

# 2014 Syria Regional Response Plan Jordan

## Mid-Year Update





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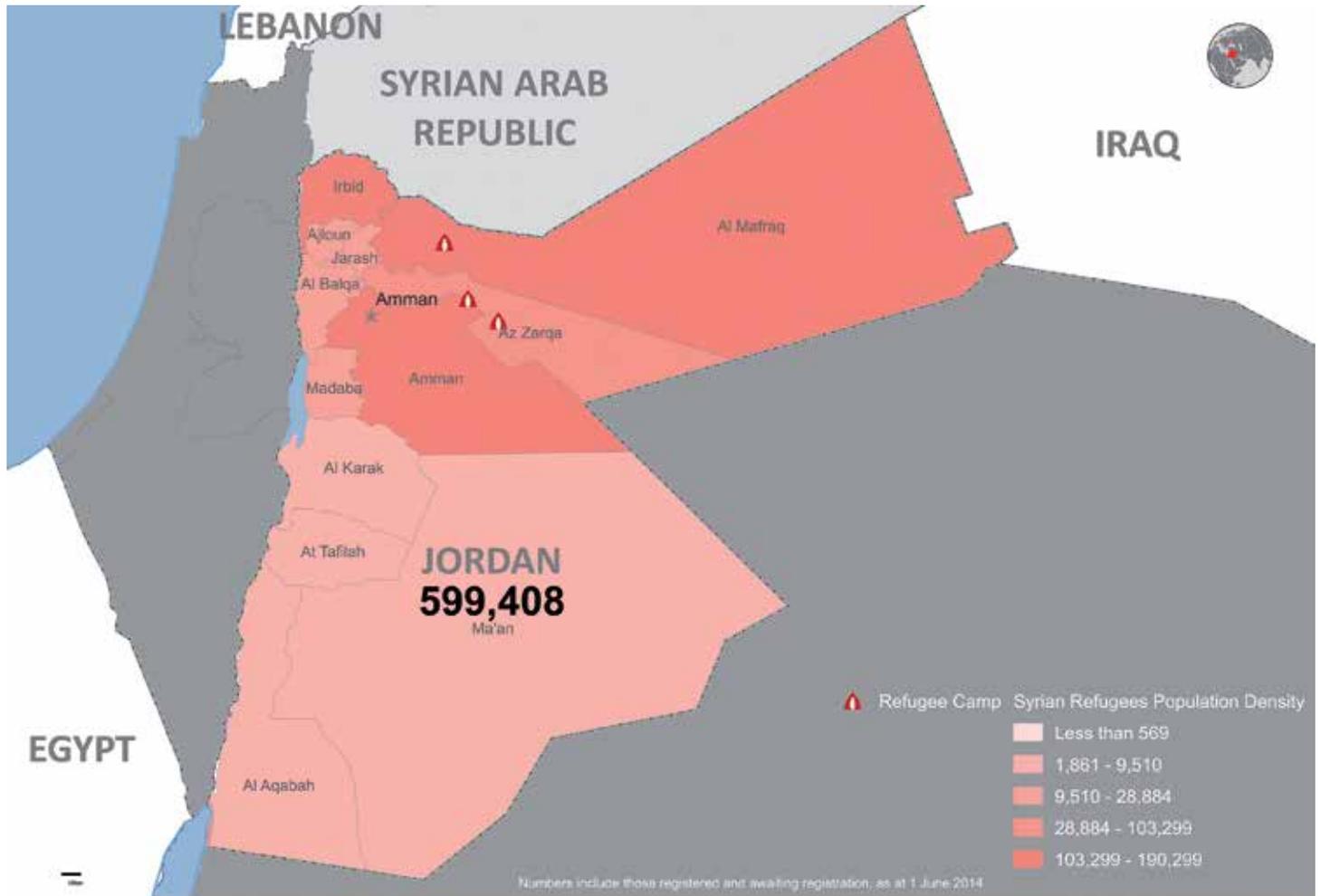
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# Jordan Response Plan Country Overview



*The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.*

## Revised Refugee Planning Figures

Population planning figures as of:	Camp	Non-camp	Total
<b>1 January 2014</b>	100,000	450,000	550,000
<b>1 June 2014</b>	80,000	520,000	600,000
<b>Projected 31 December 2014</b>	150,000	550,000	700,000*

\* The Government of Jordan has requested that the planning figure of 800,000 by the end of the year be retained.

## OVERALL SITUATION

As of 1 June, Jordan hosts almost 600,000 refugees from Syria. This represents 21 per cent of the Syrian refugees in the region. About 51 per cent of the population are females and 49 per cent are male, while 18 per cent of the overall population are children under five.

The first half of 2013 witnessed a massive arrival of Syrian refugees fleeing to Jordan. The Government of Jordan officially opened a new camp, Azraq, in April 2014 to provide protection to Syrian refugees who continue to cross into Jordan in search of safety. This complements Zaatari camp, the largest refugee camp in Jordan with some 90,000 inhabitants.

Close to half a million Syrian refugees are living in host communities, concentrated in urban centres in the central and northern governorates of Jordan. Through the RRP, humanitarian organizations and the Government have been working tirelessly to relieve the pressure of services and resources, and ensure assistance to both Syrians and Jordanians in a balanced way. This in turn is a crucial step in maintaining the protection space in Jordan. Together with the cost of accommodating nearly 100,000 people in camps in Jordan, maintaining this response requires a considerable and sustained investment.

Eight sector working groups are responding to the needs of the affected population. The plan is a collaborative effort between the Government of Jordan, 12 UN agencies, 51 national and international NGOs as well as refugees and host communities, under the overall leadership of the Government of Jordan and UNHCR, and in close coordination with the donor community.

Following the mid-year review, this update presents, for each sector, progress to date along with the revised needs, financial requirements and response indicators.

## INTER-SECTOR PRIORITIES

The RRP6 Jordan Strategic Objectives<sup>1</sup>, included in the main RRP6 document, are the overall parameters of the Jordan Refugee Response. At the sector level, the majority of sector objectives have also been maintained during the mid-year review process.

However, within these objectives, the following issues have been identified by the sectors as 'Strategic Priorities' for the next six months.

- 1) Strengthen advocacy on the respect for refugee protection principles and maintaining humanitarian space, including non-*refoulement*, and with a continued focus on child protection and sexual and gender-based violence.
- 2) Invest further in the capacity of refugees in communities, families and women, girls, boys and men to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms, in particular in non-camp settings. A specific focus will be on reducing asset depletion of refugee and Jordanian households in the context of rising prices.
- 3) Continue to develop alternative cost-effective delivery mechanisms in the camps in relation to service provision, in particular in relation to WASH and electricity systems, and also shifting towards vouchers for NFIs.
- 4) In the face of the shortage of affordable and adequate shelters – resulting in rental inflation, eviction and multiple displacement – increase the availability of and access to such shelter through a scaled-up response. This priority will be complemented by programmes strengthening the security of tenure and monitoring of evictions.

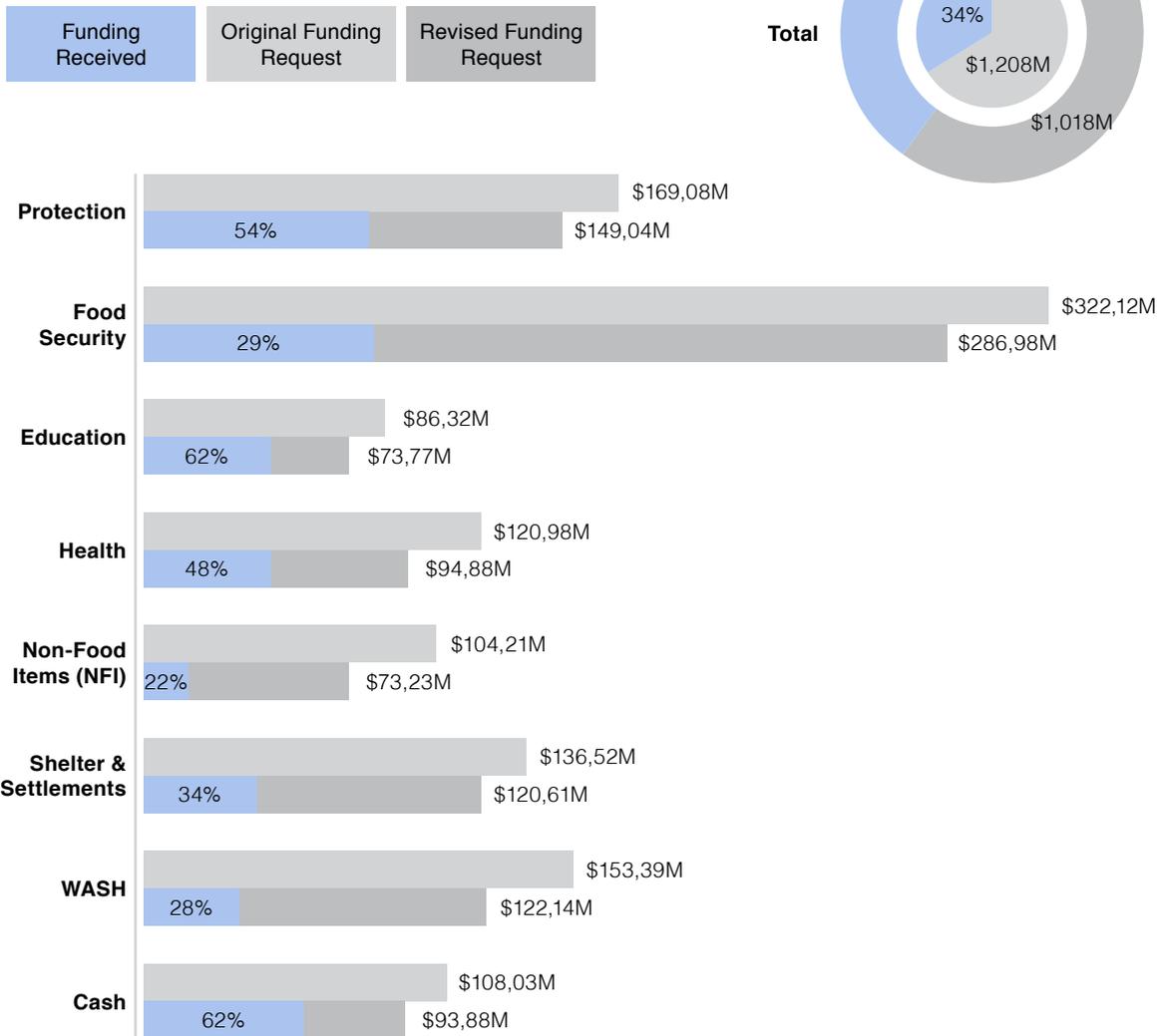
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<sup>1</sup> In 2014, the Strategic Objectives for the Jordan RRP, reviewed by the GoJ and the UNHCR-chaired Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF) are as follows:

1. Strengthen the protection of women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis in Jordan, including through advocating for international burden-sharing, ensuring access to the territory and registration of Syrian refugees, preventing *refoulement*, and by preventing and responding to violations of protection norms, with a particular emphasis on child protection (CP) and sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
2. Ensure the effective protection, reception of and assistance to Syrian refugees in camps, with an emphasis on maintaining humanitarian standards across all sectors while moving towards more efficient, participatory and sustainable methods of delivering assistance.
3. Provide protection and humanitarian assistance to vulnerable refugees in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas in a targeted and equitable manner across all sectors.
4. Reinforce the resilience of host communities, through support to basic services benefiting both host populations and refugees in urban and rural areas in the immediate term, increasing awareness of, equitable access to, and the quality of such services.
5. Strengthen linkages between RRP6 activities and medium and longer-term host community resilience plans being undertaken by the GoJ and international development actors, including through the collection, analysis and sharing of information on refugee and host communities, available to the humanitarian community.

- 5) Increase the number and scope of community-level projects that benefit Jordanians in areas with high concentrations of refugees, together with greater investment in shared services – in Education, Health, WASH - with the aim to reduce tensions and maintain protection space in Jordan.
- 6) Support the Jordanian economy by channelling short term (or humanitarian) assistance through existing productive and marketing structures.
- 7) Increase support to reproductive health services for women, girls, boys and men, with a focus on emergency obstetric care and clinical care for SGBV survivors as an essential entry point and life-saving service.
- 8) Strengthen interventions for women, girls, boys and men, with moderate to severe intellectual and physical impairments (including autism, Down Syndrome, cerebral palsy,) to ensure their physical, psychosocial, educational and health needs are met in a way that promotes dignity and inclusion.
- 9) Roll out the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, both as a mechanism to monitor vulnerability among refugee households over time, and to inform targeting of assistance on the basis of vulnerability. This in turn should lead to efficiencies in programming.
- 10) Increase the inter-agency focus on Code of Conduct sessions for staff of all humanitarian agencies, community-based organizations and other institutions working with refugees and other affected populations, and on expanding the inter-agency network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) and community-based complaints mechanisms.

## Funding Status



## Examples of the consequences of underfunding

- Approximately **1.1 million people** face the possibility of avoidable diseases and exacerbation of existing chronic diseases and up to **2.4 million polio vaccinations** will not be administered. **3,000 individuals** will lose direct access to mental health services and over **10,000 individuals** could be turned away from non-communicable disease treatments.
- Without appropriate funding, WASH actors will be forced **to discontinue services** in camps, including Zaatari, and denied a supply of clean water, de-sludging, solid waste management, and hygiene promotion services.
- **83,000 vulnerable refugees** in urban areas will not receive monthly cash assistance during the last quarter of the year.

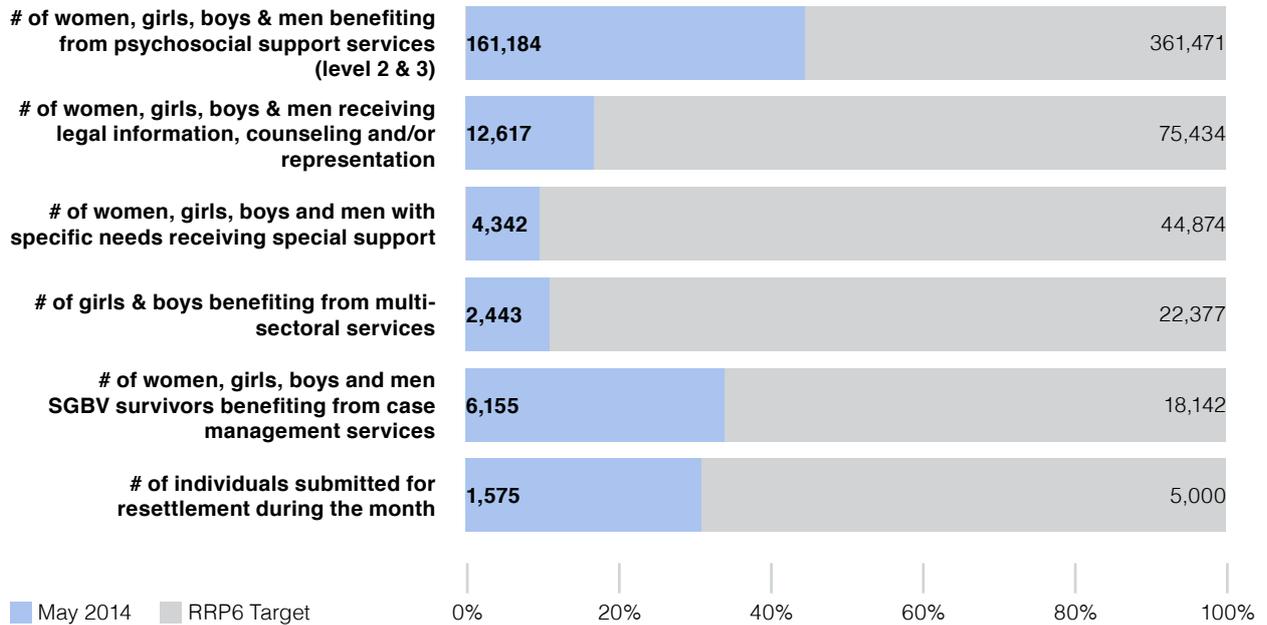
# Sectors working group response

## PROTECTION

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>with UNICEF in Child Protection (CP) Sub-Sector</li> <li>with UNFPA in Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Sector</li> <li>with IMC and WHO on Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector</li> </ul>		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ARDD - Legal Aid, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, FCA, FGAC, FPSC, Global Communities, HI, ICCS, IFH/NHF, ICMC, Internews, INTERSOS, ILO, IMC, IOM, IRC, IRD, JBA, JOHUD, JRC, JRF, JWU, KnK, LWF, MA, Mercy Corps, MPDL, NCCA, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, Questscope, SCI, SCJ, TdH Lausanne, TdH Italy, TGH, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UN Women, UPP, WAAJC, War Child UK, WVI, Y-PEER		
<b>Participating Government entities</b>	Civil Status Department, FPD, JAF, JPD, MoE, Mol, MoJ, MoL, MoSD, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation, SRCD/PSD		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.</li> <li>Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services.</li> <li>The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men are reduced and/or mitigated, and the quality of response is improved.</li> <li>Emergency Child Protection interventions for boys and girls are strengthened and harmonized.</li> <li>Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$47,559,593	US\$85,818,648	US\$15,660,746
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$149,038,987		
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## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in Need	Targeted Population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	550,000
Host communities	700,000	700,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The overall priorities of Protection actors remain the same as identified in the RRP6 Protection Sector response strategy, namely: (i) to ensure that refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected; (ii) to strengthen and expand community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance, while ensuring that women, girls, boys and men are engaged in the planning, implementation and evaluation of services; (iii) to reduce and/or mitigate the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by women, girls, boys and men, while improving the quality of response; (iv) to strengthen and harmonize emergency child protection interventions for boys and girls; and (v) to actively explore durable solutions for refugees from Syria.

In the second half of 2014, Protection actors will prioritize the following activities across the Sector: (i) continue to expand and strengthen quality programmes providing community-based, multi-sectoral and case management services to survivors of SGBV and children at risk (including UASC) adapted to their age, gender and diversity; (ii) advocate for increased support to self-reliance programmes and community-based initiatives which promote positive coping mechanisms and psychosocial wellbeing, particularly those programmes that target youth (16-24 years of age) and women; (iii) advocate for increased support to reproductive health services for women, girls, boys and men, with a focus on emergency obstetric care and clinical care for SGBV survivors; and (iv) continue to work with other Sectors to mainstream protection into the overall refugee response, and more particularly, continue strengthening collaboration between the Protection Sector and the Education and Health Sectors.

The number of new arrivals in the first half of 2014 has been lower than originally expected as the Government of Jordan continues to control access to Jordan through a managed border policy. The rate of refugee arrivals in Jordan has also been affected by the evolving situation in Syria, which has made it more difficult for Syrians to travel within Syria and to cross into Jordan through safe border crossings. In 2014, the overwhelming majority of new arrivals entered through the eastern border instead of the western border crossings which are closer to the heavily populated areas to the north of Jordan's border with Syria.

