



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN FOR THE SYRIA CRISIS 2016-2018





FOREWORD

We are facing a global crisis without precedent in recent history, demanding a collective response commensurate with the scale of the challenge.

Five years into what has been called the greatest humanitarian crisis of our time, Jordan continues to uphold its moral obligations, carrying more than its fair share of the response and providing a global public good on behalf of the region and the international community. To date, around 1.4 million Syrians have sought refuge within Jordan's borders, growing Jordan's population by almost 20%, placing untenable strain on the country's social and economic systems, and institutions, and threatening to undermine decades of developmental progress.

From the outset, the Government of Jordan has sought to develop a befitting response. The 2015 Jordan Response Plan (JRP) was the manifestation of a bold and innovative decision by the government to bring together humanitarian and development programming under a common nationally-led and resilience-based framework.

Despite support from the international community, funding for the response continues to be outpaced by the colossal and ever-growing scale of needs; 2015 was the fourth consecutive year in which two thirds of needs remained unfunded. We are in the throes of a humanitarian and developmental crisis of global proportions wherein the fates of refugees and the countries that host them are fundamentally intertwined.

The 2016-2018 JRP, which was developed in full partnership with donors, UN agencies and international organizations, outlines a coherent and sequenced response to the multifaceted impacts of a complex crisis. Recognizing that the effects of the Syria crisis on Jordan's development trajectory are likely to be felt well into the next generation, the plan builds on the results of the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment, prepared in close cooperation with the international community. It embodies a multi-year vision to guide short and medium term interventions while ensuring immediate, concrete improvements in the lives of refugees and people living in host communities.

Realizing the 2016-2018 JRP is predicated on strengthening international solidarity to pursue a credible transition from emergency, through recovery, to longer term sustainability and resilience. To that end, the government has taken bold steps over the last 12 months to improve aid coordination, increase transparency, and strengthen accountability as a means of increasing overall aid effectiveness. I call upon our partners, including line ministries, UN agencies, the donor community and NGOs to support Jordan as it continues its efforts to forge a new model of response capable of meeting immediate needs while also safeguarding human development and fostering resilience to future shocks.

Allow me to offer my sincere gratitude to our partners for their tireless efforts and invaluable support over the past year, particularly line ministries, UN agencies, the donor community and NGOs. Thanks also to the international community for its financial support, partnership, and collaboration. Lastly, I extend my gratitude to the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, MOPIC's Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit, and the JRPSC Secretariat.

Imad Najib Fakhoury
Minister of Planning and
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Acronyms

AFEX	Arab Future Energy Index
AGD	Age, Gender and Diversity
AWC	Aqaba Water Company
BA	Bar Association
BRT	Bus Rapid Transit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CFL	Compact Fluorescent Lamp
CSFME	Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
CMR	Clinical Management of Rape
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CVA	Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment
EDP	Executive Development Plan
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
EJC	Emirati Jordanian Camp
ERfKE	Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy
ESSR	Emergency Services and Social Resilience
EU	European Union
FPD	Family Protection Department
GIS	Geographic Information System
GIZ	German Society for International Cooperation
GOJ	Government of Jordan
HC	Health Committee
HCP	Host Communities Programme
HCSP	Host Community Support Platform
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HRCU	Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit
HRH	Human Resources for Health
HUDC	Housing and Urban Development Corporation
ICCS	Islamic Charity Centre Society
IFE	Informal Education
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IMCC	Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JHAS	Jordan Health Aid Society
JHCO	Jordan Hashemite Charity Organisation
JNCW	Jordanian National Commission for Women
JOD	Jordanian Dinar
JORISS	Jordan Information Management System for the Syria Crisis
JPD	Juvenile Probation Department
JPFHS	Jordan Population and Family Health Survey
JRF	Jordan Resilience Fund
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
JRPSC	Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis
JWU	Jordanian Women's Union

LDU	Local Development Unit
LED	Local Economic Development
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEMR	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
MHGAP	Mental Health Gap Action Programme
MHPSS	Mental health and psychosocial support
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
MOE	Ministry of Education
MOENV	Ministry of Environment
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOI	Ministry of Interior
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MOMA	Ministry of Municipal Affairs
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation
MOPWH	Ministry of Public Works and Housing
MOSD	Ministry of Social Development
MOT	Ministry of Transportation
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MW	Mega Watt
MWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
NAF	National Aid Fund
NAR	Needs Assessment Review
NCD	Non-Communicable Diseases
NEEAP	National Energy Efficiency Plan
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NFI	Non-food Item
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHF	Noor Al Hussein Foundation
NNGO	National Non-Governmental Organisation
NRP	National Resilience Plan
NRW	Non-Revenue Water
PHC	Primary Health Centres
PSS	Project Summary Sheets
PSS	Psychosocial Support
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
QLI	Quality of Life Index
RE&EE	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficient
RLDP	Regional and Local Development Programme
RRP	Regional Response Plan
SCADA	Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SVA	Sector Vulnerability Assessment
SWM	Solid Waste Management
TAD	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
TB	Tuberculosis
TF	Task Force
UASC	Unaccompanied and Separated Children
UK	United Kingdom

UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHABITAT	United Nations Human Settlements Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine
UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
US\$	United States Dollar
VAF	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
WAJ	Water Authority of Jordan
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WGBM	Women, girls, boys and men
WWTP	Waste Water Treatment Plants
YWC	Yarmouk Water Company
ZENID	Queen Zein Al Sharaf Institute for Development

"Today, we are haunted by the images of thousands of refugees on the shores and borders of Europe seeking hope far away from their homeland. In Jordan, we have been faced with this challenge since the beginning of the Syrian crisis. Today, Syrian refugees alone constitute 20 per cent of my country's population.

We have been taking on a significant part of the burden of this humanitarian disaster off the international community's shoulders since the beginning. However, support to our country has been a small fraction of the costs we have endured. It is high time that the international community acts collectively in facing this unprecedented humanitarian crisis, and supports countries like Jordan and Lebanon which have been carrying the brunt of this burden over the past years."

His Majesty King Abdullah II

**70th Plenary Session of the United Nations General Assembly, United Nations,
28 September 2015**

Executive Summary

The Jordan Response Plan to the Syria Crisis 2016 – 2018 represents a three-year programme of high priority interventions to enable the Kingdom of Jordan to respond to the effects of the Syria crisis without jeopardizing its development trajectory.

Situation Analysis

Five years into the crisis, the prospects for a prompt return of the millions of Syrian refugees to their home country are remote. Even in the unlikely event of a solution to the crisis, it will take more than a decade for the country to rebuild. While some Syrian refugees will return and others may attempt to relocate to third-countries, the majority are expected to remain until the end of the crisis in countries neighbouring Syria, which have generously sheltered them for the past five years. For host nations, the magnitude and longevity of the crisis will likely translate into mounting costs and ever-increasing challenges to their social, economic and political fabric.

Jordan is host to about 1.4 million Syrians¹, including around 630,000 refugees². While some 83 per cent of all refugees have settled in host communities, particularly in the urban area of Amman and the Northern Governorates of Jordan, the remaining are hosted in refugee camps. In providing for their needs, Jordan has received support from the international community. Funding, however, has not been proportional to response requirements, and while needs are increasing in some sectors, trends in contributions for 2015 suggest that overall international support has not kept pace. By November 2015, roughly US\$ 1.07 billion had been committed to the JRP2015, which corresponds to 36 per cent of the funding requirements.³ Meanwhile, refugee communities are becoming increasingly vulnerable.

Although refugee inflows can present opportunities for important transformations, funding shortfalls have contributed to increased pressure on national services and infrastructure, thereby affecting Jordan's resilience. Overcrowded health centres and schools, overstretched water, sanitation and municipal services, as well as pressures on the environment and the labour and housing markets have left Jordanians feeling increasingly disenfranchised and neglected. Slower-than-forecasted macroeconomic performance and pressure on public spending continues to limit Jordan's ability to invest in development, ultimately eroding the country's capacity to maintain its developmental gains and deal with future challenges.

Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018

The Jordan Response Plan 2016-2018 is a call for collective action to better support Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, communities and institutions.

Over the past two years, Jordan has guided the evolution of the response from a mainly refugee response to a resilience-based comprehensive framework that bridges the divide between short-term refugee and longer-term developmental responses. The Jordan Response Plan 2015 (JRP2015) represented a paradigm shift in this respect. Moving forward, the Jordan Response Plan 2016–18 (JRP2016-18) further integrates refugee and resilience responses into one single plan for each sector and places the resilience of national systems and institutions at the core of the response.

The plan provides a three-year vision to ensure that critical humanitarian measures and medium-term interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented. The JRP2016-18 is aligned with the objectives and projects of the Executive Development Plan 2016 – 2018 (EDP) and of the

¹ Exact numbers are expected to be provided following the completion of the 2015 national census.

² A total of 629,627 refugees are registered with UNHCR as of 19 October 2015.

³ Jordan response Information System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS), Financial tracking System. Available at <http://www.jrpssc.org/jrpfts>

Governorate Development Plan 2016 – 2018. It reflects the government's commitment to realizing the principles of national ownership, maintaining alignment with local systems, harmonization and mutual accountability adopted in the 2005 Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and reinforced subsequently in Accra and Busan as well as at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The Jordan Response Information Management System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS) is the nationally developed aid information and project tracking system on which aid coordination for the Syria crisis will continue to be based.

The JRP2016-18 is a three-year rolling plan. At the end of 2016, the plan will be revised and another planning year will be added, turning the JRP2016-18 into the JRP2017-19 and so on.

The total cost of response interventions in the JRP2016-18 is US\$7,987,632,501 for three years.

US\$ 2,482,123,101 is required for refugee interventions and US\$ 2,304,180,602 for resilience strengthening, including that of host communities, service delivery systems and public authorities. Budget requirements for refugee and resilience programmatic response have been disaggregated into projects listed through detailed project summary sheets (PSS), which are annexed to the Plan. Each PSS includes relevant information, such as project objective, outputs, location and beneficiaries. The PSS within each sector have also been prioritized based on commonly agreed criteria. Beyond the programmatic response, US \$3,201,328,798 is required for specific budget support needs. This includes budgetary costs and income losses induced by the crisis that cannot be mitigated through interventions, such as the cost of subsidies (food, gas, electricity, water) and some security costs, among others.

The plan seeks to meet the humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees and of the Jordanian population impacted by the crisis, while striving to foster the resilience and effectiveness of Jordan's service delivery system in the areas of education, energy, health, justice, municipal services, social protection, and water and sanitation. The plan will also endeavour to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the environment, the labour market and livelihood system, shelter, transport and energy provision. A central component of all sector response plans is scaling up the critical capacities of public authorities at both national and local levels in the areas of planning, programming, coordination and response..

Planning Assumptions

The JRP2016-18 is based on a number of assumptions that will be regularly revised and adjusted, if needed.

The Plan assumes that the number of Syrians will remain stable over the coming period. The number of entries and natural population growth will offset the possibility of increased departures from Jordan to Syria and to other host countries⁴. The Plan also assumes that donors will be willing to channel increasing levels and longer-term funding to support Jordan's response to the crisis, and that all JRP partners will provide timely and accurate reporting to the government through JORISS on their financial and technical assistance. It is also assumed that internationally agreed upon principles on aid effectiveness will be upheld by all stakeholders.

JRP2016-18 Preparation Process

The Plan has been prepared in a consultative and collaborative manner by the Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC), under the overall leadership of the Government of Jordan (GoJ). The Platform, which is chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, is the strategic partnership mechanism between the GoJ, donors, UN agencies and NGOs for the

development of an integrated refugee, resilience-strengthening and development response to the impact of the Syria crisis on. It also ensures the alignment of assistance with the government's main development priorities and its harmonization with national systems for planning, programming and implementation.

The Platform is supported by eleven-sector Task Forces (TF), each led by a line ministry and composed of donors, UN agencies and NGOs representatives. The main objective of each Task Force is to provide a forum for sectorial strategic decision-making to develop and implement, under the leadership and guidance of the Government of Jordan, a coherent and sector-specific refugee and resilience-strengthening response to the impacts of the Syria crisis on the country.

Management Arrangements

Implementation of the Plan will be guided by the JRPSC, under the leadership of the Government of Jordan

The JRPSC will provide oversight and guidance on the implementation of the JRP2016–18. Task Forces will support the coordination and monitoring of the implementation of sector response plans. The JRPSC Secretariat will work with the Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit (HRCU) of the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC) to facilitate the swift implementation and accurate monitoring of JRP projects. JORISS will be the information management system used to ensure that all money for the JRP is tracked and accounted for through any of the different channels approved by the government for the financing of the plan, which are: budget support, pooled funds or project aid for public entities, UN agencies, NGOs or other potential implementing partners.

Any UN agency or institution/organization duly registered in the country is able to implement JRP2016-18 projects⁵.

JRP2016-18 Contents

The plan consists of four chapters: (I) Overview and Methodology; (II) Sector Response Plans; (III) Impact Assessment of the Syria Crisis and Specific Budget Support Needs; and (IV) Management Arrangements.

Chapter one consists of an overview of the plan, including an update on the crisis and its impact in terms of needs and vulnerabilities. The chapter also provides a summary of the 11 sector response strategies, their main objectives, and their budgets. Chapter two presents the 11 sector response strategies, with an update on contributions and achievements of the JRP2015, an overview of outstanding needs, and the strategies that have been developed by sector task forces to meet them, including proposed projects. Chapter three outlines the direct budget support needs of the government to deal with the impact of the crisis, with a breakdown of expenditures under the main budget lines of subsidies, income loss and security. Chapter four outlines the management arrangements, including proposed procedures for the appraisal, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

⁴ This assumption will be updated based on the results of the national census.

⁵ See Chapter 4 on Management Arrangements for detailed information on the project submission and approval process.

Budget Requirements 2016-2018

JRP 2016-2018 Budget Requirements per year - USD

Sector	2016	2017	2018	Total
Education	249,638,101	281,204,375	323,130,296	853,972,772
Energy	107,400,000	111,075,000	87,000,000	305,475,000
Environment	2,900,000	8,150,000	2,300,000	13,350,000
Health	183,354,762	178,840,190	170,085,832	532,280,785
Justice	11,402,000	9,752,000	8,800,000	29,954,000
Livelihoods and Food Security	266,471,701	274,253,649	272,140,971	812,866,321
Local Governance and Municipal Services	69,163,402	76,361,270	58,227,216	203,751,888
Shelter	32,157,984	32,080,853	25,056,207	89,295,044
Social Protection	420,385,331	374,365,034	323,477,528	1,118,227,893
Transport	28,300,000	33,600,000	16,300,000	78,200,000
WASH	238,800,000	263,520,000	246,560,000	748,880,000
Management	1,420,000	1,140,000	740,000	3,300,000
Sub Total: JRP Programmatic Response	1,611,393,281	1,644,342,371	1,533,818,050	4,789,553,703
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees	213,214,431	222,409,642	232,725,266	668,349,339
Security Support	448,216,824	454,082,611	430,294,742	1,332,594,177
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation	258,640,000	274,158,400	290,607,904	823,406,304
Income Loss	125,702,797	125,554,907	125,721,274	376,978,978
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support	1,045,774,052	1,076,205,560	1,079,349,186	3,201,328,798
Total JRP Budget	2,657,167,333	2,720,547,931	2,613,167,236	7,990,882,501

JRP 2016-18 Budget Requirements per component – USD

Sector	Refugee Response	Resilience Response	Total
Education	349,524,722	504,448,050	853,972,772
Energy	144,975,000	160,500,000	305,475,000
Environment		13,350,000	13,350,000
Health	224,439,940	307,840,845	532,280,785
Justice	5,404,000	24,550,000	29,954,000
Livelihoods and Food Security	609,619,706	203,246,615	812,866,321
Local Governance and Municipal Services		203,751,888	203,751,888
Shelter	85,757,694	3,537,350	89,295,044
Social Protection	901,042,039	217,185,854	1,118,227,893
Transport		78,200,000	78,200,000
WASH	162,360,000	586,520,000	748,880,000
Management		3,300,000	3,300,000
Sub Total: JRP Programmatic Response	2,483,123,101	2,306,430,602	4,789,553,703
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees	NA	NA	668,349,339
Security Support	NA	NA	1,332,594,177
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation	NA	NA	823,406,304
Income Loss	NA	NA	376,978,978
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support	NA	NA	3,201,328,798
Total JRP Budget Requirements	NA	NA	7,990,882,501

CHAPTER 1. Overview and Methodology

1.1. Overview of Vulnerabilities and Needs

More than 200,000 people have been killed and 12 million have been driven out of their homes since the outbreak of the war in Syria. More than 4 million Syrians have sought refuge in neighbouring countries, such as Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey. Since the onset of the crisis, Jordan has had to cope with an unprecedented influx of refugees. Currently, there are some 630,000 refugees registered with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR). This is in addition to the 750,000 Syrians who were living in Jordan before the crisis, raising the number of Syrians in the country to around 1.4 million.⁶ Some 1.27 million Syrians have settled out of camps, principally in Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa.

Many Syrians have left their country with few assets and little cash, and have now depleted their savings, becoming increasingly dependent on host communities and international cooperation assistance. In 2015, the situation of many Syrian households deteriorated further than it had in 2014, with 86 per cent of families becoming either food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity compared to 48 per cent in 2014.⁷

Jordanians living in host communities are similarly affected. The Sector Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) coordinated by the MOPIC and the JRPSC Secretariat in May 2015 found severe vulnerability levels in areas with high concentrations of Syrian refugees, and identified high risk sub-districts where investment in sector infrastructure and systems is urgently needed. At the same time, the patience of vulnerable Jordanians who have shared their resources for the past five years and borne the brunt of the increased strain on basic services is running thin, and many are beginning to demand that their needs be considered a priority. These increasing vulnerabilities are playing out against a backdrop of poor macroeconomic performance. Since the crisis began, Jordan's trade deficit has multiplied six-fold, the number of tourists visiting the nation has plummeted, government expenditure has increased by 38 per cent since 2010, GDP growth has fallen by 56 per cent, and per capita GDP growth has fallen by 64 per cent. Meanwhile, public debt has grown by 53 per cent to reach around 80 per cent of GDP, and capital expenditure remains too low to address the structural impact of the crisis on services and infrastructure.

1.1.1 Refugee Vulnerabilities and Needs

The Government of Jordan estimates the presence of about 1.4 million Syrians in Jordan. As of mid-September 2015, UNHCR has registered 628,887 Syrian refugees in Jordan. Of these, 23.5 per cent are women (2.1 per cent older women), 21.2 per cent are men (1.5 per cent older men), 26.6 per cent are boys (8.7 per cent under 5) and 25.1 per cent are girls (8.2 per cent under 5).

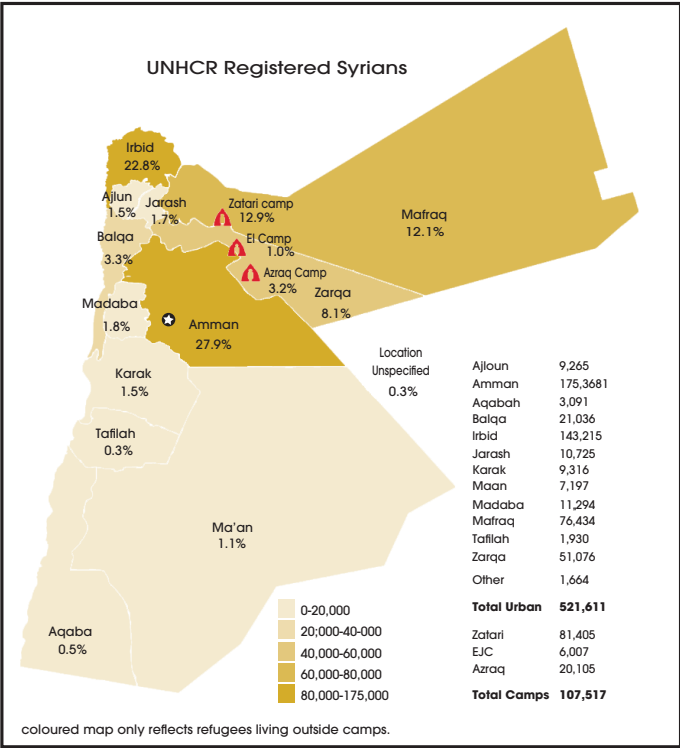
Five years into the crisis, many refugees have now entered a cycle of asset depletion as their savings are exhausted and their levels of debt increase. The Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF) found that, in the first half of 2015, 86 per cent of refugees were living below the Jordanian poverty line of 68 JOD per capita per month.⁸ According to the VAF, 80 per cent of refugees report engaging in 'crisis or emergency' negative coping strategies.⁹ These include reducing food intake and taking children out of school. Particularly affecting refugee women, girls and boys, some families are engaging in begging, early marriage, child-labour and survival sex. Research has shown that the physically disabled, female widows, single males, and/or divorced heads of family

are more likely to be food insecure.¹⁰ Although vulnerability is increasing, current trends suggest that humanitarian aid funding is declining. Funding shortfalls have forced food assistance providers to cut the value of voucher assistance for vulnerable and extremely vulnerable households. The number of food insecure families had already increased from six per cent in 2014 to 22 per cent in early 2015. If this trend continues, the consequences for refugees in urban areas will be dire, with further debt, poverty, negative coping mechanisms and a potential movement of refugees from urban areas to the camps.

Nearly 100,000 Syrian children are missing out on formal education. Many refugee households cannot cover the cost of transportation and education material, or are increasingly depending on their children to generate income to meet basic household needs.

Eighty-three per cent of Syrian refugees are living in non-camp settings in urban and rural areas. As of September 2015, there are 519,228 registered refugees residing outside of camps. The highest concentrations are in northern and central Jordan. These include Amman (28 per cent), Irbid (22.7 per cent), Mafrqa (12.2 per cent), and Zarqa (eight per cent). This percentage breakdown has not changed significantly between 2013 and 2015.

There are three main refugee camps: Azraq, Emirati Jordanian Camp (EJC) and Za’atari, with populations of approximately 34,000, 6,000, and 80,000, respectively, bringing the total camp population to around 110,000.¹¹



UNHCR, 15/10/2015

1.1.2 Host Communities and Services Vulnerabilities and Needs

The situation in host communities is increasingly strained as people struggle with the effects of Syrian refugees living in their midst, including overcrowded health centres and schools, increased competition for housing and employment, and higher prices for many consumer goods. Since 2012, Jordanians have had to contend with an average of 17 per cent increase in the cost of rent as a result of demand for housing from refugees.

Young people and the working poor have had to cope with increased competition for work, at a time when their situation has become increasingly precarious. Youth¹² unemployment is almost 36 per cent for 15-year-olds to 19-year-olds, and over 30 per cent for 20-year-olds to 24-year-olds. Difficult economic conditions have driven scores of Syrian refugees to enter the informal labour market, often for lower-paid jobs.

It is estimated that 52 per cent of Syrian men above 15 and six per cent of women are economically active. The sheer number of Syrians working is having a significant impact on the Jordanian labour market, increasing competition for available job opportunities, lowering wage levels, and exacerbating already poor working conditions for low paid jobs.¹³ Resentment and alienation is growing in the northern governorates, where most of the refugees are concentrated.

In May 2015, MOPIC/HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat conducted a vulnerability assessment of public services in an attempt to estimate the impact of the influx of Syrian refugees on the capacities of four key sectors: education, health, municipal services, and water.¹⁴ The assessment is based on administrative data and information collected at sub-district, district and governorate levels as provided by the respective line ministries.¹⁵ The findings of the SVA¹⁶ suggest that government services in the governorates of Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa, are under huge strain as a result of the increased demand arising from the influx of Syrian refugees into the country. Of significant concern is the potential for social tensions to continue to increase as the increasingly difficult situation for Syrian refugees and host communities are exacerbated by frustrations over what many believed to be temporary solutions.

Education

The vulnerability assessment of the education sector was carried out at the district level and used three indicators: ratio of classes to students, ratio of students to schools, and ratio of students to teachers.

Ratio of Classes to Students

The national standard that was used is 27 students per class. Vulnerability to crowding in classes was found to be most severe in seven districts in governorates with high concentrations of Syrian refugees: Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa. Statistically, 86 per cent of this vulnerability is explained by the additional demand from Syrian refugees.

Ratio of Students to Schools

The assessment found that 300 new schools would be needed to meet the national standard of 19 classes per school, mainly in governorates with high concentrations of Syrian refugees: Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa. Again, 86 per cent of this vulnerability arises as a result of the additional demand from Syrian refugees.

⁸ Inter-Agency, Baseline Report, Vulnerability Assessment Framework, May 2015, available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=8844>.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Preliminary findings from the 2015 WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) compared with 2014 WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME).

Ratio of Students to Teachers

The assessment found that an additional 8,600 teachers would be needed to meet the national standard of 17 students per teacher. Vulnerability is most severe in sub-districts in Irbid and Zarqa, while sub-districts in Amman and Mafraq were found to be highly vulnerable. Vulnerability was found to be severe in six districts, high in three districts, moderate in three districts, and is highly correlated with the additional demand from Syrian refugees.

Health Sector

Three indicators were used to gauge vulnerability or resilience in the health sector relative to the impact of the Syria crisis: the number of hospital beds to population; ratio of health centres to population; and ratio of physicians to population.

Number of Hospital Beds to population

The results indicate a significant shortfall (24 per cent) in the availability of hospital beds relative to the size of the Jordanian and Syrian population. Statistically, 91 per cent of this vulnerability is attributed to the increase in the population as a result of the influx of refugees from Syria. Vulnerability was severe in Irbid and Zarqa governorates, while Aqaba, Balqa and Mafraq governorates were highly vulnerable. Overall 2,886 additional in-patient beds would be needed to meet the national standard.

Ratio of Health Centres to Population

The SVA found that 22 new comprehensive health centres are needed to meet the national standard of one centre per 60,000 people. Services available through existing facilities may be inadequate for 22 per cent of the population due to the fact that their local comprehensive health centres serve more than the national standard of one centre per 60,000 individuals. Statistically, 91 per cent of this vulnerability is attributed to the increase in the population as a result of the influx of refugees from Syria. Amman governorate is categorized as severely vulnerable, needing three new comprehensive health centres to meet the national standard. Irbid and Zarqa governorates are categorized as highly vulnerable, needing two centres and one centre respectively.

