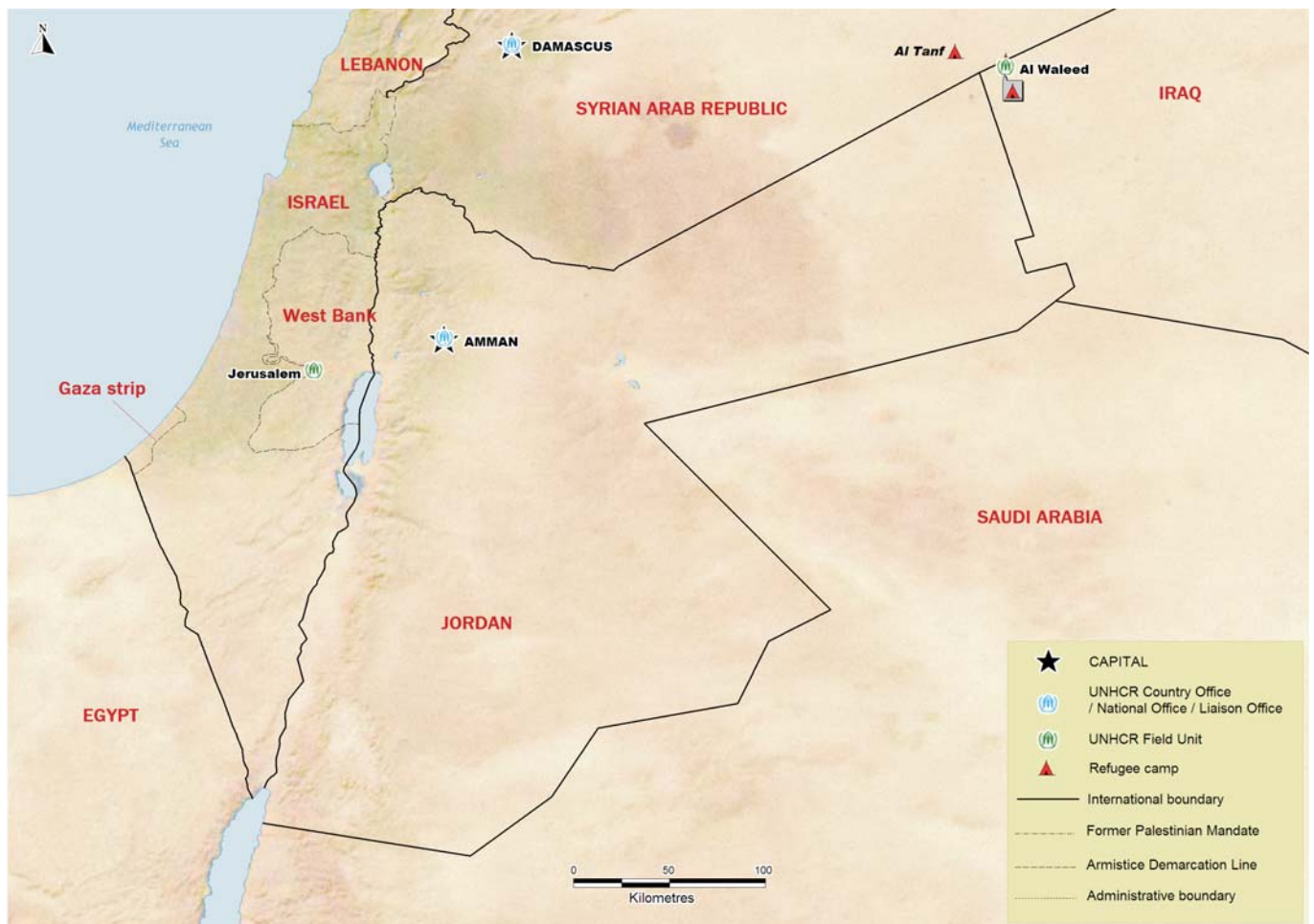


JORDAN



Working environment

The context

Jordan is not a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention. However, both the authorities and civil society are sensitive to refugee and human rights issues. The Government considers Iraqis in the country to be guests, rather than refugees. This ensures that Iraqis are secure and respected, but fails to provide them with a clear legal status. Without legal status or access to livelihoods, and facing a precarious economic situation, an increasing number of Iraqis are finding themselves in dire circumstances.

The total number of Iraqis in Jordan remains uncertain. The majority of them originate from the five central governorates of Iraq. They are recognized as refugees on a *prima facie* basis. Cross-border movements are difficult to monitor and estimates of how many Iraqis have entered, remained or left the country vary widely. There are some 46,500 Iraqis and 1,600 refugees and asylum-seekers from other countries, primarily Somalia and Sudan, registered with UNHCR. The Jordanian authorities have shown tolerance towards Iraqis whose residency permits or visas have expired.

