



UNHCR

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Haut Commissariat des Nations Unies pour les réfugiés

Country Operations Plan 2008-2009

Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

COUNTRY OPERATIONS PLAN 2008-2009

BRANCH OFFICE AMMAN, JORDAN

Part One: Context and Strategy

Political, Social, Economic, Security, Human Rights and Asylum Issues:

The situation in Jordan is very much influenced by developments in Iraq. During the final 6 months of 2006, Iraq witnessed escalating violence and general deterioration in law and order, which has worsened with the passage of time. Militant elements of religious and ethnic groups have increasingly targeted each other and the civilian population in general for ethnic or religious reasons. While common criminal elements also commit acts of violence, the overwhelmingly sectarian nature of the prevailing strife is apparent and well publicized. Roadside or car bombings, kidnappings and assassinations have wreaked death and serious harm to the general civilian population and led to a general loss of confidence in the State's ability to provide effective protection.

The deteriorating situation in Iraq has affected the population of Iraqis in Jordan; there has been an increase in the outflow to neighbouring states and those Iraqis who were only temporarily in Jordan received information from Iraq, which compelled them to remain longer than anticipated for the purpose of safety and security. Families increasingly learned of neighbours, relatives and colleagues who were victims of kidnappings, threats and acts of random violence; they learned of threats in the workplace and in the schools; they received reports of restricted movement, roadblocks and lack of services. Despite their limited resources and denial of opportunities for employment and access to services in Jordan, families prolonged their stay in Jordan awaiting an improved condition before returning home. Increasingly, the prospects for a resolution to the conflict that would enable them to return have become remote.

Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention or its 1967 Protocol, nor does it have any national legislation pertaining to the status and treatment of refugees. The Temporary Protection Regime (TPR) established in the April 2003, Letter of understanding (LoU) was withdrawn by the Jordanian authorities in April 2005. The 1998 Memorandum of understanding (MoU), which is the guiding document between UNHCR and the Government, stipulates that UNHCR should assist refugees during their stay in the country as well as ensure that recognised refugees resettled within 6 months of their recognition. While both parties acknowledge that the current situation makes adherence to the terms and conditions unrealistic, the Government has firmly insisted that UNHCR work within the framework of the MoU. Discussions are underway as of this writing with the Government on how best to reconcile the situation.

The presence of large numbers of Iraqis in Jordan has an impact on the political, social and economic life of the country. It is estimated that Iraqis account for nearly 15% of the overall population and it is feared that the ongoing violence would result in increased flows. While previous arrivals were largely members of the middle and upper financial brackets, it is observed that more recent arrivals have fewer resources and earlier arrivals are rapidly exhausting their savings.

Populations of Concern to be addressed in UNHCR programmes

Iraqis: In February 2007, the Government of Jordan has estimated the Iraqi population be 750,000 persons. This figure is believed to include those who are resident in Jordan with business, social and political interests and would likely have renewable residence permits that legalise their presence. The

Government has estimated this group to number 150,000 persons. Many of the remaining Iraqis are believed to be living in Jordan illegally, having overstayed their initial residence permit and without access to employment or government services. The focus of UNHCR programmes is to address the protection and assistance needs of the Iraqi population within the guidelines and policies, which are applicable.

It has been announced that the Government will commission an assessment study in early 2007 to more accurately identify the number, status and living conditions of the Iraqi population in Jordan. The population is diverse and includes victims of the former regime who fled prior to 2003 as well as the more recent arrivals since 2003 fleeing generalised violence.

Other nationalities: UNHCR maintains records of 227 refugees of nationalities other than Iraqi (totaling 13 nationalities and including Sudan, Syria, Somalia, stateless, Egypt, Lebanon, and others) as of December 2006. Records also indicate a total of 418 asylum seekers representing 26 nationalities, although many of these persons have not maintained contact with the office.

Chechen refugees – Jordan hosts a stable caseload of 92 persons recognised prima facie by UNHCR in close coordination with the authorities. The presence of these refugees is tolerated in Jordan and the refugees have obtained legal residence. They are predominantly supported by the Chechen-Jordanian community and enjoy some level of local integration. UNHCR will continue to monitor the protection situation of these refugees and considers only resettlement as a durable solution for refugees whose profile does not allow presence in Jordan any longer.

Bosnian refugees – One Bosnian family (12 persons) has been residing in Jordan for a lengthy period of time. Although the 1998 MOU indicates that refugees enjoy temporary asylum for a maximum of 6 months, the Bosnian refugees enjoy a semi-locally integrated status. UNHCR continues to monitor their protection situation and will only intervene and assess the durable solution needs of the family for protection reasons.