Ratio of Physicians to Population

The total number of physicians needed for Ministry of Health (MoH) to meet the national standard of 29 doctors per 10,000 people was found to be 1,022. Eighteen per cent of the population may not have ready access to a physician because they live in underserved areas.¹⁷ Statistically, 91 per cent of this vulnerability is explained by the impact of the increase in population as a result of the Syria crisis. The shortage of physicians was highest in Zarqa governorate, which was classified as severely vulnerable. Amman and Jerash governorates were found to be highly vulnerable.

Municipal Services Sector

Two indicators were used for the development of municipal services vulnerability assessment using the available information provided by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs (MOMA): the ratio of working compressors to the total volume of waste produced per day and the landfill capacity.

Ratio of working compressors to total volume of waste per day

This indicator was used as a proxy indicator to estimate the vulnerability of municipalities' capacity to manage the solid waste produced by districts on a daily basis. The assessment found that an additional 32 compressors are needed to deal with the increased volume of solid waste. Vulnerability is most severe in sub-districts Ain-Albasha in Balqa, Qasabet Zarqa and Azraq in Zarqa, and Naour in Amman. Vulnerability is highly correlated with the influx of Syrian refugees (94 per cent is the total attribution of Syrian refugees' impact to the total vulnerability index).

Landfill Capacity

The gap between the landfill capacity and the total volume of waste produced on a daily basis was found to be 1,698 tons per day: 812 and 886 tons per day in the northern and middle regions respectively, indicating that 19 per cent of solid waste will not be landfilled due to lack of landfill capacity. Statistically, 91 per cent of the vulnerability is attributed to the impact of the additional solid waste produced by Syrian refugees.

Water Supply

The daily supply of water at district and sub-district levels, compared with the total need per person per day at district or sub-district level, was used as a proxy indicator of the vulnerability status of the water sector. Vulnerability is extremely high, with 70 per cent of the population (Jordanian citizens and Syrian refugees) receiving less than the national standard of 100 liters per person per day. Although 62 per cent of the vulnerability is attributed to the additional demand arising from the inflow of Syrian refugees, the vulnerability of the water supply existed prior to the Syrian refugee crisis and has been exacerbated by the increased demand from Syrian refugees.

1.2. International Assistance to Jordan

In responding to the crisis, the government has been supported by the United Nations (UN) and assisted by the international community. Since the beginning of the crisis, a number of annual appeals were launched to ensure that Syrian refugees could be sheltered, fed and supported with essential protection services. The appeals have also called for assistance to support vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis and to foster the resilience of host communities and national institutions.

Though international support has been significant, it has nevertheless fallen short of the overall needs defined in the JRP2015 and its predecessor plans, with negative consequences for the welfare of refugees and vulnerable Jordanians as well as for the health and sustainability of national service delivery structures.

As of October 2015, donors have committed a total of US\$ 1.07 billion to the JRP2015, representing 36 per cent of total requirements. In addition, some commitments and disbursement from previous years are currently being spent on activities undertaken in 2015. Also, there can be a substantial lag in translating donor commitments into firm allocations of funds for specific projects. JORISS project's financial tracking shows that, as of 1 November 2015, only 259 projects, for a total value of US\$ 500,020,000 (equivalent to 16.7 per cent of the total requirements of the JRP2015) have been allocated to specific project activities.

1.3. JRP 2016 – 2018 Preparation Process

The JRP 2016–18, which was developed by the JRPSC, is the result of a participatory planning process involving a wide range of national and international stakeholders who are involved in the on-going response to the Syria crisis. The JRP 2016–18 builds on the approach and the work completed to produce the National Resilience Plan 2014-16, the Regional Response Plan and the JRP2015.

1.3.1. The Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis

The JRPSC — formerly Host Community Support Platform (HCSP¹¹) — was established in September 2014 to coordinate, guide and provide oversight to the preparation, implementation and monitoring of a one-year comprehensive humanitarian and resilience-based response to the Syria crisis, concretized in the JRP2015.

¹¹ UNHCR, External Statistical report on UNHCR Registered Syrians, 30 September 2015

¹² "Youth" are considered to be people between 15 and 24 years of age

The JRPSC brings together government representatives, donors and UN agencies under one planning and coordination framework to ensure an effective, nationally owned and coordinated response to the multi-faceted challenges faced by the country as a result of the Syria crisis. It is chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation and supported by a dedicated Secretariat that works in close cooperation with MOPIC/HRCU. To ensure coherence in the work of the Platform, 11 TFs were established for the following sectors:

 Education	 Energy	 Environment	 Health	 Livelihoods & Food Security	
 Justice	 Local Governance & Municipal Services	 Shelter	 Social Protection	 Transport	 WASH

The TFs brings together humanitarian and development partners from government, UN agencies and NGOs, to provide a forum for sectorial strategic decision-making to develop and implement, under the government’s leadership and guidance, a coherent refugee and resilience-strengthening sector-specific response to the impact of the Syria crisis.

- The JRPSC and its TFs are supported by the JRPSC Secretariat, which ensures the timely and appropriate elaboration of the JRP 2016–18 by performing the following tasks:
- Policy advice and technical assistance to MOPIC in its functions as the chair of the JRPSC.
 - Dedicated capacity development to MOPIC/HRCU on crisis management and strategic planning;
 - Policy and technical assistance to MOPIC to (i) set up and strengthen an integrated information management system for the JRP; (ii) set up and operationalize a monitoring and reporting mechanism to improve aid-tracking, accountability and coordination; (iii) strengthen a communication and advocacy strategy to raise public awareness on the challenges, progress and achievements of Jordan in responding to the crisis.

1.3.2. The Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment

Between April and July 2015, MOPIC/HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat coordinated the elaboration of the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment (CVA) to inform Jordan’s response to the impact of the Syria crisis on the country. Specifically, the aim of the CVA was to clarify vulnerabilities among host communities and refugees (in and out of camps) and to assess the impact of the crisis on basic services. The CVA was prepared using a number of studies and assessments, including the May 2015 SVA and the VAF.

For the preparation of the SVA, MOPIC/HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat worked closely with the Ministries of Education, Health, Municipal Affairs, and Water and Irrigation to measure the impact of the crisis on the delivery of four key public services: education, health, municipal services, and water, and the extent to which these sectors are able to cope with the additional demands arising from the influx of Syrian refugees. The SVA used administrative data and information from the related line ministries to develop a series of indicators which, taken together, would provide a representative picture of the vulnerability at regional and district level. Results of the SVA were presented, discussed and validated by concerned TFs.

The VAF is an observation and reporting system that, using a mixture of static and dynamic indicators, supports the humanitarian community to establish a profile of vulnerability across Syrian refugee households and enables monitoring of changes in vulnerability over time. The VAF is an inter-agency process, led by UNHCR, monitoring refugee vulnerability since 2014. In January and February 2015 a randomised VAF baseline was conducted and designed around a statistically representative sample of 2,163 Syrian refugee households (or 7,817 individuals) living outside of refugee camps. Task Forces used findings of the VAF report to inform their analysis of vulnerability among refugees living outside of camps.

Task Forces were responsible for reviewing and analysing the results of the SVA, the VAF, and other relevant primary and secondary data and assessments within their sectors. Based on this analysis, TFs drafted eight refugee and 11 resilience sector assessments outlining the vulnerabilities, needs and gaps in assistance to host communities, refugees, and public sector services, using guidelines and templates provided by the JRPSC Secretariat. Sector contributions were reviewed and consolidated by UNHCR for the refugee component, and by UNCDP for the resilience component. The CVA report, which was finalized by the JRPSC Secretariat, served as the foundation for the JRP2016-18.

1.3.3. The Planning Workshop

JRP sector response plans were produced in a series of intensive working sessions with task forces, which culminated in a planning workshop held between the 24th and 26th of August outside Amman. Over three days, more than 250 professionals from more than 60 institutions and organizations, including government officials, UN specialists, representatives of the donor community, and national and international NGOs worked intensively on this collective endeavour. During plenary sessions participants discussed planning assumptions, crosscutting issues, and other topics of interest of all TFe members. Individual TFs then worked in a series of breakout sessions to:

- Review sector and specific objectives
- Identify/review projects for each specific objective
- Develop project summary sheets
- Prioritize projects
- Formulate baseline and target information for indicators
- Ensure harmonization and consistency within and among sectors

As a result of this workshop, TFs finalized a first draft of each sector response, including sector narrative and project summary sheets (PSS). PSSs, which are an annex of this document, incorporate detailed information, such as project objective, outputs, location and beneficiary type. Also, a number of commonly agreed-upon prioritization criteria are listed and ranked, thereby providing a reference for the prioritization of projects within each sector.

During the month of September, sector responses produced by TFs were reviewed and revised to take into account the capacities of implementing partners and their commitment to on-going projects.

1.4. Scope and Structure of the Plan

The JRP 2016–18 presents a three-year program to consolidate all major national and international efforts to address the Syria crisis within the framework of a coordinated government-led response. The plan seeks to address the needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis in the 11 sectors covered by TFs.

1.4.1. The JRP 2016 – 2018 Approach

The JRP2015 represented a major paradigm shift on the way to respond to protracted humanitarian

and development challenges. For the first time, and moving away from an entrenched practice of parallel planning, humanitarian and development partners were convened, under the overall leadership of the government, to bring together humanitarian and resilience-based responses under one joint planning framework. Projects selected and prioritized within the scope of the JRP2015 have pursued a 'resilience' approach. That is, they have been broadly designed to enable households, communities, services and institutions to initially 'cope', gradually 'recover', and ultimately to strengthen and 'sustain' their capacities, thereby deepening their resilience to future shocks.

Moving forward, the JRP2016–18 represents a further step towards a comprehensive response that effectively links short-term coping solutions with longer-term initiatives aimed at strengthening local and national resilience capacities. In recognition of the linkages between projects and activities that frequently target the same services in the same communities, and mindful of the centrality of public authorities in the delivery of services and the provision of assistance to Syrian refugees and Jordanians, the JRP 2016 – 18 integrates refugee and resilience responses into one single plan for each sector with a systematic focus on ways to strengthen the resilience of national systems and institutions.

Cognizant of the protracted nature of the crisis and of the fact that its impact on Jordan's development trajectory is likely to be felt well into the next generation, the plan adopts a multi-year vision to better guide short and medium term interventions while ensuring immediate, concrete improvements in the lives of refugees and people living in host communities. The JRP2016– 18 being a rolling plan, its multi-year horizon will be actualized each year with the addition of another planning year as the preceding one is coming to an end. This will greatly facilitate the provision of multi-year financing and the supervision of multi-year interventions.

Finally, the JRP2016–18 is not conceived in an institutional vacuum but is the product of a national planning process that reflects the country's longer-term development vision (Vision 2025 and its 3-year EDP) as well as challenges posed by the Syria crisis. It is supported by an inclusive and transparent aid coordination structure, the Jordan Response Information Management System for the Syria Crisis (JORISS), which was established in March 2015 as the government-owned online project submission, approval, tracking, and monitoring & reporting system for the JRP. This will ensure that donor funding is accurately tracked and accounted for, and that interventions on the ground are coordinated and monitored, hence strengthening transparency, accountability, and efficiency.

1.4.2. JRP 2016 – 2018 Objectives

Given that the number and distribution of Syrian refugees in Jordan has not changed significantly over the past year, and that prospects for a solution to the conflict remain very slim, the objectives of this plan remain similar to the 2015 JRP. Within a timeframe of three years (January 2016 – December 2018) the plan aims to:

- Upscale critical capacities of the central, regional and local authorities to plan, program, coordinate and implement the development response, in order to manage and mitigate the impact of the crisis in a timely, efficient and effective manner.
- Foster the resilience of:
- The service delivery system at both national and local levels, and mitigate the negative impacts on health, education, water and sanitation, in a cost-effective and sustainable manner;
- Municipal services and infrastructure in areas critically affected by demographic stress, including solid waste management, housing, and energy sectors, thereby advancing more cost-effective and sustainable solutions;
- Meet the immediate humanitarian needs of:
- Syrian refugees in and out of camps;

- Vulnerable Jordanians affected by the Syria crisis;
- Expand employment and livelihood opportunities, and strengthen the coping mechanism of the most vulnerable segments affected by the crisis.
- Mitigate pressures, including social imbalances on Jordanian host communities.
- Support the government budget to cope with the financial burdens resulting from the Syria crisis.
- Mitigate pressures on the natural environment and ecosystem services

1.4.3. Planning Assumptions

The plan is based on the following assumptions:

- The total number of Syrians will not grow over the coming three years and will remain at approximately 1.4 million, including 630,000 registered refugees¹⁹. The current decline in the number of refugees will be offset by natural population growth. These numbers will be subject to adjustments in light of the upcoming census and any new development.
- Of these 630,000 refugees:
 - 130,000 will be in camps (40,000 in Azraq; 80,000 in Za'atari; 10,000 in others);
 - 500,000 will be in urban areas, with the highest concentration continuing to be in northern and central Jordan;
 - 20,000 population growth as result of net birth rate;
 - 30,000 will enter from the border in the course of 2016;
 - 50,000 refugees will leave Jordan.
- All partners commit to provide transparent and timely reporting on funding allocations, projects, activities and expenditures.
- Donors channel increasing levels and longer term funding to support Jordan in responding to the Syria crisis.
- The international community adheres to internationally established principles on aid effectiveness, recognizing country ownership, alignment and usage of national systems. Accordingly, the government will maintain and enhance an enabling environment for aid effectiveness and coordination.

1.4.4. Harmonization with Existing Plans

Five years into the crisis, the JRP2016–18 approach anticipates a coherent donor focus on strategic development outcomes. In particular, the plan has been designed in alignment with two main national plans and strategies: the EDP2016–18, and the Governorate Development Programme 2016–18. There is no overlap, however, between the JRP2016–18 and these two plans, since the JRP remains a complementary plan, which comprehensively responds to the impact of the Syria crisis on the country. It is a stand-alone plan with distinct, crisis-specific objectives, partnerships and financing modalities.

The Executive Development Programme 2016 – 2018 (EDP)

The EDP is the midterm national development plan adopted by the Government of Jordan under its Vision 2025 development strategy. The EDP covers 26 sectors and operates through four main funding mechanisms: General Budget, Independent Government Units, Grants, and self-funding (private sector).

The Governorate Development Program 2016-2018 (GDP)

The GDP is a new plan at the governorate level. It sets out the current development situation and priorities of each governorate, and proposes a list of projects to meet those needs. Teams at each governorate, headed by the Governor, carry out the preparation and drafting of the GDP.

Harmonization process

Most of the staff that represents the ministries in the JRP sector task forces have also been assigned to the 18 EDP committees to ensure harmonization and to avoid duplication in the preparation and implementation of the plans. A detailed comparison between the projects proposed for the EDP and the JRP was carried out by the JRPSC Secretariat in close cooperation with MOPIC's relevant departments to review the objectives, activities, location, and budget for all projects. Duplicate projects were removed; projects with overlapping objectives or activities have been amended; and a clean list of the projects has been prepared for each sector. The total budget has been reduced accordingly.

1.4.5. Cross-cutting issues

Protection

Mainstreaming protection principles across JRP2016-18 sectors helps to ensure that programme activities:

- Target the most vulnerable;
- Enhance safety and dignity;
- Promote and protect the wellbeing of affected Jordanians and Syrian refugees without contributing to discrimination, abuse, neglect or exploitation of any section of the population.

With guidance provided by UNHCR, all Task Forces were required to adopt the following guiding principles in the development of their respective response plans:

- Improving access to assistance and services without discrimination through the provision of services for women, girls, boys and men (WGBM), based on the principles of equality and non-discrimination, and paying particular attention to those with specific needs, including elderly and disabled persons, unaccompanied girls and boys, and households headed by women, girls and boys.
- Delivering protection and assistance in safety and with dignity by ensuring that the design (and implementation) of activities aims at reducing and mitigating protection risks, including the risk of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV).
- Empowering and engaging refugees and communities in humanitarian and resilience programming by building the capacities of WGBM to contribute to their own protection and that of their communities; supporting community-based protection mechanisms and safety nets; engaging WGBM; and strengthening two-way communication with persons that might be excluded from the decision-making processes.
- Promoting accountability to affected populations, particularly by involving affected populations in the design, monitoring and evaluation of programmes, and reporting on the results to ensure that they are engaged in a meaningful dialogue between them and relevant actors.

Gender Equality

Gender equality remains a critical crosscutting issue for the JRP2016-18. Among Syrian refugees, where 34 per cent of refugee families are headed by women, cuts in assistance are resulting in women and girls facing increased risk of gender-based violence including early marriage, while boys are being sent out onto the streets to beg in ever-larger numbers. Half of families with pregnant women have reported no access to antenatal healthcare. Female-headed households without a support system have the highest levels of food insecurity. Meanwhile, the on-going lack of

opportunities and living space for boys, girls and adult women is leading to increased levels of stress and psychosocial issues.

In Jordan, women's unemployment stands at double that of men. Gender-based violence remains prevalent, with 32 per cent of married women reporting having experienced emotional, physical, and sexual violence from their spouse. Women represent 25 per cent of active social security contributors – meaning they have less access to social protection, including healthcare and pensions, and are less protected by the system.

With guidance provided by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UNWOMEN) and the Jordanian National Commission for Women (JNCW), the following steps have been adopted to mainstream gender throughout the plan:

- Formulating results for gender equality within results-based frameworks
- A gender-responsive budget per sector
- IASC Gender Marker self-assessment in the JORISS system
- Monitoring and evaluation of gender mainstreaming

UNWOMEN provided strategic support to the JRP2015 in reviewing the IASC gender marker self-assessment for implementing partners' approved projects under the JRP. For the period between January 2015 and June 2015, some 107 projects were reviewed and marked. The JRP2016-18 will continue to use the gender marker in order to foster greater gender mainstreaming in project formulation.

Capacity Development

In many respects, refugee inflows can present unique opportunities for important transformations, requiring an urgent scaling-up of national, local and community capacities to respond to the needs generated by a massive inflow of people. The process through which national and local governments, communities, and individuals develop these additional capacities is one of transformation from the inside, based on nationally and locally determined priorities, policies and desired results. Resilience building starts with identifying and understanding existing capacities and strengthening local and national level planning, coordination and delivery systems to support implementation and ensure an appropriate and adequate response to evolving needs of refugee and host communities. External humanitarian and development actors should use and reinforce existing systems and avoid creating parallel systems of service delivery and contributing to the informalization of essential services.²⁰

With guidance provided by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), all Task Forces have endeavoured to integrate capacity development of national actors and institutions at the core of their sector response strategies. Many humanitarian interventions have integrated capacity development support and strengthening of national systems as part of their overall assistance. Capacity development indicators were also identified at sector specific objective level to ensure that capacity development is an integral part of the plan's monitoring and evaluation framework.

Environmental Sustainability

Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) are mandatory in Jordan for projects in which environmental risks are foreseen, and for which mitigation measures and opportunities for sustainable solutions may be engaged. This is likely to be the case for a number of projects in the JRP2016-18 that address shelter, infrastructure development, transport, municipal development, land use and water and sanitation management.

Ensuring that there is sufficient technical capacity on these issues within the JRPSC, which includes all line ministries leading sector Task Forces, is an integral part of the environment sector response

plan that foresees the deployment of dedicated technical support to the JRP Secretariat to undertake rapid EIAs, lead environmental reviews, and identify opportunities as well as design mitigation strategies for relevant JRP projects. A dedicated technical resource would contribute to:

- Raising awareness of key environmental vulnerabilities to help ensure they are not negatively impacted by humanitarian and resilience projects;
- Mainstreaming country specific environmental concerns across the JRP process;
- Providing added value to the work of the JRP by enhancing environmental aspects of all projects.

The approach would involve reviewing all projects to determine relative environmental impacts, providing focused support to projects that have significant impacts to revise project designs to reduce those impacts, and developing sector guidelines such as Environment Marker Tip Sheets for key sectors.

Other crosscutting issues

In addition to the above, other cross-cutting issues that have been taken into consideration in drafting this plan include, but are not limited to: youth, private sector, and ICT development. Youth issues were given particular attention throughout the plan, and their social, intellectual, professional and economic needs emphasized in the relevant sectors. The private sector is at the core of a number of responses, including in shelter, food security and livelihoods, local governance and municipal services, but also in health, energy and Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). ICT is a prominent feature of the strategies in the education, health, livelihoods and food security, local governance and municipal services, and WASH sectors.

1.5. Overview of JRP 2016-18 Sector Response Strategies

1.5.1. Education

At the heart of the education response plan is the GoJ's ability to respond to emergencies, such as socioeconomic and political shocks, and their impact on the education sector. The plan seeks to apply lessons learned from past refugee crises to strengthen the education system's resilience, and ensure the adaptability and quality of its education system to any new crisis context. This plan proposes a number of projects that will improve access to quality and inclusive education for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians over the coming three years. It will work to boost the capacity of the public education system with much needed extra learning spaces, remedial/catch-up classes for children who have missed out on weeks or months of schooling, and access to improved and diversified certified alternative learning opportunities for children and youth. Projects will also deliver capacity building of teachers to safeguard the quality of education. Moreover, to ensure equal access to education for all school-aged boys and girls, child-centred services will be provided in both child friendly spaces and schools.

¹³ Maha Kattaa and International Labour Organization (ILO) Jordan, Social protection and employment for Syrian refugees in Jordan, 2015

¹⁴ Taken together, these four sectors account for 69 per cent of the total Resilience Sector Budget in the 2015 Jordan Response Plan

¹⁵ More details can be found in the SVA Preliminary Analysis Report on the JRSP website.

¹⁶ The SVA measures the impact of the crisis on selected public service sectors such as education, health, municipal services, water, and sanitation, and the extent to which these sectors are able to cope with the additional demands arising from the influx of Syrian refugees.

¹⁷ Physicians working at the new Zarqa hospital were not included in this analysis.

¹⁸ Host Community Support Platform

¹⁹ This assumption will be updated based on the results of the national census.

²⁰ UNDP, A Resilience-Based Development Response to the Syria Crisis, 2013

Education Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Education	To ensure sustained quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria crisis	2016	2017	2018	Total
		249,638,101	281,204,375	323,130,296	853,972,772
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved capacity of education authorities to ensure the continuous delivery of quality inclusive education services	2,245,471	1,450,000	1,250,000	4,945,471
RES 1.1	To increase advocacy, resource planning and management capacity of MOE to absorb all children eligible for official education (formal, non-formal)	1,045,471	350,000	250,000	1,645,471
RES 1.2	To increase recognition of learning achievement and prior learning	100,000	100,000	-	200,000
RES 1.3	To expand higher education opportunities for vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian youth	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,100,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Improved provision of education facilities sustains access to adequate, safe and protective learning spaces	8,955,140	7,461,115	8,607,596	25,023,851
RES 2.1	To provide all teachers with training to respond to education in emergencies and ensure quality education	5,631,899	4,138,800	5,095,600	14,866,299
RES 2.2	To provide a safe, violence-free and protective learning environment which promotes greater social cohesion in host communities	2,256,000	2,256,000	2,256,000	6,768,000
REF 2.1	To provide alternative education service providers with training to respond to education in emergencies and ensure quality education	670,741	791,815	918,996	2,381,552
REF 2.2	To provide a safe, violence-free and protective learning environment which promotes greater social cohesion in Camps	396,500	274,500	337,000	1,008,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	Increased provision of adequate, protective and safe learning spaces and facilities (access)	238,437,490	272,293,260	313,272,700	824,003,450
RES 3.1	Expand and increase access to early childhood development/ education for vulnerable children in public schools	1,038,760	1,038,760	1,038,760	3,116,280
RES 3.2	To increase and improve access to formal education facilities for children and youth	133,850,000	158,170,000	182,732,000	474,752,000
REF 3.1	Expand and increase access to early childhood development/ education in camps and double shifted schools	3,617,100	3,617,100	3,617,100	10,851,300

REF 3.2	To increase access to formal education (and Remedial Education) for refugees in both camps and host communities	45,452,000	56,125,400	79,618,840	181,196,240
REF 3.3	To expand access to alternative education opportunities, both certified and non-certified, for all out-of-school boys and girls	38,954,630	34,968,000	27,892,000	101,814,630
REF 3.4	Provide vulnerable youth with access to tertiary/ higher education opportunities	15,525,000	18,374,000	18,374,000	52,273,000

1.5.2. Energy

The sector response strategy adopted in the 2015 JRP is still relevant and appropriate. Additional power requirements in urban areas arising from the needs of Syrian refugees will be met through strategic investments planned within Jordan’s overall drive for sustainable energy solutions. The government intends to meet extra loads through energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions, while building on existing capacities.

In the short term, this investment provides a cost-effective solution and significant energy savings, while the long-term benefits of scaling up the use of energy efficient appliances in host communities would outlast the Syria crisis. Cost recovery and energy efficiency measures are also needed to reduce consumption and lower electricity bills both in Azraq and Za’atari camps as well as the hosting communities. Steps need to be taken to create renewable, economically sustainable sources of electricity, which will also alleviate some demand pressures on the national grid.

Energy Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Energy	To accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan’s growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.	2016	2017	2018	Total
		107,400,000	111,075,000	87,000,000	305,475,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Adopted effective and efficient solutions to offset the incremental energy demand in sustainable manner	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	33,000,000
RES 1.1	Investing in energy efficiency with supporting awareness programmes improves energy security, reduces overall energy consumptions and bills for residents in host communities, decrease pressure on existing grids, fosters economic growth and improve environmental conditions.	11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	33,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Introduced and promoted innovative renewable energy and energy efficient (RE&EE) technologies	40,500,000	54,000,000	33,000,000	127,500,000
RES 2.1	Increase the use of (RE&EE) solutions to satisfy increasing demands on electricity sustainably.	40,500,000	54,000,000	33,000,000	127,500,000

Sector Specific Objective 3	Provided refugees and Jordanians with access to an adequate, safe and sustainable supply of energy for every household	55,900,000	46,075,000	43,000,000	144,975,000
REF 3.1	Support the camps with necessary infrastructure needed. Support the host communities by upgrading the existing grids and infrastructure	55,900,000	46,075,000	43,000,000	144,975,000

1.5.3.Environment

The environment sector response proposes a series of interventions to strengthen the resilience of fragile ecosystems and communities, and to offset the adverse environmental impact caused by the refugee crisis. It also seeks to mainstream environmental sustainability concerns as a crosscutting issue across all JRP projects by establishing a specialized environment unit within the MOPIC Secretariat to undertake rapid EIAs, lead environmental reviews, and design mitigation strategies where projects require them.