Significant advancements have been made in the first part of 2014, including improved access to registration and documentation for the Syrian population in Jordan. The use of biometrics and collection of an enhanced data set have been introduced at all registration centres in camps and in urban areas, including at the joint Government-UNHCR registration centre in Rabaa Al-Sarhan. The verification and re-registration exercise in Zaatari, begun in January 2014, will be complete by mid-June 2014. Continuous registration in camps and urban areas will continue to be a priority for UNHCR in order to ensure that all humanitarian actors have accurate data regarding the Syrian population in Jordan. This will also result in an improved profile, which will enable partners to better target their protection and assistance programmes. The return of personal identity documents to Syrians registered in the camp through the verification exercise, as well as the establishment of an office of the Civil Registrar and the Sharia Court in Zaatari (offices will open in Azraq camp in the second half of 2014), have improved access to civil status documentation for Syrians, notably birth certificates and marriage certificates. The Government of Jordan will begin the return of all personal identity documents to Syrians registered in urban areas in the second half of 2014.

Protection actors will continue to collaborate closely with the Government of Jordan on the issue of undocumented marriages and late birth registration in both camps and urban areas.

Protection actors will continue to increase outreach efforts and improve refugees' access to information about available services. A large component of the Sector's outreach activities is raising awareness of protection issues, including through the Inter-Agency Child Protection and SGBV "Amani" awareness-raising campaign, the birth registration campaign, the prevention of child recruitment campaign, the Ma'an campaign to combat violence against children in schools. Awareness raising and outreach will also include working mechanisms such as community-based protection networks and committees, home visits, information hotlines, and help desks. Programmes and services will also be expanded in urban areas. Service mapping exercises are planned by all of the Sub-Sectors in the second half of 2014, which will support enhanced information-sharing with refugees about available services, and facilitate identification of gaps. In the second half of 2014, Protection actors will continue their efforts to engage male youth in recreational and civic engagement activities, a gap that has been identified, particularly in the refugee camps.

Protection actors will continue to work with the Government of Jordan to identify opportunities, both in camp and non-camp settings, for programmes for Syrians that promote resilience, empowerment, self-reliance and positive coping strategies, particularly programmes that target youth (16-24 years of age) and women. The number of Syrians detained for working illegally in Jordan has increased in 2014, although it remains limited. UNHCR continues to work with the authorities to ensure that Syrians have access to appropriate legal representation and that these individuals are not deported. Protection actors will also increase their collaboration with the Education Sector in order to ensure that Syrians, in particular Syrian youth, have access to educational opportunities, including higher education and non-formal education opportunities. In this regard, Protection and Education actors will increase their efforts to reduce violence and bullying in schools through awareness-raising campaigns, teacher training and strengthened referrals for cases requiring specialized protection services.

Protection actors will continue to work with other sectors to mainstream protection into the overall refugee response, including by providing recommendations on site planning in refugee camps and delivery of assistance in urban areas. A study published in 2014 also indicates the need for all sectors to increasingly focus their programmatic and protection response on the elderly and those with reduced mobility due to impairment or disability, to ensure that these women, girls, boys and men have equal access to services, and that there are adequate and appropriate services targeting their specific needs.<sup>2</sup> In the second half of 2014, Protection actors will increasingly reach out to community-based and faith-based organizations to more effectively coordinate protection and assistance interventions, and to ensure that services are delivered in a non-discriminatory manner, and in accordance with respect for protection and humanitarian principles.

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2 HelpAge International and Handicap International, Hidden Victims of the Syria crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees, May 2014.  
<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/documents.php?page=1&view=grid&Language%5B%5D=1&Country%5B%5D=107&Type%5B%5D=4>

SGBV and Child Protection actors have greatly improved the outreach of multi-sectoral services in 2014, including by expanding mobile services and presence in urban areas. Continued financial support is needed, however, to ensure that the level and quality of services is maintained, and that services are expanded to underserved governorates in the south of Jordan. In the first five months of 2014 (January to May 2014), 2,443 children at risk (including 455 unaccompanied or separated children in camps and host communities) and 6,155 survivors of SGBV benefited from case management and multi-sectoral services. This is a significant increase over the same period in 2013. Through the roll-out of the Inter-Agency Emergency CP and SGBV SOPs and the Amani awareness-raising campaign, Child Protection and SGBV actors are working to strengthen community awareness of services, and improving identification and self-reporting of child protection and SGBV cases in a safe, confidential and ethical manner.

Considerable efforts have been made to ensure that SGBV survivors can access health services; in the first four months of 2014, 18% of reported SGBV survivors accessed health services. Continued financial support is needed, however, to ensure that women, girls, boys and men have access to reproductive health services, as an essential entry point and life-saving service for survivors of SGBV. The SGBV Sub-Sector continues to focus its work around four priority areas - domestic violence (the most commonly reported form of SGBV both inside and outside the camps), sexual violence, survival sex and early and force marriage. It has formed a dedicated task force on forced and early marriage in order to: (i) map tools used by different partners in Jordan in awareness-raising and prevention of forced and early marriage (and to coordinate activities and share best practices); (ii) prepare a legal report on the relevant Jordanian legislative framework (focusing particularly on the issues of consent, best interests and documentation); and (iii) to develop technical support/advice to agencies working on the issue of forced and early marriages.

The Child Protection Sub-Sector continues to work on the five thematic priority areas for 2014: (i) unaccompanied and separated children; (ii) children associated with armed forces and armed groups; (iii) children in conflict with the law; (iv) violence against children; and (v) child labour. In the second half of 2014, Child Protection actors will intensify their collaboration with the Ministry of Labour and other Government actors to combat child labour amongst Syrian refugee children. The publication of two reports on child labour in urban areas in June 2014, and a planned assessment in Zaatari in the second half of 2014, will support the development of more targeted and effective programmatic responses in collaboration with other sectors. Protection actors in Zaatari, particularly those focused on children and youth, have developed a work plan to address the worst forms of child labour in the camp.

Significant efforts have been made to increase Mental Health and Psycho-Support services (MHPSS) in camps and urban areas. Within the first five months of 2014, 161,184 individuals accessed psycho-social support services and activities, including through a network of 124 child and adolescent friendly spaces and multi-activity centres in camps (57) and host communities (67). Despite this increased outreach, agencies' planning and programming still includes an over-emphasis on trauma and less focus on supporting natural coping strategies and family/community resiliency. A recent MHPSS assessment conducted in camps and urban areas demonstrates a continued need for: (i) specialised programming for longer-term mental health problems; (ii) community-based

interventions that promote adaptive coping strategies, stress reduction and effective management of anger and frustration; and (iii) interventions to address MHPSS concerns in children.<sup>3</sup>

## Achievements

- Significant investment has been made by Protection actors and the Government of Jordan in strengthening administrative institutions and practice in refugee camps. In addition to the establishment of offices of the Civil Registry and the Sharia Court in Zaatari (with Azraq to follow), offices of the Juvenile Police Department and Family Protection Department are operational in Zaatari and Azraq camps.
- In 2014, 479 individuals have been trained on the Inter-Agency Emergency Child Protection and SGBV Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and referral pathways (including specialized child protection and SGBV actors, Government authorities and humanitarian workers). More than 800 individuals have been trained on the SOPs, since the launch of the Inter-Agency Strengthening Child Protection and SGBV Services and Systems Project in October 2013. Training sessions include modules on principles and standards relevant to the prevention of, and response to, child protection and SGBV cases, the roles and responsibilities of different actors, the importance of the principles of confidentiality and informed consent, and guidance on how to refer cases in a safe and confidential manner in accordance with the SOPs.
- The Child Protection and SGBV Sub-Sectors launched an awareness-raising campaign, “Amani” in March 2014. The campaign is based on key messages for communities, children and parents on how to better protect children and adults from harm and various forms of violence. The key protection issues addressed in the Amani campaign include: preventing violence and staying safe; raising awareness on services available to survivors of violence; prevention of early marriage; the importance of seeking psychosocial support; respect for the rights of persons with disabilities; prevention of child labour; the importance of birth registration; keeping families together/prevention of separation; prevention of bribery and promoting awareness that humanitarian aid is free; and respect for diversity/preventing discrimination. A variety of communication tools, including posters, a facilitators’ guide for focus group discussions, and information cards containing information about protection services, are being used in child protection and SGBV actors throughout Jordan.
- To continue to both improve evidence-based programming, and increase the understanding of SGBV trends and patterns, the SGBV Sub-Sector has stepped up its efforts to finalize the roll-out of the GBV Information Management System (GBVIMS) in Jordan, including its integration into RAIS. Following extensive trainings, all organizations involved in the GBVIMS roll-out have started collecting data. The information-sharing protocol, which governs the way that information is consolidated and shared, will be signed in June 2014, and the first inter-

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3 IMC, WHO, MOH & Emphnet, *Assessment of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Needs of Displaced Syrians in Jordan*, February 2014, available at: [http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/assessment\\_view.php?ID=147](http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/assessment_view.php?ID=147)

agency reports on SGBV trends in Jordan will be generated in June 2014. The roll-out of the Child Protection Information Management System (CPIMS) is also underway through the Child Protection Sub-Sector.

- There were important achievements in terms of protection mainstreaming in 2014: Safety audits were conducted in Zaatari and Azraq, and implementation of the recommendations is being worked on in collaboration with camp management and key sectors, including WASH, site planning and NFIs. Age and disability actors have worked closely with the WASH and Shelter Sectors to develop infrastructure that is accessible to persons with functional limitations in Azraq. Age and disability actors have also finalized Standard Operating Procedures for Alternative Collectors in Zaatari, which ensure access to assistance for vulnerable refugees who are unable to reach distribution points due to their condition through the selection of a representative to collect their relief items. The Sector Gender Focal Point Networks continues to play a major role in the mainstreaming of gender into assessments, sectoral objectives and programme development.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Syrian Refugee Affairs Department (SRAD) within the Ministry of Interior (MoI) is the primary Government institution responsible for coordinating the government response to the Syrian crisis. It is involved in joint registration and documentation of Syrians together with UNHCR, as well as administration and security activities in refugee camps in Jordan. A number of other Government ministries and departments are also actively involved in the protection response to the Syrian crisis. These include the Ministry of Social Development, the Family Protection Department, the Juvenile Police Department, the Office of the Civil Registrar, the Sharia Court, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Justice. The Jordanian Armed Forces (JAF) also play a key protection role in light of their responsibility for reception and transportation of Syrians at the border.

Protection actors are working closely with the Government of Jordan in order to strengthen linkages between emergency humanitarian interventions and coordination structures on the one hand, and national protection systems and national coordination mechanism. National protection and coordination mechanisms include the Family Protection Team and the National Council for Family Affairs. The Government of Jordan and the Protection Sector's collaboration aims to ensure that Syrians have access to national protection mechanisms, and that they can benefit from national protection programmes to the extent possible. The Protection Sector (and its Sub-Sectors) coordinate closely with Government authorities, including the Ministry of Social Development, the Family Protection Department and the Juvenile Police Department in particular, to harmonize humanitarian interventions in the RRP and the longer-term interventions proposed in the NRP.

Linkages between the Protection Sector, including the Child Protection Sub-Sector, and the Education Sector are being strengthened. This is with particular regard to expanding informal education opportunities in safe spaces, such as child and youth friendly spaces, ensuring access

to inclusive educational opportunities for all children in accordance with principles of sensitivity to age, gender and diversity, and ensuring that education premises provide effective protective environments for Syrian children and youth. Many Protection activities, including those related to community-based protection mechanisms for children and their parents, support to administrative institutions and processes that are linked to child and family protection, and psychosocial and multi-sectoral support for girls and boys are in line with the No Lost Generation initiative, which aims to mitigate the long-term effects of the Syrian crisis on Syrian children and youth.



The Jordan Child Protection (CP) and Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) Sub-Working Groups have launched an inter-agency CP and SGBV awareness-raising campaign called “Amani” (which means “my safety” in Arabic). The overall campaign message is “Our sense of safety is everyone’s responsibility”. The campaign is based on key messages for communities, children and parents on how to better protect children and adults from harm and different kinds of violence. These messages were developed by the CP and SGBV Sub-Working groups, in collaboration with women, girls, boys and men in Zaatari camp and in urban settings. The revision of the messages and the ongoing development of associated tools has been led by Save the Children

International, IRC, UNFPA, UNICEF and UNHCR within the

framework of the Inter-Agency “Strengthening SGBV and Child Protection Services and Systems Project”. The key protection issues addressed in the Amani campaign include: preventing violence and staying safe; response for survivors of violence; early marriage; the importance of seeking psychosocial support; respect for the rights of persons with disabilities; prevention of child labour; birth registration; keeping families together/prevention of separation; humanitarian aid is free; and respect for diversity/preventing discrimination. The activities of the campaign include development and distribution of a series of 10 posters on the key protection issues described above, as well as development of animated videos, and brochures for outreach workers and facilitators’ guides for group activities on the messages. Organizations will encourage refugees and Jordanians to join in the campaign and arrange activities within their own communities to raise awareness of how to stay safe, and what to do if you or someone you know experiences violence, abuse or exploitation.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and their rights are respected.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Access to territory improved, protection space preserved and risk of Refoulement and detention reduced	180,000	2,000	0	Country Wide (Ma'raaq, Zaatari )	\$4,532,298	\$4,002,298	\$530,000	\$0	IOM, UNHCR (JAF, SRCD, MOI, MOPIC)
Output 1.2 Administrative institutions and practice developed or strengthened	150,000	550,000	0	Country Wide	\$10,595,000	\$0	\$10,195,000	\$400,000	UNHCR (SRCD, MOI, MOPIC, FPD, DAW, MoSD)
Output 1.3 Quality of registration and profiling improved (age and gender disaggregated data), and quality of reception conditions improved and maintained.	150,000	550,000	7,505	Country Wide	\$10,450,000	\$10,400,000	\$50,000	\$0	ACTED, UNHCR
Output 1.4 Access to legal assistance and legal remedies improved and civil registration and civil status documentation strengthened	39,100	28,314	8,020	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'raaq, Tafleeh and Camps (Azraq, Zaatari and Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC))	\$2,049,452	\$0	\$2,049,452	\$0	NRC , UNHCR (ARDD-LA, JBA, Civil Status Department, Rel. Judges Department), UPP
Output 1.5 Identification and referral of persons with specific needs strengthened and access to services improved	15,150	20,526	9,118	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman , Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'raaq, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and camps(Zaatari and Azraq Camp)	\$10,135,064	\$5,605,000	\$4,375,064	\$155,000	DRG, FPSC, HI, MPDL, NRC, TGH, UNHCR (Zain Al Sharf Institute), WarChild UK
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$37,761,814</b>	<b>\$20,007,298</b>	<b>\$17,199,516</b>	<b>\$555,000</b>	

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.								
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)	
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)		Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
Output 2.1 Community-based protection mechanisms, outreach and community mobilization strengthened	82,500	33,000	60,000	\$25,409,651	\$0	\$21,727,887	\$3,681,764	ACF, CARE, Global Communities, DRC, IMC, Interiors, Intersos, IRC, LWF, OXFAM, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UN WOMEN, UNESCO, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, WAAJUC, NCCA and YPEER), UNHCR (IRD), UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC), WarChild UK, WWI

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.									
Output 2.2 Peaceful Coexistence with local communities, including through community-support projects (such as QIPs and CIPs) is promoted	102,996	36,104	700,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Ma'arra, Tafleeh, Zarqa, and Camps(King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Azraq, Cyber City Refugee Center, EJC and Zaatari))	\$10,768,640	\$0	\$9,909,690	\$858,950	ACTED , DRC, ILO, IMC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, UNDP, UNFPA (YPEER, WAAJC, NCCA), UNHCR (IRD), UN Women
Output 2.3 Complaint and Accountability Mechanisms are established and functional	150,000	550,000	0	Country Wide	\$300,000	\$0	\$300,000	\$0	UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4 Community empowerment and self reliance opportunities for refugee and host communities are promoted as part of comprehensive protection interventions	7,393	11,648	17,946	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Ma'arra, Zarqa, and Camps (Azraq, EJC , Cyber City , King Abdullah Park and Zaatari))	\$9,044,000	\$0	\$5,516,000	\$3,528,000	ACTED, DRC, ILO, IRC, LWF, NICCOD, Save the Children International, UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER)

Objective 2. Community empowerment, engagement, outreach and self-reliance is strengthened and expanded, and WGBM are engaged in the planning, implementation & evaluation of services.									
Output 2.5 Psychosocial support services are strengthened and expanded	112,646	188,561	60,264	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafileh, Zarqa, and Camps (King Abdullah Park, Cyber City Refugee Camp, Azraq, EJC and Zaatar))	\$18,065,405	\$1,038,069	\$12,943,336	\$4,084,000	ACF, AVSI, CARE, DRC, FCA, IMC, IRC, LWF, MPDL, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, TGH, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/JWU, IFH), UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, IMC), UNWOMEN, UPP, WarChild UK
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$63,587,696</b>	<b>\$1,038,069</b>	<b>\$50,396,913</b>	<b>\$12,152,714</b>	

Objective 3. The risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM are reduced/mitigated, and the quality of response is improved, in accordance with AGD principles.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 SGBV risks are reduced through WGBM's empowerment and engagement in prevention initiatives	77,293	96,821	43,319	Country Wide (Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Tafleeh, and Zaatari)	\$3,755,594	\$0	\$3,755,594	\$0	ACF, ICMC, IRC, Save the Children Jordan, TDHI, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, WAAJC, NCCA and YPEER) , UNHCR, UN Women
Output 3.2 SGBV survivors access safe, confidential and compassionate multi-sectoral services adapted to their age, gender and diversity	4,880	9,348	5,014	Country Wide(Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Zarqa and camps(Cyber City, King Abdullah Park, Azraq, Zaatari and EJC))	\$16,472,883	\$15,692,883	\$780,000	\$0	IOM, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, UPP/ JWU, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR (FPD, MoSD (DAW), JRF, NHF, IMC), UNICEF, UPP
Output 3.3 Government and non-government actors in all sectors provide safe, confidential and informed referral for survivors and incorporate SGBV risk-reduction in the planning and implementation of their activities.	0	0	3,880	Country Wide(Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Madaba, Mafraq,Zarqa)	\$1,037,500	\$0	\$0	\$1,037,500	IMC, IRC, UNFPA (IRC, IMC, IFH, FPD, MOH), UNHCR
Total					\$21,265,977	\$15,692,883	\$4,535,594	\$1,037,500	

Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.									
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)		
Output 4.2 CP prevention activities are increased, including through the strengthening of CBCPCs and other community structures	118,262	194,063	78,866	\$7,401,392	\$0	\$7,319,512	\$81,880	ACTED, DRC, ILO, Mercy Corps, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, TDHI, UNHCR, UNICEF (SCI, NHF, Mercy Corps, INTERSOS, JOHUD, UPP, JWU, ICCS, FGAC, JRF, JRC, HI, National Council for Demining and Rehabilitation) WarChild UK, WWI	