Palestinian refugees – There are 387 Palestinian refugees who were formerly accommodated in Ruweyshid Camp, in Jordan. These refugees (not accounted for in the database) were allowed to join their Jordanian spouses by Royal Decree of August 2003. UNHCR continues to monitor their protection situation and provides assistance to the refugees through UNRWA. The refugees do not have annual residency permits and are not allowed to work legally in Jordan.

Ruwayshid Camp – The remaining population of refugees who have been resident at the Jordan/Iraq border in Ruwayshid numbers a total of 113 persons (as of March, 2007) and is comprised of 96 Palestinians from Baghdad, 16 Iraqi Arabs and 1 Lebanese. There are 19 families and 28 singles. Efforts continue to pursue resettlement opportunities for this caseload and there are hopeful developments that solutions for nearly all the population may be found during 2007.

Summary Results of Assessments (Participatory Assessment, Annual Protection Report, Standards and Indicators, etc.)

The Participatory Assessment was undertaken in December, 2006, involving multiple sub-groups in conjunction with implementing partners: Iraqi Christians (M/F), Iraqi Sabean (M/F), Somali (M/F), Iraqi Sunnis (M/F), Youth, Stateless/Bedouin, Iraqi Women, and Iraqi Single Women. Issues covered included discrimination, documentation, access to education, freedom of movement, and the right to work. The sub-groups examined the causes, capacities and proposed solutions. The issues raised were incorporated within the protection (registration, eligibility and resettlement) and assistance (individual,

community-based and institution) programmes proposed and designed for the Iraqi community in Jordan.

Standards and Indicators report completed for 2006 looked at the delivery of protection through registration, status determination, response to protection needs (hotline, implementing partners, detention); domestic needs and household support (needs assessment, beneficiary level, delivery rate); health and nutrition (access to IP health services, mental health response, provision of primary health care); community services (emergency assistance, assessment through home visits, trauma cases, and health education); and access to education (restricted access by government regulation resulted in failing to meet target). The basis of the report was for the Iraqi population who underwent determination and given refugee status (some 1,000 persons during 2006). Therefore, the conclusions raised from the S&I were not representative of the more expanded beneficiary caseload established in 2007 with the application of the extended mandate comparable to prima facie status. The priorities and obstacles identified were representative enough to serve as the basis of the strategy for protection and assistance to the wider Iraqi population in Jordan for 2007 and 2008-2009.

The Annual Protection Report for 2006 highlights the legal basis for the office in the Memorandum of Understanding (1998) and the need to find an appropriate application of the extended mandate within the legal framework. As non-signatories of the international conventions related to refugees, there is the need to reconcile the rights to asylum through voluntary compliance within a security atmosphere that respects the sovereign rights of the state.

Achievements to date and Protection and Solutions Strategy for 2008-2009

UNHCR's legal basis for involvement with persons of concern in the MoU of April, 1998. It contains the refugee definition and confirms the principle of non-refoulement. The MoU provides the legal basis for the stay of asylum seekers in Jordan pending refugee determination undertaken by UNHCR and allows mandate refugees a maximum stay of 6 months after recognition during which period a durable solution has to be found. There is no possibility of local integration in Jordan and therefore UNHCR must either resettle or assist refugees to voluntarily repatriate. Since return to the countries of origin is not a realistic option for many refugees in Jordan, UNHCR is generally obliged to seek resettlement for recognised refugees. However, it should be noted that the entire resettlement process, including negotiations with prospective countries as well as the processing time by States once cases have been submitted has become a lengthy and difficult process. In practice, finding a resettlement solution for refugees within 6 months is nearly impossible except in urgent medical cases. The GOJ has demonstrated a certain tolerance for the prolonged stay of refugees until a solution is found by UNHCR; however, this issue is under discussion with the Government in early 2007.

The new strategy introduced in February 2007, aims to increase the degree of contact between the office in Amman with the Iraqi population. From an active caseload of asylum seekers number 21,000 persons, the target is to register an additional 65,000 persons during the year. This objective will continue during the period 2008-2009 to enable the office to better assist and protect the population. While registration will provide applicants with a refugee/asylum seeker certificate, the interview process will also identify and prioritise those who are particularly vulnerable (disabled, female headed households, medical needs), persons with assistance needs and emergency assistance (financial, housing, NFI assistance), counseling and community service priorities (SGBV, disabilities, WAR, unaccompanied/separated minors), serious protection needs (prior associations, prominent persons, potential detention cases) and potential resettlement candidates (either based on vulnerabilities or prior employment/association, relatives in third countries).