Environment Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Environment	To minimize the environmental impacts of the Syria crisis on vulnerable ecosystems and communities	2016	2017	2018	Total
		2,900,000	8,150,000	2,300,000	13,350,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved mechanisms to mitigate pressure and competition for ecosystem services (land, water) resulting from refugee influx.	1,650,000	1,800,000	300,000	3,750,000
RES 1.1	Facilitate rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems in an informed, participatory and sustainable manner	400,000	300,000	300,000	1,000,000
RES 1.2	Creation of sustainable livelihoods to alleviate the added pressure on natural resources	1,250,000	1,500,000	-	2,750,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Enhanced national and local capacities to manage hazardous waste	550,000	5,400,000	1,050,000	7,000,000
RES 2.1	Improve integrated management and minimization of medical waste in a participatory, sustainable and cost effective manner	350,000	1,100,000	1,050,000	2,500,000
RES 2.2	Facilitate the upgrading of Swaqa dumping site to a state of art facility in line with international standards	200,000	4,300,000	-	4,500,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened monitoring and mitigation of air pollution	300,000	600,000	600,000	1,500,000
RES 3.1	Enhance air quality control, monitoring and management	300,000	600,000	600,000	1,500,000
Sector Specific Objective 4	Effective institutionalization of mechanisms for environmental mainstreaming as part of JRP implementation	400,000	350,000	350,000	1,100,000
RES 4.1	Minimize negative environmental impacts and enhance sustainability of JRP projects across all sectors, and undertake rapid environment impact assessment (EIAs) for identified JRP high level risk projects with mitigation options project implementation	400,000	350,000	350,000	1,100,000

1.5.4. Health

The health sector response strategy aims to support durable solutions by maintaining humanitarian programming and continuing to meet the immediate and short term health needs of individual refugees whilst also undertaking health systems strengthening and promoting resilience. The response strategy proposes a range of activities, including direct interventions that ensure the short-term critical needs of Jordanians and Syrian refugees are met through support for primary, secondary, and tertiary health services both in camps, rural and urban settings, as well as systematic investments that reinforce the capacity of the national health system. The response also aims to build the resilience of the public health system through investments in information management and logistics systems.

Health Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Health	To improve the health status of Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees by meeting humanitarian health needs, promoting resilience, and strengthening the national health system and services.	2016	2017	2018	Total
		183,354,762	178,840,190	170,085,831	532,280,785
Sector Specific Objective 1	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of primary health care for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	83,687,330	77,201,746	81,252,917	242,141,994
RES 1.1	To improve provision of high quality primary health care services for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	51,369,500	43,830,000	46,661,000	141,860,500
REF 1.1	To provide essential and accessible primary health care services of high quality to Syrian WGBM in and out of camps and vulnerable Jordanians through static and	32,317,830	33,371,746	34,591,917	100,281,494
Sector Specific Objective 2	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	57,273,724	54,645,214	50,593,472	162,512,411
RES 2.1	To improve access and quality of secondary and tertiary health care services for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	22,122,234	19,232,420	14,223,887	55,578,541
REF 2.1	To support provision of essential secondary and tertiary healthcare of high quality to Syrian WGBM in and out-of-camps and vulnerable Jordanians including	35,151,490	35,412,794	36,369,586	106,933,870
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened access, uptake and quality of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	5,972,739	6,414,134	6,322,703	18,709,576
RES 3.1	To improve provision of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	645,000	650,000	190,000	1,485,000
REF 3.1	To strengthen access, uptake and quality of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	5,327,739	5,764,134	6,132,703	17,224,576

Sector Specific Objective 4	Strengthened adaptive capacity of the national health system to address current and future stresses	36,420,969	40,579,096	31,916,739	108,916,804
RES 4.1	To increase capacity of the national health system to meet the unpredicted current and future challenges.	36,420,969	40,579,096	31,916,739	108,916,804

1.5.5. Justice

The justice sector response strategy aims to improve technical capacity and increase service provision of the Justice system, as well as increasingly expand legal aid services, in particular to SGBV survivors, people in need of civil status and personal status law support and children in conflict with the law.

The plan will continue to invest in free legal information, counselling and advice for Syrian refugees in Jordan on documentation, rights, and obligations in Jordan, particularly with regard to personal status/family law, labour law, and landlord and tenancy law. It will continue to invest in the capacities of the Shari'a Court and its Family Reconciliation Offices in the refugee camps so that Syrian refugees living in camps can access quality family law legal services.

Justice Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Justice	To ensure quality and prompt access to the justice system for all women, girls, boys, and men (WGBM) in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis.	2016	2017	2018	Total
		11,402,000	9,752,000	8,800,000	29,954,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved access to justice for vulnerable WGBM	4,202,000	3,552,000	3,600,000	11,354,000
REF 1.1	Strengthen national procedures and legal services to ensure refugees fleeing Syria have improved access to justice and legal remedies	2,302,000	1,552,000	1,550,000	5,404,000
RES 1.1	Improved access to legal aid services	1,900,000	2,000,000	2,050,000	5,950,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Strengthened capacity of the justice sector	7,200,000	6,200,000	5,200,000	18,600,000
RES 2.1	To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by justice sector	7,200,000	6,200,000	5,200,000	18,600,000

1.5.6. Livelihoods and Food Security

The livelihoods strategy focuses on meeting the urgent need for food assistance to Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians on the one hand, and on the other, increasing income generation and sustainable short-term employment opportunities for vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis, including women and youth, with particular attention to women-headed households as one of the most vulnerable groups in the affected communities. The latter incorporates support to self-reliance, household-based projects, and self-sufficiency interventions in the most affected governorates. It also emphasizes the need for the promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to support job creation and promote innovation, and initiatives aimed at increasing local food availability. The food assistance component of the strategy continues to build on national agriculture production, and on utilizing existing markets using voucher and cash modalities to the greatest extent possible, thereby supporting the Jordanian market economy.

Livelihoods and Food Security Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Livelihoods	To protect food security to save lives, and enable livelihoods to cope with and recover from the impact of the Syria crisis, as well as strengthen the capacity to adapt to future shocks	2016	2017	2018	Total
		266,471,701	274,253,649	272,140,971	812,866,321
Sector Specific Objective 1	To improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis.	190,664,877	212,007,216	210,147,616	612,819,709
RES 1.1	To support efficient and gender sensitive agricultural livelihood and food security emergency and recovery programming in Jordan in response to the protracted Syria crisis.	800,000	1,200,001	1,200,002	3,200,003
REF 1.1	To improve food access and availability to sufficient, quality and diverse food for most vulnerable affected populations	187,909,877	209,660,715	207,708,044	605,278,636
REF 1.2	To enhance nutritional knowledge and food utilization through the promotion of safe, nutritious and diversified food consumption practices	1,955,000	1,146,500	1,239,570	4,341,070
Sector Specific Objective 2	Increased income generation and employment for vulnerable Jordanian men and women leading to sustainable economic development	68,106,824	44,996,433	46,093,355	159,196,612
RES 2.1	To create short-term employment opportunities for the vulnerable Jordanians in host communities	18,810,501	14,175,743	15,514,301	48,500,545
RES 2.2	To enhance permanent employment creation through active labour market programs including demand-based vocational training, job-matching, and apprenticeship	20,461,365	13,531,195	12,189,557	46,182,117
RES 2.3	Improve labor market governance and compliance with national labor standards, together with the capacity of the Ministry of Labor	5,300,000	3,100,000	3,100,000	11,500,000
RES 2.4	To support establishment and growth of sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) targeting the vulnerable Jordanian women and men	19,232,749	11,586,104	12,136,104	42,954,957
RES 2.5	To facilitate participatory Local Economic Development (LED) and public-private partnership (PPP) at municipality and governorate levels	4,302,209	2,603,391	3,153,393	10,058,993
Sector Specific Objective 3	Improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syrian crisis	7,700,000	17,250,000	15,900,000	40,850,000

RES 3.1	To enhance income generating opportunities and food utilization capacities of vulnerable farm households including women & girls, of rural communities hosting Syrians refugees	2,500,000	6,000,000	5,400,000	13,900,000
RES 3.2	Effective control of trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) plant and pest diseases has improved through diagnostics, reporting, early warning capacities and application of pest control measures	2,500,000	3,700,000	3,800,000	10,000,000
RES 3.3	Promotion of climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices through community-based adaptive research and participatory extension approaches	1,800,000	6,550,000	6,000,000	14,350,000
RES 3.4	Restoring pastoral livelihoods and reducing land degradation through sustainable community-based range management initiatives on the Badia rangelands of Jordan	900,000	1,000,000	700,000	2,600,000

1.5.7. Local Governance and Municipal Services

The local governance and municipal services strategy aims to make major improvements in local administration's capacity and responsiveness, service delivery performance, solid waste management, cross-sector cooperation and strengthened resilience to the crisis, particularly on social cohesion. Immediate short-term interventions will focus on social cohesion and solid waste collection, which represent the two most pressing needs. The strategy also aims to strengthen the capacities of municipalities and local administration to adopt participatory approaches to planning and budgeting, in addition to improving information management and coordination to foster responsive and efficient local government responses.

Local Governance and Municipal Services Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Local Governance and Municipal Services	To improve the responsiveness of the Jordanian local governance system to the needs of host communities and refugees, including the most marginalized individuals.	2016	2017	2018	Total
		69,163,402	76,361,270	58,227,216	203,751,888
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved municipal service delivery performance in host communities.	54,757,000	61,987,000	45,550,000	162,294,000
RES 1.1	To assist in providing infrastructure support to improve non- SW service delivery	23,350,000	33,450,000	22,100,000	78,900,000
RES 1.2	Improved service delivery in Solid Waste Management (SWM) based on participatory planning, equipment & technological enhancement	31,407,000	28,537,000	23,450,000	83,394,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Revised local development priorities, projects, processes and systems to reflect and respond to changes and priorities arising from the Syria crisis.	6,512,956	6,238,163	5,426,823	18,177,942

RES 2.1	Resilience to protracted crisis achieved through strengthened urban service delivery system	2,181,756	1,538,163	1,123,623	4,843,542
RES 2.2	To strengthen the Institutional capacities and inter-linkages between Governorate and Municipal Local Development Units (LDUs) in strategic planning, donor coordination and multi-stakeholder LD and LED planning to help them develop governorate and municipal development plans using community engagement, while ensuring social accountability mechanisms are in place.	4,331,200	4,700,000	4,303,200	13,334,400
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened resilience of local governance systems and communities to crisis with particular focus on social cohesion.	7,893,446	8,136,107	7,250,393	23,279,946
RES 3.1	To create an enabling environment for local public sector service delivery in areas most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, or future crisis.	1,301,300	1,480,750	1,291,250	4,073,300
RES 3.2	To strengthen municipalities and governorates systems, processes and staff capacities in order to improve public services delivery, development planning and implementation and to foster state-society trust and resilience in the target municipalities and governorates	4,825,000	6,180,000	5,250,000	16,255,000
RES 3.3	To increase Urban Financing and the financial independence of municipalities	1,767,146	475,357	709,143	2,951,646

1.5.8.Social Protection

The social protection response will focus on implementing effective social protection and social assistance interventions, prioritizing the most vulnerable (persons with disabilities, persons with particular legal and protection needs, the elderly, and the socio-economically vulnerable). A key objective is to support the capacity of refugees to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms. This will be achieved through cash assistance for vulnerable refugee households and through continued investment in Non-food Items (NFIs) for new arrivals. The strategy also aims to strengthen national procedures and mechanisms to ensure that refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to understand their rights and obligations. It includes projects aimed at reducing and mitigating the risks and consequences of SGBV, and improving government and NGO capacities for child protection. Support for Syrian refugee households in camp and non-camp settings is complemented by housing support, cash and in-kind assistance programmes for vulnerable Jordanians in communities affected by the Syria crisis.

Social Protection Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Social Protection	To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection services and legal protection frameworks in governorates most affected by the Syria crisis	2016	2017	2018	Total
		420,385,331	374,365,034	323,477,528	1,118,227,893
Sector Specific Objective 1	Strengthened and expanded national and sub-national protection systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis	209,696,509	176,647,745	137,001,117	523,345,372
RES 1.1	Strengthen and expand quality services and governmental and non-governmental agencies' prevention and response to SGBV in accordance with survivor-centred approach and age, gender and diversity (AGD) principles	2,819,693	2,819,693	2,819,693	8,459,079
RES 1.2	Promote protective environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children	12,175,784	12,478,640	12,478,640	37,133,064
RES 1.3	To strengthen the protective environment through improved capacity and outreach; and reduced social tensions in the host communities	18,315,291	17,335,291	14,335,291	49,985,873
RES 1.4	To ensure that vulnerable groups have improved access to quality social protection services.	14,100,000	11,900,000	9,950,000	35,950,000
REF 1.1	Strengthen national procedures and mechanisms to ensure that refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to understand their rights and obligations	67,190,589	55,523,428	41,552,571	164,266,588
REF 1.2	Strengthen Syrian families and communities through quality psychosocial support interventions, engagement and empowerment to contribute to their own protection solutions, while improving mechanisms for identification and assistance for the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men (WGBM).	55,460,614	43,895,819	31,421,989	130,778,422
REF 1.3	Reduce and mitigate the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM, and improve the quality of response, in accordance with survivor-centred approach and AGD principles.	20,477,533	17,099,801	13,546,728	51,124,062
REF 1.4	To increase equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions.	19,157,005	15,595,074	10,896,205	45,648,284
Sector Specific Objective 2	Improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis in order to ensure that basic household needs are met	210,688,822	197,717,288	186,476,411	594,882,521

RES 2.1	To expand National Aid Fund (NAF), Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), Zakat Fund and other cash and in-kind assistance programmes - including cash assistance 'graduation' and social protection platform programmes - to reach increased numbers of vulnerable Jordanians in communities affected by the Syria crisis.	12,985,946	12,835,946	12,835,946	38,657,838
RES 2.2	To provide secure, sustainable and sanitary housing units to vulnerable Jordanian families	15,400,000	15,300,000	16,300,000	47,000,000
REF 2.1	To provide life-saving basic needs assistance to Syrian refugee households and vulnerable families affected by the crisis inside the camps and in non-camp settings.	182,302,876	169,581,342	157,340,465	509,224,683

1.5.9.Shelter

In camp settings, the main focus of the shelter sector strategy is now on the maintenance of the infrastructure and installations of both Azraq Camp and Za'atari Camp, with some construction to improve access roads and market areas. In host communities, the plan is to advance resilience-based interventions, including the programme for affordable housing to make available affordable housing units in the most affected governorates. Upstream initiatives include the Jordan Housing Sector Reform programme to addresses structural issues affecting the housing sector in Jordan.

Shelter Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Shelter	To ensure vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees have improved access to shelter	2016	2017	2018	Total
		32,157,984	32,080,853	25,056,207	89,295,044
Sector Specific Objective 1	Provided sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps	10,872,606	11,416,010	5,714,539	28,003,155
REF 1.1	To improve living conditions in camps	7,924,352	8,064,000	3,754,868	19,743,220
REF 1.2	To improve infrastructure in camps	2,948,254	3,352,010	1,959,671	8,259,935
Sector Specific Objective 2	Provided appropriate shelter and basic facilities and services for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities	20,990,378	20,332,843	19,218,668	60,541,889
REF 2.1	To provide conditional cash for rent to vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees	3,395,740	4,299,400	4,299,400	11,994,540
REF 2.2	To complete unfinished housing units to provide shelter to vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees	10,650,000	10,650,000	10,650,000	31,950,000
REF 2.3	To upgrade existing shelters to adequate standards	5,271,463	4,269,268	4,269,268	13,809,999
RES 2.4	To improve access to affordable housing for lower-middle income Jordanians through commercial banks	1,673,175	1,114,175	0	2,787,350

Sector Specific Objective 3	Housing markets enabled to meet the needs of all Jordanians and Syrian refugees	295,000	332,000	123,000	750,000
RES 3.1	To establish an enabling framework for housing that meets the needs of all market segments in Jordan by 2018	295,000	332,000	123,000	750,000

1.5.10. Transport

Over the next three years, the Ministry of Transport (MOT) and the Ministry of Public Works and Housing (MOPWH) will develop and begin implementation of a comprehensive transport master plan for the most affected governorates including Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa. The plan will seek to minimize overall transport costs including direct operating costs of rolling stocks, infrastructure, time, security and comfort as well as indirect costs such as noise, pollution, and accidents. The JRP response strategy also proposes the construction of new roads, and the rehabilitation of existing roads in the most affected areas, in addition to projects to expand public transportation services in the northern governorates. The strategy also proposes capacity strengthening measures for the Transport Development and Planning Department as well as the Directorate of Planning at the MOPWH.

Transport Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

Transport	To ensure the safe mobility of people and goods in the areas affected by the Syria crisis through upgraded and efficient public transportation services and road network	2016	2017	2018	Total
		28,300,000	33,600,000	16,300,000	78,200,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved and efficient transport services and systems to accommodate increased population in the northern governorates of Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa	8,600,000	9,300,000	3,300,000	21,200,000
RES 1.1	Enable MOT and MOPWH in undertaking evidence based response to provide improved transport services to Syrian refugees and host communities	500,000	0	0	500,000
RES 1.2	Enhance the capacity of the Transport Development and Planning department at MOT and Directorate of Planning at the Ministry of Public Works to undertake strategic planning in the transport sector	0	700,000	1,000,000	1,700,000
RES 1.3	Enhance the transportation capacity in the northern governorates	2,300,000	2,400,000	2,300,000	7,000,000
RES 1.4	Enhance the transportation capacity and service in the northern governorates	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	10,000,000
RES 1.5	Explore the options for mass transit systems in the Northern Governorates of Jordan	800,000	1,200,000	0	2,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Strengthened capacity of the road networks to accommodate the increased traffic flows in the northern governorates of Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa	19,700,000	24,300,000	13,000,000	57,000,000
RES 2.1	Facilitate the safe and secure transportation of Syrian refugees from the Jordanian -Syrian borders	5,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	15,000,000
RES 2.2	Facilitate the safe and secure transportation of Syrian refugees from the Jordanian -Syrian borders	7,000,000	0	0	7,000,000

RES 2.3	Expand maintain and upgrade the existing infrastructure of the road networks in Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq and Jerash governorates	7,700,000	16,300,000	11,000,000	35,000,000
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1.5.11. WASH

The WASH sector response plan for 2016-2018 includes a number of projects from the 2015 JRP that have not been funded in addition to new interventions designed to meet the needs identified in the 2015 CVA. The plan combines three main priorities: ensuring safe and equitable access to water services in camps and standards in host communities; upgrading and maintaining existing structures and where necessary developing new facilities; and technical capacity development to ensure adequate numbers of staff are in place and receive the training and other formation needed.

WASH Financial Requirements Summary Table (USD)

WASH	To support the Government to ensure the provision of essential and sustainable WASH services to those affected by the Syria crisis services.	2016	2017	2018	Total
		238,800,000	263,520,000	246,560,000	748,880,000
Sector Specific Objective 1	Quantity, quality and efficiency of safe drinking water delivery improved and system optimized	78,100,000	82,200,000	91,000,000	251,300,000
RES 1.1	Secure the adequate extraction of groundwater through rehabilitation of existing wells	3,000,000	3,000,000	0	6,000,000
RES 1.2	Enabling Yarmouk Water Company (YWC) to distribute adequate quantities of water to consumption centers and Syrian refugee concentration, reduce water losses through pressure reduction	20,000,000	25,000,000	45,000,000	90,000,000
RES 1.3	Reinforce the transport capacity to secure a safe water supply to consumption centers	1,400,000	4,200,000	0	5,600,000
RES 1.4	Increase the reliability of the electricity supply for pumping systems in remote areas & well fields to minimize non pumping periods, and reduce the electricity bill of YWC	700,000	5,000,000	14,000,000	19,700,000
RES 1.5	Increase the O& M Capacity of WAJ and the water companies	20,000,000	10,000,000	0	30,000,000
RES 1.6	Enabling YWC to distribute adequate quantities of water to consumption centers and Syrian refugee concentration, reduce water losses through pressure reduction	11,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	51,000,000
RES 1.7	Enabling Miyahuna to distribute adequate quantities of water to consumption centers and Syrian refugee concentration, reduce water losses through pressure reduction	12,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000	29,000,000

RES 1.8	Reducing of Non Revenue Water (NRW) in the water distribution network of specific areas	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Sanitation services expanded and improved	65,850,000	108,970,000	92,750,000	267,570,000
RES 2.1	Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to not served areas with high refugee concentration (Ajloun, Irbid, Jerash)	10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
RES 2.2	Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration (West Irbid)	8,500,000	10,000,000	8,500,000	27,000,000
RES 2.3	Construction of a Waste Water Treatment Plant (WWTP) to treat wastewater and protect the environment	3,920,000	8,680,000	3,920,000	16,520,000
RES 2.4	Expansion and reinforcement of sewerage system in Jerash	6,230,000	15,330,000	8,190,000	29,750,000
RES 2.5	Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee	2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
RES 2.6	Protection of water resources through construction of sewer system and WWTP in Bergesh and the reuse of treated WW for irrigation purposes.	6,300,000	14,560,000	11,340,000	32,200,000
RES 2.7	Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the construction of new sewer network in Kofor Rakeb & Beit Edes to reduce unserved and non-served areas in Irbid	3,400,000	3,400,000	6,000,000	12,800,000
RES 2.8	Secure sewage transport through replacement of force maon	5,000,000	5,000,000	2,800,000	12,800,000
RES 2.9	Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the construction of new sewer network in Balama to reduce unserved and non-served areas in Irbid	250,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,250,000
RES 2.10	Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the construction of new sewer network in Rehab to reduce unserved and non-served areas in Irbid	250,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	7,250,000

RES 2.11	Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the installation of a new compact treatment plant	5,000,000			5,000,000
RES 2.12	Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration (Madaba)	3,000,000	3,000,000		6,000,000
RES 2.13	Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration (Sahel Horan)	5,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	35,000,000
RES 2.14	Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration (West Irbid)	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
RES 2.15	Re-used of treated wastewater irrigation	2,000,000			2,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	WASH services, including awareness and community engagement in schools and other public institutions improved	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	4,050,000
RES 3.1	Children have access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facility inside the schools	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	4,050,000
Sector Specific Objective 4	Enhanced Planning, implementation and monitoring capacity of water and sanitation institutions and agencies	21,200,000	21,200,000	21,200,000	63,600,000
RES 4.1	Stabilize/ ensure efficient operations management using methods and tools established in previous years, but not applied in full due to crisis management overriding standard operating practices	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
RES 4.2	Introduce a Geographic Information System (GIS) based monitoring and management system to cover the regular operations, investment projects and National Resilience Plan(NRP) requirements	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	3,600,000
RES 4.3	To safeguard financially the water companies and utilities ability providing minimum water supply and wastewater disposal services	18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	54,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 5	Sustainable provision of safe and equitable access to water services in camps and host community as per min standards	33,520,000	18,970,000	12,170,000	64,660,000

REF 5.1	Access to safe water in camps as per minimum standards	20,300,000	5,750,000	4,750,000	30,800,000
REF 5.2	To improve access to safe and equitable water for targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through interventions inside the Household and/or through water	1,100,000	1,100,000	300,000	2,500,000
REF 5.3	To improve access to safe and equitable water for targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through repair, improvement and/or extension of existing water	10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
REF 5.4	To improve access to safe and equitable water in schools, clinics and child friendly spaces through repair and improvement of water supply facilities.	1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	3,060,000
REF 5.5	Innovative water conservation and reuse of treated water	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	3,300,000
Sector Specific Objective 6	Provided safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services	32,970,000	25,020,000	22,280,000	80,270,000
REF 6.1	Access to better sanitation and appropriate wastewater management in camps	15,250,000	12,300,000	11,800,000	39,350,000
REF 6.2	To improve access to sanitation facilities for targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through repair or replacement of existing non-functional toilets or through	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000	3,600,000
REF 6.3	Targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population has improved access to sanitation facilities and services through repair, improvement and/or extension of Sewerage	15,000,000	10,000,000	7,760,000	32,760,000
REF 6.4	To improve access to sanitation services schools, clinics and child friendly spaces through repair and improvement of sanitation facilities.	1,520,000	1,520,000	1,520,000	4,560,000
Sector Specific Objective 7	Improved environmental health as a result of the practice of key hygiene activities	5,810,000	5,810,000	5,810,000	17,430,000
REF 7.1	Improve Hygiene practices in camps	4,050,000	4,050,000	4,050,000	12,150,000
REF 7.2	Targeted population in host community perform better hygiene practices	1,760,000	1,760,000	1,760,000	5,280,000

CHAPTER 2. Sector Response Plans

2.1 Introduction

The sections in this chapter present the 11 sector needs analyses and response plans as prepared by the respective task forces.

The 2016-18 JRP is a major advance on the 2015 Jordan Response Plan in that it integrates refugee and resilience response plans into one single plan for each sector in recognition of the linkages and overlaps between refugee and resilience projects and activities. With some 630,000 registered refugees joining the 750,000 Syrians living in host communities accessing government schools and health centres, and using national water, electricity, and transport services, as well as community resources and other utilities, it has become increasingly clear that the government's response cuts across artificial distinctions between Syrians and Jordanians, and humanitarian and resilience expenditures.

The combined refugee and resilience sector response plans set out below are based on needs assessment made by the task forces using a range of sources, which were collected in the CVA carried out between April 2015 and July 2015 to clarify vulnerabilities among host communities and refugees (in and out of camps) and to assess the impact of the crisis on basic services. The CVA was primarily based on the SVA conducted by MOPIC and the JRPSC Secretariat with support from the Ministries of Health, Education, Water and Irrigation, and Municipal Services, and the VAF led by UNHCR.

The sector response plans were produced in a series of intensive working sessions with task forces and have been reviewed and revised to take into account the capacities of implementing partners and their commitment to on-going projects.