Objective 4. Emergency child protection interventions for boys & girls are strengthened & harmonized.									
Output 4.3 Procedures and coordination mechanisms, including SOPs and referral mechanisms, are established and strengthened in order to support early disclosure, identification and referral in a safe & confidential manner	0	0	0	0	\$1,187,485	\$0	\$1,187,485	\$0	ILO, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR, UNICEF
Output 4.4 Quality of multi-sectoral response services for girls and boys and their families is strengthened and improved in accordance with AGD principles	11,768	8,974	1,635		\$11,788,668	\$10,821,343	\$961,325	\$6,000	IMC, IRC, Questoope, Save the Children Jordan, TDH, UNHCR,(IRC, IMC, FPD, MOSD (DAW), NHF) UNICEF (IRC, IMC)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$22,517,807</b>	<b>\$10,821,343</b>	<b>\$9,792,932</b>	<b>\$1,903,532</b>	

Objective 5. Durable and protection solutions are made available to refugees from Syria.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 5.1 Improved registration data and outreach allows identification of protection vulnerabilities that call for resettlement or humanitarian admission programs in third countries	500	4,500	0	Country Wide	\$2,481,964	\$0	\$2,481,964	\$0	UNHCR
Output 5.2 Access to and quality of status determination procedures is improved for the purpose of resettlement	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$1,016,729	\$0	\$1,016,729	\$0	UNHCR
Output 5.3 Preparedness for possible return movements is improved (including contingency planning for voluntary repatriation if conditions permit)	30,000	10,000	0	Country Wide (Zaatari)	\$407,000	\$0	\$395,000	\$12,000	Internews, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$3,905,693</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$3,893,693</b>	<b>\$12,000</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of WGBM receiving legal information, counselling and/or representation	75,434
# of WGBM with specific needs identified who are receiving targeted assistance and interventions	44,874
# of persons (WMGB) benefiting from community-support project implemented for host and refugee communities	839,100
# of WGBM having access to psychosocial support services (level 2 & 3)	361,471
# of specialized SGBV service providers who receive training on case management, SOP and survivor centered approach (disaggregated by sex).-	1,100
# of gov't and non-gov't actors trained on SGBV referral pathways and core principles of working with survivors of SGBV.	3,880
# of community members, including children, sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathways (age & gender disaggregated) (includes inter-agency information campaigns)	391,191
# of UAC, SC, and children at risk provided with multi-sectoral services (age & gender disaggregated)	22,377
# of individuals submitted for resettlement	5,000
# of persons accessing information on services	319,670
# of safe spaces operational (CFS, YFS, women safe spaces, community centres)	183

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Protection - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$149,038,987</b>	<b>\$47,559,593</b>	<b>\$85,818,648</b>	<b>\$15,660,746</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Protection in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	714,235
ACTED	600,000
AVSI	312,500
CARE	5,250,000
DRC	2,142,880
FCA	1,100,000
FPSC	1,536,680
Global Communities	9,390,000
HI	3,500,000
ICMC	357,333
ILO	1,435,000
IMC	4,095,080
INTERNEWS	252,000
INTERSOS	650,000
IOM	5,382,141
IRC	9,150,000
LWF	1,072,000
MC	4,150,000
MPDL	133,000
NICCOD	50,000
NRC	750,000
OXFAM	286,930
QUESTSCOPE	267,500
SCI	2,351,000
SCJ	1,515,000
TDH	475,164
TDHI	192,000
TGH	414,500
UNDP	5,500,000
UNESCO	453,892
UNFPA	5,666,130
UNHCR	56,563,588
UNICEF	22,085,515
UNWOMEN	600,000
UPP	107,261
WC-UK	392,568
WVI	145,090
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,038,987</b>

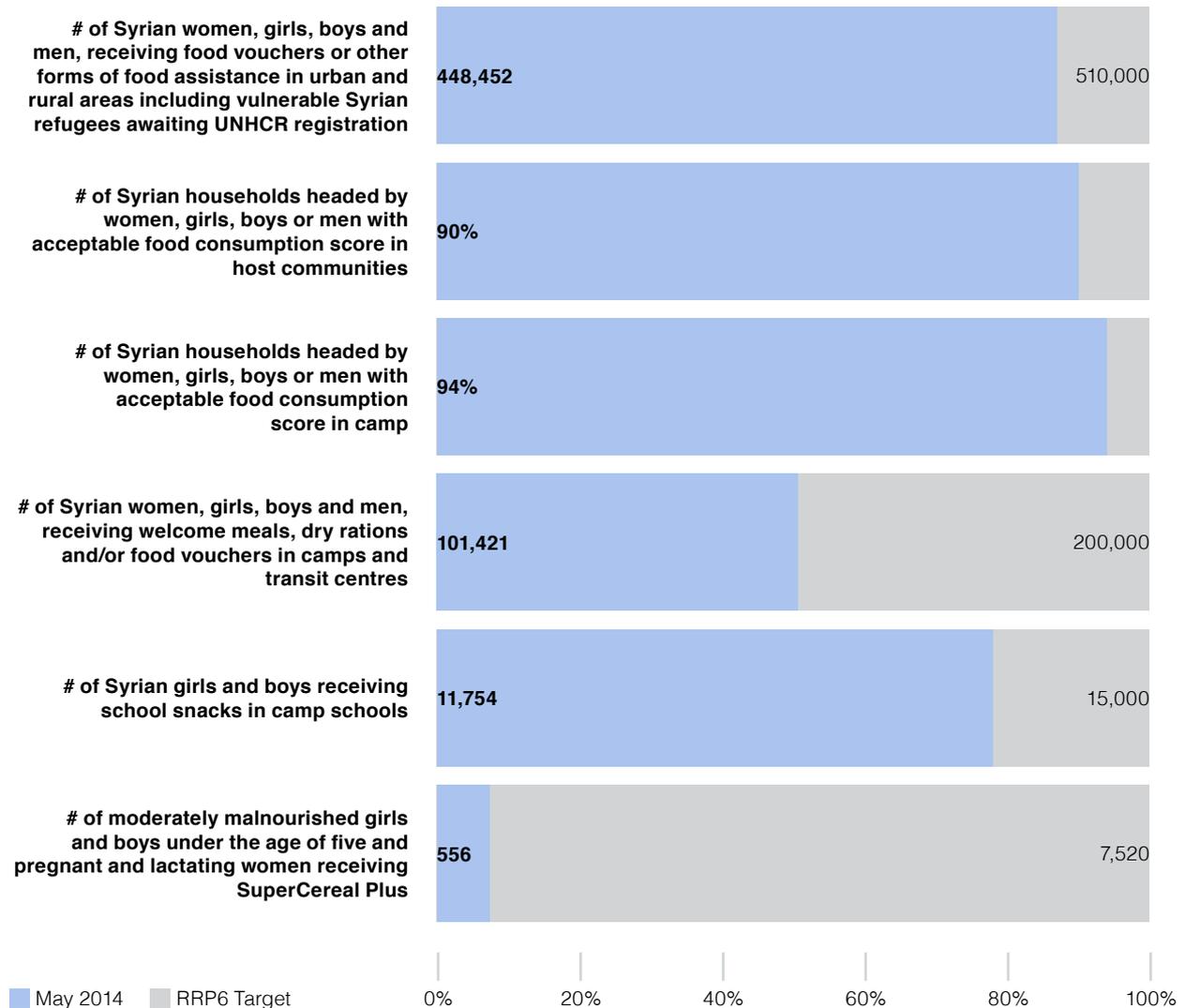
## FOOD SECURITY

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	WFP and JHCO		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, ADRA, Caritas, FAO, HRF, IOCC, IOM, IRD, IRW, JHCO, Medair, NAJMAH, NICCOD, SCI, SCJ, UAERC, UNHCR, WFP, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Save lives and protect livelihoods in emergencies in order to:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilisation for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.</li> <li>2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilization for vulnerable Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions.</li> <li>3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women</li> <li>4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$278,400,217	US\$7,171,892	US\$1,412,500
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$286,984,609		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Dorte Jessen, <a href="mailto:dorte.jessen@wfp.org">dorte.jessen@wfp.org</a> Mohammad Kilani, <a href="mailto:kilani@jhco.org.jo">kilani@jhco.org.jo</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS

\*The first five indicators are measured against monthly targets while the last two are measured against the annual targets



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	495,000
Host communities	700,000	127,500

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Syrian refugees in Jordan continue to receive much needed basic and complementary food assistance. In the first half of 2014, WFP and its cooperating partners have provided 98 per cent of registered Syrian refugees with food assistance in Jordan. The Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization (JHCO) provides emergency food assistance to both registered and non-registered refugees in Jordan alongside several NGOs. This system, thus far, has been found effective, and the CARE Assessment on the situation of urban Syrian refugees in Jordan (Lives Unseen)<sup>4</sup> confirmed that access to sufficient quantities of food was not identified as a primary household need by Syrians, as WFP vouchers cover their basic food needs. Targeting levels will be reviewed in the second half of 2014 following the completion of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework in order to prioritize assistance to the most vulnerable Syrian refugees residing in the host community. This takes into consideration the different needs of women, girls, boys and men across all age groups and ensures suitable access of assistance to identified persons with disabilities.

In non-camp urban settings, heads of households receive paper vouchers every two weeks that can be exchanged at 68 specified shops, located in areas with significant concentrations of refugees throughout the 12 governorates of Jordan. Retailers are identified through a competitive selection process by WFP's partners, and then approved by WFP. Paper vouchers are being gradually transitioned to e-vouchers, which are similar to a digital debit card and can be used for multiple visits to the specified shops during the course of one month. This also negates the need for beneficiaries to attend distributions, reducing transportation costs as the monthly value is uploaded automatically by the partner bank. Moreover, this will increase the level of convenience for female-headed households or persons with disabilities who may experience difficulties with access to vouchers on the designated distribution dates. The total value of the assistance



WFP staff distribute date bars enriched with vitamins and minerals at Samma School in northern Jordan where students are benefitting from school meals. Copyright: WFP/Jordan

4 CARE, Lives Unseen: Urban Syrian Refugees And Jordanian Host Communities, April 2014; available at [http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE\\_Jordan\\_Urban\\_Refugees\\_and\\_Host\\_Communities\\_April\\_2014\\_Report.pdf](http://insights.careinternational.org.uk/media/k2/attachments/CARE_Jordan_Urban_Refugees_and_Host_Communities_April_2014_Report.pdf)

is according to household size, with each individual entitled to JOD 24 (USD 34) per month, regardless of age.

In camps, all refugees receive an in-kind daily allocation of bread. WFP distributes around 22 MT of fresh bread to residents from four distribution points. A food voucher valid for two weeks is also distributed, with the head of household receiving as many vouchers as the number of individuals in his/her household. This allows beneficiaries to make purchases several times, given the limited storage facilities of camp refugees. Refugees in camps redeem their vouchers at participating Community-Based Organization (CBO) operated shops and supermarkets located inside the camp. Since January 2014, two commercial supermarkets operate within Zaatari camp, with the capacity to serve the entire camp population through vouchers. These supermarkets also support the local communities in Mafraq and Zaatari through local recruitment and food procurement. The same voucher system is set up in Azraq camp, Cyber City and King Abdullah Park. In total, WFP provided food assistance to 89,527 refugees in camps in May 2014 (23,008 women, 23,187 girls, 23,993 boys, 19,388 men). In the Emirates Jordan Camp, the Emirati Red Crescent provides full catering to the 3,826 refugees living there (as at 19 May 2014).

ICRC provides welcome meals for refugees at border crossing points while UNHCR continues to provide complementary food packages (crackers and water). WFP distributes welcome meals to all newly arriving refugees at Rabat Al Sarhan (previously provided upon arrival at Zaatari camp). In camps, families with children under the age of two receive SuperCereal Plus, a highly nutritious age-appropriate/weaning food. WFP also implements a targeted supplementary feeding programme for boys and girls under the age of five and pregnant and nursing girls and women diagnosed with Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in both the camp and host community settings. To date, 343 MAM cases have been identified and are in the process of treatment.

Since March 2013, WFP has been distributing fortified date bars to Syrian boys and girls attending Zaatari camp schools under the emergency school-feeding programme. The purpose of this programme is to provide students with a mid-session snack that will increase school attendance and enhance concentration by addressing short-term hunger. The peak number of monthly beneficiaries to date is 13,564 boys and girls receiving date bars.

The Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG) plans to provide food assistance to around 87,501 vulnerable Jordanians living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees. Identification of beneficiaries will be conducted in cooperation with the Government of Jordan.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

In response to the Syrian refugee crisis, food assistance for Syrian refugees is fully implemented and funded by international humanitarian actors. In line with the Government's strategies, policies and request for assistance, WFP is leading a protracted relief and recovery operation which aims to address the short-term food needs of more than 160,000 targeted vulnerable and food-insecure

beneficiaries, including vocational training to protect their livelihoods. A national school-feeding programme is also planned for implementation.

As of present, livelihood activities for refugees are still being discussed with the Government. Having insecure access to livelihood opportunities increases the risk of dependency and frustrates prospects for reducing international humanitarian food aid. Humanitarian assistance to food insecure Jordanians will not only assist in improving vocational skills and livelihood opportunities, but also help alleviate community tensions between Syrians and Jordanians. Although some refugee families have a level of regular income, either through employment or other means, the majority relies heavily on monthly food assistance to meet basic food needs. As mentioned above, a more targeted food assistance programme is being planned within the inter-agency Vulnerability Assistance Framework (VAF) to reduce the number of beneficiaries receiving monthly food assistance, which in turn will reduce the overall funding requirements of the Food Security Sector. However, initial indications suggest that 85 per cent of all registered refugees will struggle to meet their food needs if not provided with monthly food assistance.

Recent information indicates that housing costs pose a significant drain on refugee household resources amongst families residing outside of camps. Meeting these expense requirements leads to asset depletion, indebtedness and food insecurity. This is particularly the case in areas where large concentrations of refugees have settled in traditionally disadvantaged communities, notably the northern areas of Irbid and Mafraq. In Jordan, the unrest in Syria has drastically reduced agricultural and food trade, affecting agricultural and livestock producers and workers of agriculture products and inputs. To ensure continued access to food for Syrian refugees in the short and medium term, food vouchers and cash assistance should be sustained. Concurrently, both crop and livestock production, notably for poor small-scale farmers in the north of Jordan, must be addressed through diversification of agricultural production of small-scale farmers through promotion of climate smart technologies in order to maintain a certain level of food availability. The spread of trans-boundary animal and plant diseases need to be contained in order to mitigate the impact on agricultural livelihoods in Jordan. In consideration of the protracted nature of the Syrian crisis, it is crucial to promote the resilience of Jordanian host communities to withstand and recover from the numerous impacts. More than 3 years into the Syria crisis, the quality and quantity of credible and timely information on the food security, agriculture livelihood and natural resource situation remains extremely variable in terms of coverage and frequency. A systematic approach to data collection and analysis on food security and livelihoods is needed in order to adequately project future needs of women, girls, boys and men across all age groups and enable informed planning from National Government and Humanitarian Actors.

Without adequate, sustained funding, food assistance to Syrian refugees across the region will need to be reduced. Vulnerable Syrian refugees women, girls, boys and men depend on in-kind food or vouchers provided by WFP to meet their food needs. Without consistent food, many would be unable to purchase food for their families and could resort to negative coping strategies to the detriment of their nutritional wellbeing. More than half of WFP's refugee assistance goes to children, whose mental and physical development risks being compromised without adequate nutritional support.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Maintain food security and improve food availability, access and utilisation for Syrian refugees in Jordan through appropriate and consistent food assistance.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Syrian refugees received welcome meals, dry rations and/or food vouchers in camps and transit centres	150,000	0	0	Country Wide	\$69,730,298	\$69,730,298	\$0	\$0	"UNHCR, WFP (ACTED, SCI)"
Output 1.2 Syrian refugees received cash, vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas including vulnerable Syrian refugees awaiting UNHCR registration	0	495,000	0	Country Wide	\$208,305,937	\$208,305,937	\$0	\$0	Caritas, JHCO, WFP (HRF, IR, SCI)
Output 1.3 Syrian girls and boys received school snacks in camp schools	37,500	0	0	Country Wide	\$1,136,210	\$0	\$1,136,210	\$0	WFP (ACTED, SCI)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$279,172,445</b>	<b>\$278,036,235</b>		<b>\$1,136,210</b>	<b>\$0</b>

Objective 2. Improve food security including food availability, access and utilisation for vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian populations through targeted food production and livelihood interventions									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1. Vulnerable Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees received food assistance	0	0	87,501	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	\$1,113,224	\$363,982	\$749,242	\$0	Caritas, WVI
Output 2.2. Vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian families living in areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees provided with livelihood opportunities	0	0	32,154	Country Wide	\$2,400,000	\$0	\$2,400,000	\$0	ACTED, FAO (CARE)
Output 2.3. The production, access and utilization of diversified and nutritious food by vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian families living in refugee concentrated areas is enhanced and increased	0	520	230	Country Wide	\$200,000	\$0	\$0	\$200,000	ACF
Output 2.4. Risk of Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TAD's) contained and animal productivity of livestock herds in the north of Jordan improved	0	0	45,000	Country Wide	\$2,100,000	\$0	\$2,100,000	\$0	FAO
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$5,813,224</b>	<b>\$363,982</b>	<b>\$5,249,242</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	

Objective 3. Improve the nutritional status of Syrian refugees, particularly malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1. Moderately malnourished Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women received specialized nutritious foods (SuperCereal Plus)	2,300	7,700	0	Country Wide	\$586,440	\$0	\$586,440	\$0	WFP (ACTED, MEDAIR, SCJ)
Output 3.2. Syrian girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women with moderate acute malnutrition attended until they have recovered	2,118	5,402	0	Country Wide	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	WFP (ACTED, MEDAIR, SCJ)
Output 3.3. Nutritional habits of Syrian women, girls, boys and men have improved through healthy behaviour training, communication and sensitization	94,000	239,700	0	Country Wide	\$600,000	\$0	\$0	\$600,000	FAO (ACTED), WFP (ACTED, MEDAIR, SCJ)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$1,186,440</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$586,440</b>	<b>\$600,000</b>	

Objective 4. Ensure effective and coordinated sectoral response through evidence-based food security and livelihood interventions									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners (brackets indicates appealing on behalf of)
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Food sector activities coordinated to ensure complementarity of activities by different food sector actors in order to minimize duplication and increase efficiency of assistance	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$37,500	\$0	\$0	\$37,500	JHCO, WFP
Output 4.2 Food sector documents, projects and assessments covering various aspects of protection in food security and livelihood interventions applying the gender marker tool	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$25,000	\$0	\$0	\$25,000	WFP
Output 4.3 Comprehensive (quantitative and geographically significant) food security and livelihood assessments conducted taking into account the different and special needs of women, girls, boys and men	0	0	0	Country Wide	\$750,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$550,000	ACTED, FAO, WFP
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$812,500</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$612,500</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of Syrian households with acceptable food consumption in host communities	100,000
# of Syrian households with acceptable food consumption in camps	30,000
# of newly arriving refugees receiving welcome meals, dry ration & Vouchers	150,000
# of Syrian women, girls, boys and men, receiving food vouchers or other forms of food assistance in urban and rural areas	519,050
# of Syrian girls and boys receiving school snacks in camp schools	37,500
# benefiting from livelihood opportunities	32,154
# beneficiaries receiving SuperCereal Plus	10,000
# of malnourished girls and boys under the age of five and pregnant and lactating girls and women reaching discharge criteria/recovery rates	7,520
# of food production programmes beneficiaries	750