Planning Figures¹				
Population	Dec. 2006	Dec. 2007	Dec. 2008	Dec. 2009
Camp Refugee (Ruwayshid)	119	0	0	0
Urban Refugee (Iraqi)	699	85,000 (prima facie)	150,000 (prima facie)	225,000 (prima facie)
Urban Asylum Seekers (Iraqi)	21,372	0	0	0
Urban Refugee (Other)	227	200	200	200
Urban Asylum Seekers (Other)	402	400	400	400
Total	22,819	85,600	150,600	225,600

The strategy with regard to status (i.e., prima facie, asylum seeker, persons of concern) will be further developed and elaborated during 2007.

1. Iraqi refugees in Jordan are protected according to international law and standards, including against *refoulement* and other forms of mistreatment, exploitation and violence

In line with UNHCR's mandate to provide protection to refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern, UNHCR will enhance its protection capacity in order to ensure access to asylum, respect for the principle of non-refoulement, and improve the quality of asylum, especially for Iraqis benefiting from the applicable protection regime. Within this context, the Office will seek to enhance its cooperation with the Government of Jordan as well as UNHCR's role and interventions. This theme also incorporates the provision of legal advice and assistance to refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern, which is implemented through the Jordanian NGOs Mizan and the National Centre for Human Rights.

The office's main activities will continue to focus on registering and counseling Iraqi asylum seekers, with particular attention paid to identification of cases for exclusion and to respond to instances of detention and deportation.

Registration will remain the basis for the provision of an Asylum Seeker letter to each individual which will ensure ability of the office to provide follow up on any incident. It is anticipated that a caseload of 85,000 persons will be established during 2007, with registration continuing into 2008-2009 at roughly 50,000 persons per year based on need and demand. In cooperation with the Government of Jordan, it is proposed that letters be renewed on a periodic basis (either 6 months or one-year) to ensure accurate records of an active caseload.

Assumptions:

- GOJ will continue to host refugees and other persons of concern, showing flexibility and tolerance
- GOJ will continue to provide access to asylum institutions;
- GOJ demonstrates willingness to enhance the asylum/protection space in the country
- Registration and processing of asylum claims will continue to be undertaken by UNHCR
- Mizan will continue to advise refugees and other persons of concern of their rights and duties;

¹ These planning figures should summarize Annex 3 of the 2007 COP/ROP.

- Asylum seekers and refugees continue to need legal representation

Constraints

- GOJ may at any moment decide not to allow refugees and other persons of concern to remain in Jordan beyond the period of 6 months as provided for in the MOU
- Large scale refugee influx in view of regional developments is a constant possibility
- New arrivals may be denied access to Jordan
- Regional political and economic obstacles hinder the development of a protection/asylum space
- Host community's tolerance towards refugees and other persons may diminish
- Increasingly strict policies vis-à-vis refugee issues (restrictive laws)

2. Ensure that basic humanitarian and social needs of persons of concern to UNHCR are met

Assistance to the most vulnerable of the Iraqi population will focus more on need rather than status (i.e., refugee, asylum seeker, others of concern). Services are being rapidly expanded during 2007 and should continue to grow and respond to the need throughout 2008-2009. Priorities are anticipated to be (1) emergency and direct assistance to individuals (families facing crisis, SGBV, unaccompanied/separated minors) through counseling and community based support mechanisms; (2) education support to formal, non-formal and vocational education to ensure that children are not further penalised during exile and able to participate in social and educational programmes through financial support to the Government of Jordan as well as to NGO partners working with community based programmes; and (3) support to meet basic and preventive health needs through clinics operated by implementing partners, assistance to persons with disabilities, programmes to meet nutritional needs, and an emphasis on children and women's health.

Assumptions:

- Cases in need of assistance will be identified
- Provision of assistance is done primarily through implementing partners

Constraints

- Host community's tolerance towards refugees and other persons may diminish
- Increasingly strict policies vis-à-vis refugee issues (restrictive laws)
- Funding to maintain projects with implementing partners is not guaranteed

3. Identification of durable solutions (voluntary repatriation and resettlement)

In the context of the Agenda for Protection, the Convention Plus Initiative as well as agreements between the GOJ and UNHCR, UNHCR will continue to actively pursue the identification of appropriate durable solutions for refugees and other persons of concern.