A 1998 Memorandum of Understanding signed between UNHCR and the Government outlines the major principles of international protection, including the definition of a refugee and the principle of *non-refoulement*. It specifies that asylum-seekers may stay in Jordan pending refugee status determination (RSD) and the attainment of durable solutions. Currently, resettlement is the only possible solution for the majority of refugees because of the unstable conditions in Iraq which do not allow for large-scale returns, and the lack of local integration possibilities in Jordan.

The needs

Most refugees and asylum-seekers live in urban areas and lack community support. Many live in poverty because they do not have a right to work. Many Iraqis have not come forward to register with UNHCR. These people are vulnerable and many require assistance and protection from violence and exploitation. Strong advocacy with the Government and civil society is necessary to create a favourable protection environment for them.

Main objectives

Favourable protection environment

- Maintain and improve the protection space for refugees through better cooperation with the Government and civil society.

Fair protection processes

- Provide protection for persons of concern through registration, documentation and legal interventions.

Basic needs and services

- Ensure that the most vulnerable refugees receive financial assistance, health care and educational support.

Durable solutions

- Pursue durable solutions through resettlement and voluntary repatriation.

Strategy and activities

UNHCR will strengthen its relationship with the Government and civil society in order to safeguard and expand refugee protection in Jordan. It will advocate for and raise awareness on behalf of persons of concern and provide training in refugee issues.

It is anticipated that 700 people will register each month with UNHCR. Every individual will be given documentation, and old documents will be renewed. As most Iraqis lack legal status and cannot work or integrate locally, UNHCR will need to provide financial assistance to some 5,000 families and individuals with specific needs. The Office will work

closely with partners to prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence. In particular, UNHCR will develop more streamlined responses to domestic violence.

UNHCR will also promote self-reliance and livelihood opportunities for refugee women. It will provide legal counselling and make interventions on behalf of some 200 people, and conduct an estimated 250 detention-monitoring visits. More than 1,000 Iraqis will be given social counselling.

UNHCR will work with the Government, communities and parents to ensure that all Iraqi children are enrolled in primary and secondary school. In addition, non-formal education will be provided to over 1,000 children. Some 45,000 Iraqis will be helped to avail themselves of primary and secondary health care.

A survey conducted in 2009 showed that the majority of Iraqis have no plans to return to their country in the foreseeable future. Nevertheless, UNHCR is ready to support the return of up to 5,000 people in 2010. Resettlement will remain the main durable solution, and in 2010 some 2,500 families will be referred for it.

UNHCR is also working to maintain and strengthen the protection of non-Iraqi refugees. In addition to providing financial assistance to the most vulnerable, UNHCR will provide skills training, health care and education assistance for some 100 people. It will conduct RSD for approximately 250 people, and some 50 families will be referred for resettlement.

Key targets for 2010

- Civil documentation is provided to all people of concern registered with UNHCR.
- Legal counselling and interventions help some 200 people.
- Refugee status determination is conducted for 1,750 people.
- 2,500 families are submitted for resettlement.
- Some 5,000 people are helped to return to Iraq.
- Some 500 legal professionals receive training in rights issues and measures to address gender-based violence.
- 8,000 Iraqi and non-Iraqi families are given financial assistance.
- Some 45,000 people benefit from UNHCR-supported primary and secondary health care.
- More than 90 per cent of school-age children have access to primary education.
- Non-formal education is provided to more than 1,000 children.

Planning figures

TYPE OF POPULATION	ORIGIN	JAN 2010		DEC 2010 - JAN 2011		DEC 2011	
		TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR	TOTAL IN COUNTRY	OF WHOM ASSISTED BY UNHCR
Refugees	Iraq	500,000	66,480	500,000	65,000	500,000	58,000
	Various	410	410	300	300	300	300
Asylum-seekers	Sudan	160	160	-	-	-	-
	Somalia	220	220	-	-	-	-
	Various	310	310	800	800	800	800
Stateless		10	10	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		501,110	67,590	501,100	66,100	501,100	59,100

UNHCR's presence in 2010

□ Number of offices	1
□ Total staff	153
International	20
National	74
JPOs	3
UNVs	1
Others	55

PARTNERS

Implementing partners

Government agencies:

Ministries of the Interior
 Planning and International Coordination
 Education
 Health and Social Development
Dar Al-wifaq
 the Public Security Directorate
 Family Protection Unit

NGOs:

Caritas Jordan
 International Relief and Development
 Jordan River foundation
 Mercy Corps
Mizan
 National Center for Human Rights
 Noor Al-Hussein Foundation
 Questscope
Terre Des Hommes

Others:

UNRWA, UNOPS, UNDP, UNV

Operational partners

Government agencies:

The National Center for Security and Crisis Management

NGOs:

International Medical Corps
 Care International
 Nippon International Cooperation for Community Development
 Save The Children
 Relief International
 Jordan Women's Union
 Jordanian Alliance Against Hunger
 Jordan Red Crescent
 Jordanian Hashemite Charity Organization
 International Rescue Committee
 World Vision
 American Near East Refugee Aid
 International Catholic Migration Commission

Others:

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNFEM,
 International Committee of the Red Cross,
 International Federation of Red Cross and
 Red Crescent Society



Iraqi and Jordanian students attend school together in Amman, Jordan.

