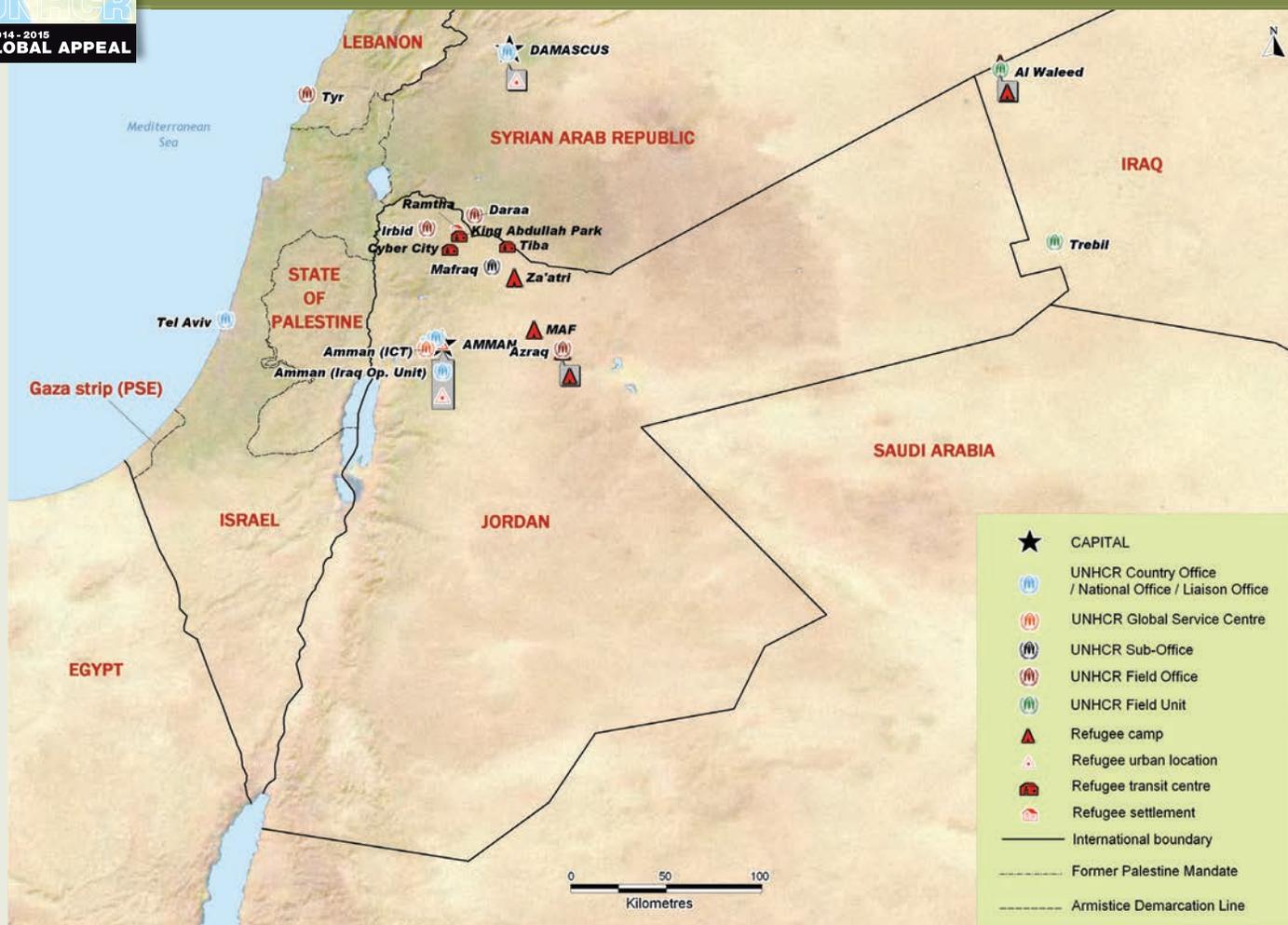


JORDAN



UNHCR's planned presence 2014	
Number of offices	5
Total personnel	779
International staff	114
National staff	225
JPOs	3
UN Volunteers	11
Others	426

Overview

Working environment

- The operational environment in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Jordan) has been affected considerably by the deterioration in the security situation in the neighbouring Syrian Arab Republic (Syria) and the continued influx of Syrians into the country.
- Jordan continues to provide asylum for a large number of Syrians, Iraqis and other refugees, despite the substantial strain on national systems and infrastructure. This pressure has become even more acute over the past two years, as the global financial crisis has had an impact on Jordan's economic situation and infrastructure for water, electricity, waste management, education and health care.
- Jordan is not a signatory of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees; however the protection space for refugees and asylum-seekers is considered favourable.