2.2. Response Plans by Sector

Education

Situation Analysis

The Syria crisis continues to have a profound impact on Jordan's education sector, and in particular on public schooling. In school year 2014/2015, there were 226,486²¹ school-aged Syrian boys and girls registered as refugees, including 129,354²² who were enrolled in public schools in camps and host communities. In the current school year 2015/16, some 143,000 Syrian students are enrolled in public schools with an increase of 875 per cent compared to the 2011/2012 year²³ thereby exerting acute pressure on education sector resources and infrastructure. Space in schools and the availability of trained teachers are major problems particularly in the governorates of Amman, Irbid, Mafraq and Zarqa.²⁴ In order to mitigate these challenges, the Ministry of Education (MoE) has had to recruit additional teachers, who often lack sufficient preparation and experience to manage challenging classroom environments. Almost half (46 per cent) of schools are now crowded, up from 36 per cent in 2012/2013²⁵. MoE continues to maintain double-shift schedules in 98 public schools, but is increasingly concerned that this is reducing the quality of education for all children. Uneven access to education has consistently been highlighted as a cause of tension between Syrians and Jordanians.²⁶ Violence and bullying has also been identified as a factor that has the

²¹ School-aged children (boys and girls) estimated to be 36 per cent of total registered refugee population in Jordan, including 111,658 boys and 114,822 girls. Youth aged 18-24 comprise 13 per cent of the Syrian refugee population with 80,471 people (39,025 male and 41,446 female)

²² MoE, Enrolment data for school year 2014/2015, November 2014.

²³ According to MOE data, 16,713 Syrian refugees were enrolled in public schools in the school year 2011/2012

²⁴ MoPIC and JRP, Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment, August 2015

²⁵ MOE and EMIS, Data for school year 2014/2015, June 2015

²⁶ REACH/British Embassy, Access to Education and Tensions in Jordanian Communities Hosting Syrian refugees, 2014

²⁷ UNWomen, Child protection amongst Syrian refugees in Jordan, with a focus on early marriage, 2013

potential to undermine educational quality.²⁷ Jordan is committed to ensuring access to education to all Syrian refugee children, but requires strategic support to safeguard the progress achieved under the Education Reform for a Knowledge Economy (ERfKE) process²⁸.

Syrians, particularly in camps, are performing well below their Jordanian counterparts.²⁹ This will have lasting implications, particularly as students, progress through school without mastering foundational skills. An increasing concern is the low number of Syrian refugees' students that take and pass the Tawjihi. In 2015, 1,605 out of 2,760 eligible Syrian refugee students sat the exam and only 534 (33.4 per cent) succeeded.

Five years into the crisis 97,132 Syrian refugee children are out of formal education. Many refugee households, in particular in northern and eastern regions, cannot cover the cost of transportation and education material (stationery and clothing), or increasingly depend on their children to generate income to meet basic household needs. This deterioration is further aggravated by reductions in humanitarian assistance provided by the international community.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, some 43 projects from the JRP 2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 59,930,272. Thirty projects are within the refugee component while the remaining 13 support the resilience response. Key preliminary results are as follows:

Strengthened Education policy, planning and management:

- 3,446 Teachers employed in host communities (including double-shift schools) and camps, and their salaries supported
- Accelerated Learning pilot approved to provide a certified pathway for reintegration of children aged from 9-12 into official (formal and non-formal) education

Delivery of Quality Inclusive Education Services:

- Remedial education reached more than 50,000 boys and girls, and youth in host communities and camps
- 2,900 teachers trained in emergency settings, psychosocial support and child protection, child-to-child methodology, classroom management and inclusion
- 665 counsellors provided with orientation on psychosocial activities in public schools.
- A more holistic approach applied in the delivery of informal education to include basic learning, life skills and psychosocial support activities

Access to Education Opportunities:

- Continued free access to education to Syrian children in camps and host communities
- Learning space increased in camp and host community settings:
 - Camps: 10 schools established in camps, 7 operational and 3 operational in the near future.
 - HC: 98 schools moved to double shifted schools to accommodate Syrian students
- Access to informal education (IFE): 26,000 boys and girls and youth were reached;
- Access to non-formal education (NFE): 1,100 children and youth (Syrian, Jordanian and other nationalities)
- Outreach activities reached almost 500,000 community members through campaigns on education and protection (Back to School & Amani campaigns)

2016-2018 Needs

In the 2015/16 school year, an additional 14,000 Syrian boys and girls were enrolled in formal education bringing the enrolment up to 149,000 students.

²⁸ The Education Reform for the Knowledge Economy Program (ERfKE) is a multi-donor sector program designed to deliver education's national vision which is derived from the documents of Jordan's 2020 Vision and 2002 Vision Forum for the Future of Education in Jordan

²⁹ National Center for Human Resource Development (NCHRD), National Assessment for Knowledge Economy (NAfKE 2014), May 2014.

- **Strengthened Education policy, planning and management:**
 - Increase capacity of MoE to absorb all boys and girls eligible for formal education
 - Enhance advocacy, resource planning and management to increase reliable long-term international support.
 - Build capacity of MoE to mainstream resilience into education policies and operationalize them at school level; provide capacity support to MoE so its systems are able to grow and adapt to changing needs
 - Develop policies to enhance access at the tertiary level
- **Delivery of Quality Inclusive Education Services:**
 - Invest in capacity development for school directors to provide support and supervision to teaching staff, particularly temporary teachers in camps and double-shifted schools; to establish safe, inclusive learning environments; and develop a Code of Conduct coupled with effective child protection referral pathways and a commitment to zero violence in school.
 - Improve and expand the quality of relevant alternative learning opportunities through capacity building of facilitators and strengthened community engagement
 - Increase professional development opportunities for all teachers (full-time and contract) including on: (i) ability to address needs of students affected by the violence in Syria; (ii) school based management and supervision; and (iii) addressing needs of gender disparities and children with disabilities
- **Access to Education Opportunities:**
 - Ensure all eligible boys and girls access to formal education
 - Provide access to alternative education pathways for those who are not eligible or able to attend formal education
 - Construct new schools and rehabilitate/expand existing educational infrastructure
 - Increase financial support to ensure regular maintenance of existing facilities
 - Increase post-basic education opportunities and provide safe spaces for youth to engage constructively in their communities
 - Provide targeted support to offset the opportunity cost of education which remains high for many vulnerable Jordanian and refugee households

Response Plan

The education component of the JRP aims to ensure sustained access to quality and inclusive education for Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians through the following main pillars: (i) increasing access to inclusive education opportunities; (ii) improving the quality of education delivered to all children affected by the crisis; and (iii) strengthening the government capacity to plan and manage the education system in light of the extra pressures on the system

The education response will therefore work to boost the capacity of the public education system with much needed extra learning spaces. It will include remedial/catch-up classes for those children who have missed out on weeks or months of schooling and access to improved and diversified certified alternative learning opportunities for children and youth. Capacity building of teachers will also ensure that the quality education is not sacrificed. Moreover, to ensure equal access to all school-aged boys and girls for education, child-centred services in both child friendly spaces and schools will be provided.

Sector Overall Objective

To ensure quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria crisis

The right to education is afforded to all individuals without exception; even in times of conflict or disaster. Those who have been displaced and those who host them require support to ensure that this right extends beyond access to services, but also guarantees quality and relevance. Recognition that education remains important engenders hope for those who have been displaced and will contribute to improve an individual's life and their community. Quality education protects against exploitation and ensures that an individual's potential is not denied due to uncontrollable circumstances. The focus on quality also recognizes the burden placed on the children and youth who share their communities and classrooms, and protects the education reform efforts underway in Jordan. It is with this recognition that the Education Task Force will work to ensure sustained quality educational services for children and youth impacted by the Syria crisis. The Response Plan seeks to ensure sustained quality educational services for all refugees as well as Jordanians affected by the crisis. The response plans links improvements in access and quality of education through increased absorptive capacity and professional development, with support for the development of an emergency response preparedness policy and resources framework. This approach ensures complementarity between efforts to address current pressures, while building education system capacity to ensure the continuous delivery of quality education services in future emergency situations.

Specific Objective 1: Improved capacities of education authorities to plan for and manage the impact of the crisis on the education system

Jordanian ministries will receive capacity development to strengthen their ability to manage the current impact of the Syria crisis on education and plan for future needs and shocks. Support will include the development of an emergency response preparedness policy and resource framework. The need to strengthen how requirements are identified and how resources are allocated will also be addressed. The need to increase recognition of learning achievement and to facilitate the entry into education (primary, secondary and tertiary) through strengthened policy and legislation will be considered.

Specific Objective 2: Improved provision of education services to sustain access to adequate, safe and protective learning spaces (quality)

It focuses on the inputs needed to ensure that a quality and relevant education is delivered to all children. Public school teachers and facilitates will benefit from enhanced in-service training opportunities. Students will benefit from more inclusive classroom environments and from teachers that are better able to provide specialized support. By focusing on the underlying root causes that are affecting student learning as a result of the Syria crisis, mitigation strategies will be developed and introduced to off-set negative coping strategies, reduce tensions in classrooms and communities, and ultimately improve learning outcomes.

Specific Objective 3: Increased provision of adequate, protective and safe learning spaces and facilities (access)

The public education system is over-stretched. Double-shifting and overcrowded schools are affecting quality and derailing on-going MoE reforms. The percentage of overcrowded schools increased from (36.6 per cent) in 2012/2013 to (46 per cent) in 2014/2015. This problem is particularly prevalent in high population density areas with large numbers of students in the classes.

EDUCATION

Sector Overall Objective		To accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan’s growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.							
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1		Ensure introduction, awareness and implementation of effective and efficient solutions to offset the incremental energy demand in sustainable manner.							
Sector Indicators:	% Of schools receiving resources on time			0%	75%				
	# Of Syrians enrolled in education services (formal, non-formal, informal)			156,663	222,000				
	% Of students issued letter of equivalency (re-)enter formal education			0	0				
	% Of students participating in post-basic training opportunities are certified based on established framework			0	None				
	% Increase in the number Syrians accessing higher education			0	20				
	# Of alternative programming endorsed			0	4				
RES 1.1 To increase advocacy, resource planning and management capacity of MOE to absorb all children eligible for official education (formal, non-formal)	Ministry of Education Staff at all levels	1,000	# Of analytical reports related to Syrian students generated using the OpenEMIS system	Zero	3	245,360	100,000	0	345,360
				Zero	1,000	406,000	100,000	100,000	606,000
				No	0	294,111	50,000	50,000	394,111
			Knowledge management system in place and operational by 2017	No	No	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
RES 1.2 To increase recognition of learning achievement and prior learning	Syrian children and youth	82,000	Framework for recognition of post basic qualification in place by 2017	Not existing	Yes	100,000	100,000	0	200,000

RES 1.3 To expand higher education opportunities for vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian youth	Jordanian and Syrian youth	10,000	# Of education coordination meetings which included discussion on higher education	12	2	50,000	0	0	50,000
			Procedures in place for recognition of prior learning and placement of Syrians into universities in place by end 2016	Annual	0	50,000	0	0	50,000
			# Of alternative tertiary level education program piloted	Annual	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						2,245,471	1,450,000	1,250,000	4,945,471
Sector Specific Objective 2	Improved provision of education facilities to sustain access to adequate, safe and protective learning spaces								
Sector Indicators:	# Of service providers trained (FE)			2,600	5,000				
	# Of children accessing schools that qualify as safe and protective learning spaces according to established standards			0	1,000,000				
	# Of alternative education service providers trained			0	3,593				
	# Of children accessing schools that qualify as safe and protective learning spaces according to established standards			0	80,000				

RES 2.1 To provide all teachers with training to respond to education in emergencies and ensure quality education	Public School Teachers, School Management, Community members	42,000	# Of newly recruited teachers that receive induction training	0	5,000	416,000	1,340,800	2,297,600	4,054,400
				2,800	5,000	3,267,899	850,000	850,000	4,967,899
			# Of School principals and supervisors trained on supportive supervision to teaching staff and operational management	0	4,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	1,360,000	4,080,000
			# Of boys and girls, parents, community members provided with information relevant for education	450,000	500,000				
			# Of functional community-based structures & initiatives aimed at improving overall well-being of children and other community members (including education)	0	98	588,000	588,000	588,000	1,764,000
RES 2.2 To provide a safe, violence-free and protective learning environment which promotes greater social cohesion in host communities	2,000 schools x 500 students per school	1,002,300	# Of MOE teachers trained (on the Teacher's Code of Conduct and violence reduction) strategy.	0	2,300	391,000	391,000	391,000	1,173,000
			# Of schools with improvements plans to prevent, reduce violence and promote social cohesion in schools.	0	2,000	565,000	565,000	565,000	1,695,000
			# Of new PTAs established and trained.	0	2,000	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
			# Of schools provided with furniture, equipment, etc. to support formal education	0	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000

[illegible]

Sector Indicators:	# Of boys and girls accessing pre-primary education services	2,040	5,700								
	# Of school aged Syrian boys and girls enrolled in Jordanian public schools (primary and secondary)	129,354	156,000								
	# Of children and youth benefitting from alternative education service such as informal education/basic learning (literacy and numeracy)	30,000	83,000								
	# Of children and youth benefitting from alternative education service such as non-formal education	1,000	6,000								
	# Of children and youth benefitting from learning opportunities such as life and soft skills	58,000	80,000								
	% Increase in youth that access tertiary education opportunities	0	20								
	% Increase in youth that access training opportunities	0	10								
	RES 3.1 Expand and increase access to early childhood development/education for vulnerable children in public schools	Jordanian KG teachers & Parents	6,000			# Of trained KG facilitators on ECE curriculum	0	228	38,760	38,760	38,760
# Of parents trained						0	5,700	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Students accessing formal education		156,000			# Of schools renovated and refurbished;	0	150	37,500,000	37,500,000	37,500,000	112,500,000
					# Of fully equipped schools built;	0	25	80,000,000	100,000,000	120,000,000	300,000,000
					# Of schools	98	265	15,600,000	19,920,000	24,482,000	60,002,000
RES 3.2 To increase and improve access to formal education facilities for children and youth	Students and parents in camps and host communities	9,800			# Of schools with school Improvement plan and dedicated budget allocation/ reporting.	0	150	750,000	750,000	750,000	2,250,000
					# Of boys and girls accessing pre-primary education services	2,040	5,700	3,220,500	3,220,500	3,220,500	9,661,500
					# Of KG facilitators recruited	204	228	102,600	102,600	102,600	307,800
					# Of Parents & caregivers provided with relevant information on early childhood education and development	2,040	5,700	294,000	294,000	294,000	882,000

REF 3.2 To increase access to formal education for refugees in both camps and host communities	Syrian children and adolescents and Public School teachers and administrators	129,874	# Of newly recruited teachers and administrative staff mobilized to serve Syrian refugee children	2,700	520	390,000	1,257,000	2,153,700	3,800,700
				129,354	156,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	1,250,500	3,750,000
				129,354	156,000	35,412,000	45,218,400	67,815,140	148,445,540
				29,000	40,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	8,400,000	25,200,000
REF 3.3 To expand access to alternative education opportunities, both certified and non-certified, for all out-of-school boys and girls	Out-of-school vulnerable school-aged children (6-18) and youth(15-24)	83,000	# Of children and youth benefiting from alternative education service such as non-formal education	1,000	6,000	2,544,000	2,968,000	3,392,000	8,904,000
			# Of children and youth benefitting from alternative education service such as informal education/ basic learning (literacy and numeracy)	30,000	80,000	33,210,630	27,000,000	18,000,000	78,210,630
			# Of out-of-school boys and girls enrolled (into formal education)	157	800				
			# Of children and youth benefitting from life skills activities in camps and host communities	58,000	80,000	2,200,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	9,200,000
			# Of young people (girls and boys) benefitting from learning opportunities in camps	5,462	4,100	1,000,000	2,000,000	2,500,000	5,500,000

REF 3.4 Provide vulnerable youth with access to tertiary/ higher education opportunities	Vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian youth	8,000	# Of youth enrolled in higher education (includes scholarship opportunities, short-term diploma, online/ distance learning etc.).	0	500	9,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	29,000,000
			# of post-secondary students benefitting from preparatory courses.	0	800	525,000	550,000	550,000	1,625,000
			# of vulnerable Syrians students benefitting from Higher Education opportunities.	0	500	2,000,000	5,700,000	5,700,000	13,400,000
			# Of vulnerable male and female youth benefitting from vocational training and skills training	0	500	4,000,000	2,124,000	2,124,000	8,248,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3						242,550,860	272,293,260	313,272,700	824,003,450
Sector Total						250,638,101	281,204,375	323,130,296	853,972,772

Energy

Situation Analysis

Jordan is one of the world's most energy insecure countries, importing 97 per cent of its energy needs. Energy imports now account for 18 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP). In 2014, governmental subsidies for petroleum and electricity products reached US\$ 1.7 billion.³⁰ With 82 per cent of Syrian refugees settling outside the camps, total residential electricity consumption rose significantly from 4,926 gigawatts (GWh) in 2009 to 6,560 GWh in 2014. The consumption of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) increased from 300,000 in 2009 to 366,000 tonnes in 2014. As per the latest statistics, electricity consumption in the northern governorates (those mostly affected by the Syria crisis) showed an additional increase of 2.3 per cent compared to other governorates in Jordan.

The Syria crisis has exacerbated long-standing structural challenges in the energy sector in terms of supply, demand and management. Securing a sustainable energy pathway for Jordan is more critical today than ever. The Government of Jordan has made progress in this regard, with the elaboration of a National Energy Strategy, currently under implementation, and the adoption, in 2012, of the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Law, that provides incentives for sustainable energy solutions. A priority is to achieve local energy production, mainly by scaling-up renewable energy and improving energy efficiency. The JRP 2016-2018 energy response is designed in accordance with these priorities.

In Za'atari Camp, electrical connections for shelters and businesses were done in a haphazard fashion by the refugees themselves and, in many cases, are of poor quality and present serious health and security risks. The electrical infrastructure no longer has the capacity to cope with increasing demands, and requires upgrading and expansion to meet the increasing demand with improved safety.

In Azraq Camp, where electricity has not been provided at the same level, there is an opportunity to create a fully regulated, effective electricity network that incorporates cost recovery and safety mechanisms.

2015 achievements

As of end of September 2015, only three projects from the JRP 2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 17,818,555. Of these resources, US\$ 1,083,411 has been allocated for the resilience response in order to install photovoltaic solar systems in Jordanian communities hosting a high percentage of refugees.

As for the refugees' component, the following projects were funded and initiated:

Za'atari Refugee Camp:

- A solar photovoltaic plant project is on going and will be completed by late 2016. The produced solar energy will greatly reduce the cost of providing electricity to camp residents while providing refugees with access to electricity in public and private areas, including shelters, significantly improving their living conditions.

Azraq Refugee Camp:

- Refugees have received solar lanterns with phone-charging capacity that allows people to carry out normal activities after dark.
- Access to electricity is provided at medical centres, schools and community centres through diesel generation. There is no access to electricity in refugees' shelters. Nevertheless, a comprehensive energy plan to connect electricity to every household has been developed and its implementation is expected to start in September 2015.

³⁰ Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources, Provisional Data June 2015

- A tender was released to install a solar power plant in the camp by 2016 to reduce the cost of consumption. In the meantime, 472 solar streetlights were installed in the camp and an average of 2 solar lanterns per household was distributed.

2016-18 Needs

The government foresees additional power demand in cities and towns to be approximately 225 MW, with capital investment to meet this additional demand estimated at US\$ 337.5 million.³¹ To meet the increased energy demands arising from the presence of Syrian refugees in cities and towns, there is a clear and urgent need to create a more economically, socially and environmentally sustainable solution which meets the energy needs in host communities in a manner that could overcome the associated challenges faced by refugee families. Seeking public-private partnerships through an enabling regulatory and investment environment for the production and utilization of renewable energy is critical to meet the additional demand in a sustainable manner.

It is equally important to introduce more efficient measures in energy production and utilization that could offset or mitigate some of the pressure resulting from the increased demand induced by the Syria crisis.

In urban areas, refugees in rented accommodation and vulnerable Jordanians face the additional burden of high utility bills, which could be mitigated through energy-efficiency measures, such as water-saving devices and energy-efficient technologies (LED, solar water heating etc.). Cost recovery and energy efficiency measures are also needed to reduce consumption and lower electricity bills both in Za'atari Camp and Azraq Camp. Steps need to be taken to create renewable, economically sustainable sources of electricity, which will also alleviate some of the pressure on the national grid.

Response Plan

Given the estimated levels of incremental power needed to respond to the Syria crisis in urban areas, responses can align to, and benefit from, the new strategic investments planned within Jordan's overall drive for sustainable energy solutions. Instead of developing new import-dependent power capacities, the suggestion is to meet extra loads through energy efficient and renewable energy solutions, and increase awareness towards energy saving while building on existing capacities and initiatives. This would bring long-term benefits for Jordan's sustainable energy vision. Moreover, while implementing immediate solutions to meet refugees' demand for energy, it is imperative to consider the long-term solutions to ensure sustainable production and use of energy in Jordan.

Sector assistance in camps is focused on providing adequate energy for every household to cook food, to heat homes, to light homes and streets, refrigerate food, to charge mobile phones and wash clothes. In urban areas, interventions should focus on utilizing safe, renewable energy and energy efficient technologies at the household level.

The proposed interventions are prepared in full coordination with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (MEMR) and Energy Task Force, and will take into account potential environmental impacts and cross cutting issues.

Sector Overall Objective

To accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan's growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis

³¹ ^aMinistry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), Impact of Hosting Syrian Refugees, October 2013

Within Jordan's broad strategy for transformational change in both energy supply and demand dynamics, two key objectives of relevance to Jordan's response to the Syria crisis are: (i) sustainable energy solutions including energy efficiency to meet rising residential energy demands in the short-term, and (ii) expand renewable energy solutions to meet the growing pressures for energy demand expansion in the medium-term.

Specific Objective 1: Effective and efficient solutions are adopted to offset the incremental energy demand in sustainable manner.

Specific Objective 2: Innovative renewable energy and energy efficient (RE&EE) technologies introduced and promoted

Specific Objective 3: Refugees and Jordanians provided with access to adequate, safe and sustainable supply of energy for every household

ENERGY

Sector Overall Objective	To accelerate and scale up efficient and effective responses to Jordan’s growing energy demands in a sustainable manner that alleviates incremental demand pressures from the Syria crisis.									
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# Of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)	
Sector Specific Objective 1	Effective and efficient solutions adopted to offset the incremental energy demand in sustainable manner									
Sector Indicators:	# Of awareness programmes/events to promote energy saving practices and the use of energy efficient appliances			0	78					
	# Of households provided with financing mechanisms to adopt energy efficient appliances and energy saving measures			0	10,000					
	This figure is the accumulation of three years	1,500,000	# Of households targeted with programs and events /	0	100,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	8,500,000	25,500,000	
			# Of households receiving financing mechanism to adopt energy efficient appliances	0	5,000					
# Of households targeted by promotion programs on the use of thermal insulation in the construction			0	100,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	4,500,000			
			# Of households targeted with programmes and events on the benefit of energy saving practices	0	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000		
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						11,000,000	11,000,000	11,000,000	33,000,000	
Sector Specific Objective 2	Introduced and promoted innovative renewable energy and energy efficient (RE&EE) technologies									

Sector Indicators:		Number of households with energy efficient lights and solar water heaters		0	100,000/ 10,500				
		Number of households benefitting directly from Solar PV systems		0	4,600				
RES 2.1 Increase the use of (RE&EE) solutions to satisfy increasing demands on electricity sustainably.	This figure is the accumulation of three years	1,500,000	No. Of solar water heaters installed	0	10,500	10,000,000	17,000,000	8,000,000	35,000,000
			No. Of households provided with Energy saving lights (each house holds 10 LED lights)	0	100,000	5,500,000	7,000,000	5,000,000	17,500,000
			Number of households/ institutions where PV are installed	0	8,000				
			Number of technician from host communities trained on operation and maintenance of Solar PV and Solar Water heating systems	0	500	25,000,000	30,000,000	20,000,000	75,000,000
			Number of host communities targeted through awareness campaigns	0	20				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2						40,500,000	54,000,000	33,000,000	127,500,000
Sector Specific Objective 3		Provided refugees and Jordanians with access to an adequate, safe and sustainable supply of energy for every household							
Sector Indicators:	Number of refugees who have access to adequate sustainable and safe electricity supply		0	62,000					
	Number of energy installations upgraded to provide safe and secure electricity supply		0	100					

REF 3.1 Support the camps with necessary infrastructure needed. Support the host communities by upgrading the existing grids and infrastructure	Host Communities and Syrian Refugees		Number of refugees who have access to adequate sustainable and safe electricity supply in Azraq	0	18,000	12,500,000	6,875,000	5,200,000	24,575,000
			Number of refugees who have access to adequate sustainable and safe energy supply in Za'atari	0	44,000	8,400,000	4,200,000	2,800,000	15,400,000
			Number of energy installations upgraded to provide safe and secure electricity supply	0	100	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	105,000,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3						55,900,000	46,075,000	43,000,000	144,975,000
Sector Total						107,400,000	111,075,000	87,000,000	305,475,000

Environment

Situation Analysis

The increased population resulting from the influx of Syrian refugees has affected ecosystems, biodiversity, air pollution and waste management.

The economic impact of the Syria crisis, and the increasing competition over natural resources, is increasingly forcing hosting communities to exploit protected areas of the northern and eastern parts of the country for livelihood purposes. This can be seen in the increased number of cases sent to court for wildlife violations since the crisis began. In 2014, an unprecedented 1,483 court cases were recorded, of which 572 were for illegal wood cutting, 75 for illegal grazing, 84 related to illegal hunting, 25 regarding forest fires, and 727 cases for other wildlife violations, including agricultural and land encroachment.³²

Five years into the conflict, Syrian refugees arrive in Jordan, in most cases, with varying needs for health services. As a result hospitals and health care centres are producing larger amounts of medical and pharmaceutical waste than prior to the crisis. The average medical waste generated pre-crisis (2010 and prior) was 253,506 ton/year, whereas the average since the crisis has risen to 466,789 ton/year, which corresponds to an 84 per cent increase in the amount of medical waste generated.³³ Moreover, the demand on pharmaceutical waste has also increased remarkably. The average pharmaceutical waste generated before the crisis (2010 and prior) was 750 m³/year, whereas the average since the crisis is 1877 m³/year (i.e. 150 per cent increase).³⁴

Parts of Jordan hosting a large number of refugees have been experiencing degradation in air quality over a number of years. In particular, there has been an increase in pollution caused by the expansion of the industrial and service sectors in Jordan and the increased number of vehicles on the roads. This in turn is having an adverse impact on public health in affected areas.