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Food - Sector Summary Requirements				
		Requirements January-December 2014		
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$286,984,609</b>	<b>\$278,400,217</b>	<b>\$7,171,892</b>	<b>\$1,412,500</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

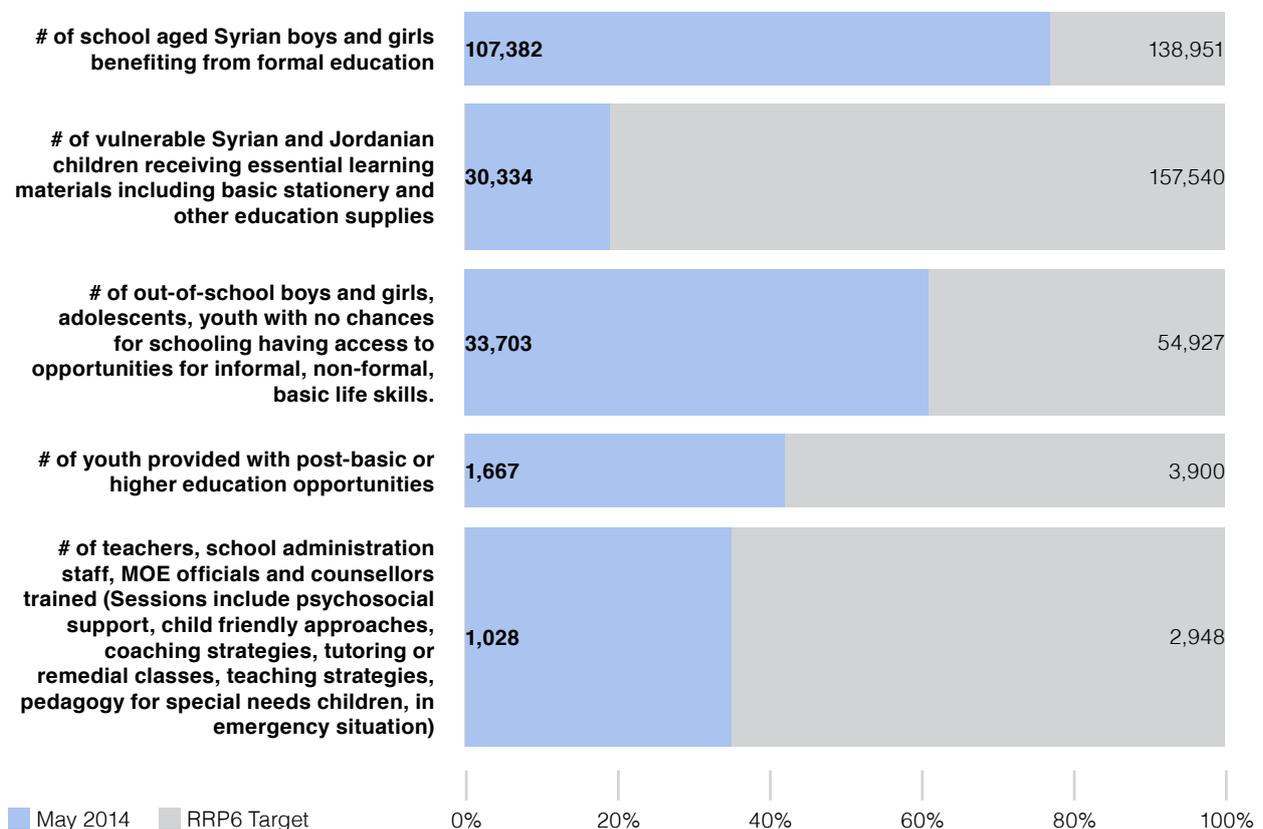
Food in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	200,000
ACTED	850,000
CARITAS	1,329,801
FAO	5,000,000
JHCO	2,012,500
UNHCR	500,000
WFP	276,343,066
WVI	749,242
<b>Total</b>	<b>286,984,609</b>

# EDUCATION

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF and SCI		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Action Aid, ACTED, ADRA, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, FCA, Global Communities, ILO, IOCC, IRD, JEN, JRS, JHAS, LWF, Madrasati Initiative, Mercy Corps, MA, NICCOD, NRC, Questscope, RI, SCI, SCJ, TDH-I, Taghyee, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF, WVI, War Child UK. <i>Participating Government Entity: MoE</i>		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities</li> <li>Children and youth benefit from a learning environment that promotes quality education, protection and well-being.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$45,491,260	US\$22,582,270	US\$5,699,168
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$73,772,698		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Maria Paradies, <a href="mailto:mparadies@unicef.org">mparadies@unicef.org</a> Farrukh Waseem Mirza, <a href="mailto:farrukh.mirza@savethechildren.org">farrukh.mirza@savethechildren.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population (*school-aged children 36% of total population)
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	54,000*
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	198,000*
Host communities	700,000	48,000 <sup>i</sup>

<sup>i</sup> Based on highest figure of Jordanians receiving essential learning materials.

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Approximately 36 per cent of the total number of Syrian refugees in Jordan are school-aged children; in March 2014 there were 109,437 school-aged Syrian refugee boys and 101,019 school-aged Syrian refugee girls, totalling 210,456.<sup>5</sup> Just over half (51 per cent) of school-aged Syrian children in Jordan are enrolled in schools, country-wide; as of April 2014 approximately 54,979 girls and 52,403 boys totalling 107,382 Syrian refugee children were enrolled in schools. Although this is among the highest enrolment rates in the five countries hosting Syrian refugees in the region, it is well below the targeted number and requires attention.



5 36%, as per RRP6 and based on refugee population of 584,600 (March 2014)

The Jordanian Ministry of Education (MoE) recognises and offers several types of education services: i) formal education, including remedial classes where a child has been out of school for up to one year, and is available only to children within a specified age range; ii) non-formal education, which includes five defined programmes based on age and type of service; iii) informal education, which includes skills, basic learning and recreational activities and is intended for children who are not eligible for formal education including remedial classes.

Education Sector partners is also supporting the advocacy led by UNICEF and the MoE for establishing a standardised accreditation framework for current and future informal education activities, and for the establishment of certified alternative learning opportunities for out-of-school male and female children and youth. These measures are intended to support reintegration of Syrian children and youth into formal schooling for those who have missed a minimum of one year of education.

### **Formal Education**

Although a total of 21,851 Syrian children (11,188 girls and 10,663 boys) are enrolled in schools in refugee camps across Jordan, a significant number do not - or are unable to - maintain regular attendance. In Zaatari camp, there are three schools, in which 10,497 girls and 10,005 boys are enrolled, totalling 20,502. However, only 12,000 (60 per cent) of those enrolled regularly attend classes. Overcrowded classes impair access to education and reduce the quality of teaching in all three schools in Zaatari administered by UNICEF and MoE. Some classes in School Number One, for example, have a student-to-teacher ratio in excess of 90:1. This is, in part, because of a limited supply of qualified teachers in Jordan and Syrian teachers are only permitted by the Ministry of Education (MoE) to work as teaching assistants in schools in camps. In the Emirati Jordanian Camp, 1,349 (691 girls and 658 boys) children are enrolled.

The enrolment rate amongst Syrian children living in non-camp settings in Jordan is lower than in camps. Less than 45 per cent of Syrian children (43,791 girls and 41,740 boys) who are eligible for formal education are enrolled in public schools administered by the MoE. Access to formal education for these 85,531 Syrian children is dictated by the capacity of Jordanian public schools. The majority of in-school Syrian children living in non-camp settings attend classes in the afternoon, in schools which offer two shifts of teaching. There are currently 98 Jordanian public schools in the country that offer two shifts of teaching to accommodate afternoon classes for Syrian children. This number is expected to increase in the coming year.

In most cases, the content of education services provided in non-camp settings to Syrian children in afternoon shifts differs from that offered in the morning shifts to Jordanian children: school facilities such as computer labs or library services, and courses such as physical education, and the Arts are only available in the morning. This has been seen to reduce the quality of formal education provided for Syrian children and youth, and requires attention in the second half of 2014.

To help tackle the disparity between the numbers of children enrolled in school and those attending classes, the European Union, is supporting the MoE to transition from their current Education Management Information System (EMIS) system to an open platform EMIS, with technical assistance from UNESCO. The Open EMIS is expected to assist in monitoring the education sector, overall, by tracking enrolment and attendance rates of children of all nationalities across all schools in Jordan, including in camps.

### **Non-formal and Informal Education**

In the second half of 2014, it is estimated that over 77,000 school-aged children will not be eligible for re-enrolment for formal education services and will need alternative learning opportunities including Non-formal and Informal education services. Children who have missed more than one year of school are considered to be too far behind their peers to attend classes at the grade level appropriate to their age. There are currently 51 non-formal education centres serve children and youth between the ages of 13 and 18 for males and 13 and 20 for females. They provide accelerated learning courses, which allow children and youth to obtain a qualification that is equivalent to the 10<sup>th</sup> Grade and is certified by the Jordanian MoE. All Non-Formal education centres are exclusively located in host communities and are not available in the camps. There is a clear gap that needs to be filled by making Non-Formal education services available in camps, as well as providing accelerated learning programs for children aged between 8 and 12. In order to meet the needs of the large numbers of Syrian children in Jordan who are not – or will not be – eligible for re-enrolment in formal schooling in 2014, the provision of quality alternative education opportunities must be scaled up.

The education needs of Syrian refugee youth between the ages of 15 and 24 are particularly neglected. Older children and youth are often required by their families to forgo their education and support the household. Girls and young women are usually expected to carry out household chores and care for younger siblings, and boys are often engaged in income-generating activities to compensate for the inability of Syrian refugees to seek a large range of employment in Jordan. As a result, the dropout rate amongst this age group is very high. The Youth Task Force was created in Zaatari camp to address the gap in assistance for adolescents and youth. It operates under the guidance of the Education Sector and Child Protection Sub-Working Group and aims to strengthen and tailor education services for this age range. The Youth Task Force strives to guarantee that youths' education, peace building and participation needs are addressed in a participatory manner.

Education Sector partners have taken concrete steps toward making higher education affordable and accessible to Syrian refugees. UNHCR is supporting Syrian refugee students who live in non-camp settings to attend university through scholarships from the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) program. This program does not cover students living in refugee camps and it needs to be expanded to cater to the education needs of these students.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The Jordanian MoE is responsible for all education services in Jordan, including those for refugees in camps, and for facilitating access to education in host communities. The Government of Jordan (GoJ) is being assisted to cover the cost of teacher salaries, and tuition fees, including textbooks, through direct budget support. The Education Sector provides support to the MoE in the form of direct projects that have been vetted and approved by the GoJ and guided by the MoE.

The National Resilience Plan (NRP) is aimed at strengthening the education system, while the RRP focuses on the short-term humanitarian response. All educational activities under the response plan are also in line with the No Lost Generation initiative, which aims to mitigate the long-term effects of the crises on the next Syrian generation.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Outputs highlighted in green contribute to the No Lost Generation initiative.

Objective 1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 School aged Syrian boys and girls (children and youth) benefit from formal education (primary and secondary) in camps and host communities	50,600	113,692	7,498	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Karak, Maftaq, Zarqa, Zaatari camp)	\$23,281,663	\$20,953,663	\$2,328,000	\$0	Caritas, IRD, KnK, NRC, RI, UNICEF, WVI (MOE, MercyCorps, Save the Children Jordan )
Output 1.2 Out-of-school boys and girls (children and youth aged 6-24 years) benefit from alternative education services such as informal, non-formal education, and basic life skills activities.	19,190	34,513	13,265	Country Wide(Amman, Aqaba, Azraq Camp, King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Irbid, Karak, Maan, Madaba, Maftaq, Tafleeh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$19,931,317	\$17,652,597	\$388,060	\$1,890,660	ActionAid, AVSI, Caritas, Global Communities, DRC, FCA, IR, KnK, NICCOD, NRC, RI, Save the Children International, Save the Children Jordan , Taghyeer, TDHI, UNESCO, UNICEF, WarChild UK, WVI

Objective 1. Children and youth have sustained access to appropriate education opportunities.									
Output 1.3 Boys and girls (3-6 years) have access to pre-primary education services in camps	4,300	0	0	Country Wide(Zaatari Camp (all district))	\$1,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$0	Save the Children International
Output 1.4 Boys and girls with specific needs access educational and psychosocial services	500	1,000	500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid)	\$7,285,000	\$6,885,000	\$400,000	\$0	Caritas, Mercy Corps, UNHCR, UNICEF (MercyCorps)
Output 1.5 Youth benefit from higher education	710	230	120	Country Wide (Zaatari and Azraq Camps)	\$3,000,000	\$0	\$1,000,000	\$2,000,000	RI, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF (NRC)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$54,497,980</b>	<b>\$45,491,260</b>	<b>\$5,116,060</b>	<b>\$3,890,660</b>	

Objective 2. Children and youth benefit from a learning environment that promotes quality education, protection and well-being.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Boys and girls benefiting from activities that support psychosocial development and resilience in public schools	5,000	6,050	5,000	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari camp)	\$1,980,200	\$0	\$1,980,200	\$0	MADRASATI, UNICEF, WarChild UK (Madrasati, East Amman Charities, Yarmouq Baqa, Relief International)
Output 2.2 Quality of teaching is ensured through training of education service providers such as teachers, school supervisors, counsellors and other educational personnel	1,294	70	4,609	Country wide (Amman, Azraq camp)	\$1,813,508	\$0	\$5,000	\$1,808,508	ActionAid, NRC, Save the Children International, Taghyeer, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNICEF (Cader, MoE, **All agencies doing education train their own teachers be in formal or non-formal education)
Output 2.3 Boys and Girls (Children and Youth) receive essential education supplies	51,030	55,740	47,950	Country wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq camp, Irbid, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$5,520,852	\$0	\$5,520,852	\$0	ADRA, AVSI, DRC, JHAS, LWF, MA, NICCOD, NRC, TDHI, UNICEF, WarChild UK (Save the Children Jordan)
Output 2.4 Jordanian public schools supported with additional learning spaces	0	67,060	46,950	Country wide (Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$9,960,158	\$0	\$9,960,158	\$0	JEN, LWF, MA, MADRASATI, NRC, Save the Children International, UNICEF (UNICEF, Madrasati)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$19,274,718</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$17,466,210</b>	<b>\$1,808,508</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of students, parents, community members (boys, girls, men and women) provided with information relevant for education and assisted with referral services	300,250
# of school aged Syrian boys and girls (children & youth) enrolled in Jordanian public schools	138,951
# of school aged boys and girls (children and youth) who attend remedial classes	25,308
# of boys and girls (children and youth) benefiting from basic life skills and recreational activities	50,646
# of boys and girls (children and youth) benefiting from non-formal education	4,281
# of boys and girls with specific needs provided with inclusive education and psychosocial services	3,260
# of boys and girls benefitting from psychosocial development course in public school setting including extra-curriculum activities, recreation activities and sports activities	16,050
# of boys and girls (children and youth) provided with individual education kits (ex. school bags and stationery)	157,540
# of schools provided with prefab classrooms, double shifted, rented space to support formal education	200
# of schools provided with furniture and equipment	131

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Education - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$73,772,698</b>	<b>\$45,491,260</b>	<b>\$22,582,270</b>	<b>\$5,699,168</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

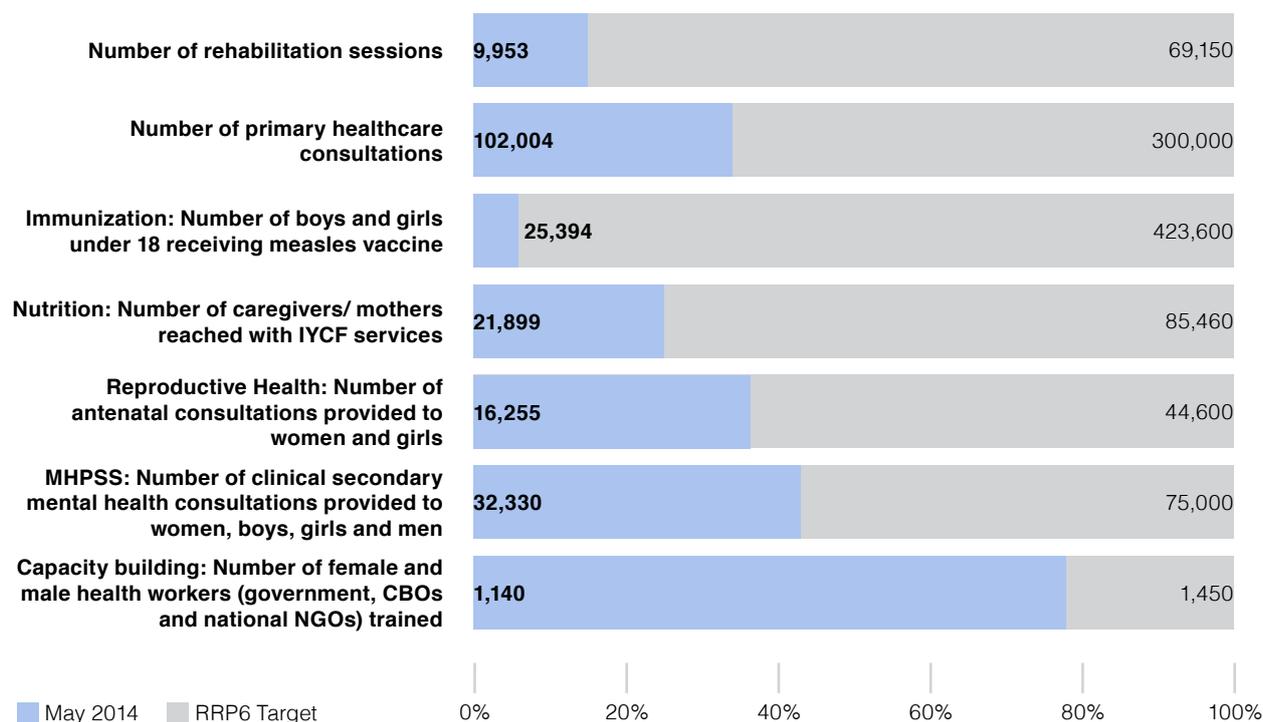
Education in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ActionAid	378,260
ADRA	77,500
AVSI	177,500
CARITAS	1,585,000
DRC	215,000
FCA	1,100,000
Global Communities	1,000,000
IRD	500,000
IRW	430,000
JEN	1,500,000
JHAS	200,000
KnK	624,300
LWF	1,186,440
MA	290,000
MADRASATI	970,200
MC	2,000,000
NICCOD	292,000
NRC	3,306,200
RI	4,180,000
SCI	2,055,000
SCJ	400,000
TAGHYEER	220,000
TDHI	163,000
UNESCO	2,747,679
UNHCR	1,750,000
UNICEF	42,458,324
WC-UK	152,310
WVI	3,813,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,772,697</b>