- The 1998 Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between UNHCR and the Government is the basis for UNHCR'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 on providing protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers, and allows mandate refugees a maximum stay of six months after recognition, during which a durable solution should be found.
- Jordan has granted Syrian refugees access to services, such as health and education in host communities. Zaatari and Azraq camps for Syrian refugees were built on land provided by the authorities that are also providing security in the camp.

People of concern

Syrians have rapidly become the largest refugee population of concern to UNHCR in Jordan, with over 500,000 individuals registered or awaiting registration by August 2013, most of whom come from Deraa. Aside from 120,000 Syrians hosted in the Zaatari camp, the vast majority of Syrians reside in non-camp settings, predominantly in the north. Nonetheless, Syrians have been registered in all governorates across Jordan, notably Amman with 13 per cent. Based on current trends, UNHCR expects the numbers of Syrian refugees fleeing to Jordan to increase, with the potential risk of a larger, sudden influx. Push factors include generalized and targeted violence, in addition to a public service breakdown in most areas of Syria and increasing prices for fuel and food.

As of March 2013, Jordan was hosting nearly 30,000 Iraqi refugees; the majority of whom are from Baghdad. Third-country resettlement is expected to remain the primary durable solution for Iraqis in 2014 with some 1,500 departures, while some 300 Iraqis are expected to return to Iraq through UNHCR's voluntary repatriation programme. The refugees remaining in Jordan will continue to require significant levels of support.

Moreover, in the last few years, some 1,700 individuals from Sudan and other countries of origin have been registered as refugees and asylum-seekers.

Planning figures

Type of population	Origin	Dec 2013		Dec 2014		Dec 2015	
		Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR	Total in country	Of whom assisted by UNHCR
Refugees	Iraq	24,730	24,730	23,290	23,290	20,790	20,790
	Syrian Arab Rep.	1,254,950	1,254,950	1,410,520	1,410,520	1,324,210	1,324,210
	Various	1,350	1,350	1,800	1,800	2,260	2,260
Asylum-seekers	Iraq	1,200	1,200	1,600	1,600	900	900
	Syrian Arab Rep.	490	490	490	490	490	490
	Various	790	790	740	740	680	680
Total		1,283,510	1,283,510	1,438,440	1,438,440	1,349,330	1,349,330

| Response |

Needs and strategies

UNHCR's foremost priority is to ensure that the favourable protection environment in Jordan is maintained. In 2014, any new flows of Syrians arriving in Jordan will further strain the already limited resources. This could have a negative impact on Jordanian public opinion vis-à-vis all refugees and pose further challenges to preserving the asylum space in the country.

UNHCR will assure international protection and provide the authorities with the technical support to reinforce the capacity of national institutions. Timely registration will ensure regular access to basic services, which is particularly important for the prevention of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV)

and for child protection. The Office also aims to strengthen its outreach capacity through the implementation of its urban policy to mitigate the impact of the Syrian influx on the local communities.

The ongoing influx of Syrian asylum-seekers is likely to have an impact on UNHCR's activities to address the needs of Iraqi refugees in Jordan. Refugee status determination (RSD) and durable solutions will remain essential protection elements for the Iraqi refugee population. The response will be closely monitored and if any refugees become more destitute, due to increasingly limited access to services and infrastructure, UNHCR will engage in a dialogue with Government counterparts to discuss a new strategy for this population.

Main objectives and targets for 2014

The following matrix contains examples of some of the main activities planned in 2014. 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 (**2014 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 2014, an explanation of why any target may not have been reached will be provided.