The JRP presents a wide range of projects to be implemented over the period of 2016-2018. In an already resource-scarce and environmentally fragile country like Jordan, this can exacerbate environmental stresses and fuel social tensions unless mitigation measures are put in place within the design of projects. Thus, there is a need to establish a mechanism to ensure proper integration of environmental aspects across all JRP projects to minimize any negative environmental impact.

2015 achievements

As of end of September 2015, no environment projects from the JRP 2015 were recorded in JORISS. While waiting for funds to arrive, the Ministry of Environment (MoEnv) and its partners have conducted a first-stage rapid assessment of the impact of the crisis on the environment. The study addressed five priorities: water quantity and quality, soil degradation and rangelands, biodiversity and ecosystem services, air pollution, and hazardous waste and medical waste.

The assessment study was prepared to inform a future comprehensive environmental assessment and the definition of programmes to minimize the ecosystem and environmental degradation brought about by population growth on Jordan's already stressed natural resource base.

The rapid assessment revealed that the natural capital in Jordan is under substantial additional pressure due to the increase in population. This impact is reflected in lower water and air quality indicators and pressure on forests and land. Water over-extraction and increased wastewater generation has resulted in accelerated depletion of renewable groundwater resources and increases pressures on wastewater treatment plants.

³² Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, Database, accessed June/July 2015

³³ Ministry of Health (MOH), Database, accessed June/July 2015

³⁴ MoENV, Database, accessed June/July 2015

2016-2018 needs

The importance of environmental risk is identified as a priority in the National Agenda, the Executive Development Plan (2016-18) and the JRP 2015, which also recommended conducting a holistic analysis of the environmental implications of the crisis.

The economic valuation of the direct and indirect impacts of the crisis on the ecosystem of the hosting governorates requires in-depth scientific research. Such valuation is needed to support decision-making with respect to environmental sustainability and biodiversity

An expanded effective countrywide monitoring system is also needed across a range of environmental indicators. Air quality and hazardous waste are particular areas of concern. Real-time monitoring of changes in ambient air and flow of waste are needed. Additional support would be required for to ensure full geographical coverage and maintain records of all air parameters, and different kinds and amounts of waste. There is currently no facility that measures air quality in the Za'atari and Al-Azraq refugee camps and surrounding areas.

The treatment of hazardous waste is challenged by the lack of proper installations, equipment and human capacities. The Swaga site is in poor condition. It lacks the adequate utilities and infrastructure to deal with the substantial increase in the amounts of hazardous waste. As a result, waste is accumulating (approximately 15,000 ton/year³⁵). The site needs to be cleaned up, new treatment technologies, including an incinerator, need to be installed and the technical capacities of the manning staff need to be enhanced.

Response Plan

With pressure on natural resources envisaged to increase, it becomes urgent to address the adverse environmental impacts resulting from the Syria crisis. The response aims at strengthening the resilience of fragile ecosystems and communities, as well as offsetting the adverse environmental impact posed by the refugee crisis. In addition to the specific interventions outlined below, the JRP should mainstream environmental sustainability concerns as a crosscutting issue across all sectors and all interventions of the JRP, especially those JRP interventions most likely to have an environmental impact.

Sector Overall Objective

To minimize the environmental impacts of the Syria crisis on vulnerable ecosystems and communities.

Crises, like the one Jordan is experiencing, often have environmental impacts that affect people's health and livelihoods, as well as ecosystem services. Given the criticality of natural resources and environmental concern for a resilience-based response, it is recommended to conduct a holistic analysis of the implications of both the crisis and the responses to inform decision-making and programme design.

With the expectation of a continuing crisis in Syria and subsequent impacts on Jordan, short-, medium and long-term strategies should be designed and implemented to ensure proper mitigation of adverse environmental impacts to decrease pressure on natural resources. It is also prudent to put in place an effective monitoring system for environmental indicators, including air pollutants, soil pollution, illegal grazing, illegal hunting, and amount of generated wastes. The monitoring system should focus on the northern governorates that are most impacted by the crisis.

Specific Objective 1: Pressure on and competition for ecosystem services (land, water) resulting from the refugee influx mitigated

In order to mitigate the additional competition on natural resources and ecosystem services,

³⁵ SWEEP, Country Report on the Solid Waste Management in Jordan, July 2010

alternative income generation and livelihoods opportunities need to be created for vulnerable groups, including women and young people in the surroundings of environmentally affected areas. Creation of green jobs and businesses for the surrounding communities of protected areas will decrease the pressure on natural resources, as well as decrease land degradation. This requires identification of vulnerable groups within a particular geographical area, undertaking feasibility assessment to design effective and relevant income-generation schemes that could serve as basis for future enterprise development. It also entails a component of enhancing the capacities of local Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in designing and implementing green businesses associated with awareness on sustainable uses of natural resources.

Furthermore, enforcement of legislations concerned with ecosystems management is to be enhanced, which requires improving operational capacity of rangers including education and awareness, and provision of needed equipment and tools including vehicles, GPS technology, cameras, etc.

Specific Objective 2: Enhanced national and local capacities to manage hazardous waste
Among different kinds of hazardous waste, medical waste stands to be a priority given the considerable increase caused by the influx of refugees. This requires provision of equipment for collection, transfer and treatment of hazardous waste, while at the same time enhancing the treatment capacities at source and at landfills. This also entails developing the human capacities in dealing with such kind of waste.

Specific Objective 3: Strengthened monitoring and mitigation of air pollution

Strengthening capacities to measure air quality, especially in areas close to refugee camps and in host communities, is required. This needs to be complemented by enhancing the performance efficiency of factories, wastewater treatment plants, and other emitting facilities in the northern governorates, including through the identification of potential sources of air pollution as well as through the design and implementation of pollution mitigation mechanisms.

Specific Objective 4: Institutionalized mechanisms for environmental mainstreaming as part of JRP implementation

The fast disbursement of financial resources on a large-scale to meet urgent needs resulting from the Syria crisis will create both environmental risks and opportunities. This objective is therefore meant to help identifying such environmental risks and opportunities and ensure that they are taken into account as early as possible before implementing JRP interventions. It is recommended that a coordination mechanism within the JRPSC be established, in cooperation with the MoEnv, to promote wise management of natural resources as a foundation for effective and sustained resilience, recovery, growth, poverty reduction and the equitable sharing of benefits.

The budget of the Environment sector has been planned with consideration. In most cases, soft outputs are suggested in 2016 (year 1), such as assessments and studies, while actual interventions are planned for the following two years. Furthermore, approximately 50 per cent of 2017 budget (year 2) is allocated for one key output under the medical waste project, which aims to get rid of accumulated medical waste in the Swaqa disposal site.

ENVIRONMENT

Sector Overall Objective		To minimize the environmental impacts of the Syria crisis on vulnerable ecosystems and communities							
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# Of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1									
Improved mechanisms to mitigate pressure and competition for ecosystem services (land, water) resulting from refugee influx.									
Sector Indicators:		# Of violations cases (legal grazing, hunting and woodcutting) sent to the court every year		1483 in 2014	1,450				
RES 1.1 Facilitate rehabilitation of degraded ecosystems in an informed, participatory and sustainable manner	The figures included here are limited to beneficiaries from capacity development activities, while awareness is meant to target public across the country	1,000	Study report produced and disseminated	0	1	300,000			300,000
			# Of rehabilitation and management plans produced	0	0				
			# Of rehabilitation project proposals developed and submitted for potential funding	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	200,000
			# Of relevant persons trained on ecosystem planning, management and enforcement	0	50	50,000	100,000	250,000	
			# Of awareness campaigns implemented	0	1	50,000	100,000	250,000	
			# Of communities reached	0	0				

RES 1.2 Creation of sustainable livelihoods to alleviate the added pressure on natural resources	Work will be through CBOs	250	Feasibility assessment report produced	0	1	250,000			250,000
			# Of sustainable income generation businesses identified in consultation with local communities	0	Tbd				
			# Of CBOs trained	0					
			# Of new income generation projects implemented	0	0				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						1,650,000	1,800,000	300,000	3,750,000
Enhanced national and local capacities to manage hazardous waste									
Sector Specific Objective 2									
Sector Indicators:			Amount of medical waste being treated in an environmental sound manner	Tbd	Tbd				
RES 2.1 Improve integrated management and minimization of medical waste in a participatory, sustainable and cost effective manner	Institutions and staff	Tbd	Assessment study report with recommendations produced	0	1	250,000			250,000
			# Of persons of relevant institutions trained	0	20	50,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,050,000
			# Of equipment and machineries procured and operationalized	0	1 collection & transfer machinery				
			# Of Governorates with MW sustainable management plan and guidelines	0	0	50,000	100,000	50,000	200,000
			# Of Governorates piloting the implementation of MW management plans	0	0				

RES 2.2 Facilitate the upgrading of Swaqa dumping site to a state of art facility in line with international standards	Institutions and staff	Tbd	Master upgrading plan developed and endorsed by the Gov.	0	0	200,000	300,000		500,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2			Project document submitted	0	0				
			Amount of accumulated HW	20,000 ton	20,000		4,000,000		4,000,000
						550,000	5,400,000	1,050,000	7,000,000
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened monitoring and mitigation of air pollution								
Sector Indicators:	# Of emitting facilities using clean production techniques			0	0				
	Concentration of NOx in host community hotspots			Tbd	Tbd				
RES 3.1 Enhance air quality control, monitoring and management	Institutions and staff	Tbd	# Of functional air quality monitoring stations	16	0	50,000	200,000	200,000	450,000
			Assessment study produced	0	1	250,000			250,000
			# Of sustainable solutions presented to emitters for potential reduce in emissions	0	0	0	400,000	400,000	800,000
			# Of training sessions for professionals from emitters and Gov't on clean productions	0	0				
								300,000	600,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3									
Sector Specific Objective 4	Effective institutionalization of mechanisms for environmental mainstreaming as part of JRP implementation								
Sector Indicators:	% Of JRP projects that incorporate environment & cultural heritage safeguarded			0	25%				
	% Of completed EIAs for JRP projects that require EIA under regulation no. 37/2006			0	100%				

RES 4.1 Minimize negative environmental impacts and enhance sustainability of JRP projects across all sectors, and undertake rapid environment impact assessment (EIAs) for identified JRP high level risk projects with mitigation options project implementation	Direct beneficiaries are institutions and organisations involved in project development and implementation as well as staff of the MoEnv	140 staff within 15 institutions	% Of JRP projects applying the Env. Marker	0	25%	100,000	50,000	50,000	200,000
			# Of planning and implementation personnel trained in the application of Environment Marker	0	100				
			Fast track procedure developed and endorsed by MoEnv	0	1	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
			# Of MoEnv staff trained in fast track procedure	0	40				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 4						400,000	350,000	350,000	1,100,000
Sector Total						2,900,000	8,150,000	2,300,000	13,350,000

Health

Situation Analysis

Coping with the demand for health services from Syrian refugees in Jordan continues to place acute pressure on the public health system and its ability to respond to the existing needs and challenges of a growing national population. Jordan has undergone a significant epidemiological transition towards non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in recent years as a major cause of mortality and morbidity. The demographic profile is also changing, increasing the burden on national health care systems and services.³⁶ This is aggravated by the prevalence of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) among refugees. Disabled, war-wounded, and older refugees also present significant challenges to services designed and planned for normal, peacetime operations, particularly as the types of war wounds seen are more severe and require costly surgical treatment and lengthy rehabilitation. Men account for the majority of injured persons. More than half of Syrian households have severe or high health vulnerability.³⁷ In terms of maternal health, half of families with pregnant women reported no access to antenatal health care and 58 per cent of families with lactating women said they did not access post-natal health services³⁸. Also skilled attendance at delivery is high but the proportion of deliveries in Syrian refugee girls under the age of 18, with the increased risk of obstetric complications, was 8.7 per cent in 2014, which is a significant increase compared to five per cent in 2013.³⁹

Around one quarter of the Jordanian population does not have access to universal health insurance coverage. Due to funding constraints, the Ministry of Health (MoH) had to stop granting free access to health services for Syrian refugees, who have had to pay the uninsured Jordanian rate since November 2014. This is posing a significant problem for an already vulnerable population.⁴⁰ Significant vulnerabilities still exist for maternal and child health in Jordan. Micronutrient deficiencies such as iron deficiency anaemia are a severe public health problem in refugee children under five and women of reproductive age.⁴¹ Around one-third of Jordanian children under-five are anaemic and vitamin A and iron supplementation is alarmingly low among this age group. Only one third of Jordanian mothers were protected against neonatal tetanus in 2012 and routine vaccination coverage is lower among high-risk populations, including Syrian refugees.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, 35 projects from the JRP2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 44,631,599, of which 99.5 per cent is for the refugee response. Sector key achievements are as follows:

- Capacity building for more than 2,000 MoH health care providers trained on maternal and child health, reproductive health (including family planning, minimal initial service package and clinical management of rape (CMR) and public health surveillance.
- Scaling up of absorptive capacities at MoH hospitals and health centres, including provision of equipment and infrastructure for tuberculosis prevention, diagnosis and treatment and strengthening routine public health surveillance.

³⁶ The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan High Health Council Policy Directions of The National Strategy of Health Sector in Jordan 2015-2019

³⁷ UNHCR Jordan. Vulnerability Assessment Framework. Baseline Survey Report. 41 per cent of Syrians are part of households with severe health vulnerability and 15 per cent are part of highly vulnerable households

³⁸ Care International, Five Years Into Exile, 2015

³⁹ UNICEF-REACH, Comprehensive Child Focused Assessment: Za'atari Refugee Camp 2015

⁴⁰ A survey conducted in May 2015 showed that a majority (58 per cent) of adults with NCDs were not able to access medicines or other health services primarily due to an inability to pay fees; this compares with 24 per cent in 2014. Use of private facilities has increased with 64 per cent first seeking care in the private sector and only 24 per cent in the government sector.

⁴¹ Preliminary Findings Interagency Nutrition Survey Amongst Syrian Refugees in Jordan 2014

- Provision of critical equipment to MoH hospitals and health centres, including cold chain and vaccine supplies, ⁴² reproductive health kits and medical equipment to hospitals, public health laboratories and health centres.
- Strengthening provision of care for non-communicable disease and mental health, including delivery of the World Health Organization (WHO) Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP) in primary care, comprehensive psychosocial services in secondary care and donation of non-communicable disease medicines and supplies to health facilities.
- Mortality maintained at expected rates in refugee camps. Refugee health status continues to be monitored with weekly health information system reports in the camps, and urban areas.
- Amongst new arrivals, 5,221 children received polio vaccination and 4,865 children received measles vaccination
- 380 community health volunteers supported in Azraq Camp, Za'atari Camp and urban settings
- Preventive health services provided (38,603 antenatal consultations in women and 3,920 in girls; 32,387 caregivers/ mothers reached with infant and young child feeding services)
- Communicable disease control strengthened with 101,188 polio vaccines provided in two campaigns to Syrians under-five; 33 TB patients started on treatment and 41 cases finished treatment.
- Access to essential health services supported with 21,003 Syrian WGBM receiving secondary and tertiary health care including 1,078 high cost emergency cases (450 males, 628 females); 571 severely injured war wounded cases provided with surgical and other care; over 4,000 deliveries were attended in Za'atari camp with no mortalities
- 34,348 sessions of rehabilitation provided to WGBM and 79,795 (24,750 men, 38,231 women, 8,032 boys, 8,782 girls) consultations were provided comprehensive secondary mental health care
- Capacity building undertaken with trainings of various cadres of health workers in reproductive health, nutrition, NCDs and community health.

2016-2018 needs

The Health Sector Vulnerability Assessment (SVA) identified a need for an additional 2,886 hospital beds and 22 comprehensive medical centres in Jordan, with 69 per cent of additional hospital bed capacity and 83 per cent of additional comprehensive health centre capacity required to cope with the impact of refugee access on the health system. There are shortages of human resources for health, particularly in nursing and medical specialties, with variable availability across the country. The SVA identified a need for an additional 1,022 doctors for MoH and 866 nurses in Jordan, with 88 per cent and 90 per cent of respective additional capacity required to cope with the additional burden of refugee access to the health system.

Health infrastructure and services are needed to deliver effective, quality, and integrated interventions, including:

- Hospital beds and additional comprehensive health centres in Zarqa, Irbid and Amman
- High quality comprehensive maternal, neonatal, child health and nutrition services
- High quality, comprehensive, and integrated mental health and psychosocial support services.
- Specialist tertiary referral services, including neonatal intensive care and neurosurgery
- Effective linkage and strengthened pathways of care between primary, secondary and tertiary levels of the national health system

⁴² 420,000 doses of polio vaccine were provided for April-May 2015 sub-national immunization days (SNIDs).

A well-performing health workforce is needed to be responsive to achieve the best health outcomes possible, including:

- Nurses and doctors, particularly in Irbid and Amman governorates
- Mental health professionals and training for non-specialized primary care providers
- Maternal, neonatal and child health

A well-functioning health information system is needed to ensure production, analysis, dissemination and use of reliable and timely information on health determinants, health systems performance and health status (disaggregated by refugee status), including:

- Maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response system to improve quality of care and health outcomes.
- Strengthened national routine public health surveillance to improve epidemiological monitoring of priority diseases, conditions and events, timely detection and response to suspected disease alerts
- Refugee health status, coverage and access especially for the most vulnerable, disaggregated by gender and age.

Improved access to essential medical supplies, vaccines and technologies is required with assured quality, safety, efficacy and cost-effectiveness, including:

- Assessment of micronutrient deficiency and strengthened monitoring of national flour fortification and other supplementation programmes
- Additional micronutrient mix for flour fortification to cover the additional refugee population and achieve optimal fortification levels
- Additional vaccines for routine immunization within the National Immunization Programme
- Inclusion of refugees in and out-of-camps in the national neonatal screening programme

An effective health financing system is needed that ensures all vulnerable populations can access needed services, including:

- Review and harmonization of the health insurance benefits package, to reflect changes in the epidemiology of disease and population demographic of Jordan.
- Development of a national plan to attain universal health coverage (including insurance)

Strong leadership and governance is required, that ensures strategic policy frameworks are in place and are combined with effective oversight, accountability and partnership.

Response Plan

The health sector in Jordan continues to face increasing needs and vulnerabilities with continued demand for services from refugees, a changing population demographic, changing epidemiology of disease and increasing rates of determinants of poor health. Rising healthcare costs, of both services and supplies, also raise issues of sustainable financing mechanisms for this increased demand. The health sector response strategy will support durable solutions and aims to maintain humanitarian programming and continue to meet the immediate and short term health needs of individual refugees whilst also undertaking health systems strengthening and promoting resilience.

The strategy aims to reinforce centrality of the national health system to the Syria crisis response. The response spans a range of activities from direct interventions that ensure the short-term critical needs of Jordanians and Syrian refugees are met, through support for primary, secondary, and tertiary health services both in camps, rural and urban settings and systematic investments that reinforce the capacity of the national health system. The response also aims to build the resilience

of the public health system through investments in information management and logistics systems.

Sector Overall Objective

The health sector response is aligned with the Jordan 2025 National Vision and Strategy, and the National Strategy of Health Sector in Jordan 2015 – 2019.

To improve the health status of Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees by meeting humanitarian health needs, promoting resilience, and strengthening the national health system and services

Specific Objective 1: Increased access, uptake and quality of primary health care for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas

Specific Objective 2: Increased access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas

Specific Objective 3: Strengthened access, uptake and quality of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas

Specific Objective 4: Strengthened adaptive capacity of the national health system to address current and future stresses

The response will in particular comprise the following interventions:

1. Provide high quality, integrated health services that can respond to the growing needs of a changing demography and epidemiology, expansion of infrastructure capacity in primary, secondary and tertiary care in impacted areas, including:
 - Linking of primary care and community outreach programs (referrals and home visits from clinics)
 - Delivery of effective interventions and programs for the control and prevention of non-communicable diseases
 - Continuous capacity development for health care providers on RH, GBV, MISP and CMR
 - Delivery of essential reproductive health, new-born, maternal and child health and nutrition services, including infant and young child feeding, micronutrients deficiency control, routine immunization, SGBV management, and family planning to meet increased demand for services
 - Capacity development of emergency and triage services including in border areas to respond to immediate health needs of new arrivals including those with injuries, NCDs, pregnant women and other specific needs.
 - Capacity increase for mental health and psychosocial services at both primary and secondary level.
2. Support a network of primary health clinics including reproductive health and mental health services for those Syrians who cannot access MoH services, including for refugees in camps.
3. In Za'atari Camp and Azraq Camp, ensure effective coordination to address gaps, including logistical and human resources support to MoH; provision of essential primary and secondary services on-site and promoting linkages with national health systems.
4. Support the delivery of essential secondary and tertiary care for Syrians not covered by MoH, including emergency obstetrics and neonatal care; post-operative, convalescent and reconstructive care and rehabilitation for war-wounded; acute and severe mental health conditions; malignancies, and palliative care including psychosocial support,

- symptomatic relief and pain management.
5. Strengthen disability-related interventions for Syrian women, girls, boys and men with moderate to severe sensory, intellectual and physical impairments to ensure their physical, psychosocial, educational and health needs are met in a way that promotes dignity and inclusion.
 6. Support and expand the community health network in camp and non-camp populations to improve uptake of services, access to information, community capacity and resilience
 7. Improve refugee vulnerability identification and scoring with the aim of better targeting and reaching those most vulnerable with essential services and assistance.
 8. Develop effective human resources for health, including nurses and doctors particularly in the medical specialties of intensive care, neonatal care and mental health including neurodevelopment disorders.
 9. Establish effective, interoperable health information systems, including:
 10. Implementation of maternal and perinatal death surveillance and response to improve quality of care and health outcomes.
 - Strengthened real-time public health surveillance to improve epidemiological monitoring of priority diseases, conditions and events, timely detection and response to suspected disease alerts and completeness and timeliness of reporting.
 - Pharmaceuticals, contraceptives and vaccines supply management, and equipment maintenance systems.
 - Continued monitoring of refugee health status, coverage and access disaggregated by gender and age.
 11. Ensure access to essential medical supplies, vaccines and technologies of assured quality, safety, efficacy and cost-effectiveness, including:
 - Strengthened support to and monitoring of national flour fortification and other supplementation programmes
 - Reproductive health supplies including family planning commodities
 - Non-communicable disease medicines and supplies
 - Vaccines for routine immunisation, including polio and measles
 - Neonatal screening of refugees
 12. Ensure effective health financing for universal health coverage of vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian refugees, including:
 - Review of the health insurance benefits package, to reflect changes in the epidemiology of disease and population demographic of Jordan
 - Development of a national plan to attain universal health coverage (including insurance) for all Jordanian citizens
 - Piloting of demand side financing initiatives amongst refugees such as cash and or vouchers to access essential health services, such as delivery care.
 13. Deliver strong leadership and governance with effective oversight and accountability, including:
 - Establishment of effective partnerships between relevant private and public sectors, including MoH, Royal Medical Services, Military, UN agencies and NGO partners
 - Development of evidence-based plans, policies and decisions for disaster risk reduction and preparedness
 - Development of a community awareness plan to reach all vulnerable groups with health promotion messaging for early detection of non-communicable disease
 - Integration of resources, interventions and lessons learned from the Syria crisis into the national health system planning and services
 - Improvement of sub-national governance, transparency and accountability to improve the delivery of quality health services
 - Enhancement of coordination and referral mechanisms across the health sector and

with other sectors to provide comprehensive prevention and response services and to reduce missed opportunities for refugees (especially for SGBV and family planning services).