## HEALTH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and WHO <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reproductive Health Sub-Sector: UNFPA</li> <li>• Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Sub-Sector: WHO and IMC</li> <li>• Nutrition Sub-Sector: UNHCR and SC</li> </ul>		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	Action Aid, Aman Association, ACTED, Caritas, CVT, FRC, HI, IOM, IMC, IRC, IRD, IRW, JHAS, Medair, MdM, NICCOD, OPM, RHAS, RI, SCJ, TDHI, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNOPS, UPP, WHO		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.</li> <li>2. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.</li> <li>3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services, especially to those of immediate and short term impact, to Syrian women, girls, boys and men and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.</li> <li>4. Improve coverage of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level health and rehabilitation interventions by end of 2014.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$48,773,526	US\$42,009,415	US\$4,094,427
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$94,877,368		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Ann Burton, <a href="mailto:burton@unhcr.org">burton@unhcr.org</a> Said Aden, <a href="mailto:adens@who.int">adens@who.int</a> Reproductive Health: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shible Sahbani, <a href="mailto:Sahbani@unfpa.org">Sahbani@unfpa.org</a></li> <li>• Maysa Al-Khateeb, <a href="mailto:mal-khateeb@unfpa.org">mal-khateeb@unfpa.org</a></li> </ul> Nutrition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ann Burton, <a href="mailto:Burton@unhcr.org">Burton@unhcr.org</a></li> <li>• Sura Alsamman, <a href="mailto:salsamman@savethechildren.org.jo">salsamman@savethechildren.org.jo</a></li> </ul> Mental Health and Psychosocial Services (MHPSS): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Zein Ayoub, <a href="mailto:ayoubz@jor.emro.who.int">ayoubz@jor.emro.who.int</a></li> <li>• Ahmad Bawaneh, <a href="mailto:abawaneh@internationalmedicalcorps.org">abawaneh@internationalmedicalcorps.org</a></li> </ul>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

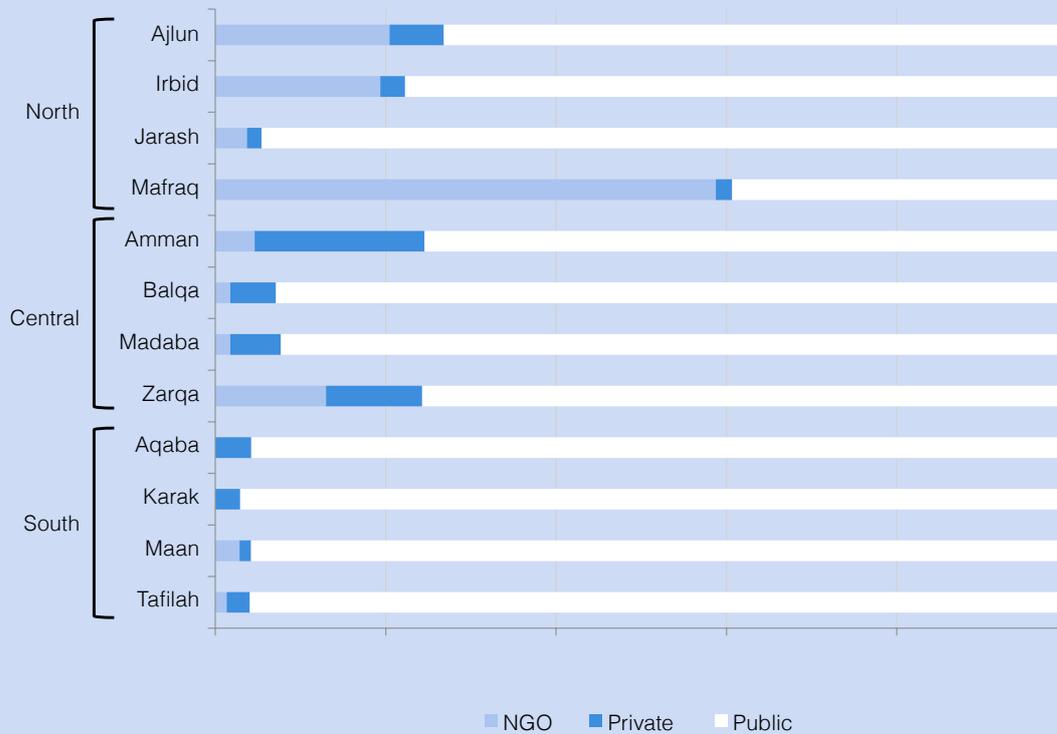
Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	550,000
Host communities	700,000 <sup>ii</sup>	300,000

<sup>ii</sup> This total does not include the 3,850,000 individuals who will benefit from vaccinations.

## 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

All registered refugees residing outside of the three official camps in Jordan with valid UNHCR registration and Government of Jordan service cards have access to primary, secondary and some tertiary health care in Ministry of Health (MoH) facilities. Advanced costly treatment such as certain types of cancer and cardiac interventions are limited at MoH facilities and these may be covered through UNHCR's Exceptional Care Committee.

### Refugees living outside of camps: types of access to healthcare by governorate (2013)



Source: UNHCR /IRD Home Visits 2013

MoH estimates that it is serving nearly ten per cent more patients due to the Syrian crisis. As a result public health facilities are overcrowded with long waiting times and overworked staff especially in areas that are hosting large numbers of refugees. Medicine shortages are frequently reported and are expected to worsen during the second half of 2014. This also fosters resentment amongst the Jordanian population.

Unregistered refugees, refugees with expired asylum seeker certificates and those with a service card that does not match their current governorate of residence are unable to access services free of charge at MoH facilities. For these cases, UNHCR and other health partners support a network of clinics which offer primary and some secondary care. Other barriers include distance and lack of transport for a limited number of refugees who live in remote areas.

The Ministry of Health coordinates health care services in Zaatari and Azraq and supports vaccination and communicable disease control including the response to outbreaks. NGOs and other actors provide primary and some secondary health services. For refugees needing transfer to national health centres and hospitals, the national NGO Jordan Health Aid Society refers patients to hospitals and manages their transfer. Most referral costs are covered by UNHCR. Rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities and injuries are mostly provided by NGOs such as Handicap International.

The Syrian refugee health profile is that of a country in transition with a high burden of non-communicable diseases (NCDs); 21% of consultations in Zaatari in 2013 were for chronic NCDs<sup>6</sup> (diabetes constituted 17%, hypertension 17% and chronic respiratory diseases 14%). Communicable diseases also remain a public health concern with an ongoing polio outbreak in the region. The patchy immunization coverage, especially of refugees outside of camps, is of concern particularly in light of the polio outbreak with 36 confirmed cases in Syria and two confirmed cases in Baghdad as of end of May. New arrival children up to 15 years receive a polio booster and measles vaccination at the Raba Sarhan reception centre.

According to a survey conducted amongst non-camp refugees in February 2014<sup>7</sup>, 39.8% of household members aged  $\geq 18$  years were reported to have at least one chronic condition and 23.9% of these reported difficulty accessing medicine or other health services. During in-depth interviews with 51 NCD patients in another assessment<sup>8</sup>, the main barriers to care expressed were inability to get regular medications due to MoH shortages and then the cost of needing to purchase these medications themselves. Not surprisingly 34 stated that their condition had worsened since leaving Syria. The continuing challenges in adequately addressing NCDs have the potential to seriously impact both quality of life and life expectancy amongst refugees. MoH, WHO, UNHCR and other health stakeholders have established a task force to improve NCD management amongst Syrians.

Crude and under five mortality rates in Zaatari in the first quarter of 2014 were 0.2 and 0.4 per 1,000 per month which were within expected ranges and comparable to Jordan's rates. There were no gender differences in crude mortality rates but in under-five year olds girls had a higher rate than boys (0.5/1,000 per month compared to 0.3). This is the reverse of 2013 when boys under five had higher mortality rates than girls.

Neonatal mortality has improved from 26/1,000 live births in the camp in 2013 to 15.6/1,000 in the first quarter of 2014. If sustained these rates are now comparable with those of Jordan. Nevertheless, a neonatal and maternal care assessment<sup>9</sup> conducted in January 2014 in Zaatari and Mafraq demonstrated the need to refocus on appropriate and effective lower technology interventions such as kangaroo mother care, use of the partograph and early initiation of breast feeding as well as ensuring early management of both maternal and neonatal complications prior to referral.

In Zaatari UNFPA supports delivery services; the JHAS clinic became the only provider for uncomplicated deliveries in September 2013 while the Moroccan Field Hospital conducts planned

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6 This does not include consultations for mental health and injuries

7 UNHCR and JHAS. Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health Services Baseline Survey February 2014

8 IMC. Health Access Assessment in Non-Camp Refugees in Jordan. December 2013- January 2014; presentation available at: <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=5196>

9 Ministry of Health, UNICEF, UNHCR, UNFPA, Maternal and New Born Health Services. Rapid Assessment Report Zaatari Camp and Mafraq Women and Children's Hospital . January 2014

caesarean sections. Reproductive health coverage has improved, with 100% of deliveries in Zaatari in the first quarter attended by a skilled attendant (compared to 92% on average throughout 2013). However, complete antenatal care coverage (at least four visits) and tetanus toxoid coverage both remain poor in Zaatari. The proportion of deliveries in girls under the age of 18 was 11% in the first quarter of 2014 which represents a significant increase compared to the average for 2013 of 5%). Girls under 18 are more likely to experience obstetric and neonatal complications. There is a need for health sector actors to link with child protection and strengthen interventions to reduce early marriage. UNFPA with MoH and other stakeholders also supports reproductive health services through both mobile and static clinics in out-of-camp settings to enhance access for vulnerable and marginalized populations, such as the Jordan Valley and southern Governorates.

Amongst non-camp refugee women and girls aged between 14 and 49 years, 16.6% were pregnant at least once in the past 2 years while in Jordan<sup>10</sup>. Of those who had delivered in Jordan 96.9% delivered in a health facility, of which 30.2% were in a private facility. A range of factors could explain the use of private facilities for deliveries including administrative barriers for registered refugees, lack of knowledge of available services, shortage of female doctors in the public sector and preference for private care.

Injury remains a considerable burden. A Handicap International/HelpAge International assessment<sup>11</sup> reported that 8% of refugees in Jordan have a significant injury of which 90% were conflict related. Men accounted for 72% of the injured persons and the highest proportion of injuries were found amongst those age 30 to 60 years. The impact of injuries on men of productive age increases household vulnerability. The capacity to address the health needs of war wounded has increased substantially, particularly emergency stabilization, acute surgery and rehabilitation (physical and psychosocial). However, there are still major gaps in medium to longer term post-operative/convalescent care, home nursing, functional rehabilitation (assistive devices/prosthesis) and community-based rehabilitation.

According to the Handicap International/HelpAge assessment<sup>12</sup> 25.9% of Syrian refugees in Jordan have an impairment. The majority of these are physical or sensory but 4 per cent of all surveyed refugees have an intellectual impairment (4.8% of children 7.7% of older people). Refugees with an intellectual impairment and their families face particularly difficult challenges in coping due to the limited availability of specialized services and the lack of advice and support. More needs to be done to ensure that persons with these specific needs are able to access health, psychosocial and other support services.

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10 UNHCR. Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health Services Baseline Survey February 2014

11 Handicap International/HelpAge International. Hidden victims of the Syrian crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees. 2014; available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=5812>

12 Handicap International/HelpAge International. Hidden victims of the Syrian crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees. 2014

The acute malnutrition prevalence among refugees is low with a global acute malnutrition level of 1.2% in under-fives in Zaatari based on weight for height Z score and 0.8% in refugees out of camp<sup>13</sup>. Anaemia in children under five and women of reproductive age in Zaatari camp was high at 48.7% and 44.7% respectively. Lower but still concerning levels were found in the host community. There is a need to expand anaemia prevention and treatment initiatives and ensure access to other critical micronutrients. Despite the low acute malnutrition levels new arrivals under five years old will continue to be screened with Mid Upper Arm Circumference in light of the potential deterioration of food security and nutrition status inside Syria.

Mental health problems remain a significant concern for refugees in Jordan. In general, there is an over-emphasis on trauma and less focus on delivering comprehensive, integrated services, and on supporting natural coping strategies and family/community resiliency. Furthermore, the geographic coverage of services needs to be widened. A comprehensive assessment<sup>14</sup> conducted in 2013 revealed an increased need for early detection and referrals, services to address concerns in children, and strengthening outreach, family and community-based activities that promote resiliency, skill building and adaptive coping strategies.

Refugees continue to cite lack of information on health services as a major problem. Although a survey demonstrated that 96% of registered refugees know that they have free access to governmental health services only 67% know that those who cannot access services can be assisted through UNHCR partner clinics<sup>15</sup>. Furthermore an Oxfam study<sup>16</sup> demonstrated that 75% of respondents in Zaatari wanted more information on medical services while refugees in the host community want clarity on which medical procedures they are entitled to, which they must pay for and why, and how to request additional support if necessary. Women refugees in non-camp settings cited lack of knowledge about available services as a barrier much more frequently than men<sup>17</sup> highlighting the importance of diverse communication strategies to reach women.

Syrian community involvement in the promotion or provision of health services is insufficient. Community health volunteers have improved this but the coverage is still not adequate. Employment of Syrian doctors in Jordan is theoretically possible, but has proven difficult to achieve due to the need to present documented credentials, pass examinations and to obtain a work permit.

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13 UNHCR/UNICEF/WFP/WHO/UNFPA/Medair. Nutrition Survey Preliminary Findings. April 2014

14 WHO, IMC, MOH and EMPHNET. Assessment of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Needs of Displaced Syrian in Jordan, February 2014

15 UNHCR and JHAS. Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health Services Baseline Survey February 2014

16 Oxfam. Refugee Perceptions Study - Zaatari Camp and Host Communities in Jordan

17 IMC. Health Access Assessment in Non-Camp Refugees in Jordan. December 2013- January 2014

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

The MoH leadership through the National Emergency Coordinating Committee (NECC) in coordinating and responding to the influx continues to be supported. Indeed the NECC has been expanded to include key donors and some national and international NGOs in addition to UN agencies and the key MoH department and governorate representatives. With increasing numbers of Syrian refugees entering Jordan and the Jordanian Government's generous support to Syrians the demand on the public sector continues to grow. As a result a key strategy of the health sector is support to MoH with medicines and other consumables, medical equipment, logistic and some staffing support provided in-kind. However it is insufficient to meet the needs. In response the National Resilience Plan has been developed to mitigate the impact of the Syrian refugee crisis on host communities support socio-economic stability and protect Jordan's development gains. The NRP is a key step in linking humanitarian relief to broader development initiatives in-country.

The provision of health services in camps could eventually be taken over by the MoH, if sufficient financial support is granted. To do so, MoH would need to considerably increase the number of health workers at all levels not only to cope with the increased population coverage but also to prevent affecting services to Jordanians. The annual budget allocated to the Ministry of Health would also need to be increased to cover *inter alia* medicines, consumables, equipment, ambulances and expanded and improved infrastructure. In order to enhance refugee engagement, promote dignity and build capacity which could be used on return to Syria the Ministry could consider certifying more Syrian health professionals to provide care.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to comprehensive primary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Management of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including EPI services in place	36,000	108,000	805,163	Country Wide (Ajlun, Al Balqa, Amman, Azraq Camp, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$25,416,998	\$20,067,479	\$4,519,092	\$830,427	FRC, IMC, JHAS, MDM, RHAS, SC Jordan, UNHCR (JHAS, IMC, RHAS, IOM), UNICEF, WHO
Output 1.2 Comprehensive reproductive health services provided to Syrian refugees and affected Jordanian population	50,000	35,000	15,000	Country Wide ( Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Cyber City Refugee Center, King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$9,756,715	\$3,750,000	\$6,006,715	\$0	IMC, IRC, MDM, UNICEF, UNFPA (JHAS, IMC, AMAN, IFH, UPP, JWU, JAFPP)
Output 1.3 Increased availability of safe and confidential GBV related medical services	5,412	11,700	2,500	Country Wide (Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Cyber City, King Abdullah Park and EJC Camp, Zarqa)	\$1,025,600	\$955,600	\$70,000	\$0	UNFPA (JHAS, IMC, AMAN, IFH, UPP, JWU, JAFPP), IRC, MDM, JHAS
Output 1.4 Appropriate infant and young child feeding practices promoted	15,400	56,200	13,860	Country Wide (Zaatari Camp)	\$3,796,309	\$0	\$3,796,309	\$0	ACF, MDM, UNICEF (SCJ, Medair)
Output 1.5 Improve access to mental health services at the primary health level	54,999	11,700	5,000	Country Wide (Amman, Azraq, Cyber City, King Abdullah, Irbid, Mafraq, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$4,276,170	\$30,000	\$4,206,170	\$40,000	CVT, IMC, MDM, NICCOD, TDHI, UNHCR (IMC), WHO, SRD
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$44,271,792</b>	<b>\$24,803,079</b>	<b>\$18,598,286</b>	<b>\$870,427</b>	

Objective 2. Improve equitable access, quality and coverage to essential secondary and tertiary health care for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in Jordan by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Referral system for secondary and tertiary care established	3,623	7,326	250	Country Wide (Amman, Balqa, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp)	\$10,997,138	\$7,620,820	\$3,376,318	\$0	Caritas, IMC, IR, IRD, JHAS, MdM, UNFPA, UNHCR (JHAS, Caritas),
Output 2.2 Secondary mental health services provided	1,208	3,000	3,000	Country Wide (Zaatari Camp)	\$985,296	\$335,000	\$650,296	\$0	ACF, MdM, WHO, JHAS, UNHCR
Output 2.3 Access to emergency obstetric care provided	500	510	1,400	Country Wide	\$1,160,000	\$760,000	\$400,000	\$0	JHAS, UNFPA, UNHCR
Output 2.4 Physical rehabilitation for persons with injuries and/or disabilities provided	5,250	9,575	5,251	Country Wide ( Amman ,Mafraq )	\$5,922,681	\$0	\$5,922,681	\$0	HI, IMC, OPM, RI, SRD
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$19,065,115</b>	<b>\$8,715,820</b>	<b>\$10,349,295</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Objective 3. Support the capacity of the national health care system to provide services especially those of immediate and short term impact to Syrian women, girls, boys and men and vulnerable Jordanians in the most affected governorates by the end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Access to primary and essential secondary	1,800	354,345	300,000	Country Wide (Irbid and Zaatari )	\$2,273,720	\$200,000	\$738,720	\$1,335,000	MdM, MEDAIR, UNFPA, UNHCR (JHAS), UNICEF, WHO
Output 3.2 Capacity building developed	12,082	45,000	6,300	Country Wide(Irbid, Zaatari Camp and Zarqa)	\$2,708,000	\$1,758,000	\$450,000	\$500,000	JHAS, MDM, MEDAIR, PU-AMI, UNHCR, WHO
Output 3.3 Essential chronic disease drugs available	12,082	5,000	5,000	Country Wide(Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$21,446,974	\$12,916,681	\$7,555,293	\$975,000	ACTED, Caritas, IMC, IR, IRC, PU-AMI, TDHI, UNFPA, UNOPS, UNHCR, WHO, UPP, JHAS
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$26,428,694</b>	<b>\$14,874,681</b>	<b>\$8,744,013</b>	<b>\$2,810,000</b>	