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	PEOPLE OF CONCERN	2014 COMPREHENSIVE TARGET	POTENTIAL GAP
Security from violence and exploitation			
Risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) is reduced and quality of response improved			
Through training, the capacity of partners and refugees to respond to SGBV will increase by 30 per cent in 2014. Despite significant prevention efforts, it is anticipated that the number of SGBV incidents will increase. UNHCR will ensure that all SGBV survivors have access to specialized health, psychosocial and legal services when needed.			
Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors receive psychological counselling	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	2,700	priority area
	Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	280	priority area
Number of reported SGBV incidents for which survivors are provided with safe space	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	220	priority area
	Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	45	priority area
Fair protection processes and documentation			
Quality of registration and profiling improved or maintained			
UNHCR continues to register all Syrian arrivals in Jordan to enable them to receive documentation and access assistance and services, as well as to identify people with specific needs. Decentralized registration (near camps and near major urban areas) will also enable a more coordinated approach in service provision and in maintaining the civilian character of asylum.			
Number of eligible people registered	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	155,000	0 gap
Basic needs and essential services			
Population has sufficient basic and domestic items			
UNHCR will provide sanitary materials to women and hygiene kits to all new arrivals from Syria. All women in camps will receive hygiene kits, while vulnerable women and families in urban areas will be provided with cash assistance. New arrivals will also receive basic items such as mattresses, blankets and kitchen sets.			
Number of people receiving hygienic supplies	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	155,000	80,000
Number of women receiving sanitary materials	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	305,000	205,000
Number of people of concern receiving cash grants	Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	4,000	1,500

Services for people with specific needs strengthened

Among the Syrian refugee population, those with specific needs (such as older people and people with disabilities) will be identified and assisted through financial support and specialised services.

Number of older people of concern receiving specific support	Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	250	50
Number of people of concern with disabilities receiving specific support	Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	650	100
Number of people with specific needs receiving cash grants	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	25,000	0 gap

Shelter and infrastructure established, improved and maintained

UNHCR will embark on developing three to four new camp sites, in addition to the current camps where infrastructure has to be maintained or established. UNHCR will provide new tents to new arrivals from Syria as well as for existing residents who require new tents.

Number of people receiving emergency shelter	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	77,000	0 gap
Number of emergency shelters provided	Syrian refugees and asylum-seekers	135,000	105,000

Durable solutions

Potential for resettlement realized

Due to the fragile political and volatile security environment in Iraq, safe and dignified return is not feasible. Resettlement, therefore, remains the most viable durable solution for the Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees.

Number of people provided with information on comprehensive solutions, including resettlement	Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	3,500	0 gap
Number of resettlement registration forms submitted	Iraqi and non-Iraqi refugees and asylum-seekers	550	0 gap

| Implementation |

Partners

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of the Interior, Planning and International Cooperation, Education, Health and Social Development; Public Works and Housing; Public Security Directorate

NGOs:

Agence d'aide à la coopération technique et au développement, Arab Renaissance for Democracy and Development, Care International, Caritas Jordan, International Medical Corps, International Relief and Development, Intersos, Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization, Jordan Health Aid Society, Jordan River Foundation, Jordanian Hashemite Fund for Human Development, Legal Aid, Mercy Corps, Noor Al-Hussein Foundation, Norwegian Refugee Council, Save the Children

Others:

IOM, UNOPS, UNRWA, UNV

Operational partners

Government agencies:

The National Centre for Security and Crisis Management

NGOs:

ActionAid, ADRA, Association of Volunteers International, Centre for Victims of Torture, Children without Borders, Cooperative Housing Foundation International, Danish Refugee Council, Finn Church Aid/ACT Alliance, *Fundación Promoción Social de la Cultura*, Handicap International, International Catholic Migration Commission, International Orthodox Christian Charities, International Rescue Committee, Islamic Relief, Japan Emergency NGO, Jesuit Refugee Service, LDS Charities, Lutheran World Federation, Madrasati Initiative, Medair, *Médecins du Monde*, Movement for Peace, Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development, Operation Mercy, Oxfam GB, *Première Urgence-Aide Médicale Internationale*, Questscope, Relief International, *Terre des Hommes Lausanne*, THW (German Federal Agency for Technical Relief), World Vision International

Others:

FAO, ICRC, IFRC, ILO, Qatar Red Crescent, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNWOMEN, WFP, WHO

Coordination

Close collaboration will be further expanded with Government authorities involved in protection and assistance to refugees and asylum-seekers at the national, regional and local levels. Strategic partnerships and cooperation will continue to be essential to UNHCR's response to the refugee situation in Jordan in 2014.

The partnership with the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation has been in place since the Iraq crisis started in 2007. UNHCR will provide support to the Jordan Armed Forces, whose personnel are the first to receive newly arriving refugees at the border.