HEALTH

Sector Overall Objective	To improve the health status of Jordanian host communities and Syrian refugees by meeting humanitarian health needs, promoting resilience, and strengthening the national health system and services.									
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# Of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)	
Sector Specific Objective 1	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of primary health care for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas									
Sector Indicators:	% Coverage of routine immunization among Syrian and Jordanian boys and girls			TBD by end of 2015	10% increase from baseline					
RES 1.1 To improve provision of high quality primary health care services for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	Beneficiary estimates are based on the total numbers related to each output and its activities	66,888,250		# Of primary health care facilities provided with the integrated management of NCDs		100	550,000	398,000	400,000	1,348,000
				# Of boys and girls vaccinated in primary health care with rotavirus, pneumococcal, hepatitis A and chicken pox vaccine		760,000	39,620,000	38,083,000	42,151,000	119,854,000
				# Of notifiable communicable diseases diagnosed and treated in primary health care		100,000	7,337,500	2,275,000	2,275,000	11,887,500
				# Of primary health care facilities supported with comprehensive reproductive health services		14	2,120,000	2,370,000	1,120,000	5,610,000
				# Of primary health care facilities supported with the integrated management of childhood illness (IMCI)		50				
			# Of primary health care workers trained in the provision of mental health services		500	1,742,000	704,000	715,000	3,161,000	

REF 1.1 To provide essential and accessible primary health care services of high quality to Syrian WGBM in and out of camps and vulnerable Jordanians through static and mobile	The direct beneficiaries are Syrian women, girls, boys and men in and out-of-camps and vulnerable Jordanians in the out-of-camp setting.	891,646	# Of vaccinations provided to boys, girls and women of reproductive age	0	332,426	14,101,538	14,549,129	14,830,003	43,480,670
			# Of health care staff (including MoH) trained to provide NCD management	0	2,271	2,936,047	2,809,157	2,615,387	8,360,591
			# Of antenatal care visits provided for women (>=18) and girls (<18)	0	126,640	10,402,016	10,697,842	11,481,542	32,581,400
			# Of SGBV survivors (WGBM) who access health care	0	7,320	639,600	703,060	745,726	2,088,386
			# Caregivers/ mothers reached with IYCF services	0	118,314	3,985,289	4,359,584	4,666,285	13,011,158
			# Of facilities providing mental health services	0	12	253,340	252,974	252,974	759,288
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						83,687,330	77,201,746	81,252,917	242,141,994
Sector Specific Objective 2	Increased equitable access, uptake and quality of secondary and tertiary healthcare for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas								
Sector Indicators:	% Of births (among Jordanian and Syrian) attended by skilled personnel	99.6% (Jordanian), 96% at camp and 97% at urban (Syrian)		100% (Jordanian), 98% (Syrian)					

RES 2.1 To improve access and quality of secondary and tertiary health care services for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	Beneficiary estimates are based on the total numbers related to each output and its activities.	71,014,984	# Of facilities equipped in secondary and tertiary health care in appropriate waste management procedures	-	12	7,114,000	6,000,000	4,900,000	18,014,000
			# Of secondary and tertiary health care facilities providing essential laboratory services	-	40	2,730,544	2,730,544	3,140,620	8,601,708
			# Of blood banks provided equipment in secondary and tertiary health care	-	10	2,064,000	2,094,000	1,838,000	5,996,000
			# Of ambulances providing referral services	0	30	2,116,701			2,116,701
			# Of secondary and tertiary health care facilities providing essential neonatal care services (BFHI)	-	4	1,885,000	2,340,000	1,523,000	5,748,000
			# Of emergency departments constructed and rehabilitated in secondary health care	0	3	6,211,989	6,067,876	2,822,267	15,102,132
			Establishment of a medical emergency response centre	0	1				

REF 2.1 To support provision of essential secondary and tertiary healthcare of high quality to Syrian WGBM in and out-of-camps and vulnerable Jordanians including facilitation of	The direct beneficiaries are Syrian women, girls, boys and men in and out-of-camps and vulnerable Jordanians in the out-of-camp setting.	93,020	# Of secondary mental health consultations provided to WGBM	0	2,780	3,518,717	3,246,318	3,140,556	9,905,591
			# Of sessions of rehabilitation provided to WGBM	0	20,200	2,423,333	2,566,666	2,823,333	7,813,332
			# Of nursing/convalescent care beds available	0	80	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
			# Of deliveries in presence of skilled attendant	0	10,835	6,775,000	7,525,000	8,093,725	22,393,725
			# Of WGBM provided with lifesaving, secondary and tertiary care	0	60,350	21,434,440	21,074,810	21,311,971	63,821,221
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2						57,273,724	54,645,214	50,593,472	162,512,410
Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened access, uptake and quality of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas								
Sector Indicators:	# Number of community health volunteers		TBD at end of 2015		10% increase from baseline				
	# Number of community health workers per 1,000 population		TBD end of 2015		1				
RES 3.1 To improve provision of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	Beneficiary estimates are based on the total numbers related to each output and its activities	5,006,250	# Of community health awareness sessions conducted in community care		100	540,000	550,000	180,000	1,270,000
			# Of community workers trained in the identification and referral of mental health cases	240	240	75,000	75,000		150,000
			# Of individual service providers trained to provide community-based elderly services		100	30,000	25,000	10,000	65,000

REF 3.1 To strengthen access, uptake and quality of integrated community interventions for Jordanian and Syrian WGBM in impacted areas	The direct beneficiaries are Syrian women, girls, boys and men in and out-of-camps and vulnerable Jordanians in the out-of-camp setting.	36,664	# Active community health volunteers (male/female, Syrian/Jordanian)	0	428	2,278,000	2,267,200	2,454,153	6,999,353
			# Of CHVs trained (male/female, Syrian/Jordanian)	0	798	1,777,500	1,952,900	2,110,715	5,841,115
			# Of home care or rehabilitation services provided (WGBM)	0	5,320	326,000	276,400	281,650	884,050
			# Of CU5 and PLW screened for malnutrition (boys, girls, PLW, S/J/O)	0	30,400	915,489	1,229,084	1,244,310	3,388,883
			# Of new community workers trained in psychosocial first aid (PFA)	0	368	30,750	38,550	41,875	111,175
						5,972,739	6,414,134	6,322,703	18,709,576
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3									
Sector Specific Objective 4	Strengthened adaptive capacity of the national health system to address current and future stresses								
Sector Indicators:	# Of hospital beds per 10,000 population		18	18					
	# Of doctors per 10,000 population		30	30					
	# Of nurses per 10,000 population		47	47					

RES 4.1 To increase capacity of the national health system to meet the unpredicted current and future challenges.	Beneficiary estimates are based on the total numbers related to each output and its activities	70,407,900	# Of health facilities constructed, rehabilitated and expanded	0	28	20,461,443	23,368,378	20,913,007	64,742,828
				0	216	1,520,000	1,670,000	1,570,000	4,760,000
				0	10	7,257,526	9,035,468	5,131,982	21,424,976
				230	300	4,007,000	3,691,000	2,791,000	10,489,000
				0	4				
				0	31	1,500,000	1,500,000	500,000	3,500,000
				0	10	1,675,000	1,314,250	1,010,750	4,000,000
						36,420,969	40,579,096	31,916,739	108,916,804
Total for Sector Specific Objective 4									
Sector Total						183,660,762	178,840,190	170,085,831	532,280,785

Justice

Situation Analysis

The justice sector in Jordan has faced numerous challenges since the beginning of the Syria crisis. The number of civil and criminal cases involving Syrians as defendant and/or complainant/plaintiff living in Jordan rose from 3,648 in 2011 to 13,674 by 2014.⁴³ As of June 2015, the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) had already registered 6,960 cases this year. Shari'a courts have also faced a similar increase. In 2014, they recorded almost 7,000 marriage related cases against 350 in 2011. In some Shari'a courts, working hours have been extended by two hours to meet the increased caseload. This additional pressure is pushing courts beyond their technical and operational capacities.

Although legal aid is granted through the Bar Association's (BA) 1972 law, in practice it remains a challenge, in particular for vulnerable groups, including women and children.⁴⁴ Courts are only mandated to grant legal representation for adults in criminal cases entailing the death penalty or life imprisonment. In addition, a 2011 study found that 98 per cent of respondents had never heard of legal aid.⁴⁵ This lack of awareness of rights and responsibilities amongst Jordanians and Syrian refugees, in addition to cultural preferences for alternative or non-formal dispute resolution is an obstacle for individuals to claim their rights, which increases their vulnerability and their likelihood of breaking the law unintentionally.

An estimated 20 per cent of Syrian refugees living in host communities do not have rental contracts.⁴⁶ The lack of a formal agreement means that refugees are at risk of being evicted or of facing housing disputes. Some 10 per cent of the refugees assessed in Jordan were under immediate threat of eviction.⁴⁷ The lack of security of tenure means that many Syrian refugee families report moving multiple times which impacts their ability to stay registered and access services.

A significant number of Syrian refugees in Jordan lack other important legal and civil documentation such as birth, marriage, and death certificates due to loss or damage in Syria, or a lack of awareness of the need for such documents and the procedures for obtaining them. The creation of an office of the Shari'a court in Za'atari Camp has improved marriage registration among Syrian refugees, but no new offices have been opened in host communities, leading to a growing number of unregistered marriages and births.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, four projects from the JRP 2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 1,658,286. The following cumulative results have been obtained during the year⁴⁸:

- MOJ established a Legal Aid Department within the Ministry to facilitate the provision of legal aid services in Jordan.
- Civil society organizations (CSOs) played a major role in delivering legal aid services in Jordan
- In 2015, partners have provided legal information, counselling and/or representation to Syrian refugees and Jordanians in affected communities as follows (both camps and non-camp settings): 70,648 individuals (27,647 women; 5,725 girls; 5,929 boys; 31,347 men).

⁴³ According to the most recent statistics provided by the Ministry of Justice (MOJ), see MOJ, Statistics, June 2015.

⁴⁴ According to several studies: in 2011 it was found that 68 per cent of defendants in Jordan did not have legal representation, and 83 per cent in pre-trial cases; another study found that women are more likely than men – 26 per cent versus 17 per cent – to report avoiding court due to customs and traditions (World Bank, 2013). Social pressure also steers women from initiating claims directly with formal institutions. Nearly 70 per cent of requests for legal aid assistance come from women (Justice Center for Legal Aid, JCLA).

⁴⁵ DOS 2011 supported by the World Bank in partnership with JCLA.

⁴⁶ UNHCR, *Living in the Shadows: Jordan Home Visits Report 2014*, 2015.

⁴⁷ NRC Jordan, *In Search of a Home: Access to adequate housing in Jordan*, 2015.

⁴⁸ Most of these achievements have been obtained through projects that were approved before 2015 and therefore are not registered in JORISS.

- Jointly together with MOJ and the Shari'a courts, partners have organized trainings for legal practitioners and members of the judiciary on refugee law and protection of refugees, including 40 civil and Shari'a judges, and 19 lawyers.
- The Office of the Prime Minister granted two periods of exemption of fines for marriage registration for 2014 and 2015 for the benefit of both Jordanians and Syrian refugees. According to statistics from the Supreme Judge Department, over 2,000 people benefitted from the exemption.
- Significant investments were made in strengthening administrative institutions and practice in refugee camps, with the establishment of an office of the Shari'a Court in Za'atari (with Azraq to follow in mid-September 2015).
- Additional premises were rented in Mafraq governorate to deal with the caseload increase within sharia courts. New premises were replaced with bigger buildings in different governorates.
- Nine reconciliation offices were established in urban sharia courts and two more have been set up in Za'atari and Azraq camps.

2016-2018 Needs

- Many courthouses – particularly in Amman and Irbid – are in urgent need of new equipment, maintenance, and renovation. Additional support staff and judges need to be hired to meet the growing demand for judicial services.
- Juvenile courts have been challenged by the increasing demand for speedy and child-friendly procedures. There are presently only three courts dedicated to juvenile cases, nine more will need to be established to meet this extensive need and to be in accordance with the Juvenile Law of 2014, which mandated the existence of a juvenile court in every governorate, for a total of 12 courts overall.
- There is a need for continued capacity development of MOJ and the Judicial Council on international refugee law and refugee protection. Legal practitioners, including members of the BA, must be trained on international law and the legal regime in Jordan relating to Syrian refugees. This also includes strengthening the coordination mechanisms among key players and stakeholders and the support to efforts to create a friendly environment for vulnerable cases.
- Continued institutional support and capacity development of the Shari'a Court on refugee protection, including in camps is also essential.
- Access to justice is also impeded by a lack of information and legal awareness, scarcity of resources, and inability to travel to courts.⁴⁹ As a result, the provision of legal aid is a fundamental need for all nationalities in Jordan. In addition, members of vulnerable communities must be informed of the availability of legal aid services and encouraged to seek legal assistance.
- There is a need to improve research, data analysis and assessment to identify the gaps in the Justice sector and reflect the impact of the Syria crisis on the Justice sector.
- Continued provision of legal counselling and representation to Syrian refugees is also needed, with a particular focus on survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), children without documentation, children in conflict with the law, and other vulnerable groups.
- Community based alternative/collaborative dispute resolution mechanisms need to be mapped, and supported.
- Access to justice for women presents particular challenges. Due to the sensitivity of the subject, women are less likely to report disputes and when they do, they are more likely to go to court unrepresented. Women also face different types of legal disputes than men and consequently more often find themselves having to claim rights under the Personal Status Code before Shari'a Courts. These problems are exacerbated by difficulties accessing legal

⁴⁹ World Bank, Jordan Country Gender Assessment: Economic Participation, Agency and Access to Justice in Jordan, July 2013.

aid support. As part of a broader multi-sector response, greater efforts are needed to ensure the provision of quality legal services to survivors of SGBV.

Response Plan

The government and its development partners have committed to enhancing the capacities of MOJ and the Supreme Judge Department to deliver justice services, increasing access for vulnerable groups, including Syrian refugees, women, and children.

The needs are not yet met, and the capacities of courts, including Shari'a and juvenile courts have been severely challenged in their efforts to accommodate the increasing number of cases in Jordan. The increased strain on the demand side of justice services means that facilities are dealing with double or triple the number of cases they were designed to accommodate. At the same time, legal services for Jordanian nationals and Syrian refugees needs to be enhanced, while improving access to free or affordable legal aid services for vulnerable groups.

To respond to these needs, the response plan aims to enhance the capacity of MOJ and all affected courts and the Supreme Judge Department, especially in Azraq, Irbid City, Mafraq City, and Ramtha, either by reutilizing existing space or building new courthouses. It will enhance the capacity of judges and prosecutors to respond to specific needs of various population groups through specialized thematic trainings and enhanced judiciary studies. It will improve the capacities of Shari'a judges on gender and child-sensitive judicial processes, and streamline judicial procedures as well as the infrastructure of Shari'a courts.

In addition, the plan will assist in the provision of legal aid services in criminal cases—particularly for felonies, and strengthen the efforts of CSOs in extending such services to impoverished and vulnerable communities. To develop the legal aid system, the response plan will look at providing the future national system with tools to operationalize legal aid and legal counselling mechanisms. It will strengthen the efforts of MOJ and the Bar Association to amend legislation and issue bylaws to regulate legal aid, and support strengthening the provision of pro-bono services by members of the Bar Association. In addition, it will carry out community-level awareness campaigns on rights, roles and functions of the courts, and the availability of legal services (formal and informal).

The plan will also aim to lower the increased burden on Jordan's courts by supporting alternative mediation efforts, which can be implemented by civil society organizations for cases involving Syrian refugees living in Jordan and host community members. The recruitment of new judges and support staff will also serve to address newly emerging crimes, such as human trafficking, including of refugees, and other cases of exploitation. It will also support centres and legal clinics by improving their resources and accessibility, and establish new ones where there are larger needs. The Justice Response Plan will also focus on including Syrian refugees in Jordan in the national legal protection systems, including increasingly expanding legal aid services to them, in particular to refugees who are survivors of SGBV and children in conflict with the law. The plan will continue to invest in free legal information, counselling and advice for Syrian refugees in Jordan on documentation and rights and obligations in Jordan, particularly with regard to Personal Status/family law, labour law, and landlord and tenancy law. It will continue to invest in the capacities of the Shari'a Court and its Family Reconciliation Offices in the refugee camps so that Syrian refugees living in camps can access quality family law legal services.

Sector Overall Objective

To ensure quality and prompt access to the justice system for all women, girls, boys, and men in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis.

Specific Objective 1: Improved access to justice for vulnerable WGBM

Specific Objective 2: Strengthened capacity of the justice sector

JUSTICE

To ensure quality and prompt access to the justice system for all women, girls, boys, and men (WGBM) in Jordan in governorates affected by the Syria crisis.									
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# Of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved access to justice for vulnerable WGBM								
Sector Indicators:	# Of WGBM Syrian refugees with improved access to justice			78,891	85,000				
	# WGBM received legal aid services								
	Legal Aid System established								
	Men, Women, Boys and Girls (Syrians in camps, outside camps, other affected population)	160,000	# Of WGBM receiving legal awareness, counselling and/or representation	78,891	85,000	2,100,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,100,000
REF 1.1 Strengthen national procedures and legal services to ensure refugees fleeing Syria have improved access to justice and legal remedies	Sharia court judges and their assistants.	35	# Of Sharia Court judges, assistants and reconciliation office staff trained on refugee law and international protection	6,621	8,500	200,000	50,000	50,000	300,000
	Women, girls, boys and men benefitting from the services of the Sharia Courts in refugee camps	16,500	# Of WGBM benefitting from services of the Sharia Courts in camps	28	35				
	Ministry of Justice officials, JBA practitioners, members of judicial council	30	# Of MoJ staff and Judicial council judges trained on refugee law and international protection	15	15	2,000	2,000	0	4,000

RES 1.1 Improved access to legal aid services	Most vulnerable WGBM within most affected communities in Jordan	0	# Staff assigned to the MoJ legal aid unit	0	3	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
			# Of legal aid desks at the courts	0	3				
			# Of MoU signed with legal aid providers	2	2				
			Legal aid fund established	0	0				
			# Of referrals received through MoJ legal aid unit	66	200				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1			# Legal aid consultations to WGBM	TBC	7,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
			# Legal aid representations to WGBM	TBC	5,000				
			# WGBM provided with legal awareness	TBC	60,000	600,000	700,000	750,000	2,050,000
						4,202,000	3,552,000	3,600,000	11,354,000
Strengthened capacity of the justice sector									
Sector Specific Objective 2									
Sector Indicators:	# Of Justice sector premises rehabilitated, expanded and equipped.		Tbc	5					
	# Of Judges, prosecutors, MoJ staff, support staff trained.		346	500					
	# Of assessments, studies, research on justice sector service gaps conducted.		0	1					

RES 2.1 To increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the services provided by justice sector	O1. MoJ legal staff, support staff, (including Directorates managers, Unit staff, technical staff and staff of human rights directorate).	4,190	# Of court houses expanded, rehabilitated and/or equipped (location, juvenile / regular)	Tbc	5	6,000,000	5,000,000	4,000,000	15,000,000
			# Of male and female MoJ staff and general court staff (excluding judges) trained	1,898	2,000				
			# Of standard operating procedure packages enhanced/developed and implemented by courts and Ministry of Justice	TBC	2,500				
			# Of electronic services developed by the Ministry of Justice	15	20				
	O2. Sharia courts legal and support staff (judges and support staff)	300 Judges	# Of court houses/department buildings expanded, rehabilitated and/or equipped	17	5	500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
			# Of Department and court staff (including judges, general court staff, reconciliation staff and Department staff) trained (including on child-sensitive and gender-sensitive procedures)	36	100				
			# Of reconciliation offices established and/or expanded	9	7				
			# Of Shari'ia courts connected to the Supreme Judge Department automated system	10	20				
			# Of government institutions connected to the Supreme Judge Department automated system	0	5				
			# Data reports produced by Shari'ia court	7	12				
	O3. Judges, Prosecutors and Judicial staff (regular and Juvenile courts)	300 Judges	# Of male and female judges trained on legal issues faced by vulnerable WGBM and the legal aid system (juvenile / regular)	346	500	300,000	300,000	300,000	900,000
	O4. MoJ and Judicial council staff	973	# Of studies about justice sector service gaps and legal needs of vulnerable WGBM conducted	0	1	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
			# Of justice sector stakeholders participating in existing and new coordination mechanisms (formal and informal)						
	O5. MoJ, Judicial council, Shari'ia and statutory courts staff		# ADR sessions provided to WGBM by Shari'ia and statutory courts			200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2						7,200,000	6,200,000	5,200,000	18,600,000
Sector Total						11,402,000	9,752,000	8,800,000	29,954,000

Livelihood and Food Security

Situation Analysis

Between 2014 and the first months of 2015 the percentage of Syrian refugee households living in host communities who were food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity increased from 48 per cent to 86 per cent of the Syrian refugee population.⁵⁰ The number of Syrian refugee households with poor dietary diversity scores more than doubled, reaching 11 per cent due to diminishing purchasing power and limited nutrition education. Compared to 2014, more Syrian refugees are relying on less preferred and less expensive food or reducing the number of meals eaten per day. Eighty per cent of refugees are in families engaging in severe or emergency coping strategies.⁵¹ Many of these changes can be attributed to the sharp reduction in humanitarian assistance, combined with limited alternatives for Syrian refugees, meaning households have insufficient economic access to adequate food.

For vulnerable Jordanians, low and limited income remains the most restraining factor to food access and is compounded by rising prices as a result of the increased demand for food and non-food items, following the influx of refugees. Food insecurity in Jordan is not only correlated with financial access to food, but it is also linked to illiteracy, insufficient assets, large family size and nutritional education. In general, household diets of Jordanians are characterized by high intakes of energy, largely from vegetable oils, cereals (bread) and some meat, with few pulses, vegetables and fruits consumed. Household income is strained by the increasing cost of rent as a result of the greater demand for housing by refugees.⁵² Among the least resilient to the shocks and stresses that affect food and livelihood security are female-headed households.

The Syria crisis has also increased the competition for work between vulnerable groups as refugees are often willing to accept any type of casual or informal work in an effort to cover basic living expenses. According to the Ministry of Labour statistics, the number of migrants workers with work permits by the end of 2014 is 324,410: 65.3 per cent Egyptians, 3.3 per cent other Arab nationalities including Syrians, and 26.2 per cent others (mainly Asians).

Of the Syrian refugees aged over 15 years old, a recent study states that 52 per cent of men and six per cent of women are economically active.⁵³ Of those currently working, 99 per cent are working informally without permits and, in specific sectors, have replaced Jordanians. Informal workers are facing similar challenges, Syrian refugees are generally paid less, work more, and have poorer conditions compared to Jordanians occupied in the same sector.

In the first quarter of 2015 the Jordanian male unemployment rate was 11.0 per cent while female unemployment was more than twice this rate at 22.1 per cent. Youth unemployment was even higher at 35.8 per cent for those aged 15-19 and 30.4 per cent for the 20-24 age group.⁵⁴ The crisis has affected a broad number of industries and productive sectors including tourism, trade and agriculture, with a direct impact on employment and livelihoods opportunities in urban and rural areas.

In the border areas with Syria – where farming systems are characterized by pastoralism, crop and horticulture production – the collapse of field veterinary and plant protection services in Syria has increased the risk of agricultural livelihoods in Jordan to trans-boundary animal and crop diseases. Small farmers have to contend with price inflation in agricultural inputs and disruptions to traditional trading routes in addition to existing challenges such as land and water scarcity, higher temperatures, insufficient rainfall, low productivity and limited market participation.

⁵⁰ Preliminary findings from the 2015 WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME) compared with 2014 WFP/REACH Comprehensive Food Security Monitoring Exercise (CFSME).

⁵¹ Inter-Agency, Baseline Report, Vulnerability Assessment Framework, May 2015, available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/download.php?id=8844>

⁵² According to DoS, rental prices have increased by 17 points on the CPI between 2012 and 2015.

⁵³ ILO, Impact of Syrian Refugees on the Jordanian Labour Market, April 2015.

⁵⁴ Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis, Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment, 2015

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, 29 projects from the JRP2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 111,942,472. Despite the professed centrality of resilience and system strengthening only 10 funded projects are for resilience, for a total of US\$ 6,468,317. The remaining are refugee projects for a total budget of more than US\$ 100 million. Sector key achievements are as follows:

- Since the beginning of the Syria crisis, there has been continued food assistance to Syrian refugees in and outside camps. The largest share of food assistance has been through food voucher programmes by a variety of organizations. Food parcels have also supplemented this assistance covering not just Syrian refugees but vulnerable Jordanians in host communities as well.
- Food assistance alone has injected over US\$ 403 million⁵⁵ into the Jordanian retail economy through vouchers since the start of the crisis and has created jobs for hundreds of Jordanians in the food sector.⁵⁶
- In addition to overcoming short-term hunger, school feeding programmes in the camps are an important source of support for the education response through encouraging enrolment and attendance.
- Food and nutrition security of vulnerable Syrian refugees living in host communities and Jordanians has also been addressed through improved food production and access to safe and nutritious foods.
- There have been four employment creation interventions focusing on micro, small, and medium enterprise (MSME) development in the agriculture and culture and tourism sectors. These initiatives promote self-employment primarily in the heavily impacted northern governorates where the absorption capacity of the labour market remains low. Additionally, one intervention focused on short-term vocational training linked private sector job placement to create formal employment.
- Assistance has also been provided to the government to develop and enhance policies for the promotion of decent work and conditions, the protection of migrant workers, and combating child labour.
- Planning has also begun for a project to cover the capacity development of Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) in food security analyses, information systems as well as surveillance and control of trans-boundaries animal diseases (TADs).

2016-18 Needs

The priority for the sector is to ensure that vulnerable women, girls, boys and men, both Syrian refugees and within Jordanian host communities, have sufficient access to food, without having to resort to negative coping strategies.

Taking into consideration the increasing vulnerability to food insecurity among Syrian refugees, emergency food assistance needs to continue in 2016. Resilience programmes should complement emergency assistance so that closer links develop between local agricultural producers and retailers who participate in food voucher schemes.

The continued prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies and poor dietary diversity among girls and boys highlights the need for increased awareness of good nutritional practices, through training and communication. This should be combined with sufficient access to fresh food, which is a challenge considering the limited economic resources of Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.

Support to national food security information and early warning system is recognised as a need to better inform decision-making and projects' resource allocation.

⁵⁵ As of 31st August 2015. Source: World Food Programme

⁵⁶ WFP, Economic Impact Study: Direct and Indirect Impact of the WFP Food Voucher Programme, 2015.

Pre-crisis livelihood vulnerabilities are worsening. In particular high unemployment rates among male and female youth, and low labour force participation rates among women, demonstrate the continuing need to create and improve income-generating opportunities. Rapid employment creation could stabilize the livelihoods of vulnerable Jordanians, support sustainable employment opportunities and promote local economic development. Rapid employment creation initiatives would also lessen the dependency on social safety net programmes among vulnerable Jordanian men, women, girls and boys.

Capacity development assistance is also needed to strengthen on-going technical assistance to the Government, which includes support to enhancing national food security analysis, mapping, targeting and coordination, revision of policies related to formalization of the informal sector and decent working conditions and wages for migrants.

Seriously impacted industries, such as agriculture and tourism, need urgent support and revitalization. In the culture and tourism sectors assistance is needed to improve labour market access and develop small business enterprises, including for women, in rural areas, through the strategic development of innovative products that capitalize on the cultural and natural assets of the country.

The limited capacity of smallholder crop and livestock producers to adapt in response to the changing environment threatens their livelihood. Small farmers need assistance to help strengthen their capacities to better manage their resources and assets in more sustainable ways that increases agricultural productivity and incomes. This could form part of a broader resilience building initiative to build MoA capacity to better support and protect agricultural livelihoods.

There is a need to look into possible options for employing Syrians in sectors where there is a shortage of Jordanian labour in a manner that does not affect or disadvantage Jordanian workers and households. Decisions should be taken based on agreed studies and analysis.

Response Plan

To meet the urgent need for food assistance, the response plan will continue to build on national agriculture production, using existing markets, and to channel humanitarian assistance through technologically advanced voucher/cash modalities to the greatest extent possible, thereby supporting the Jordanian economy. The response plan will also promote nutritional support to the most vulnerable through increased awareness of good nutritional practices, including training, communication and sensitization.

Given the dramatic increase in food insecurity amongst Syrian refugee households, particularly those living in host communities, interventions supporting recovery should lead to sustainable food access and availability for both Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians. The livelihoods response will focus on increasing income generation and both short-term and sustainable employment opportunities for the vulnerable Jordanians, including women and youth. Interventions will also focus on the reinforcement of employment and livelihoods opportunities particularly in the most affected industries. The response incorporates support to self-reliance, household-based projects, and self-sufficiency interventions in the most affected governorates. It also emphasizes the need for the promotion of MSMEs that foster job creation and promote innovation. Special attention is given to the engagement of women, especially in the cases of women-headed households as one of the most vulnerable groups in the affected communities.

To increase availability of food at local level, the response plan will include activities to address crop and livestock diversification, intensification and promotion of climate-smart agriculture

technologies and practices through community-based participatory extension approaches in areas with high presence of smallholder farmers.

The response plan also aims to strengthen surveillance and control of TADs and transboundary crop disease and pests in order to protect the asset base and health of Jordan's vulnerable population groups, reduce the impact on the livestock and crop sectors, and safeguard their contribution to food security and income generation.