Voluntary Repatriation: While the security situation in Iraq is not currently conducive to the promotion of voluntary return, UNHCR will in certain cases consider facilitation of voluntary return on an individual basis. There is as yet no basis on which to begin discussions with the GOJ aimed at coordinating large-scale returns in an orderly manner. While BO Amman will keep this option open, the feasibility of such a project will depend entirely on developments in the security situation within Iraq. BO Amman is of the opinion that a realistic approach with regards to the possibility of voluntary

repatriation to Iraq is necessary and that political/security developments and early warning signals continue to be monitored to identify improved conditions in the country of origin.

Local integration or assimilation of refugees and persons of concern into Jordanian society is not deemed viable due to the repeated position of the GOJ that this durable solution is not a possibility.

Resettlement will continue to be pursued for a small percentage of the urban Iraqi population in Jordan as resettlement countries revise their admission criteria and increase their quotas for consideration and acceptance. Eligibility will be based on a harmonised regional approach, which will aim to utilise resettlement as a strategic tool to improve the protection space in countries of asylum. Policies, criteria and standard operating procedures have been developed and will continue to be revised as necessary under the coordination of the Regional Resettlement Hub in Beirut. The target for 2007 is to submit 7,500 persons from Jordan to resettlement countries including USA, Canada, Australia and Sweden in addition to other countries as determined most feasible based on the profile of the individual case. These targets for submission are expected to increase during 2008-2009 and the efforts of the office are expected to continue to increase in pursuit of this solution.

Assumptions:

- UNHCR monitoring of conditions in Iraq will effectively identify when voluntary repatriation opportunities can be safely facilitated
- The tolerance and flexibility of the GOJ will continue to permit large numbers of Iraqis to remain in Jordan while the security conditions in the country of origin remain unacceptable
- The GOJ will continue to insist that local integration is not an option
- Countries of resettlement will continue to maintain and likely increase their quotas for consideration and admission
- Procedures for submission of cases to resettlement countries will be streamlined
- Registration procedures and outreach will effectively identify and prioritise those cases most in need of resettlement as a durable solution
- Sufficient cases will be identified to fulfill the quotas which are established by resettlement countries

Constraints

- The GOJ may further restrict entry or tolerance for large numbers of Iraqis in Jordan
- Security concerns for the operation arise due to heightened expectations among the Iraqis population regarding false reports and misunderstanding of resettlement criteria and procedures
- Resettlement countries are unable or unwilling to process submissions due to security concerns or reduced quotas
- Adequate procedures are not effectively put in place to ensure that exclusion, fraud detection, abuse and adherence to criteria to target those most in need of resettlement undermine the programme effectiveness and transparency

4. Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming activities

UNHCR Jordan has participated in the Gender and Age Mainstreaming Project since its establishment by Headquarters in 2004. The multifunctional team has set four objectives: registration and refugee status determination, education, livelihood and community development. These objectives are reflected in all protection and assistance activities undertaken by BO Amman. UNHCR ensures that women, children and elderly persons are fully involved in the decision-making process, the design and

implementation of its programmes and that their special needs are fully taken into consideration. All projects are designed to adequately protect the environment.

The Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Team is comprised of UNHCR and implementing partner staff which annually undertakes a participatory assessment exercise with refugee men, women and children of all nationalities and backgrounds. The assessment identifies and prioritises the protection risks faced by refugees and asylum seekers. It shows that the lack of access to education for children, the inability of refugees to obtain work permits and the threat of deportation are the main concerns of the community. UNHCR continues to consider these risks when planning activities for 2008-2009; however, it must be noted that the government is unlikely to alter its position regarding permission for refugees to work legally in Jordan or access state supported public services (education and health).

Assumptions:

- All stakeholders will actively participate to eliminate gender and age discrimination in all activities of the operation. Assistance and protection activities are implemented with due respect to gender and age sensitive issues.

Constraints

- Cultural, religious or traditional obstacles
- The continued deterioration of the economic and social situation of persons of concern to UNHCR in Jordan overwhelm the ability of the office to respond to need
- Government institutions are unwilling or unable to complement UNHCR activities or restrict the ability of UNHCR and implementing partners to respond to the need

5. Developing an international protection regime through capacity building of the governments of the region.

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is not a party to the 1951 Convention or the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees. The GOJ has delegated most of the responsibility for refugees in the Kingdom to UNHCR. To this end, UNHCR will work at different levels towards encouraging the country's accession to the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol, and will aim to have further discussions on concerns with regard to the situation of Palestinian refugees. In parallel, and in order to promote respect for refugee rights, national human rights mechanisms will be explored and strengthened in partnership with the National Centre for Human Rights and Mizan during 2008-2009. In order to increase the capacity and expertise of the national human rights and academic institutions as well as other relevant members of civil society, UNHCR will focus on the provision of training seminars, workshops and roundtable conferences to widen the involvement of national actors to advocate for the development of a legal framework for refugees.