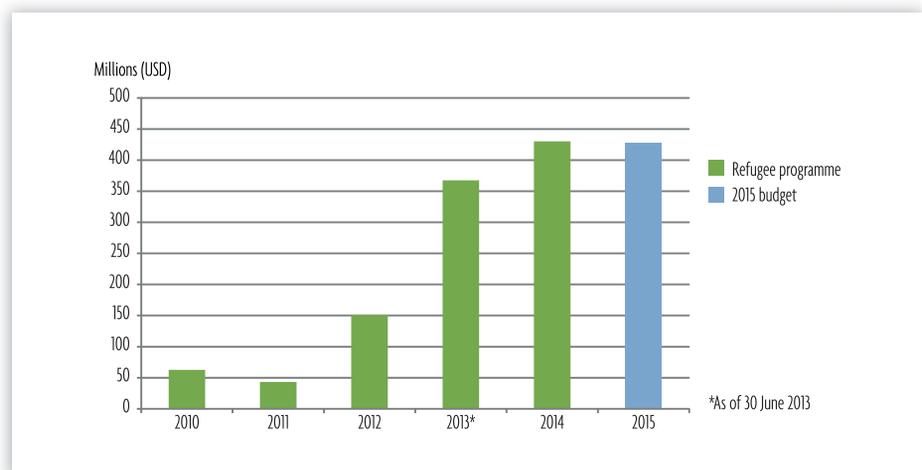
The overall response strategy for Syrians in Jordan will continue to be based on close collaboration between the Government, over 50 UN agencies and national and international NGOs under the leadership of UNHCR.

| Financial information |

In recent years, the financial requirements for UNHCR's operation in Jordan have increased dramatically, from USD 62.8 million in 2010 to a revised 2013 budget of USD 367.6 million, as a result of the response to the needs arising from the emergency in Syria.

The overall budget for Jordan in 2014 is set at USD 430.4 million, with the majority of the budget devoted to the emergency response for Syrian refugees. These financial requirements are based on the best estimates for 2014 using the information available as of mid-2013. In light of the evolving situation in Syria, any additional requirements will be presented in the Regional Response Plan for Syrian Refugees (RRP6) with the situation undergoing further review in the course of 2014.

Budgets for Jordan | 2010–2015



2014 budget for Jordan | USD

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
2013 revised budget (as of 30 June 2013)	367,567,319	367,567,319
Favourable protection environment		
International and regional instruments	85,466	85,466
Law and policy	1,042,733	1,042,733
Administrative institutions and practice	10,000,000	10,000,000
Access to legal assistance and remedies	1,648,468	1,648,468
Access to territory and <i>refoulement</i> risk reduced	1,596,935	1,596,935
Public attitude towards people of concern	805,734	805,734
Subtotal	15,179,337	15,179,337

Budget breakdown	PILLAR 1 Refugee programme	Total
Fair protection processes and documentation		
Reception conditions	377,867	377,867
Registration and profiling	16,597,692	16,597,692
Status determination procedures	1,824,068	1,824,068
Civil registration and status documentation	420,600	420,600
Subtotal	19,220,228	19,220,228
Security from violence and exploitation		
Prevention and response to SGBV	5,326,667	5,326,667
Freedom of movement and detention risk reduced	926,667	926,667
Protection of children	5,014,535	5,014,535
Subtotal	11,267,869	11,267,869
Basic needs and essential services		
Health	49,168,200	49,168,200
Reproductive health and HIV services	663,334	663,334
Nutrition	8,531,734	8,531,734
Food security	5,662,867	5,662,867
Shelter and infrastructure	196,677,867	196,677,867
Basic and domestic items	19,680,734	19,680,734
Services for people with specific needs	70,414,513	70,414,513
Education	5,298,200	5,298,200
Subtotal	356,097,450	356,097,450
Community empowerment and self-reliance		
Community mobilization	10,623,334	10,623,334
Coexistence with local communities	4,788,496	4,788,496
Self-reliance and livelihood activities	550,000	550,000
Subtotal	15,961,830	15,961,830
Durable solutions		
Comprehensive solutions strategy	598,800	598,800
Voluntary return	436,399	436,399
Resettlement	384,599	384,599
Subtotal	1,419,799	1,419,799
Leadership, coordination and partnerships		
Coordination and partnerships	621,533	621,533
Emergency management	377,867	377,867
Donor relations and resource mobilization	993,934	993,934
Subtotal	1,993,335	1,993,335
Logistics and operations support		
Logistics and supply	6,755,734	6,755,734
Operations management, coordination and support	2,455,643	2,455,643
Subtotal	9,211,377	9,211,377
2014 total budget	430,351,224	430,351,224