Objective 4. Improve coverage of comprehensive health and rehabilitation services to Syrian refugees through integrated community level interventions by end of 2014.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Community health volunteer teams in place	60,000	159,859	30,010	Country Wide(Ajlun, Balqa, Aqaba, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$1,627,230	\$56,392	\$1,245,838	\$325,000	FRC, IMC, MdM, MEDAIR, OPM, PU-AMI, UNHCR (IRD)
Output 4.2 Community level referral system in place	55,000	113,031	8,500	Country Wide(Balqa, Amman, Irbid, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp)	\$1,493,658	\$0	\$1,493,658	\$0	IRD, MEDAIR, OPM, UNHCR (IRD)
Output 4.3 Community management of acute malnutrition programs implemented and monitored	25,000	73,800	45,200	Country Wide (Zaatari Camp)	\$1,173,000	\$275,000	\$898,000	\$0	JHAS, MdM, MEDAIR, UNHCR (JHAS), UNICEF (Sc Jordan, Medair)
Output 4.4 Community Level Rehabilitation provided	0	0	0	Irbid	\$475,325	\$0	\$475,325	\$0	IR
Output 4.5 Community level mental health provided	24,000	6,006	3,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Amman, Azraq, Irbid, Mafraq, Zaatar Camp, Zarqa)	\$342,554	\$48,554	\$205,000	\$89,000	IMC, MdM, OPM, PU-AMI, UNHCR (IMC), WHO
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$5,111,767</b>	<b>\$379,946</b>	<b>\$4,317,821</b>	<b>\$414,000</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of boys and girls receiving measles vaccine	423,600
# of antenatal consultations provided to women and girls	63,862
# of GBV survivor (women, girls, boys and men) who access medical care	22,584
# number of facilities providing mental health services	1,755
% of deliveries undergoing caesarean section	15
# of male and female health workers trained	1,450
# of health facilities equipped/ constructed/ rehabilitated/upgraded	94
# of male and female community health volunteers trained and supported	683
# of girls and boys screened for acute malnutrition	84,900
# of rehabilitation sessions provided to women, men, girls and boys at home	90

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Health - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$94,877,368</b>	<b>\$48,773,526</b>	<b>\$42,009,415</b>	<b>\$4,094,427</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

Health in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	631,042
CARITAS	6,800,000
CVT	2,500,000
FRC	750,000
HI	3,000,000
IMC	6,814,589
IRC	4,060,000
IRD	1,474,900
IRW	4,669,782
JHAS	4,330,000
MdM	4,150,000
MEDAIR	1,518,000
NICCOD	177,500
OPM	140,000
PU-AMI	630,946
RHAS	480,000
RI	1,500,000
SCJ	1,000,000
SRD	528,351
TDHI	59,000
UNFPA	7,313,562
UNHCR	22,573,996
UNICEF	9,768,019
UNOPS	1,900,000
UPP	138,681
WHO	7,969,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>94,877,368</b>

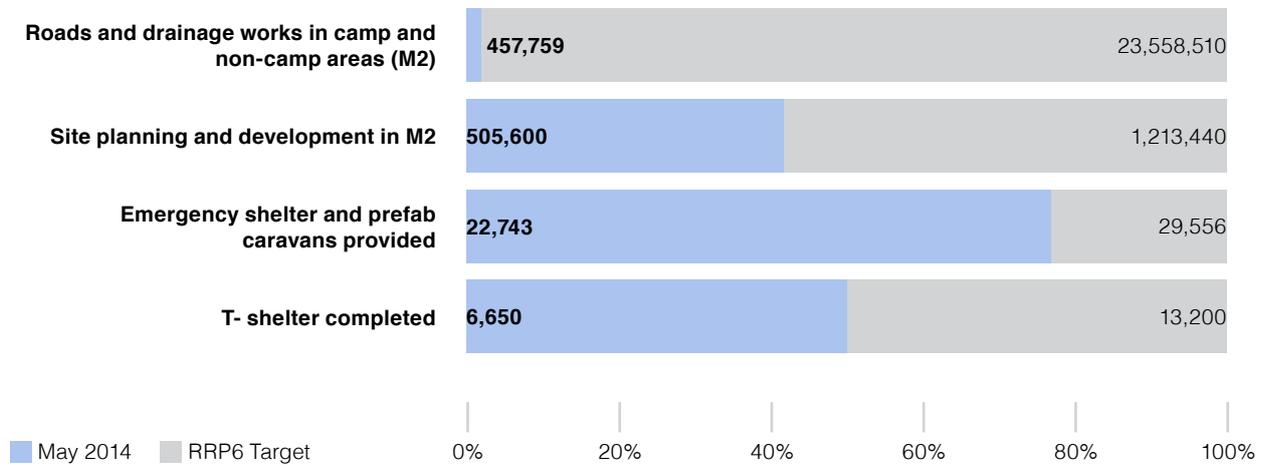
# SHELTER

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

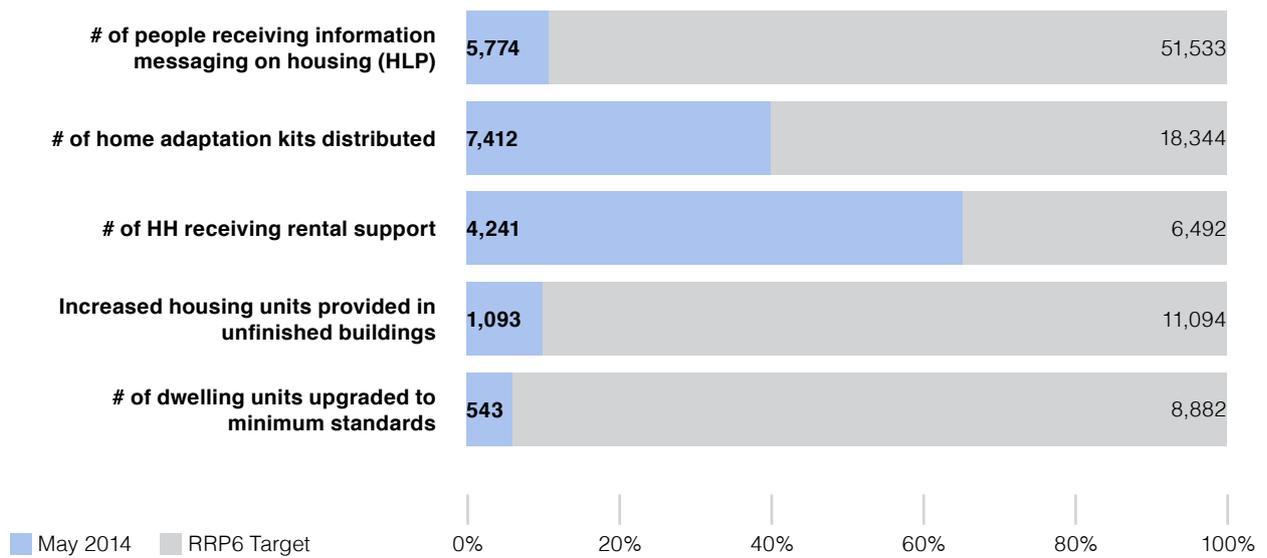
<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and NRC		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, ADRA, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, INTERSOS, IOM, IR, JHAS, LWF, Medair, Mercy Corps, NRC, PU-AMI, TGH, UNHABITAT, UNHCR, UNOPS		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Provide adequate shelter for vulnerable SYRs (MWBG) and targeted members of the host community in urban / rural settings outside of camps</li> <li>2. Accommodate refugees (MWBG) in adequate shelter in planned and developed camps with access to basic facilities and services.<sup>iii</sup></li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$76,665,952	US\$40,546,387	US\$3,395,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$120,607,339		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Werner Schellenberg, <a href="mailto:schellen@unhcr.org">schellen@unhcr.org</a> Annika Hampson, <a href="mailto:annika.hampson@nrc.no">annika.hampson@nrc.no</a>		
<p><sup>iii</sup> The human right to access adequate housing is the right of every woman, man, youth and child to gain and sustain a safe and secure home and community in which to live in peace and dignity. This definition is in line with the core elements of the right to adequate housing as defined the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. (General Comment No. 4) The right for adequate housing includes therefore a) Legal security of tenure; b) availability of services, materials, facilities and infrastructure; c) affordability; d) habitability; e) accessibility; f) location; and g) Cultural adequacy.</p>			

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS

### Camp



### Non-camp



## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	180,000
Host communities	700,000	430,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

The total number of Syrian refugees seeking refuge in Jordan is projected to reach 700,000 persons by the end of 2014. Of these 150,000 will be residing in camps while 550,000 will be in urban settings. Zaatari has a capacity for 90,000 refugees. Capacity for another 5,300 are in smaller sites, namely King Abdullah Park (KAP), Cyber City (CC) and Jordanian-Emirate Camp (EJC). At the end of April 2014 the second largest site, Azraq camp, was opened with an initial capacity of some 59,700 individuals. Additional space in Azraq camp will be reserved for accommodation of 15,000 individuals as contingency response, with extension options for 30,000 people. Azraq camp will be developed to full Phase 1 capacity by the end of the year with a total of some 13,500 transitional shelters, of which 10,000 units are currently committed for implementation. At all sites, refugee families are provided with individual shelters. These include emergency tents and prefabricated container units in Zaatari, EJC, and KAP and transitional shelter units in Azraq. With many refugees still accommodated in emergency tents and with a need to extend the minimum shelter space per person, more prefabricated container units will have to be provided in Zaatari. There is also a need for contingency preparedness stockpiling of 10,000 emergency family tents in case of an unexpected sudden influx.

Refugees in camps are fully dependent on humanitarian assistance for the provision of shelter and access to basic services. The need for decongestion and upgrading of overcrowded camp settlement sections and the need for construction of additional infrastructure, including access roads, feeder roads service roads, drainage structures, graveling, fencing, security lighting, as well as maintenance of infrastructure and basic service facilities are part of the needs and planned on the sites. Furthermore, upgrades and weather-proofing of shelter units will be ensured during the summer and winter seasons.

For the vast majority of the Syrian refugees who have chosen to settle in the urban areas, several types of assistance are available, although creation of new housing units in urban areas can be more expensive than in camps. Access to affordable and adequate shelter remains a major concern, compounded by increasing rental prices and the national shortage of affordable housing units available in the market for rent. The most affected governorates are Mafraq and Irbid where the influx of refugees equals 45 and 21 per cent of their total populations respectively. This increase is resulting in a huge immediate demand for housing, estimated at over 86,000 housing units on top of the estimated annual average need of 33,000 units by Jordanians. The rental prices have reportedly increased by 100-200 per cent in some areas, with extremes of 300 per cent, compared to pre-crisis values<sup>18</sup>.

According to a CARE assessment (*Lives Unseen*) on the situation of urban Syrian refugees in Jordan completed in April 2014, 95 per cent of the refugees in urban settings pay rent for their shelters (half of which are perceived as substandard). A smaller group of around 7,000 persons live in Informal Tented Settlements (ITS)<sup>19</sup>, often on private land. Rent payments in ITS are

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<sup>18</sup> UNHabitat, Impact of Refugees on Jordan, 2014. Report available from the organization.

<sup>19</sup> UNICEF/REACH, Informal Tented Settlements in Jordan: Key Findings from the household census, June 2014. Presentation available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=6184>

A dozen Syrian refugee families in an informal settlement – a mix of tents and Bedouin-style shelters. More than 1,600 Syrian families live in tents outside Jordan's formal camps, like Zaatri, as they search for work in rural areas. UNHCR / J. Kohler/ February 2014



sometimes waived, although residents are often engaged in agricultural work for the landlord. It is estimated that 30 per cent of urban refugee families will need support to pay their rents. Female-headed households tend to be at particular risk for eviction and exploitation, partly due to reduced earning capacity. The improvement and upgrading of sub-standard shelters will be achieved with different interventions, including home adaptation kits and more substantial upgrading works of substandard housing. Home adaptation kits will be complemented with cash incentives. Upgrading works will include repair works on WASH facilities, in coordination with the WASH sector, and other basic civil, mechanical and electrical works to meet adequate standards, ensure protection from natural elements, and provide better privacy, safety and security. Agencies ensure that refugee families have a clear rental document stipulating rental terms, recognized in Jordanian court system, and access to legal protection in the case of arbitrary eviction or actions by the owner in contravention to the rental. Gender-sensitivity and protection concerns will be mainstreamed throughout responses.

Increasing the quantity of adequate housing in the rental market will allow refugee families to have access to shelter as well as improve the economic situation and contribute towards the resilience of Jordanian host communities. The development and increase of available and secure housing opportunities in local communities will help stabilise rents and reduce current inflation rates within the rental market — the main concern facing urban refugees and host community residents alike. Complementary to above interventions are initiatives that provide incentives to over 4,000 Jordanian house owners to bring new properties to the market in return for a rent-free period for refugees. Incentives will allow units to be brought to acceptable living standards before vulnerable refugee families are offered secure tenancy for a period of up to two years.

Through the Sector's Housing, Land and Property (HLP) initiatives, awareness-raising on tenure rights and obligations will be carried out for refugees and will empower them to ensure security of tenure. According to the CARE assessment, 83 per cent of families that are renting have a written contract, however this falls to an alarming 76 per cent for female headed households. About half of the newly arrived Syrian families and one-third of the longer-term-displaced Syrian households had short-term contracts (up to six months) and another 20 per cent were unsure regarding the duration of their contract. The short-term nature of rental contracts allows landlords to increase the rent or evict the tenants and rent to another family (Syrian or Jordanian) that will pay a higher price after a very short rental period.

### **National Systems & Sustainability**

Camp sites are allocated by the Government although agreement of the humanitarian actors is sought out as the actual developers of infrastructure. Types of shelter and service facilities are decided by the Government as this has direct link to the lifespan of the sites. As a partner of UNHCR, the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MPWH) has implemented roads, shelters and other infrastructure works in the camps, a very successful partnership in both quality and time of delivery.

The Government so far has seen its role as the provider of land and the humanitarian community as the ones in charge of the developers of the sites. The initial investment in the sites has been substantive, however once infrastructure is in place maintenance costs are significantly lower. As these costs go down, there might be a window for handing over some of the activities over to Government local authorities, although there are no clear counterparts to transfer responsibilities to. MPWH would be a possible counterpart however it lacks funds for maintenance/repair.

Refugees are paying high rental prices for substandard accommodation due to limited access to affordable shelter on the housing market. Unlike other shelter approaches, the creation of new housing units will contribute towards tackling the national shortage of affordable housing for men, women, boys and girls, thus providing a sustainable solution. The development and increase of available and secure housing opportunities in local communities will help stabilize rents and reduce current inflation rates within the rental market – which is the main concern facing urban refugees and host community residents alike. This approach is outlined in the RRP6, highlighted in the ECHO Humanitarian Implementation Plan (HIP) 2014 and a key recommendation in the Government's National Resilience Plan (NRP) 2014-2016. During the next twelve months, it is envisioned that this intervention will transition from an emergency response, included in the RRP, to a developmental approach, included in the NRP.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Provide adequate shelter for vulnerable SYRs (MWBG) and targeted members of the host community in urban / rural settings outside of camps.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Housing units upgraded to a minimum standard	0	13,370	750	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Azraq, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	\$12,477,950	\$0	\$12,477,950	\$0	Caritas, Global Communities, Intersos, IOM, JHAS, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.2 Increased housing units available	0	25,900	3,500	Country Wide (Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq)	\$13,865,000	\$15,000	\$12,000,000	\$1,850,000	IOM, IR, NRC, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.3 Refugees enabled to pay rent on time	0	10,700	1,120	Country Wide (Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	\$5,082,980	\$2,954,038	\$2,128,942	\$0	ADRA, Caritas, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, MEDAIR, PU-AMI
Output 1.4 HH adapt housing to overcome harsh weather conditions	0	67,501	2,250	Country Wide (Aqaba, Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Maan, Mafraq, Tafleeh)	\$7,451,160	\$6,916,665	\$534,495	\$0	ACTED, Caritas, DRC, Intersos, LWF, PU-AMI, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.5 Increased awareness / knowledge about tenure obligations and rights	0	89,000	430,800	Irbid, Zarqa	\$2,887,118	\$2,118	\$1,340,000	\$1,545,000	ACTED, Caritas, MEDAIR, NRC, UNHABITAT
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$41,764,208</b>	<b>\$9,887,821</b>	<b>\$28,481,387</b>	<b>\$3,395,000</b>	

Objective 2. Accommodate refugees (MWBG) in adequate shelter in planned and developed camps with access to basic facilities and services.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Site planning and development	22,942	0	0	Azraq Camp	\$2,680,108	\$2,680,108	\$0	\$0	UNHCR (MoPW)
Output 2.2 Infrastructure development and maintenance	200,000	21,768	0	Azraq and Zaatari Camp	\$41,883,023	\$32,618,023	\$9,265,000	\$0	UNHCR (MoPW, NRC), NRC
Output 2.3 Emergency shelter provided	59,132	0	0	Azraq Camp	\$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$0	\$0	UNHCR
Output 2.4 Semi-permanent shelter provided	0	0	0	Zaatari Camp	\$2,800,000	\$0	\$2,800,000	\$0	UNOPS
Output 2.5 T-shelter units provided and maintained	24,155	0	0	Azraq Camp	\$25,480,000	\$25,480,000	\$0	\$0	UNHCR (MoPW, NRC)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$78,843,131</b>	<b>\$66,778,131</b>	<b>\$12,065,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Sector indicators*	Revised
# of dwelling units upgraded to adequate standard	8,882
# of new dwelling units brought to the affordable housing market	11,094
# of HH (disaggregated by WGBM HH) receive rental support for 3 months	6,492
# of conditional cash grants / shelter kits distributed	18,343
# of people receiving information messaging on housing (HLP)	51,533
m2 of land planned and developed for settlement / # of Refugees	1,213,440
m2 of roads, stormwater drains, basic service and governance facilities constructed and maintained	23,558,510
# of emergency shelter units (tents) distributed and pitched on allocated plots	10,000
# of prefab container shelter units delivered & allocated	1,000
# of T-Shelter units constructed	10,192

\*these are just a sample of the total indicators being monitored under the RRP6 Jordan

Shelter - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$120,607,339</b>	<b>\$76,665,952</b>	<b>\$40,546,387</b>	<b>\$3,395,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

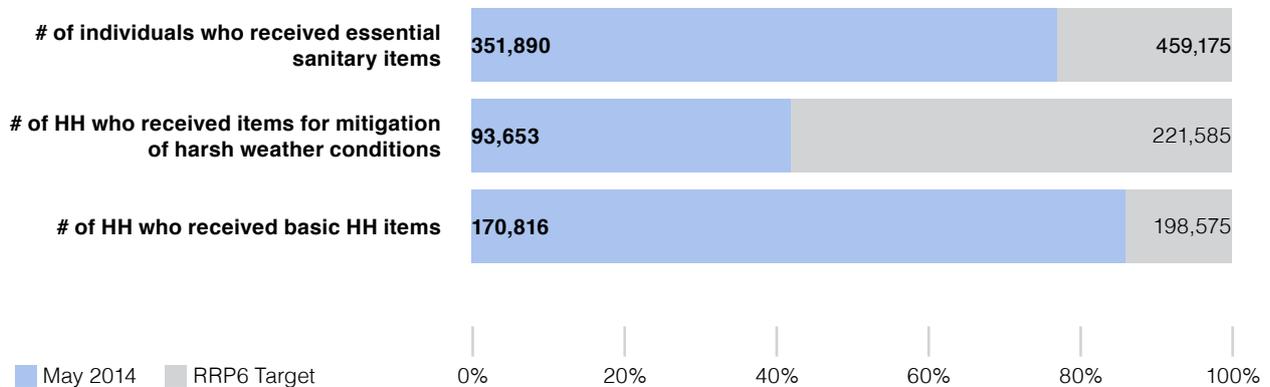
Shelter in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	500,000
ADRA	750,000
CARITAS	1,677,540
DRC	109,400
Global Communities	57,600
ICMC	886,942
INTERSOS	598,500
IOM	3,750,000
IRW	1,848,374
JHAS	500,000
LWF	141,243
MC	2,175,000
MEDAIR	1,763,000
NRC	10,240,000
PU-AMI	355,759
UNHABITAT	4,350,000
UNHCR	88,103,981
UNOPS	2,800,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>120,607,339</b>

## NON-FOOD ITEMS

### 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and NRC		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas Jordan, DRC, Global Communities, ICMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MPDL, Medair, Mercy Corps, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, PU-AMI, TDH, TGH, SCI, UNFPA, UNHCR, WarChild UK, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	1. Ensure that the basic household needs of women, girls, boys and men are met.		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$43,733,832	US\$27,444,076	US\$2,050,000
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$73,227,908		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Maurice Bisau, <a href="mailto:bisaum@unhcr.org">bisaum@unhcr.org</a>		
	Hugh Earp, <a href="mailto:hugh.earp@nrc.no">hugh.earp@nrc.no</a>		

### 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	250,000	250,000 <sup>iv</sup>
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	200,000
Host communities	700,000	57,500

iv This figure represents those who are transported to the camps, where they receive an initial NFI package, as well as those who are already in the camps, and require replenishment of NFIs.