UNHCR/ZS-MALKAWI

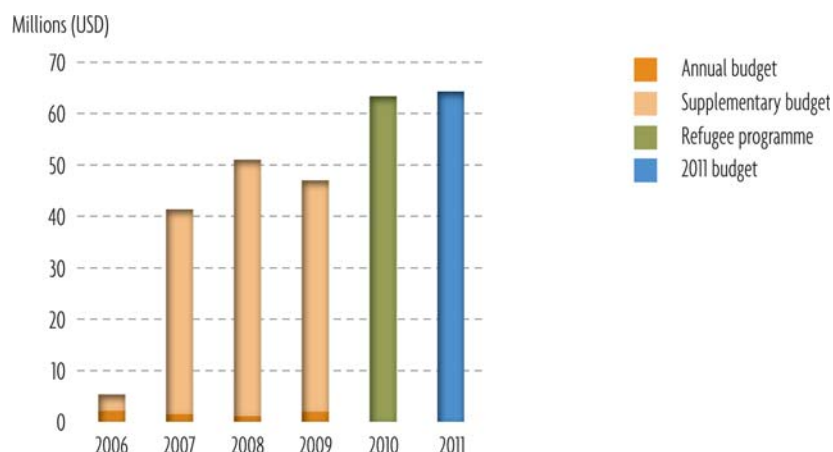
Organization and implementation

UNHCR works closely with other UN agencies through the UN Country Team. The Office will develop an action plan on Iraqi displacement for UN agencies and NGOs, and will continue to chair relevant working groups.

Financial information

The budget in Jordan, increased in recent years, enabling the Office to ensure protection and provide basic humanitarian assistance for the growing number of Iraqi refugees. Since 2007, the budget has increased in response to the large number of Iraqi refugees entering Jordan. The major interventions were in the provision of basic services, such as health care, education and services for people with specific needs. The 2010 budget foresees increased humanitarian assistance to provide basic services and community-based activities for refugees in Jordan.

UNHCR's budget in Jordan 2006 - 2011



2010 UNHCR Budget for Jordan (USD)

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1
Favourable protection environment	
International and regional instruments	171,146
National legal framework	331,146
National administrative framework	301,146
Cooperation with partners	163,646
National development policies	103,146
Public attitudes towards persons of concern	113,146
Access to territory	112,146
Non-refoulement	104,293
Subtotal	1,399,815
Fair protection processes and documentation	
Registration and profiling	414,705
Fair and efficient status determination	348,474
Family reunification	344,474
Individual documentation	356,474
Civil status documentation	344,474
Subtotal	1,808,601
Security from violence and exploitation	
Gender-based violence	201,697
Protection of children	240,939
Non-arbitrary detention	367,323
Access to legal remedies	404,137
Subtotal	1,214,096
Basic needs and essential services	
Basic domestic and hygiene items	391,321
Primary health care	16,807,168
HIV and AIDS	207,368
Education	9,366,245
Services for groups with specific needs	25,196,026
Subtotal	51,968,128
Community participation and self-management	
Participatory assessment and community mobilization	357,712
Self-reliance and livelihoods	1,628,859
Subtotal	1,986,571
Durable solutions	
Durable solutions strategy	455,046
Voluntary return	1,576,697
Resettlement	536,100
Subtotal	2,567,843

Consequences of a 20-40 per cent funding shortfall

- Only half the number of vulnerable families who need financial assistance will receive it.
- Access to public schools for refugee children will be limited.
- Refugee children will not be given assistance to help them attend secondary school.
- Only limited primary health care and no mental health and tertiary care will be provided. Plans to equip health facilities will not be implemented.
- Projects to empower refugees and prevent their exploitation will be reduced.
- Some 3,000 Iraqis will not receive a repatriation grant and transport assistance.

RIGHTS GROUPS AND OBJECTIVES	REFUGEE PROGRAMME PILLAR 1
External relations	
Donor relations	116,390
Resource mobilization	130,890
Partnership	122,890
Public information	218,390
Subtotal	588,560
Logistics and operations support	
Supply chain and logistics	673,163
Programme management, coordination and support	785,892
Subtotal	1,459,055
Headquarters and regional support	
Technical advice and support to operations	213,829
Prioritization, resource allocation and financial management	124,656
Oversight (inspection, evaluation, investigation and audit)	124,656
Security management	4,024
Subtotal	467,165
Total	63,459,834
2011 Budget	64,456,000
2009 Revised budget	
Annual budget	2,086,941
Supplementary budget	44,966,843
TOTAL	47,053,784