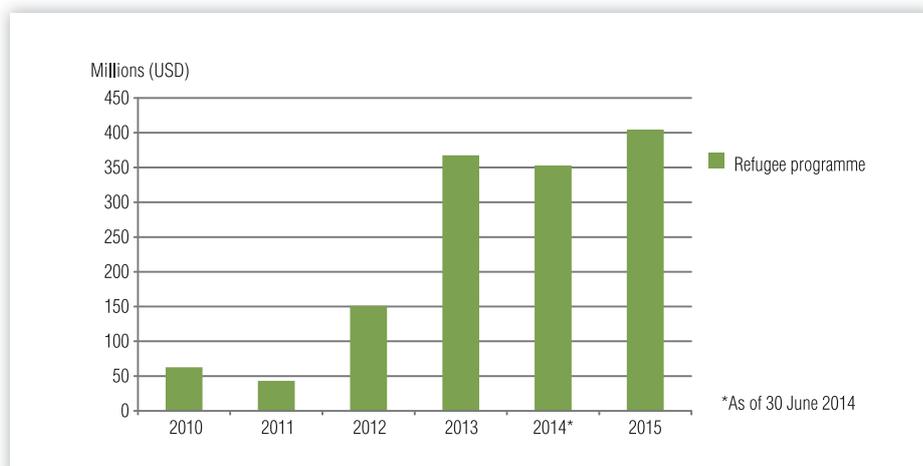
| Financial information |

The financial requirements for UNHCR's Jordan operation have increased dramatically, from USD 62.8 million in 2010 to a revised 2014 budget of USD 352.9 million, due to the needs arising from the Syria emergency.

The overall budget for Jordan in 2015 is set at USD 404.4 million, with the largest portion devoted to the emergency response for Syrian refugees. A shortfall in funding would require the reduction of core activities for refugees with critical needs, both in camp and urban settings, such as health, CRIs, cash assistance, and protection including services for women and children.

These figures are based on information available mid-2014. In light of the evolving situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and in Iraq, any changes in requirements will be presented in the 2015 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) for the Syria situation and in a Supplementary Appeal for the Iraq situation.

Budgets for Jordan | 2010–2015



2015 budget for Jordan | USD

| Budget breakdown | PILLAR 1 Refugee programme | Total |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 2014 revised budget (as of 30 June 2014) | 352,882,579 | 352,882,579 |
| Favourable protection environment | | |
| Law and policy | 622,776 | 622,776 |
| Administrative institutions and practice | 16,122,776 | 16,122,776 |
| Access to legal assistance and remedies | 2,838,462 | 2,838,462 |
| Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced | 1,198,462 | 1,198,462 |
| Public attitude towards people of concern | 2,081,372 | 2,081,372 |
| Subtotal | 22,863,847 | 22,863,847 |
| Fair protection processes and documentation | | |
| Reception conditions | 565,686 | 565,686 |
| Registration and profiling | 13,949,700 | 13,949,700 |
| Status determination procedures | 1,171,776 | 1,171,776 |
| Individual documentation | 622,776 | 622,776 |
| Civil registration and status documentation | 622,776 | 622,776 |
| Subtotal | 16,932,714 | 16,932,714 |
| Security from violence and exploitation | | |
| Prevention and response to SGBV | 5,581,104 | 5,581,104 |
| Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced | 1,245,552 | 1,245,552 |
| Protection of children | 5,384,014 | 5,384,014 |
| Subtotal | 12,210,670 | 12,210,670 |
| Basic needs and essential services | | |
| Health | 35,357,075 | 35,357,075 |
| Reproductive health and HIV services | 5,816,790 | 5,816,790 |
| Nutrition | 2,317,057 | 2,317,057 |
| Food security | 1,150,344 | 1,150,344 |
| Water | 10,715,686 | 10,715,686 |
| Shelter and infrastructure | 100,116,351 | 100,116,351 |
| Access to energy | 15,190,606 | 15,190,606 |
| Basic and domestic items | 127,748,780 | 127,748,780 |
| Services for people with specific needs | 9,708,328 | 9,708,328 |
| Education | 6,288,011 | 6,288,011 |
| Subtotal | 314,409,029 | 314,409,029 |
| Community empowerment and self-reliance | | |
| Community mobilization | 11,408,328 | 11,408,328 |
| Coexistence with local communities | 7,665,686 | 7,665,686 |
| Self-reliance and livelihood activities | 1,754,148 | 1,754,148 |
| Subtotal | 20,828,162 | 20,828,162 |
| Durable solutions | | |
| Comprehensive solutions strategy | 672,776 | 672,776 |
| Voluntary return | 876,956 | 876,956 |
| Resettlement | 2,591,104 | 2,591,104 |
| Subtotal | 4,140,837 | 4,140,837 |
| Leadership, coordination and partnerships | | |
| Coordination and partnerships | 1,438,462 | 1,438,462 |
| Donor relations and resource mobilization | 782,776 | 782,776 |
| Subtotal | 2,221,238 | 2,221,238 |
| Logistics and operations support | | |
| Logistics and supply | 7,065,686 | 7,065,686 |
| Operations management, coordination and support | 3,760,211 | 3,760,211 |
| Subtotal | 10,825,896 | 10,825,896 |
| 2015 total budget | 404,432,393 | 404,432,393 |