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Refugees arriving in Jordan are lacking the basic household items needed to resume their daily activities. Humanitarian partners have collectively continued to provide such non-food items (NFIs) for refugees in camps, as well as in urban and peri-urban settings.

Refugees outside camps consistently cite basic household items among their greatest unmet needs and surveys have shown that the provision of non-food items helps reduce the shortfall between income and necessary expenditure, even for households where one or more family members are working. According to the CARE assessment on urban refugees, *Lives Unseen*, the shortfall between income and expenditure is JOD 107 per month. In camps, the major need is for disposable and consumable items such as gas for cooking and heating, and hygiene items. In both settings, refugees state that they lack the ability to purchase their basic requirements, especially with significant expenditures on other important priorities, such as shelter and food.

While in-kind provision has been the standard methodology, more and more organizations are using cash assistance to cover the needs for basic items. Assessments conducted in Mafraq, Balqa



Syrian refugee Sameer does the washing with the help of her twins. UNHCR/S. Rich/April 2013

and Irbid have shown that refugees are increasingly highlighting cash as a need. The NFI Task Force is exploring ways to replace in-kind distribution with cash assistance (vouchers or e-card) so that beneficiaries have the choice of determining and covering their own needs. There are, however, areas where cash assistance cannot substitute the in-kind distribution and a minimum stock of NFIs is needed to enable organizations to deal with a primary emergency response.

The response will therefore constitute a combination of in-kind and cash assistance. Assessments of markets in camps (both Zaatari and Azraq) and in non-camp areas have demonstrated the availability of items, nonetheless access to markets in some areas might be a challenge given the additional cost of transportation. The basic NFI kit – or its cash equivalent – will be provided to all newly arriving refugee families in Azraq camp, with a total of 13,500 households expected to be accommodated in the camp by the end of the year.

Refugees both in camp and non-camp settings – as well as the most vulnerable families among host communities – are also in great need of materials and items to mitigate the effects of harsh weather, particularly during winter. Assessments have shown that an earlier preparation of the winterization programme is needed, and organizations are discussing ways to optimize the seasonal response, including joint procurement of winterization. Some 350,000 individuals will be assisted with winter assistance which includes heating stoves and fuel, extra blankets, clothes and plastic sheeting for shelter insulation.

### **National systems and sustainability**

The Government of Jordan has, to date, been understanding and supportive of the need to provide Syrian refugees with NFIs. The NFI WG members still experience challenges, particularly linked with the requirement that INGO activities under the NFI WG have between 30% and 50% Jordanian beneficiaries. This works well in many cases, particularly where INGOs develop parallel activities to support vulnerable Jordanians – though this requires significant extra work – and there remains little consistency at this stage in how INGOs identify and select Jordanian beneficiaries.

Whilst NFI distribution is not inherently a long-term intervention, two key processes are currently underway in order to improve the sustainability of the NFI sector response. The first is a developing a collective post distribution monitoring mechanism. This will enable the WG to maintain a consistent overview of the usage and appropriateness of the items distributed, as well as promoting a more coherent understanding of what items are not readily available to refugee populations.

The second process that the NFI WG is going through is the move towards cash or voucher provision, in lieu of in-kind support. Allowing refugees to make their own decisions about what items they want in order to address their basic needs.

Adapting the items distributed to ensure they remain in line with the needs of target populations, or providing greater flexibility to beneficiaries to choose their own items, means persons of concern can focus on addressing their other needs.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Ensure that the basic HH needs of MWBG are met.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Provision of basic HH items (through material assistance or conditional cash support) for new arrivals and replenishment / replacement for longer-term populations	250,000	25,000	11,000	Country Wide( Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq, Zaatari and Azraq Camps)	\$23,602,036	\$13,802,676	\$7,749,360	\$2,050,000	Mercy Corps, NRC, OPM, Save the Children International, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.2 Provision of basic HH items to mitigate harsh weather conditions	150,000	145,000	57,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Karak, Jarash, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp, Azraq Camp and King Abdullah Park Refugee Center)	\$35,468,513	\$28,594,973	\$6,873,540	\$0	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, ICMC, IR, JEN, JHAS, LWF, MA, MEDAIR, MPDL, NICCOD, NRC, OPM, OXFAM, UNHCR (NRC)
Output 1.3 Essential sanitary items provided	220,000	195,000	40,000	Country Wide (Ajlun, Balqa, Amman, Azraq, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Cyber City Camp, Irbid, Jarash, King Abdullah Park Refugee Center, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$14,157,359	\$1,336,183	\$12,821,176	\$0	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, ICMC, IR, LWF, MA, MPDL, OPM, PU-AMI, UNHCR (NRC), WVI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$73,227,908</b>	<b>\$43,733,832</b>	<b>\$27,444,076</b>	<b>\$2,050,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Revised
# of HH receiving basic HH items (disaggregated by MWBG)	57,200
# of HH receiving items for harsh weather conditions (disaggregated by MWBG)	70,400
# of individuals receiving essential sanitary items	455,000

NFI - Sector Summary Requirements					
		Requirements January-December 2014			
		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>\$73,227,908</b>	<b>\$43,733,832</b>	<b>\$27,444,076</b>	<b>\$2,050,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

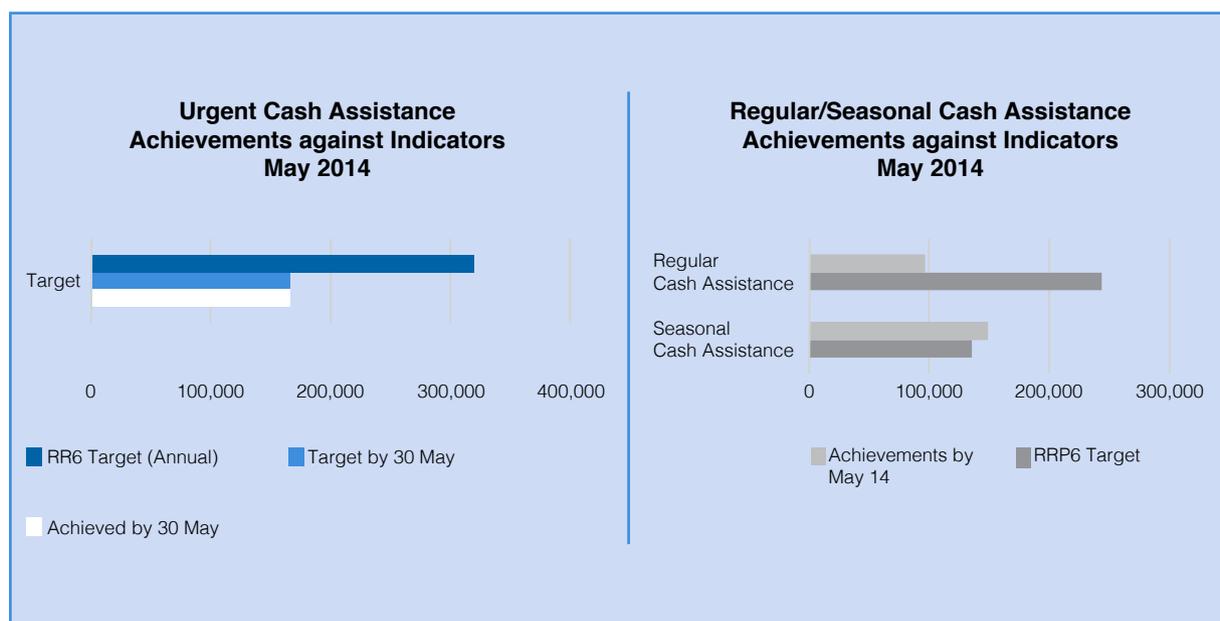
Non-food items in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACTED	2,000,000
AVSI	275,485
CARE	2,500,000
CARITAS	1,852,600
DRC	1,424,645
ICMC	550,000
IRW	1,335,560
JEN	1,500,000
JHAS	1,545,700
LWF	1,768,817
MA	330,000
MC	3,750,000
MEDAIR	1,528,000
MPDL	60,000
NICCOD	835,000
NRC	10,250,000
OPM	260,000
OXFAM	3,527,790
PU-AMI	14,240
SCI	2,050,000
UNHCR	34,145,087
WVI	1,724,984
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,227,908</b>

# CASH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNHCR and CARE		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, CARE, Caritas, DRC, Global Communities, HI, ICMC, IRC, INTERSOS, JRC (IFRC, SRC, GRC), <sup>5</sup> Medair, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, SCI, TGH, UNHCR, WVI.		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable Syrian refugees as well as Jordanians affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan.</li> <li>2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to women, girls, boys and men.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$19,131,675	US\$74,749,574	US\$0
<b>Total 2014 financial requirements</b>	US\$93,881,249		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Volker Schimmel, <a href="mailto:Schimmel@unhcr.org">Schimmel@unhcr.org</a> [co-chair election process underway]		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



### 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	N/A
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	137,500
Host communities	700,000	44,000

### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Refugees' overall livelihood situation is challenging. A high proportion of newly arrived refugees come with barely enough to sustain their living for a few months. With no access to work permits, the few illegal or informal working opportunities present higher risks of exploitation, primarily financial and sexual exploitation, the latter of which overwhelmingly affects women and girls. Many families are left with few choices other than pursuing negative coping practices, including child labour, with boys being the primary group affected, and early marriages, with girls being the primary group affected. Debt is also a growing issue and cause for concern, also leading to increased risks of exploitation.

The baseline established in October 2013 by the Cash Working Group (CWG) remains valid, conservatively estimating that at least 40 per cent of the urban refugee population nationwide will be in need of cash assistance in 2014. It is expected that 30,000 vulnerable Syrian families (150,000 people, (25.6% girls; 25.5% women, 27% boys, 21.9% men) will be reached by the end of 2014. UNHCR carries out a re-assessment of cases every six months. In the cases of other organizations, assistance will end after 3-6 months and, in exceptional cases, after 12 months (e.g. ICRC). Assessments and Post-Distribution Monitoring (PDM) have shown that for over 80 per cent of refugees outside camps, support for rent is the strongest need. Access to affordable and adequate shelter is an ongoing and increasing concern, with rental prices rising and availability of accommodation decreasing.<sup>20</sup> Refugees outside camps have expressed concern over the rise in prices and identify rent as the top priority. Based on interviews undertaken by humanitarian actors, refugees are increasingly engaging in debts to pay rent. The humanitarian community expresses great concern over exploitation mechanisms related to the debt phenomenon.

As refugee families are increasingly forced to share accommodation given the limited resources and affordable places, several protection risks are associated with overcrowding, including child abuse and gender based violence.

For women, men, boys and girls alike, livelihood opportunities are still limited, and assessments have shown that there is about 100-200 JD negative difference between the income of families and their total expenditure. There has also been a decrease in the number of adults able to

<sup>20</sup> Jordan already suffered from a lack of housing stock prior to the Syrian refugee crisis, which has only been exacerbated by the refugee crisis.

find informal employment, and an increase in child labour. To this day, boys are the ones most involved in child labour, though girls are also increasingly involved.

Post distribution monitoring had also shown a significant number of refugees using cash assistance for health care. There is a perception among the refugee community that services are not available and thus the need for cash to pay for medical services. However, many of the services and pharmaceuticals mentioned by refugees are provided by humanitarian partners in Jordan. The Cash Working Group is working closely with the Health Sector to ensure there is better communication with refugees on services available, as well as identification of areas where cash assistance would be more suitable for the need. The close cooperation between the CWG and the Health Sector is also critical, in that any cash partner providing cash against health criteria becomes de facto a health actor, which puts the onus of due diligence, expertise and coordination on the implementing organization.

Other needs for refugees include costs associated with education (tuition fees, uniforms, etc.), transportation, drinking water and food. Notwithstanding assistance provided by WFP through food vouchers, refugees are still spending part of the money provided on food.

Taking into account the various needs described above, the focus of the cash response in 2014 will continue to be on assisting the population outside of camps, with the introduction of the cash and voucher modes of non-food assistance for people living inside the camps only becoming a factor in 2015, whilst WFP's food assistance is implemented via vouchers in camp settings. In many instances cash is the preferred way of delivering assistance to men and women alike given the responsiveness of the delivery mechanism and the particularities of urban refugees. The cash sector response includes regular monthly cash assistance, one-off urgent assistance or seasonal payments – such as winterization, back to school and Eid supplements – designed to cover specific needs. Vulnerability criteria differs for each cash actor, some of which take into account the nuances of gender, age, and disability in determining levels and suitability of need. This is another area requiring further attention and will be looked at in detail during the coming months through the Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF).

Cash can also be provided in conditional form, earmarking the assistance to a specific need, or unconditional, allowing refugees to decide how and what to spend the money on according to their own needs. Conditional cash is included in the respective sector responses (such as cash for rent under shelter or water vouchers under WASH) and thus the requirements and needs under the cash sector reflect unconditional projects related to livelihoods, and the overall needs that are not entirely met through other types of assistance.

## National Systems & Sustainability

Overall, the Government of Jordan has been open on accommodating cash assistance for refugees. In addition, regular, though not structured, exchanges are made at the technical level between humanitarian actors and Government representatives. However, cash assistance to refugees is still provided exclusively by humanitarian actors, and INGOs are required to dedicate 30 to 50 per cent of their projects as provision of cash assistance to host communities. The list of Jordanian beneficiaries can be and often is provided by the National Aid Fund (NAF) to INGOs. However, these pre-selected individuals are not necessarily in the same location as the Syrian refugees benefitting from the cash assistance programme, making it harder for INGOs to meet their objectives of balancing assistance and promoting co-existence.



Some 20 years after the commercialization of the iris recognition algorithm, the UN Refugee Agency has started using it to distribute cash to Syrian refugees in Jordan. Tapping technology from IrisGuard, Inc. and Cairo Amman Bank specialized ATMs, it would be the first countrywide rollout of a cash assistance programme.

Since April 2012, Syrian refugees are able to receive 50 JOD, 100 JOD or 120 JOD a month, depending on family size, just by

looking into a special iris scan camera at one of the Cairo Amman Bank ATMs. No bank card, no codes to punch in. Refugees with disabilities, damaged irises, or the elderly receive bank cards so that a relative can receive the cash on their behalf.

UNHCR currently provides cash assistance to the most vulnerable of Syrian refugees, which make up about 30-55% depending on the Governorate. UNHCR is currently assisting 16 per cent of the total out of camp population in Jordan of around 500,000 people, on an unconditional basis. However, in order to manage refugees' expectations, UNHCR sends text messages every three months informing them that their ability to receive cash has been renewed. This has proved a good way of letting beneficiaries know that the programme will end at some point, which is something they should prepare for.

Using iris scan technology not only saves UNHCR funds that would otherwise be put into periodic verifications for identifying and preventing fraud, but also provides refugees with a safe way to receive assistance without queuing for lengthy periods, in addition to dignity and choice about where to spend their money.

The more problematic issue, however, is the challenge of creating dependencies in a development-oriented poverty alleviation scheme. Under current arrangements, vulnerable Jordanians receive assistance for 3-6 months without sustainability or graduation schemes built into the assistance. An open dialog will be kept with the Government on how to better select the Jordanian beneficiaries by giving priority to the areas who host the larger number of Syrian refugees.

Funding is crucial to sustain cash programmes. Humanitarian actors are considering adopting other strategies as a contingency in case funds are not received. These include reducing the number of beneficiaries, the amount provided, and the duration of assistance. Such measures will require stronger targeting of those in need, in part by considering how gender, age, disability, and other indicators of vulnerability should be factored into the selection process.