The plan will continue to focus on developing national and local capacity to sustain recovery efforts and development gains. One element of this is the continued development of the capacity of key stakeholders such as the MoA, and Departments of Statistics, in food security and natural resource information systems as well as disaster risk management and policy development.

Sector Overall Objective

To protect food security to save lives, and enable livelihoods to cope with and recover from the impact of the Syria crisis, as well as strengthen the capacity to adapt to future shocks.

Specific Objective 1: Improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syria crisis.

Specific Objective 2: Increased income generation and employment for vulnerable Jordanian men and women

Specific Objective 3: Improved and diversified smallholders agricultural food production and value chain development

LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY

Sector Overall Objective	To protect food security to save lives, and enable livelihoods to cope with and recover from the impact of the Syria crisis, as well as strengthen the capacity to adapt to future shocks								
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# Of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1	To improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syria crisis								
Sector Indicators:	Established food security information and early warning system			n.a.	50%				
	% Of vulnerable population and refugees with acceptable food consumption			76%	90%				
	# Trained on nutritional practices			60%	17,000				
	% Of food security and livelihoods projects justified through needs driven, evidence based data				100%				
RES 1.1 To support efficient and gender sensitive agricultural livelihood and food security emergency and recovery programming in Jordan in response to the protracted Syria crisis.	Staff of MoA's Food Security and Rural Development Unit and Planning and Studies Department). Staff of specialized NGOs	n.a.	# Of FS and Livelihood assessment conducted,	n.a.	1 Assessment	600,000	1,000,001	1,000,002	2,600,003
Publication formulated and divulgated, awareness event organized			n.a.	3 publications / events					
Improved DoS existing food security monitoring system			n.a.	Designed the index	100,000	100,000	300,000		
Support provided for the implementation of the food security strategy			n.a.	Assessment	100,000	100,000	300,000		

REF 1.1 To improve food access and availability to sufficient, quality and diverse food for most vulnerable affected populations	Vulnerable affected women girls boys and men	876,615	% Of vulnerable Syrian refugee women girls boys and men with acceptable food consumption	2,000	187,029,877				208,649,715	206,497,044	602,176,636
			% Of vulnerable Jordanian women girls boys and men with acceptable food consumption	1	1						
			# Of vulnerable Jordanian women girls boys and men receiving food assistance	0	115,000						
			% Of vulnerable women girls boys and men employing severe or emergency coping strategies		2,000						
			# Of Syrian refugee girls and boys receiving school snacks in camp schools		36,300	850,000	1,000,000	1,200,000	3,050,000		
			# Of food security assessments conducted	1	1	30,000	11,000	11,000	52,000		
			# Of new partners engaged with on food security coordination	0	2						
			# Of food security and livelihoods coordination meetings conducted	12	12						

REF 1.2 To enhance nutritional knowledge and food utilization through the promotion of safe, nutritious and diversified food consumption practices		16,500	# Of nutrition-related assessments conducted	0	1	130,000	120,000	120,000	370,000
			# Of women girls boys and men trained on good nutritional practices		27,500	385,000	769,570	776,500	1,931,070
						1,440,000	350,000	250,000	2,040,000
						190,664,877	210,147,616	212,007,216	612,819,709
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1									
Sector Specific Objective 2	Increased income generation and employment for vulnerable Jordanian men and women leading to sustainable economic development								
Sector Indicators:	# Of men and women benefited from income generation			0	5,825				
	# Of employment opportunities supported and developed			0	5,500				
	# Of Local Economic Development Plans updated, developed and implemented			0	3				

RES 2.1 To create short-term employment opportunities for the vulnerable Jordanians in host communities	Vulnerable Jordanian Households in particular female-headed households and youth	39,289	Number of community-based projects/ interventions identified	0	2	1,824,718	1,893,574	1,937,430	5,655,722
			Criteria for selecting vulnerable women and men for short-term employment identified and implemented	0	1				
			# Of men and women provided with skills training	0	6,600				
			Number of local skilled women and men conducting skills training	0	200	3,210,005	4,325,361	5,416,145	12,951,511
			Number of women and men provided with short-term employment opportunities	0	7,000				
			Average cash injection per beneficiary	0	1,382	13,595,778	7,626,808	7,730,726	28,953,312
			Number of projects submitted including social cohesion programming tools or measures	0	1				
			Number of awareness raising sessions organized.	0	10	180,000	330,000	430,000	940,000

RES 2.2 Enhance permanent employment creation through active labour market programs including demand-based vocational training, job-matching, and apprenticeship	Vulnerable Jordanian Households in particular female-headed households and youth	165,913	# Of men and women trained with vocational training	0	6,325	9,685,238	7,392,719	7,078,511	24,156,468
			# Of men and women who found employment with support provided	0	3,665				
			# Of men and women who found employment with support provided	0	2,500				
			# Of employers who provided OJT, job matching and apprenticeship opportunities	0	1,500	10,347,937	5,824,381	4,911,046	21,083,364
			# Of projects on vocational trainings implemented through/ in collaboration with the government institutions	0	1,500				
			# Of career advices, job matching and employment creation services facilitated by employment service providers	0	1,500	428,190	314,095	200,000	942,285

RES 2.3 Improve labour market governance and compliance with national labour standards, together with the capacity of the Ministry of Labour	This will be primarily the Ministry of Labour in addition to related public administration institutions and civil society organizations	450	# Of additional inspectors	125 inspectors	20	1,600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,600,000	
			Number of employment officers trained.	0	25						
			% Increase of workers with social security coverage	65% workers with Social security coverage	0					5,300,000	
			% Increase of the total number of employed women	197,000 the number of employed women							
RES 2.4 To support establishment and growth of sustainable micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) targeting the vulnerable Jordanian women and men	Vulnerable man and women affected by the crisis including female-headed households	12,616	Information management system in place and functional			600,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,600,000	
			# Of women and men supported to start businesses	0	7,170			12,812,139	7,944,944	8,144,944	28,902,027
			# Of microbusinesses established	0	200						
			# Of existing MSMEs provided with business development support	0	180						
			# Of employment opportunities created by MSMEs		200			6,045,302	3,215,852	3,565,852	12,827,006
			# Of coordination meetings organized	0	2						
	# Of action plans by MSMEs business development institutions agreed and implemented	0	3			375,308	425,308	425,308	1,225,924		

RES 2.5 To facilitate participatory Local Economic Development (LED) and public-private partnership (PPP) at municipality and governorate levels	Vulnerable Jordanians targeting women and youth	11,200	# Of PPP formulated and supported	0	20	466,869	516,869	716,869	1,700,607
			# Of LED plans meeting their specific targets	0	10				
			# Of value chains developed and strengthened	0	20	1,768,260	668,261	718,262	3,154,783
			# Of socio-economic infrastructure rehabilitated and made available for community members	0	20	700,000	750,000	1,000,000	2,450,000
			# Of men and women provided better access to rehabilitated/developed socio-economic infrastructure	0	2,000				
			# Of associations and cooperatives supported and formulated	0	10				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2			# Of associations and cooperatives demonstrating increased outputs including goods and services	0	5	1,367,080	668,261	718,262	2,753,603
Sector Specific Objective 3						68,106,824	44,996,433	46,093,355	159,196,612
Sector Indicators:	Improved availability, access and utilization of quality food for vulnerable women, girls, boys and men affected by the Syria crisis								
	% Decrease in household expenditure on food amongst smallholder farmers		n.a.	10-15%					
	Increase in crop production amongst smallholder farmers		n.a.	At least 15%					
	% Decrease in distress sales amongst household engaged in livestock-related activities		n.a.	0					
	Increase in crop production amongst smallholder farmers		n.a.	At least 15%					

RES 3.1 To enhance income generating opportunities and food utilization capacities of vulnerable farm households including women & girls, of rural communities hosting Syrians refugees	Men and women living in hosting communities and staff of Ministry of Agriculture.	48,250	# Of beneficiaries disaggregated by sex & age that have increased homestead farming production in host communities	N.a	5,500	1,000,000	3,000,000	1,200,000	5,200,000
RES 3.2 Effective control of trans-boundary animal diseases (TADs) plant and pest diseases has improved through diagnostics, early warning capacities and application of pest control measures	The beneficiaries include 18000 livestock farmers (women and men), veterinary staff of MoA, 5000 Man and women smallholder farmers participating in FFSs and 80 Agricultural engineers/extension workers of NCARE	110,000	# Of Farmer Field School established and functional	N.a	270	1,500,000	1,400,000	2,500,000	5,400,000
			% Increase in the income of targeted communities disaggregated by sex and age						
			# Of people trained on climate smart agriculture technique						
			Reduced number of TAD outbreaks due to improved surveillance & control						
			% Increase in outbreak of TADs identified and controlled compared to 2012	n.a.	Establish a baseline of no of reported cases	2,000,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	5,800,000
			Crop pest and diseases assessment conducted and No. Of cases reported						
			National warning system for crop pest and diseases formulated and functional						
				n.a.	National Warning System formulated		500,000	1,000,000	1,500,000

RES 3.3 Promotion of climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices through community-based adaptive research and participatory extension approaches	Marginal & small-scale farmers (both men and women), personnel of MoA, private sector agricultural service providers. 9000 farm families	56,500	No. Of small scale farmers (sex and age disaggregated) that have increased food availability and access using «climate smart» technologies	n.a.	2,500	1,300,000	2,700,000	1,700,000	5,700,000
			No. Of farmer groups (FFS), MoA officials, and private service providers that are promoting and using climate smart agriculture techniques	n.a.	3,000	500,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	2,900,000
			# Of trainings conducted and assets created for vulnerable farmers' households		500	-	2,750,000	3,000,000	5,750,000
RES 3.4 Restoring pastoral livelihoods and reducing land degradation through sustainable community-based range management initiatives on the Badia rangelands of Jordan	Man and women livestock farmers, pastoralists and Bedouin herders (4500 households) Community-based organisations (from rural areas of Badia) Staff of government forest and rangeland services (50 MOA staff)	24,750	# Of appropriate community based and gender sensitive water management approaches tested and validated	N.a	2	450,000	500,000	350,000	1,300,000
			# Of validated community based range management practices / No. Of community based animal health services (PFFS) established	N.a	2	450,000	500,000	350,000	1,300,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3						7,700,000	17,250,000	15,900,000	40,850,000
Sector Total						266,471,701	274,253,649	272,140,971	812,866,321

Local Governance and Municipalities

Situation Analysis

Prior to the Syria crisis, local governance in Jordan was already struggling to address service delivery shortages, induce local economic development, and maintain social cohesion within communities. Meeting the needs of refugees residing outside camps threatens to overwhelm already stretched local administrations, in particular in the most affected northern governorates. In the camps, government and donor funding has been provided to sustain minimum standards. Municipalities neighbouring refugee camps, such as in Mafrqa Governorate, however, have received little funding to maintain and expand basic service delivery and infrastructure, or plan settlement growth.

Municipalities suffer from severe financial distress. Salary spending still consumes an excessive share of municipal budgets, debt service has become unsustainable for many municipalities, and revenue generation is constrained by existing municipal legislation. This leaves little space for municipalities to respond to the increased demand induced by the refugee influx. Municipalities continue to lack equipment, capacity and logistical means to ensure the delivery of municipal services and to maintain their existing assets.

The sudden increase in population has had a direct impact on social cohesion as it exacerbates existing drivers of tension. It has also accentuated the perceived lack of participatory governance at local level with host communities starting to demand a more effective response to their own needs from state institutions and local authorities, especially in smaller communities.

The solid waste management chain suffers from the increase in population and subsequent waste generation. Water, soil, and air pollution have increased due to the increased volume of waste, inadequate collection and disposal capacities, illegal dumping and inappropriate disposal and burning of solid waste. This is also regarded as a source of tension between host communities and refugees.⁵⁷

While the Syria crisis is profoundly urban, there is no systematic analysis of needs and potential responses from an urban perspective. Meanwhile, unplanned settlement growth is promoting unsustainable sprawl and informal settlements formation. In the case of Mafrqa, settlement growth is currently happening in different directions, and the lack of planning guidance or pro-active infrastructure investment may result in informal settlements emerging outside the planning boundaries, which are hard to contain and expensive to 'fix', once they start.

2015 Achievements

Over the past year, the following achievements were recorded:

- Budget allocations were made to a number of municipalities for procurement and construction projects, including on solid waste collection and treatment, community engagement, social cohesion and mapping of risks and resources.
- A National Strategy for SWM was launched by the Ministry of Municipal Affairs in early 2015
- A Master Plan was developed to rehabilitate and expand Al-Akedir landfill. The Master Plan has become the basis for any support in the sector. An Environment Impact Assessment of Al-Akedir landfill site was validated and an emergency landfill cell to expand the lifetime of Al-Akedir site to up to two years was designed.
- Projects to improve municipal waste collection in Mafrqa, Irbid and Karak and to support the municipalities of Irbid, Ramtha and Mafrqa to reduce the environmental impact of waste in the host communities are being implemented.
- US\$ 53 million to be disbursed in grants to 16 municipalities of Amman, Zarqa, Irbid, Mafrqa, Ajloun, Jerash and Ma'an.

⁵⁷ Vulnerability Assessment Framework Baseline Study, page 43

- Community outreach and engagement trainings were conducted in 27 municipalities, leading to the establishment of a National Training Team composed of community outreach graduates from ESSRP phase 1. Community projects were also implemented to strengthen social cohesion and resilience in Irbid, Mafrqa, Tafila and Ma'an.
- A Conflict-Related Development Analysis was conducted in Irbid, Zarqa, Mafrqa, Madaba, Ma'an, and Tafleh.
- Three rural Municipalities in Irbid and Mafrqa are being supported on local economic development planning and engagement with community organisations.

2016 -2018 Needs

MoMA and Task Force partners identified local governance and municipal services needs using the Comprehensive Vulnerability Assessment and the MRR report.⁵⁸ The needs have been designed using a community-led, resilience-based approach that includes mapping of risks and resources, conflict development analysis, and projections based on viable population growth and refugee influx statistics.

- Municipal Service Delivery:
 - Provide municipalities with the machineries and equipment needed
 - Implement urgently required infrastructure projects, including road construction, street lighting and other public works
 - Construct public areas including parks, libraries, community and women centres as well as sports and recreation facilities
- Solid Waste Management:
 - Provide municipalities with the machineries and equipment needed to alleviate the pressure on the solid waste collection mechanism
 - Construct additional cells in Al-Akadir landfill and beyond the site to address the gap between capacity and total waste generation
 - Design and construct transfer stations across northern governorates to decrease pressure and financial burden on municipalities
 - Introduce composting, recycling and other waste segregation pilot projects in municipalities and highlight the environmental repercussions of maintaining current practices
 - Construct landfill sites to receive municipal solid waste
 - Develop a municipal solid waste management system that addresses maintenance of machineries, collection strategies and cost-effective systems
- Social Cohesion:
 - Support municipalities on strengthening state-society relations and the participation of women and youth in host communities.
 - Develop projects and activities that address the areas where tension can be anticipated between host communities and refugees
 - Strengthen the trust, communication, coordination, outreach and engagement capacity at municipal level to ensure the responsiveness to the needs of men and women, with a special focus on marginalized groups
- Institutional Capacity Building at Municipal and Governorate levels:
 - Strengthen the administration, planning, budgeting and information management in the local development units of governorates and municipalities with focus on citizen engagement and participatory approaches

⁵⁸ The MRR is a process that aims to strengthen mechanisms for dialogue and priority setting for Resilience, through a participatory approach. The objective is to support coordinated interventions at municipal level, based on the identification of problems, their related risks and possible responses in a participatory way, and on the basis of this initial mapping, support the development of Multi-sectorial Municipal Local Development Frameworks.

- Improving the capacities of local governments to implement better revenue collection with integrated land value sharing systems and registry systems
- Strengthen financial independence of municipalities
- Urban Planning and Management:
 - Address the immediate urban planning and management challenges associated with the Syria crisis and facilitate the coordinated investment of resources in line with municipal plans and policies.
 - Perform a systemic quantitative and qualitative real-time analysis of all sectors' needs in municipalities and potential responses from an urban perspective. This should be done through an urban information management system to support more effective urban response. These include of decision-making and resource allocation by national and international actors.
- Private Sector Investment and Public-Private Partnerships:
 - Establish a legal framework for investment and partnerships between municipalities and the private sector.
 - Promote business and job creation through establishing viable PPP models and revise existing ones in order to encourage knowledge sharing between sectors

Response Plan

The local governance and municipal services response plan targets major improvements in local administrations' capacity and responsiveness, service delivery performance, solid waste management, social cohesion and cross-sector cooperation. It also includes urgent required investment in infrastructure. The plan adopts a resilience approach by helping municipalities to cope with the crisis, recover from its impact and sustain the gains made. It links mitigating the effects of the Syria crisis with contributing to Jordan's national development priorities.

Immediate short-term interventions will focus on social cohesion, solid waste collection and rapid planning. Social cohesion interventions will be concentrated in tension-prone areas and will mobilize activities that foster tolerance, co-existence and cooperation. The procurement of machineries and equipment related to solid waste collection will help municipalities and Joint Services Councils to alleviate the pressure incurred on the sector from the additional waste generation, especially in the northern governorates. Rapid planning and coordination support that will be provided to municipalities and communities in affected areas. Medium term recovery interventions will focus on landfills while the construction of sanitary cells will serve only as an emergency response. Financial independence of municipalities will be pursued, by increasing revenue through assessing and improving the performance of existing revenue collection and eventually by introducing alternative approaches. Also local governments' borrowing capacity and ability to access capital markets will be strengthened.

Capacity building interventions will be implemented to help municipalities and the wider local administration structure in Jordan to plan for and address the needs of citizens and refugees, with a special focus on gender, youth and persons with disabilities. Participatory approaches to planning and budgeting, as well as better information management and coordination will be pursued to foster responsive and efficient local government responses.

Sector Overall Objectives

To improve the responsiveness of the Jordanian local governance system to the needs of host communities and refugees, including the most marginalized individuals.

Specific Objective 1: Improved municipal service delivery performance in host communities.

Interventions will target urgently required investment and capacity building in municipal services and infrastructure, with a particular focus on SWM. In addition to these investments, interventions will address immediate capacity development requirements related to the different stages of the SWM cycle and other municipal service lines (e.g. road maintenance and development, street lighting, small/storm water and sewage maintenance works, parks and public space maintenance, slaughterhouse improvements and development), while significant efforts will be made to support concerned Joint Service Councils to fulfil their mandate.

Specific Objective 2: Revised local development priorities, projects, processes and systems to reflect and respond to changes and priorities arising from the Syria crisis.

In the first phase, rapid planning and coordination support will be provided to municipalities and communities in affected areas. Subsequent inputs will capitalize on, improve or initiate new community and city-level plans that are responsive to population needs. They will focus on poor and vulnerable groups and the development challenges induced by the crisis. Moving forward, capacity development activities will be provided at municipal and district level, with a focus on outreach and effective communication as well as on participatory approaches to planning and budgeting.

Specific objective 3: Strengthened resilience of local governance systems and communities to crisis with particular focus on social cohesion.

The third objective focuses on building resilience of local municipalities through interventions that will support the creation of an enabling environment for local public sector performance improvement, and Public-Private Partnerships. Technical assistance will be provided to municipalities in affected areas targeting organizational development, financial management and fiscal autonomy. Interventions will also strengthen social cohesion through increased interaction between public entities, civil society, communities and religious institutions.

LOCAL GOVERNANCE AND MUNICIPALITIES

Sector Overall Objective	To improve the responsiveness of the Jordanian local governance system to the needs of host communities and refugees, including the most marginalized individuals.								
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# Of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved municipal service delivery performance in host communities.								
Sector Indicators:	% Increase in Host Community Satisfaction level.			43%	50%				
	# Of projects and initiatives implemented by municipality targeting the improvement of service delivery			4	8				
RES 1.1 To assist in providing infrastructure support to improve non-SW service delivery	Local communities and refugees residing in the targeted municipalities	6,501,436	Area of roads and pathways built and maintained (in km2)	1	1	9,800,000	11,300,000	9,300,000	30,400,000
			Number of parks, sports centres, women/community centres and libraries renovated/constructed/rehabilitated	30	30	4,000,000	5,000,000	6,000,000	15,000,000
			Distance of storm water culverts and drainage systems built (km) and number of street lighting units installed	9	18	3,900,000	2,700,000	300,000	6,900,000
			Number of Slaughterhouses established and maintained	0	20	650,000	4,450,000	1,500,000	6,600,000
			Installation of 5 000 Solar street lights are raised light sources which are powered by photovoltaic panels in the Ecological Village in the Madaba Suburb and adjacent road;	0	1,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
			Installation of photovoltaic panels for electricity provision of the municipal building	0	1 municipality				

RES 1.2 Improved service delivery in SWM based on participatory planning, equipment & technological enhancement	Host Communities, JSCs	(6,815,193; 4 JSCs)	Needed equipment (compactors, septic tank, containers, spray trucks) purchased	(14,0,640,0)	(50,15,2000,15)	57,000	1,237,000	800,000	2,094,000
			Number of staff trained to implement integrated SWM programs as well as standards, and legislations.	20	40	350,000	400,000	450,000	1,200,000
			Number of landfill cells constructed and sites rehabilitated and upgraded	0	2	30,000,000	25,000,000	20,000,000	75,000,000
			Volume of compost produced from Municipal solid waste	0	30 tones				
			# Of recycling plants and community based recycling centres constructed	0	1				
			# Of Transfer Stations constructed	0	2	700,000	1,700,000	2,200,000	4,600,000
			Number of households subscribed to the waste segregation pilot program	50	2,000				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1			Number of plans, studies and assessments developed	2	5	300,000	200,000	0	500,000
Sector Specific Objective 2						54,757,000	61,987,000	45,550,000	162,294,000
Sector Indicators:	Revised local development priorities, projects, processes and systems to reflect and respond to changes and priorities arising from the Syria crisis.								
	# Of local development plans updated/developed/implemented by municipal staff			0	16				
	# Of local administrative staff who are trained to assess, design, implement and monitor development plans			0	48				
	# Of urban information management systems in place co-developed with municipal staff			0	20				

RES 2.1 Resilience to protracted crisis achieved through strengthened urban service delivery system	Municipalities - Governorates- Joint services councils- Jordanian households	50 Municipalities	# Of existing municipal urban information systems upgraded, with centralized info graphic dashboards in place	0 / 0	0:20	316,000	138,622	138,622	138,622	593,245
			# Of City level Urban Risk Citizens Score Cards developed	0	0					
			#Of rapid City and neighbourhood profiles plans developed	0/0	10,40	1,333,756	490,541	100,000	1,924,296	
			# Of community infrastructure, services and/or livelihood projects mapped and implemented	0	0	400,000	800,000	800,000	2,000,000	
RES 2.2 To strengthen the Institutional capacities and inter-linkages between Governorate and Municipal LDUs in strategic planning, donor coordination and multi- stakeholder LD and LED planning to help them develop governorate and municipal development plans using community engagement, while ensuring social accountability mechanisms are in place.	Municipalities, governorates LDUs and respective Directorates, CVDB, Communities	7,193,289	# Of Municipal staff/ joint services council/Governorates and Municipal LDUs trained	0	80	132,000	109,000	85,000	326,000	
			Governorate Development Plans updated/developed	0	2	1,420,000	1,200,000	1,333,200	3,953,200	
			No. Of Municipal Local Development and LED plans updated/developed/implemented	(35, 0)	(45, 16)	1,000,000	1,250,000	500,000	2,750,000	
			No of staff and units	0	(100,55)	1,564,200	1,450,000	1,420,000	4,434,200	
			No of accountability systems in place	0	5	347,000	550,000	800,000	1,697,000	
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2						6,512,956	6,238,163	5,426,823	18,177,942	

Sector Specific Objective 3	Strengthened resilience of local governance systems and communities to crisis with particular focus on social cohesion.									
	Sector Indicators:	# Of mechanisms and tools aimed at strengthening resilience of municipalities and communities established such as financial management systems, urban information management systems, outreach plans	3	4						
		# Of interventions implemented at municipal and governorate levels aiming at strengthening social cohesion	37	50						
		# Of mechanisms and tools aimed at strengthening resilience of municipalities and communities established such as financial management systems, urban information management systems, outreach plans	15	15-100						
			16	25	850,000	750,000	920,000	2,520,000		
RES 3.1 To create an enabling environment for local public sector service delivery in areas most affected by the influx of Syrian refugees, or future crisis.	The project targets the (50) most affected municipalities in 12 governorates	50								
			Number of municipalities reviewed and assessments conducted							
			Number of municipalities and districts involved in the urban planning strategy development and frameworks undertaken and are implementing them							
			SOPs Manual issued, published and properly disseminated							
			Number of municipalities and districts benefiting from the new SOP manual and are implementing it							
			Legal framework developed, endorsed and published							
			Number of PPPs established between municipalities and private sector							
			0	(16, 10)	200,000	127,000	100,000	427,000		

RES 3.2 To strengthen municipalities and governorates systems, processes and staff capacities in order to improve public services delivery, development planning and implementation and to foster state-society trust and resilience in the target municipalities and governorates	The project targets the (50) most affected municipalities in 12 governorates	3,173,225	Functional capacity assessments; organizational restructuring / adoption of change processes;	0	20	800,000	1,200,000	750,000	2,750,000
			Computerized management systems and restructuring plans for municipalities put in place	4	10	3,700,000	4,250,000	4,000,000	11,950,000
			Increased property tax collection and other revenues in target Municipalities	40%	50%	200,000	230,000	250,000	680,000
			# Of projects funded by CCGP for quick results	0	15	125,000	500,000	250,000	875,000
			Media and outreach strategy developed	0	0-1	161,160	0	0	161,160
			Awareness campaigns for central and local governments	0	12				
			# of municipalities awarded with interactive credit ratings	5	5--30	353,662	80,000	200,000	633,662
			# of municipal and CVDB staff trained	0	0--55				
			# of municipalities with integrated financial systems deployed	15	15--100	1,126,162	395,357	0	1,521,519
			# of investment bankable projects designed ,financed through private sector and implemented	0	0--0	126,162	0	509,143	635,305
						7,893,446	8,136,107	7,250,393	23,279,946
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3									
Sector Total						68,603,484	75,911,270	57,577,215	202,091,970

Shelter

Situation Analysis

The needs of the Syrian refugee and migrant community in Jordan have fuelled a huge demand for housing in Jordan, now estimated at over 91,300 housing units,⁵⁹ over and above the estimated average annual domestic need of 32,000 units. Pre-crisis supply was not well aligned with demand, with an oversupply at the middle and upper end of the market now translating into an acute shortage of affordable housing units. This contributes to tensions between refugees and host communities: competition for affordable housing and jobs represent the two main sources of tension between refugees and host communities.⁶⁰ According to a June 2014 assessment, “housing was the most commonly cited sector linked to community tensions by respondents with a total of 81 per cent”.⁶¹ This shows an increasing need to mitigate risks to social cohesion. Since the onset of the crisis, the rising demand and inadequate supply of affordable residential units has driven up rent levels, prompted exploitative sub-division of existing units, conversion of outbuildings into rental accommodation, and some limited construction by individuals.