UNHCR, in close coordination with these partners, will continue to advocate for the creation of a national framework pertaining to non-Palestinian refugees in Jordan through the implementation of various capacity-building programmes in partnership with national institutions. Efforts will also continue to improve UNHCR's relationship and build trust with the Refugee Unit in the Ministry of Interior through regular meetings and transparent exchange of information. UNHCR will provide support to and assist the Unit in any way possible in order to enhance and improve the protection space and encourage the Unit to gradually take over certain protection functions including protection against refoulement and arbitrary arrest, respect for refugee rights and registration with issuance of documentation.

Assumptions

- GOJ will continue to allow UNHCR to carry out its mandate activities with respect to asylum seekers and refugees
- UNHCR's relationship and cooperation with the GOJ continues to improve
- GOJ shows interest in establishing a national legal framework for refugees in Jordan
- Partnership with national organisations continues to be established and enhanced

Constraints

- GOJ further restricts entry at the border for new arrivals and instances of detention and deportation increase
- Security conditions in Jordan provide the basis for further restricting the rights and tolerance of Iraqis
- National framework legislation may not be established for domestic and regional political concerns
- National organisation may not place refugee issues on their agenda

6. Maintain emergency preparedness and response capacity for a potential influx resulting from a deteriorating security situation in Iraq

Participation with the UN Country Team in Jordan and close coordination with agencies and embassies to further develop and update the contingency plan for any future influx into Jordan as a result of increased insecurity. Monitor early warning signals (political, economic and social), border crossings and the situation of Iraqis in Jordan for identification of increased protection and assistance needs. Maintain a response capacity through the regional stockpiles to address sudden and emergency needs.

Partnerships and collaboration

The planning process involves discussions with the refugee and asylum seeker communities through the participatory assessment undertaken by UNHCR in collaboration with implementing and operational partners. With the expansion of registration for Iraqis, the refugee caseload will continue to increase and it is estimated that a significant portion of the population will have legal protection and assistance needs to redress their status in Jordan, their financial situation and to address their vulnerabilities. The focus will be on detention cases, women at risk, the elderly, unaccompanied/separated children and the disabled through the provision of emergency assistance, counselling and intervention, community development, basic medical assistance, access to education, vocational training programmes, legal counselling and the pursuit of durable solutions. UNHCR implementing partners will continue to provide awareness activities on social, medical and legal issues including SGBV, HIV/AIDS, gender equality and human rights issues.

Monthly Inter-Agency Coordination Meetings are held under the chairmanship of UNHCR Amman to include participation from implementing partners, operational partners and cooperating agencies working with Iraqis in Jordan. This forum provides the opportunity for interaction between agencies and information sharing which will improve the delivery of services and a reduction in duplication. New emerging issues and needs identified by the agencies are shared with all partners.

Among the priority sectors for agency intervention and UNHCR support are the following:

- *Emergency Assistance*: through CARE International, distribution of NFI and emergency financial assistance to families based on strict criteria of need and circumstances. Emphasis on community development and community based response; counselling; referral.
- *Medical Assistance*: basic medical care provided through Caritas clinics in Amman and additional care through the Jordanian Red Crescent to provide preventative care and emergency referral to hospitals (in conjunction with CARE).
- *Access to Education*: the promotion of Iraqi children to participate in formal and non-formal (community based) education programmes which meet minimal standards. Assistance provided in terms of material and curricular needs, replication of good practices and expansion of educational opportunities through Save the Children.
- *Persons with Disabilities*: to meet their basic and continued needs through Mercy Corps International and in conjunction with CARE to provide medical treatment, rehabilitation and training
- *Vocational Training*: skills training opportunities through CARE and Jordanian Red Crescent Society to prepare the community for return or resettlement
- *Legal Counselling*: providing direct legal assistance through Mizan Law Group for refugees and persons of concern to respond to specific legal circumstances which they may face in Jordan; additionally, telephone hotline services and specific response to the needs of women at risk
- *Capacity Building through training on International Refugee Law*: and the promotion of national legislation through training seminars and tolerance activities through the National Centre of Human Rights to increase the understanding and response capacities of government and civil society institutions to the plight of refugees in Jordan.