Cash assistance for host communities plays an important role in the National Resilience Plan, but since they are primarily focused on boosting the NAF, the likelihood of significant funding is deemed moderate at this stage. It is still hoped that these developments would eventually lead to the reduction or removal of the requirement imposed on INGOs that 30 per cent of the projects should directly benefit Jordanian nationals, as they would be covered by the NRP. This would allow use of these resources to improve infrastructure and services in host communities, instead of providing individual assistance. Cash assistance will have to continue until refugees have access to the labour market and can generate income, or at least until alternative ways of generating livelihoods have been identified and approved by the authorities.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Ensure that the needs of extremely vulnerable SYR as well as JOR affected by the refugee crisis are covered across Jordan.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Provision of equitable urgent cash assistance	0	45,000	13,500	Country Wide ( Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	\$17,422,590	\$16,204,054	\$1,218,536	\$0	ACTED, AVSI, CARE, DRC, Intersos, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, PU-AMI, UNHCR, WVI
Output 1.2 Provision of equitable regular cash assistance	0	92,500	22,500	Country Wide(Ajlun, Amman, Aqaba, Balqa, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$52,910,676	\$1,560,905	\$51,349,771	\$0	ACF, ACTED, AVSI, Caritas, DRC, HI, ICMC, Intersos, IRC, MEDAIR, OXFAM, Save the Children International, UNHCR
Output 1.3 Provision of equitable seasonal assistance	0	92,500	8,000	Country Wide(Amman, Irbid, Madaba, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$23,347,983	\$1,366,716	\$21,981,267	\$0	ACF, AVSI, CARE, HI, MEDAIR, UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$93,681,249</b>	<b>\$19,131,675</b>	<b>\$74,549,574</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Objective 2. Ensure that coordination is continuously enhanced in order to deliver quality cash assistance in the most efficient and targeted manner possible to MWBG.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014			Partners	
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)		Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)
Output 2.1 Standardized and gender-sensitive modalities and monitoring mechanisms developed	0	0	0	Amman Governorate	\$200,000	\$0	\$200,000	\$0	UNHCR
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$200,000</b>	<b>\$0</b>	

Sector indicators	Revised
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG) on urgent cash assistance	319,873
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG) on regular cash assistance	243,951
# of individuals assisted (disaggregated by MWBG) on seasonal cash assistance	135,400
# of standards developed (i.e. criteria, PDM, levels of assistance, ...)	5

Cash - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$93,881,249</b>	<b>\$19,131,675</b>	<b>\$74,749,574</b>	<b>\$0</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

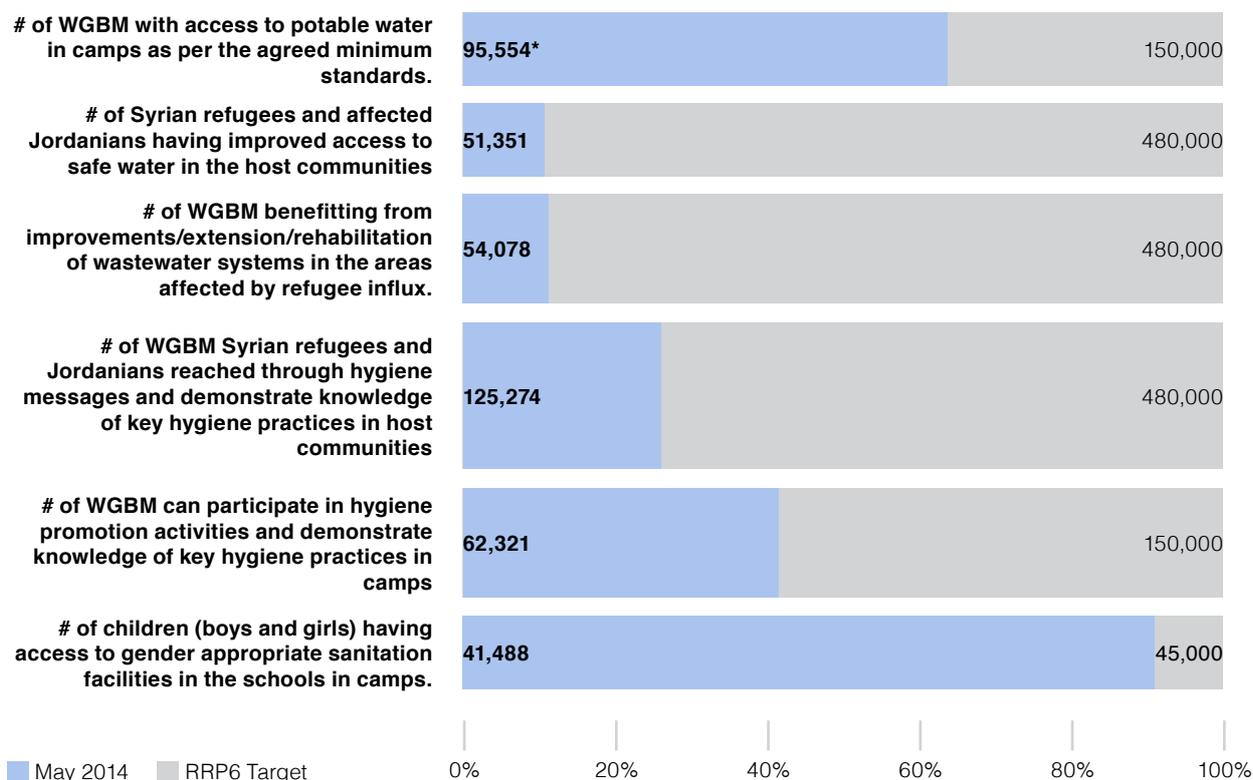
Cash in Jordan (US\$)	
Agency	Total 2014
ACF	2,190,000
ACTED	1,600,000
AVSI	922,474
CARE	13,500,000
CARITAS	1,271,186
DRC	2,449,600
HI	3,100,000
ICMC	313,780
INTERSOS	651,000
MC	260,000
MEDAIR	1,915,200
OXFAM	4,706,760
PU-AMI	1,880,000
SCI	2,000,000
UNHCR	56,772,883
WVI	348,366
<b>Total</b>	<b>93,881,249</b>

# WASH

## 1. SECTOR OVERVIEW

<b>Lead Agencies</b>	UNICEF		
<b>Participating Agencies</b>	ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, UNDP, UNHABITAT, UNICEF, UNHCR, WVI		
<b>Objectives</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Affected populations are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.</li> <li>2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.</li> <li>3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH-related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.</li> <li>4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.</li> </ol>		
<b>Prioritized requirements (Jan-Dec)</b>	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities	Capacity-Building or Resilience
	US\$69,284,851	US\$44,748,906	US\$8,107,000
<b>Total 2014 indicative financial requirements</b>	US\$122,140,757		
<b>Contact Information</b>	Jamal Shah, <a href="mailto:jshah@unicef.org">jshah@unicef.org</a>		

## 2. MID-YEAR PROGRESS



\* Total population of camps

## 3. POPULATION IN NEED

Population Group	Population in need	Targeted population
Syrian refugees in camps	150,000	150,000
Syrian refugees out of camps	550,000	300,000
Host communities	700,000	315,000

#### 4. CURRENT SITUATION AND NEEDS ANALYSIS

Jordan is the fourth most water scarce country in the world, officially categorized as water-stressed with an estimated 145 cubic metres of water per person. The Government of Jordan (GoJ), through the Ministry of Water, covers the cost of water at a rate of 2 JD per cubic metre. Fifty per cent of all water is lost due to an inefficient piping system and associated leakages.

The WASH sector working group (SWG) has identified its main priority as being the transitioning from emergency response to more sustainable activities. The main needs include household-level support, sanitation and waste water disposal, which in particular remains a huge problem. Some geographical pockets face major issues, with some people receiving water only once every three weeks. Funding shortfalls will lead to reduced activities based on funding available rather than on actual needs.

In Zaatari camp, 4,000 m<sup>3</sup> of water are being supplied every day by some 270 trips of trucks, and desludging provided by up to 80 trucks per day. These costs, of up to USD 5 million per annum, are covered by UNICEF. There are currently two boreholes in Zaatari and they are enough to provide for 65% of the camp's population, indicating a third borehole is needed to cover the needs of the whole.

The Jordan WASH Sector Working Group (SWG) includes as a priority the completion of a water and waste water network by the end of 2014 or mid-2015 which, once installed and operational, will make water delivery cheaper and more sustainable. In addition to considerably reducing the cost for water and waste services (from USD 7 million to USD 2 million per year), the sewage network and waste water treatment plants will reduce environmental risks to the camp and



Abu Khaled shows the well his family uses for non-potable water in Irbid. With Jordan in drought, the level is lower than last year. Abu fled Syria in late 2012, joining his wife and children in Jordan. A quarter of Syrian refugees say their families are separated. Getting affordable water remains a struggle. UNHCR / J. Kohler / February 2014

groundwater reserves. The estimated cost of this project is USD 6 million for the water system and USD 11 million for the sewage system. The system is currently being designed to reach communal facilities but could then later be expanded to reach individual households.

According to a REACH survey, 40 per cent of all toilets in Zaatari camp are in private households, rising to 85 per cent in the old part of the camp. This creates a dilemma for future camp planning as to whether water and waste should be planned for households or for communal facilities, as a large number of households will be affected if the network is only extended to communal facilities.

WASH services in Azraq camp, which opened on 30 April 2014, are better planned and have benefitted from the lessons learned in Zaatari. A water network is already in place but there is no functioning borehole. This implies that water will have to come to Azraq from a distance.

WASH activities are planned to reach 300,000 individuals living in host communities. 30 per cent of these are Jordanians are also included in the targeting. Syrian refugees are generally settled in areas that are poor and have limited water reserves, and the refugee burden further stresses the water requirements. The increase demand in water in some areas has resulted diversions of water from non-refugee hosting communities to refugee-hosting communities, straining the overall water system. The Ministry of Interior reports that there are an additional 750,000 unregistered refugees who are using the same subsidized services and adding to the strain on the country's water system.

Up to three per cent of Syrian refugees live in informal settlements that have a questionable legal status, thereby creating dilemmas regarding engagement by WASH partners. The nature of assistance provided is inevitably very different from that provided to host communities since the settlements are not permanent.

The public sewage system in Jordan reaches 35-37 per cent of the population in the northern governorates. Interventions to address waste water disposal remains a key challenge that will require considerable work, time and funding.

Priority areas of intervention in host communities include providing support to the most vulnerable households through improving water storage capacity, repairing non-functional toilets, and improving the excreta disposal system. Priority interventions in water systems include reducing water losses through better leakage detection and attention, rehabilitation of water sources, and connection of households to sewage network where possible. All of the above activities will be complemented by hygiene promotion and awareness raising on water conservation and safe use of water.

## **National Systems & Sustainability**

Both the RRP and National Resilience Plan (NRP) aim to support the GoJ with developing a master plan for water and sanitation. The WASH SWG has identified capacity building, human resources and funding as the main needs of the GoJ.

The main concerns of the GoJ are that the water is being taken away from host communities, that water extraction is exceeding planned levels, and that waste water from the camps is polluting the underground water reservoir. Contingency planning for drought is being managed by the GoJ.

Once completed, the water pipe network planned for Zaatari will require minimal operational cost. The maintenance of the pipe network would initially remain with humanitarian actors but then UNICEF plans to have a hand-over phase once all activities have been implemented.

The GoJ has identified its own priorities and gaps. The role of the WASH sector is to support plans and provide technical advice to implement interventions. The NRP differs from the RRP in its targeting criteria, timeframe and nature of activities. The NRP will target longer term resilience plans and goal. Resilience plans are already included under the RRP although not as a priority.

## 5. REVISED SECTOR RESPONSE OVERVIEW

Objective 1. Affected population are ensured with safe, equitable and sustainable access to sufficient quantity of water for drinking, cooking and personal and domestic hygiene.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 1.1 Ensure regular access to safe water as per the agreed minimum standard to the refugees living in camps	150,000	300,000	180,000	Country Wide (Emirati Jordanian Camp, Zaatari Camp)	\$31,744,800	\$30,844,800	\$400,000	\$500,000	UNHCR, UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WWI)
Output 1.2 Ensure access to safe water as per agreed minimum standards and to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps.	0	15,000	15,000	Zaatari Camp	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Output 1.3 Improve access to safe water to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places	0	25,000	25,091	Country Wide (Ajloun, Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Jarash, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleeh, Zarqa)	\$21,411,004	\$4,204,409	\$13,008,595	\$4,198,000	ACF, ACTED, Global Communities, JEN, MEDAIR, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), UNICEF, WWI
Output 1.4 Improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in areas affected by refugee influx.	0	20,000	17,500	Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq, Zarqa)	\$10,841,305	\$0	\$10,841,305	\$0	ACF, Mercy Corps, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps)
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$63,997,109</b>	<b>\$35,049,209</b>	<b>\$24,249,900</b>	<b>\$4,698,000</b>	

## Objective 2. Affected populations have access to safe and appropriate sanitation facilities.

Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 2.1 Ensure regular access to secure, clean and culturally appropriate sanitation facilities to Syrian refugees in camps as per agreed minimum standards.	20,000	0	100,000	Country Wide (Azraq Camp, Irbid, Zaatari Camp, Zarqa)	\$35,153,966	\$29,430,400	\$5,723,566	\$0	ACF, HI, UNDP, UNICEF, WVI
Output 2.2 Ensure access to gender appropriate safe sanitation, as per agreed minimum standards, to Syrian boys and girls in schools, youth/child friendly spaces and in public places in camps	0	600	600	Irbid, Zaatari	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Output 2.3 Ensure appropriate solid waste management in the camps.	0	0	0	-	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	Activities included in other outputs.
Output 2.4 Improve access to sanitation facilities to vulnerable Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in urban and rural host communities including schools and other public places	0	25,000	25,001	Country Wide ( Balqa, Irbid, Karak, Mafraq)	\$4,613,273	\$0	\$4,113,273	\$500,000	ACF, ACTED, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI
Output 2.5 Improvement/ extension/rehabilitation of Waste Water systems in areas affected by refugee influx	53,000	99,800	314,200	Country Wide (Balqa, Irbid, Mafraq, Zarqa, Zaatari Camp)	\$5,649,335	\$1,176,442	\$2,783,893	\$1,689,000	JHAS, LWF, MEDAIR, OXFAM, UNHABITAT, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), WVI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$45,416,574</b>	<b>\$30,606,842</b>	<b>\$12,620,732</b>	<b>\$2,189,000</b>	

Objective 3. Affected populations have reduced risk of WASH related diseases through access to improved hygienic practices, hygiene promotion and delivery of hygiene products and services on a sustainable and equitable basis.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 3.1 Ensure promotion of hygiene and water conservation among all refugees in camps.	55,000	6,000	0	Country Wide (Azraq, Irbid, Zaatari)	\$2,890,273	\$0	\$2,890,273	\$0	ACF, JEN, LWF
Output 3.2 Raise awareness on hygiene and water conservation among Syrian refugees and Jordanians in the host communities	196,400	35,000	66,000	Country Wide(Balqa, Amman, Aqaba, Irbid, Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq, Tafleh, Zarqa and Zaatari Camp)	\$9,282,961	\$3,628,800	\$4,504,161	\$1,150,000	ACTED, Global Communities, MEDAIR, OXFAM, RI, UNHCR (IRD, Mercy Corps), UNICEF, WWI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$12,173,234</b>	<b>\$3,628,800</b>	<b>\$7,394,434</b>	<b>\$1,150,000</b>	

Objective 4. Establish and maintain effective mechanisms for WASH coordination at national and sub-national levels.									
Output	Targeted population by type (individuals) from January-December 2014			Location(s)	Detailed requirements from January - December 2014				Partners
	SYR in camps	SYR in urban	Other affected pop		Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm (US\$)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities (US\$)	Capacity Building / Resilience (US\$)	
Output 4.1 Effective regular group coordination meetings and development of an information management system producing regular products.	0	2,500	2,000	Country Wide (Irbid, Karak, Mafraq)	\$553,840	\$0	\$483,840	\$70,000	UNICEF (ACF, ACTED, GIZ, Global Communities, HI, JEN, JHAS, LWF, OXFAM, RI, Medair, Mercy Corps, MWI, THW, WWI), RI
<b>Total</b>					<b>\$553,840</b>	<b>\$0</b>	<b>\$483,840</b>	<b>\$70,000</b>	

Sector indicators	Revised
# of Syrian refugees and affected Jordanians having improved access to safe water in the host communities.	296,805
# of school children benefitting from improved access to safe water in schools in the host communities.	38,500
# of Syrians Refugees and Jordanians getting benefit from improvement/extension/rehabilitation of water systems in the refugee affected areas.	73,000
# of women and girls express satisfaction with the safety and privacy of latrines and bathing facilities.	59,076
# of MWBG benefitting from improvements/extension/rehabilitation of waste water systems in the areas affected by refugee influx.	478,137
Absence of solid waste dumps in camps.	1
# of MWBG Syrian refugees and Jordanians reached through hygiene messages and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in host communities	1,012,519
# of MWBG can participate in Hygiene promotion activities and demonstrate knowledge of key hygiene practices in camps.	400,000
# of agencies working in a coordinated manner resulting in gaps filling, avoidance of duplication and adaptation of agreed standards.	195

WASH - Sector Summary Requirements	Requirements January-December 2014			
	Total requirements (US\$)	Life-saving or preventing immediate risk of harm Requirements (USD)	Preventing deterioration of vulnerabilities Requirements (USD)	Capacity Building / Resilience Requirements (USD)
<b>SECTOR GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>\$122,140,757</b>	<b>\$69,284,851</b>	<b>\$44,748,906</b>	<b>\$8,107,000</b>

## 6. REVISED SECTOR REQUIREMENTS BY AGENCY

<b>WASH in Jordan (US\$)</b>	
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Total 2014</b>
ACF	2,957,124
ACTED	4,615,000
Global Communities	114,500
HI	400,000
JEN	3,500,000
JHAS	500,000
LWF	670,593
MC	5,348,899
MEDAIR	1,680,000
OXFAM	4,532,549
RI	8,270,000
UNDP	5,000,000
UNHABITAT	1,235,000
UNHCR	13,470,300
UNICEF	66,407,040
WVI	3,439,752
<b>Total</b>	<b>122,140,757</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS PER AGENCY

Agency	Total 2014
ACF	6,692,401
ACTED	10,165,000
ActionAid	378,260
ADRA	827,500
AVSI	1,687,959
CARE	21,250,000
CARITAS	14,516,127
CVT	2,500,000
DRC	6,341,525
FAO	5,000,000
FCA	2,200,000
FPSC	1,536,680
FRC	750,000
Global Communities	10,562,100
HI	10,000,000
ICMC	2,108,055
ILO	1,435,000
IMC	10,909,669
INTERNEWS	252,000
INTERSOS	1,899,500
IOM	9,132,141
IRC	13,210,000
IRD	1,974,900
IRW	8,283,716
JEN	6,500,000
JHAS	7,075,700
JHCO	2,012,500
KnK	624,300
LWF	4,839,093
MA	620,000
MADRASATI	970,200
MC	17,683,899
MdM	4,150,000
MEDAIR	8,404,200
MPDL	193,000

Agency	Total 2014
NICCOD	1,354,500
NRC	24,546,200
OPM	400,000
OXFAM	13,054,029
PU-AMI	2,880,945
QUESTSCOPE	267,500
RHAS	480,000
RI	13,950,000
SCI	8,456,000
SCJ	2,915,000
SRD	528,351
TAGHYEER	220,000
TDH	475,164
TDHI	414,000
TGH	414,500
UNDP	10,500,000
UNESCO	3,201,571
UNFPA	12,979,692
UNHABITAT	5,585,000
UNHCR	273,879,835
UNICEF	140,718,898
UNOPS	4,700,000
UNWOMEN	600,000
UPP	245,942
WC-UK	544,878
WFP	276,343,066
WHO	7,969,000
WVI	10,221,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>

## TOTAL COUNTRY FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS BY SECTOR

Sector	Total 2014
Protection	149,038,987
Cash	93,881,249
Education	73,772,697
Food	286,984,609
Health	94,877,368
NFI	73,227,908
Shelter	120,607,339
WASH	122,140,757
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,014,530,914</b>





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