Partnerships have been established with national and international NGOs, the refugee community and with the Government of Jordan to respond to the needs of the population. Delivery of services will be at the level of direct individual assistance, community-based approach with heavy reliance on the refugees and asylum seekers, at the institutional level related to schools, hospitals and public/private institutions which provide services to persons of concern, and at the government level through cooperation with the Ministries of Planning, Interior, Health and Education to ensure the widest net of protection and assistance to refugees in Jordan.

Close cooperation will continue to exist between UNHCR and other donor institutions providing financial support to agencies assisting the Iraqi population in Jordan. This includes in particular ECHO/EU and US Government/BPRM offices, which provide direct funding to agencies for assistance activities. Additionally, close collaboration with the Embassies in Amman through periodic donor/embassy briefings on the programmes for protection and assistance of Iraqis in Jordan.

Part Two - RBM Results Tables by Programme

- Summary Table for the Programme showing overall Budget and Sectoral Budgets
- Sectoral Tables showing Sector Objectives, Baselines, Targets, Specific Links to GSO Sub-Objectives and Targets, Summary Budgets by target for implementing partners and UNHCR

Country (or Sub-Region)	Jordan
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Population of Concern/ Theme # 1	Urban refugees and asylum seekers	Relevant Project(s):	08/AB/JOR/CM/200 09/AB/JOR/CM/200	
Overall Goal (s)	To provide protection and basic humanitarian assistance to refugees and persons of concern under the UNHCR mandate in Jordan while working towards durable solutions as stipulated in the 1998 Memorandum of Understanding.	Budget for the Programme		
		2008 867,500	2009 867,500	Total 1,735,000

Sector C

Sector Objective(s)²	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Refugees ⁷ and persons of concern basic subsistence needs are met during their stay in Jordan. 2. Refugee women and girls receive a monthly supply of sanitary materials	Refugees in Jordan are unable to work legally to support themselves. While some are able to find work in the informal labour market and/or enjoy the support of relatives abroad, many refugees cannot meet their basic subsistence needs during their stay in the country. The MOU with GOJ provides for the tolerance of refugees in the country for a period of 6 months, provided UNHCR assists refugees during their stay.	1. Essential non-food items and subsistence allowance provided for the neediest refugees and asylum-seekers 2. Refugee women and girls receive a monthly supply of sanitary materials	The social and economic well-being of persons of concern addressed. Percentage of women and girls receiving sanitary materials that meeting UNHCR standards increased.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ³	Link to GSO ⁴	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 An average 605 recognised refugees	3.2	100% of extremely needy refugees receiving monthly assistance	100% of extremely needy refugees receiving monthly assistance	236,319		100% of extremely needy refugees receiving monthly assistance 100% of assisted refugees	236,319	

² Maximum 3 objectives per sector

³ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

⁴ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

and asylum seekers provided with monthly financial assistance and clothing allowances.		100% of assisted refugees benefiting from clothing twice per year at the start of each season	100% of assisted refugees benefiting from clothing twice per year at the start of each season			benefiting from clothing twice per year at the start of each season		
1.2		100% of refugee women and girls of menstruating age receive adequate sanitary materials and diapers for infant children						
Sub-Totals								
Total Budget for the Sector C				236,319			239,319	

Sector F

Sector Objective(s) ⁵	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>1. Refugees enjoy a good state of general health and do not suffer from treatable illness.</p> <p>2. Refugee women enjoy good gynecological health and have easy access to family planning services</p> <p>3. Refugees with severe mental health problems are able to cope with their daily lives.</p>	<p>Refugees are unable to cover cost of medical in Jordan. As illegal aliens in difficult financial circumstances, they have access neither to low-cost governmental health clinics and hospitals, nor to more expensive private doctors and hospitals. Many refugees, having survived violence, torture and other forms of abuse, are unable to cope with their daily lives.</p>	<p>All asylum-seekers enjoy universal access to primary (curative and preventive) health care services at all levels comparable with a host country and in accordance with internationally accepted norms and standards.</p>	<p>100% asylum-seekers have access to primary health care services</p> <p>100% asylum-seeker women of fertile age enjoy easy access to gynaecological services and family planning services.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁶	Link to GSO ⁷	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 183 refugees received care in Caritas-GP clinics on monthly basis.	3.1 1.2	150 refugees and asylum-seekers to receive medical care monthly at Bashir Hospital, JRC, Caritas GP and dental clinics.	100 refugees and asylum-seekers to receive medical care monthly at Bashir Hospital, JRC, Caritas GP and dental clinics.	141,664			141,664	

⁵ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

⁶ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

⁷ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Sub-Totals					
Total Budget for the Sector F		141,664			141,664

Sector G

Sector Objective(s)⁸	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
<p>1. 100% persons affected by various types of SGBV receive adequate support. 2. 100% women are economically empowered</p>	<p>There are 23, 960 registered Iraqis in Jordan (refugees/AS), 46% of them are females, where 38% are children less than 18 yrs old, and high numbers of them are out of school. UNHCR Jordan has a standard operation procedure (SOP) for SGBV cases in place for a couple of years and has established clear systems, roles, and responsibilities for each individual, group, agency, and organization involved in the prevention and response to SGBV. However, the number of SGBV cases has increased significantly and hence requires UNHCR immediate attention and expanding our responding mechanism.</p>	<p>All refugees and a/s have access to counseling services and shelter, where the specific needs of victims/ survivors of all forms of SGBV, including girls & women who are at risk are met.</p>	<p>UNHCR and partner staff, government officials and refugees are trained in SGBV awareness and prevention. Friendly and sensitive procedures by the police are ensured in cases of domestic violence, forms of SGBV within the family, sexual abuse against the children.</p>

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ⁹	Link to GSO ¹⁰	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1. Iraqis are considered illegal in the country therefore they are not allowed to work, however to meet the basic needs they are involved in some petty casual jobs, regrettably they are often exposed to exploitation & violence.	1.1 1.2 1.3	100%-traumatized beneficiaries that are victims/ survivors of SGBV attend repeated counselling sessions	100%-traumatized beneficiaries that are victims/ survivors of SGBV attend repeated counselling sessions.	70,000		100%-traumatized beneficiaries that are victims/ survivors of SGBV attend repeated counselling sessions	70,000	
1.2 Traumatized	1.1	100% victims/ survivors of	100% victims/			100% victims/ survivors of		

⁸ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

⁹ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁰ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

women receive a therapy sessions in cooperation with Care and Jordan Women Union.	1.2 1.3	SGBV receive shelter and psychosocial support through other national interlocutors taking into consideration the confidentiality guidelines psychological problems receive quality assistance.	survivors of SGBV receive shelter and psychosocial support.			SGBV receive shelter and psychosocial support through other national interlocutors taking into consideration the confidentiality guidelines psychological problems receive quality assistance.		
Sub-Totals								
Total Budget for the Sector G				70,000			70,000	

Sector H

Sector Objective(s) ¹¹	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Refugees in Jordan enjoy a strong sense of community, are active in decision making concerning their lives and activities, and provide support and assistance to one another. 2. Refugees enjoy good mental health during their stay in Jordan, receive necessary social support and aware of various forms of assistance available.	AS/Refugees are socially and financial vulnerable within the wider Jordanian society, and many are survivors of violence, torture, sexual abuse, and other traumas. As such, AS/refugees often face difficulties in coping with their daily lives during their stay in Jordan. Given that social work, clinical psychology, and development studies are not highly developed fields of study in Jordanian universities, counseling staff sometimes lack direct training or experience in counseling and community-based development.	All refugees and a/s have access to counseling services, where the specific needs of vulnerable refugees are met.	Improvement in communication and contact between refugees and development of mutual aid networks. Reduction in frustration, hopelessness, aggression among the refugee population; increase in refugee self-reliance, confidence, and empowerment UNHCR and partner staff, government officials and refugees are trained in SGBV and HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹²	Link to GSO ¹³	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 An average of 10 cases /month received treatment through sessions by professional	1.1 1.2 1.3	100%-traumatized beneficiaries attend repeated counselling sessions and re-integrate in the families.	100%-traumatized beneficiaries attend repeated counselling sessions and re-integrate in the	122,242		100%-traumatized beneficiaries attend repeated counselling sessions and re-integrate in the families.	122,242	

¹¹ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

¹² Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹³ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

counselors			families.					
1.2 Traumatized Refugees children received a therapy sessions in cooperation with Nour Al Hussein Foundation, 12 children attend the sessions twice a week.	1.1 1.2 1.3	100% refugees experiencing psychological problems receive quality assistance.	100% refugees experiencing psychological problems receive quality assistance.			100% refugees experiencing psychological problems receive quality assistance.		
Sub-Totals								
Total Budget for the Sector H				122,242			122,242	

Sector I

Sector Objective(s) ¹⁴	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. All refugee and asylum seeker children have access to governmental schools.	Asylum-seekers and refugees residing in Jordan with no residency permit have no access to governmental schools. They have the option of accessing private schools, which most refugee families are unable to afford. Furthermore, many AS/refugee parents view their stay in Jordan as temporary and do not see the value of sending their children to school.	1. All refugee and asylum seeker children have access to governmental schools.	Increase in enrolment of refugee children; percent of participation of boys and girls in school. More asylum seekers enrolled in the Jordanian school system.

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁵	Link to GSO ¹⁶	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 80% of refugees aged 5-17 are supposed to be enrolled in schools.	3.4	85% of refugees and a/s children are enrolled in to local schools.	90% of refugees and a/s children are enrolled in to local schools.	23,638		95% of refugees and a/s children are enrolled in to local schools.	23,638	
Sub-Totals								
Total Budget for the Sector I				23,638			23,638	

¹⁴ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

¹⁵ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁶ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Sector O

Sector Objective(s) ¹⁷	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Asylum seekers, refugees and other persons of concern enjoy protection, tolerance, and respect in Jordan. 2. RSD for asylum seekers and durable solutions for refugees is achieved by BO Amman on a timely manner.	BO Amman has a large number of asylum seekers and other persons of concern that may eventually have to be interviewed for refugee status pending the TPR for Iraqis. There are also a large number of resettlement cases in need of preparation for submission to potential resettlement countries in particularly refugees in need of durable solutions from the camps and the urban caseload. The BO lacks sufficient personnel, materials, equipment and other inputs to support protection, resettlement, and program work.	1. To enhance the respect for the principle of non-refoulement and access to asylum. 2. To enhance protection situation for refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern.	Improved treatment of refugees, asylum seekers and other persons of concern by government authorities. Increase and improve level of registration of persons of concern

Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ¹⁸	Link to GSO ¹⁹	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, nor is there any local legislation or mechanism for the provision of protection to asylum seekers and refugees.	1.1 1.2 2.3	Average 100 new asylum seekers are registered each week.	Average 100 new asylum seekers are registered each week.	97,128	90,611	Average 100 new asylum seekers are registered each week.	97,128	90,611
Sub-Totals								
Total Budget for the Sector O				187,739			187,739	

Sector P

Sector Objective(s) ²⁰	Current year situation	Objective for 2008 to 2009	Impact indicators
1. Refugees benefit from efficiently managed and well-coordinated	Administrative support provided to all IPs and public activities held whenever possible.	1. Adequate administrative support is provided to implementing partners and UNHCR operations; Implementing partners fulfill their reporting	Implementing partners deliver 100% of their outputs in the specified timeframes.

¹⁷ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

¹⁸ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA)

¹⁹ Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

²⁰ Maximum 3 objectives per sector

operations.		requirements.	
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Baseline situation for core problems/ areas of focus in sector as of end 2006 ²¹	Link to GSO ²²	Target end 2007	Target end 2008	Implementing Partner Budget for 2008 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2008 in USD	Target end 2009	Implementing Partner Budget for 2009 in USD	UNHCR Budget for 2009 in USD
1.1 BO Amman and its partners lack staffing and support the protection of refugees and asylum seekers in Jordan.	6.1 6.2 9.1	Increased staffing and administrative capacity of BO and its partners to implement the programs.	Increased staffing and administrative capacity of BO and its partners to implement the programs.	13,998	71,900	Increased staffing and administrative capacity of BO and its partners to implement the programs.	13,998	71,900
Sub-Totals								
Total Budget for the Sector P				85,898			85,898	

²¹ Problems that require a multi-sectoral response should be planned and budgeted for in each relevant sector. For each core problem/ area of focus indicate the source of the baseline information, (Participatory Assessment (PA), Standards and Indicator Report (SIR), Annual Protection Report (APR), Joint Food Assessment (JFA), Other Assessments (OA))

²² Indicate the specific numeric reference to GSO Sub-Objectives, e.g. 2.1, 3.1, etc.

Part Three- Comprehensive Assessment of Needs per Programme²³

- Contributions by the host government, refugee and/or local communities
- Financial contributions of partners

Programme	UNHCR	WFP (where applicable)	Operational partners	Implementing partners	Unmet needs	Total
08CM200	867,500	0	0	0	400,000	867,500
09CM200	867,500	0	0	0	300,000	867,500
Total	1,735,000	0	0	0	700,000	2,435,000

Key Assumptions:

²³ The purpose of this table is to provide an indicative picture of the overall needs of persons/ issues of concern to UNHCR and to show the important contributions of other partners. Compiling this information is limited by the challenge of trying to apply standards in the contexts in which UNHCR is working. UNHCR's approach in preparing this table is to undertake standards-based assessments of need which take into account implementation capacity as well as what is reasonable in a given country context. The table includes the key assumptions underpinning the arrival at estimated financial requirements.