An inter-agency Shelter and Settlement Strategy was developed in 2015 to help promote a resilience-oriented approach to meeting the needs arising from the crisis. In urban and rural settings, the strategy focuses on clarifying the type of activities and related indicators. In addition, Shelter Task Force members developed guidelines for activities in urban and rural settings, namely conditional cash for rent, upgrading sub-standard shelters, increasing housing units through the completion of unfinished buildings, sealing off kits and awareness on rental rights and obligations. For camp settings, modifications were made to reflect lessons learned from Za’atari that aided in the planning of Azraq, on-going activities in camps, and visions for the future plans of both Azraq and Za’atari.

Bringing additional and affordable housing units onto the market is likely to relieve upward pressure on rental prices as supply begins to match demand, and tenants have more options for better quality housing at better prices. Moreover, this will likely reduce opportunities for exploitation within Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians, and mitigate the use of negative coping mechanisms among them, particularly among female-headed households.

Where aid agencies are providing cash assistance for rent, the increased supply will mean that people with the same amount of money will be able to “shop around” for decent and affordable housing, thus offering ordinary Jordanian citizens an entry-level property investment opportunity at the same time as providing affordable rental housing for vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees. The limited scale and focus of humanitarian funding can be complemented by more development oriented funding to achieve outcomes more in line with the right to “adequate housing”.

The MOPWH is also adopting a new private sector funding based strategy to build the resilience of the housing sector in Jordan. This new strategy will concretely demonstrate how humanitarian and development issues can be linked within a specific sector. To complement humanitarian and development interventions, a programme of legal, institutional and policy reform is also needed to address some of the long-term structural challenges in the housing sector.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, there are 14 projects recorded in JORISS for a total amount of approximately US\$ 26,263,503. The Government of Jordan have recently approved most of these projects.

⁵⁹ Depending on an estimated household size of 7.12, ACTED 2013

⁶⁰ Mercy Corps, *ibid*, 2012

⁶¹ Access to Housing and Tensions in Jordanian Communities Hosting Syrian Refugees: Thematic Assessment Report, June 2014

In host communities the following achievements were made through the implementation of phase 1 of the Jordan affordable Housing Programme including:

- An extensive Affordable Housing Demand Survey was undertaken in eight governorates, (Balqa, East Amman, Irbid, Jerash, Kerak, Madaba, Mafrqa, and Zarqa), and an analysis of the Jordanian financial sector was completed.
- A supply-side analysis was done with developers, and municipality-level field visit work has allowed analysis on land prices.
- A national affordable housing design competition undertaken with and supported by the Jordan Engineers Association; (i) (ToR developed, jury team established, competition held, review and selection of winners); (ii) intensive work with winning architectural firms to further improve designs ;(iii) final designs completed and bills of quantity produced through an iterative process with the JAH team and the Contractor's Association; (iv) agreement of Cooperation with the Jordan Construction Contractors Association to deliver model houses;
- Developers' interest has been secured through a series of information sharing workshop with over 100 developers.

The focus for the remaining of 2015 will be on the construction and furnishing of demonstration units, and initial exploration of pilot projects with private sector investors.

In camps, the following has been done:

In Za'atari Camp: 2,343 emergency shelters (tents) provided, 2,738 semi-permanent shelters (prefabricated caravan) installed, 683 prefabricated caravans following a new shelter design (larger area + toilet + Kitchenette) installed, and 1,583 households relocated under the on-going restructuring exercise of the camp.

In Azraq Camp: 5,710 of existing shelters and associated facilities upgraded, 815 transitional shelters (T-shelters) constructed, 9,735 existing T-shelters improved through the provision of concrete flooring, 2,068 existing T-shelters improved through maintenance works, 7,613,116 m² of site developed into final design, 60m long bridge constructed connecting villages three and six, 1,640 m of drainage culverts installed, 1,500 m² multipurpose area including gymnastic and football pitch constructed, 224 m² of additional shades installed, 2,500 m² of sealcoat roads constructed, and 200 m of fences installed.

The focus for the remainder of 2015 will be on

- Continued restructuring of Za'atari camp
- Maintenance and improvements in shelters in both camps
- Upgrading of infrastructure facilities in both camps

2016-2018 needs

For refugees in urban and rural areas, there is a need to continue upgrading substandard housing and increasing the number of affordable housing units in the market for the longer term. Many Syrian refugees living in rented accommodation lack basic security of tenure and are at risk of eviction, rental increases, and exploitation by landlords. Secure tenure and rental contracts need to be ensured to protect the rights of Syrian refugees. There is still a wide gap between demand and supply in the housing sector that requires an accelerated response by the public and private sectors to provide additional affordable housing units for vulnerable Jordanians.

In the short to medium term, specific efforts are needed to address the vulnerability and deteriorating social cohesion in the communities, where the lack of physical security is most evident. Support should be targeted to those most at risk to protection threats, including gender-based violence. In particular, better monitoring of the negative coping mechanisms utilized by vulnerable refugee and Jordanian families to meet their rental costs, particularly those employed

by female headed households, widows and single females, is needed. Institutional reforms are needed to address structural weaknesses in the housing market, including the revision of the National Housing Policy. Urban planning at the municipal level does not respond to existing urban sprawl challenges, while it is critical to guide the location of new housing to align with infrastructure and service expansion. For the above reasons, it is important to follow an integrated approaches, together with adequate capacity building for local municipal staff.

Targeting of refugees in urban and rural areas will be linked to the VAF, both in terms of overall welfare scores and shelter-specific vulnerabilities. VAF findings will be complemented by more detailed technical assessments.

In camp settings, there is an evident need for continued investment and maintenance of infrastructure in both camps. Decongestion, restructuring and upgrading of overcrowded camps and construction of additional infrastructure remains a priority, including of roads, drainage structures, graveling, fencing, security lighting, as well as maintenance of infrastructure and basic service facilities. Furthermore, upgrades and improvements of shelter units, coupled with weatherproofing are much needed interventions in both camps. There might also be a need to develop an extension in Azraq Camp should all the existing shelters be fully occupied. Furthermore, in both camp and urban/rural settings, it is vital that men, women, boys, girls, and people with specific needs (e.g. disabilities female headed households, youth and elderly) are individually addressed, also taking into consideration cultural sensitivities, such as privacy, family linkages, and origins.

Response Plan

In host community urban and rural settings the shelter response plan will continue to focus on the availability, affordability, and quality of shelter and on improving security of tenure:

- Upgrading housing in poor conditions and completing unfinished buildings: not only does this provide adequate, secure shelter for Syrian refugees, but also benefits the Jordanian landlords.
- Provision of conditional cash for rent: inability to pay rent continues to be one of the major issues, which ties into risk of eviction, protection concerns, negative coping mechanisms, and SGBV concerns.
- Distribution of home adaptation kits and developing a winterization strategy for shelters that are not insulated or protected against damp and cold.
- Lease rights and obligations: dissemination of relevant information messaging.
- Encouraging resilience and innovation by integrating energy saving, (i.e. solar panels, insulation) and water saving (tap fittings, etc.) components into the shelter response.
- Better gap analysis and referral mechanisms should be put in place to ensure the needs of more vulnerable households are met. There should be a particular focus on formal links with relevant sectors including Protection and WASH working groups, as shelter is the main entry point to tackle broader general protection issues.
- Vulnerability needs assessments will be conducted to assess the needs of men, women, boys, and girls using common criteria as also developed in the VAF. Men and women will also be surveyed to understand further their respective uses of the shelter and the degree to which the shelter/modifications address their needs.
- Resilience-based interventions, such as the programme for affordable housing to boost supply for affordable housing units in the mostly affected governorates, (including but not limited to Irbid and Mafrqa), and JHSR programme are designed to complement expected humanitarian shelter programming in a way that addresses the structural issues affecting the housing sector in Jordan.

Camps settings

In camp settings the main focus of the Shelter Response Plan is now on maintenance and upgrading with some construction to improve access roads and market areas:

In Za'atari Camp, this includes:

- Construction of internal districts' roads
- Maintenance of camp infrastructure
- Replacement of damaged prefabricated caravans and winterization activities

In Azraq Camp, this includes:

- Maintenance of existing shelters and installations
- Improvements to existing shelters (cooking area, shower, shelves, home gardening, etc....)
- Expanding of the existing market areas
- Upgrading of roads
- Improved accessibility between villages (light bridges, pathways, etc.)
- Possible camp extension in existing villages and/or in constructing new villages

Sector Overall Objective

To ensure vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees have improved access to shelter

Specific Objective 1: Sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps_

Specific Objective 2: Appropriate shelter and basic facilities and services provided for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities

Specific Objective 3: Housing markets enabled to meet the needs of all Jordanians and Syrian refugees

SHELTER

Sector Overall Objective	To ensure vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees have improved access to shelter								
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1	Provided sustainable and gender appropriate access to adequate shelter and basic facilities and services for Syrian refugee women, girls, boys and men in camps								
Sector Indicators:	# of shelters and associated facilities improved		# of shelters and associated facilities and infrastructure in camps	50%	18,500				
	# of existing shelters and associated facilities improved in camps		# of existing shelters and associated facilities and infrastructure in camps improved	50%	17,364				
REF 1.1 To improve living conditions in camps	This figure is the accumulation of three years	252,845	# of existing shelters and associated facilities replaced, improved or upgraded	50%	18,500	7,924,352	8,064,000	3,754,868	19,743,220
REF 1.2 To improve infrastructure in camps	This figure is the accumulation of three years	190,270	# m2 of camps infrastructure and roads constructed and/or upgraded	65%	17,364	2,948,254	3,352,010	1,959,671	8,259,935
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						10,872,606	11,416,010	5,714,539	28,003,155
Sector Specific Objective 2	Provided appropriate shelter and basic facilities and services for vulnerable refugee and Jordanian women, girls, boys and men in host communities								
Sector Indicators:	# of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households with access to adequate housing options			20%	13,529				
	# of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households with access to adequate housing options			10%	21,700				
	# of Jordanians and Syrian refugee households provided with information about their rights to adequate housing			10%	40,533				
	# of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households with access to adequate housing options			35%	33,221				
	# of vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugee households with access to adequate housing options			0%	90 Jordanian households				

REF 2.1 To provide conditional cash for rent to vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees	Vulnerable Jordanian households and Syrian refugees. This figure is the accumulation of three years.	48,087	# of vulnerable households headed by women, girls, boys or men received conditional cash for rent assistance	20%	1,382	3,395,740	4,299,400	4,299,400	11,994,540
REF 2.2 To complete unfinished housing units to provide shelter to vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees	This figure is the accumulation of three years	186,699	# of housing units completed in unfinished buildings	10%	4,200	10,500,000	10,500,000	10,500,000	31,500,000
			# of Jordanians and Syrian refugee households provided with information about their rights to adequate housing	10%	40,533	150,000	150,000	150,000	450,000
REF 2.3 To upgrade existing shelters to adequate standards	Vulnerable Jordanians and Syrian refugees. This figure is the accumulation of three years.	92,157	# of shelters headed by women, girls, boys or men upgraded to adequate standards	35%	4,185	5,271,463	4,269,268	4,269,268	13,809,999

RES 2.4 To improve access to affordable housing for lower-middle income Jordanians through commercial banks	Vulnerable Jordanian families needing adequate and affordable housing. Jordanian families seeking access to affordable housing finance through Local commercial Banks	450										
			# of information hubs established	0	4	276,979	276,979	0	553,958			
			# of training/outreach events held in hubs	0	6							
			# of monthly visitors/hub(20/HUB/MONTH)	0	960							
			% of hub visitors surveyed reporting increased knowledge and understanding of affordable housing options	0	1							
			Media and outreach strategy developed	0	1 outreach strategy developed	134,679	134,679		269,358			
			# of Media and outreach events (4/HUB)	0	8							
			# of outreach products developed and disseminated		3TV/6 Radio/50Social media							
			% of moderate income Jordanians reached through national media and outreach campaigns		0	549,958	0	0	549,958			
			# of affordable housing units built		90 housing units built							
			% of affordable units rented to Syrians			200,979	200,979	0	401,958			
			# of national experts recruited		2 experts recruited							
			% of work plan deliverables achieved (Target 100%)		1	332,000	322,958	0	654,958			
			# of Stakeholder Agreements signed regarding roles and responsibilities		3agreements							
			Operations Manual finalized		1 manual							
			Business plan finalized		1 Business Plan	178,579	178,579	0	357,158			
			Entity office established and staffed		1 Office and 4 staff recruited							
			# of Perception surveys conducted in MoPWH and MoMA		0							
# of MoPWH and MoMA staff trained		0										

Total for Sector Specific Objective 3							20,990,378	20,332,843	19,218,668	60,541,889
Sector Specific Objective 3	Housing markets enabled to meet the needs of all Jordanians and Syrian refugees									
Sector Indicators:	# of priority legal, regulatory, and institutional issues affecting the housing sector addressed. Target (4)		Out-dated Housing policies	2 Policies, regulatory and institutional reforms revised						
	# of Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDC) and related agencies' staff benefiting from capacity building programme . Target (250)		0%	Capacity Building plan/50 staff trained						
RES 3.1 To establish an enabling framework for housing that meets the needs of all market segments in Jordan by 2018.	Jordanian families and refugees in all segments of the housing market		Comprehensive Jordanian housing market assessment report	Assessment report developed	0	0	100,000	0	0	100,000
			Revised National Housing Strategy adopted	Out-dated National Housing Strategy	0		0	50,000	30,000	80,000
			# of Policy, legal regulatory and institutional reforms implemented	Out-dated Housing policies	2 Policies, regulatory and institutional reforms revised		45,000	32,000	23,000	100,000
			Capacity Building Plan in place	Capacity Building plan /50 staff trained			150,000	250,000	70,000	470,000
			# of HUDC, MOPWH and other related agencies' staff benefitted from capacity building programmes		0					
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3							295,000	332,000	123,000	750,000
Sector Total							32,157,984	32,080,853	25,056,207	89,295,044

Social Protection

Situation Analysis

Jordan has a well developed and diversified social protection system comprised of both protection and social assistance components. The system includes: i) income support to poor and vulnerable families, implemented by two key institutions, the National Aid Fund (NAF) and the Zakat Fund; ii) social care services including social insurance to vulnerable groups; and iii) economic empowerment interventions through skills and asset development. It has specialized police departments to address issues of domestic violence and juvenile justice and a network of safe shelters and community centres serving the population, including those with specific protection needs or vulnerabilities. The GoJ spends close to 2.8 per cent of its gross domestic product on social assistance, with an additional 4.8 per cent of its GDP spent on civil health insurance, social security, and civil pensions. However, given the increased population in Jordan, the national social protection system faces serious challenges, which have increased the demand on infrastructure, housing, health, and other social protection services.

The National Aid Fund (NAF), which targets the poorest families amongst vulnerable Jordanians, estimated in 2013 that the indirect and direct impact of the Syria crisis has resulted in an extra 20,000 Jordanian families utilizing their cash assistance programmes, resulting in an extra US\$ 4.23 million required for their budget annually. The Ministry of Social Development (MOSD) estimated in the same year that for them to meet the growing needs of this population an extra US\$ 11.29 million was spent, out of a total budget of US\$ 155.28 million.⁶²

Vulnerability in Jordan is driven in large part by high unemployment and rising poverty⁶³. For Syrian refugees, the overall situation in Jordan has become more difficult as a result of: (i) difficulties in formalizing their residence in non-camp settings;⁶⁴ (ii) challenges in meeting the requirements to obtain formal work permits, complicating their ability to provide for their own basic needs, compounded by (iii) a gradual decline of humanitarian assistance – notably in the areas of health and food. With 86 per cent of refugees living below the poverty line,⁶⁵ refugees are resorting to a range of coping strategies to survive, some of which increase their protection vulnerability⁶⁶.

Key protection challenges for refugees include the following: (i) child labour; (ii) access to the territory and international protection in a timely manner; (iii) documentation⁶⁷ and registration issues;⁶⁸ (iv) sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV), particularly for women and girls; (v) violence against children; (vi) mental health and psychosocial well-being, with stress and isolation affecting gender roles and community and family support structures, including for refugee youth;⁶⁹ (vi) access to services for persons with disabilities and reduced mobility;⁷⁰ (vii) tensions with host

⁶² Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), Impact of the Syrian Crisis on the MOSD, Briefing Paper, 2013

⁶³ Government of Jordan and United Nations, Needs Assessment Review of the Impact of the Syria Crisis on Jordan, 2013.

⁶⁴ For Syrians who have entered through informal border crossings, they must obtain an official bailout from the refugee camps in order to formalize their residence outside of the camps in line with Government of Jordan policy.

⁶⁵ UNHCR Vulnerability Assessment Framework Baseline Report, 2015. The Jordanian poverty line is 68 JOD per capita per month. In addition, a recent report indicates that levels of poverty are higher amongst female than amongst male-headed households. Most families need to spend more than they earn in order to meet their household needs, with average expenditure being 1.6 times greater than income.

⁶⁶ Refugees appear to become more economically vulnerable as their displacement is prolonged, with vital support networks eroding over time. Source: UNHCR Baseline Report.

⁶⁷ Many Syrian refugees face challenges to obtain birth, death and marriage documents as a result of lack of awareness of the Jordanian legislative framework and documentary and other requirements for obtaining important civil status documentation.

⁶⁸ This includes access to Ministry of Interior (MoI) Service Cards, which are an important component of regularizing refugees' residence outside of the camps, and enable Syrian refugees to access services (health, education) in host communities.

⁶⁹ Assessments highlight the lack of psychosocial support and risk of recruitment by armed groups for youth in Jordan, and the absence of targeted protection and support programmes that address the distinct needs of Syrian youth. Source: IMC and UNICEF, Mental Health/ Psychosocial and Child Protection for Syrian Adolescent Refugees in Jordan, 2014.

⁷⁰ Assessments also indicate that up to 30 per cent of Syrian refugees in Jordan have specific physical or intellectual needs, with one in five refugees affected by physical, sensory or intellectual impairment, and one in seven refugees affected by chronic illnesses that could potentially lead to disabilities. Refugees with disabilities face significant challenges accessing services, and may be more vulnerable to exploitation and abuse. Source: HelpAge International and Handicap International, Hidden Victims of the Syria crisis: disabled, injured and older refugees, May 2014.

communities; and (viii) access to sustainable livelihoods, particularly for women and youth.

Among the Jordanian population, data shows that women and children bear the brunt of poverty. Women face higher levels of unemployment than men, lower wages, and are less well protected by social security than men. Persons with disabilities tend to suffer from social exclusion and vulnerability, as evidenced by low levels of education, literacy, employment, and participation. Those at particular risk of increased vulnerability include poor households; female-headed households; survivors of violence; children deprived of parental care; children in conflict with the law; children engaged in labour; and persons with disabilities.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, 81 projects from the JRP2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 113,757,177. Seventy-three of them are for the refugee response totalling US\$ 108,436,303 and eight are resilience projects totalling US\$ 5,320,874.

Expanding Social Protection

Refugee protection interventions are proceeding in line with identified priorities in terms of registration⁷¹ and provision of civil status documentation, third country resettlement, provision of information on available services and referral pathways, provision of rehabilitation sessions and/or assistive devices, psycho-social support services, and provision of multi-sectorial services to survivors of SGBV and children at risk, including unaccompanied and separated children⁷². The first alternative-care arrangement for Syrian refugee children was formalized under new procedures in June 2015.

Partnerships between the government, UN agencies and civil society organizations (CSOs) in support of safe spaces for women, men, boys and girls victims of violence has resulted in the strengthening of the multi-sectorial response services offered. To strengthen national capacity, investments have also targeted national institutions providing services to survivors of violence (women, girls, boys, and men).⁷³ Support is also being provided to Jordan's reporting and adherence to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), and their respective monitoring mechanisms.

Expanding Social Assistance

Refugee response agencies were able to assist 20 per cent of the refugee population registered by UNHCR as of May 2015.⁷⁴ This stands in stark contrast to the overall vulnerability as described by the VAF, which states that over 92 per cent⁷⁵ of the registered refugee population is in need

of assistance to meet their basic needs. In both Azraq and Za'atari camps, basic needs for new arrivals were fully covered.⁷⁶

⁷¹ The Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD) of the Ministry of Interior began an urban re-registration exercise in February 2015. This exercise will improve the GOJ's data regarding Syrians in Jordan by collecting basic bio-data and biometrics (Iris scan) for all Syrians residing in Jordan, while providing all Syrians with a Ministry of Interior (MoI) Service Card. As of September 2015, over 165,000 Syrians had been re-registered outside of the camps (all camp residents have already been re-registered and issued with new MoI service cards).

⁷² As of September 2015, the following achievements have been reached (end September 2015): 6,539 Syrians submitted to resettlement countries; 1,725 individuals receiving assistive devices and rehabilitation sessions; 297,194 individuals accessing psycho-social support services (level 2 & 3 IASC Guidelines); 22 Community Support Projects implemented; 8,202 survivors of SGBV have accessed case management and multi-sectorial services; 8,907 children at risk (including UASC) have accessed case management and multi-sectorial services. Source: ActivityInfo 2005 Monitoring Database.

⁷³ These institutions include the Ministry of Social Development (MOSD), Family Protection Department (FPD), Juvenile Police Department (JPD), Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD), Ministry of Health (MOH), and the National Council for Family Affairs (NCFA).

⁷⁴ ActivityInfo 2015 Monitoring Database Basic Needs (1.3), May 2015.

⁷⁵ Inter-Agency, Baseline Report, Vulnerability Assessment Framework, May 2015.

While cash assistance support to Jordanians continues, a major segment of the poor is not being reached and the leakage of resources to the non-poor is substantial.⁷⁷ As a result, the demand for social care services remains largely unmet. In response, the NAF established a new poverty focused criteria in 2012 with a range of new indicators to ensure transparency and inclusiveness.

2016-2018 Needs

Social Protection

National protection services, previously under-resourced, have been put under further strain as a result of the influx of Syrian refugees in Jordan⁷⁸.

There is a need for expansion of programmes focused on community-based, multi-sector and case management services to survivors of violence, in particular survivors of SGBV and children at risk. Such programmes need to improve targeting of individuals with specific needs and vulnerabilities, including persons with disabilities. Mental health and psycho-social support (MHPSS) services for children, programmes that target community and family support for caregivers of those with MHPSS problems, and programmes for those with neurodevelopment disorders⁷⁹ are also crucial.

In the face of reduced food aid humanitarian assistance, there is a need to bolster community-based initiatives that promote positive coping mechanisms, community-based protection mechanisms and the ability of Syrians to support their families.⁸⁰ Access to services, rights and entitlements need to be supported through provision of information, counselling and awareness raising activities, including on rights and obligations, personal status, civil documentation, and housing issues.

Social Assistance

In 2016-2018, the key objective must be to support the capacity of refugees to reduce exposure to negative coping mechanisms, including through reducing asset depletion among refugee households in urban areas. In addition to other innovative independent legal coping mechanisms, this can be achieved through cash assistance for vulnerable refugee households in urban areas to contribute to their household income and through continued investment in NFIs for new arrivals, while striving for more cost-effective alternatives to the current distribution infrastructure.

Among Jordanian workers, insurance against work injuries is regulated for 40 per cent of the population; old age, disability and death insurance for 19 per cent; insurance against unemployment for five per cent, and maternity insurance for 55 per cent of working women. Fifty-two per cent of Jordanians have no form of social insurance specified in their contract or agreement.⁸¹ In addition, social security remains beyond the reach of the majority of those informally employed, who constitute more than 40 per cent of the work force.⁸² Many of those without insurance rely on the NAF for support. However, the working poor are ineligible, despite the

⁷⁶ All new arrivals to the camps were provided with a full set of non-food items (NFIs), and 62,856 replenishment kits were distributed in the camps in the first half of 2015.

⁷⁷ Rana Jawad, Social Protection and Social Policy Systems in the MENA Region: Emerging Trends, 2015.

⁷⁸ As concrete examples: (i) Syrian refugee cases continue to represent a significant proportion of the FPD caseload, highlighting the strain on existing FPD social workers, who are already overwhelmed by a caseload ratio of one social worker to 400 cases; and (ii) the pressure on services has been further exacerbated by the adoption of a much welcomed Juvenile Law requiring the government to set up specialized juvenile services at the police, judiciary, and community levels.

⁷⁹ Including Autism, ADHD and intellectual disabilities.

⁸⁰ This includes programmes that target youth, and reduce reliance on child labour, early marriage and other negative coping mechanisms.

⁸¹ International Labour Organization (ILO), Rana Jawad, Social Protection and Social Policy Systems in the MENA Region: Emerging Trends, 2015

⁸² This includes those employed in small businesses. In addition, children are insufficiently targeted by the NAF, with only 28 per cent of them as beneficiaries, despite the fact that children comprise 57 per cent of the poor. Source: UNDP, National Poverty Reduction Strategy, 2013

fact that they make up 55.2 per cent of the working-age population living below the poverty line. There is a need to scale up social insurance and protection schemes, while ensuring better cash transfers to the working poor and those living below the poverty line.

Response Plan

The Social Protection response will focus on implementing effective social protection interventions prioritizing the most vulnerable (persons with disabilities, persons with particular legal and protection needs, the elderly, and the socio-economically vulnerable). The response plan will:

- Continue to invest in reception and transit centres and related protection services, including support to the GOJ to: (i) assist Syrian refugees arriving at the border, and to ensure that they can access safety and asylum; (ii) ensure continuous registration of Syrian refugees in camps and non-camp settings, and the delivery of Ministry of Interior (MoI) service cards to facilitate access to services; and (iii) provide counselling to Syrians wishing to return to Syria on the risks related to return.
- Strengthen national systems,⁸³ including through increased support to national protection services such as MoI/SRAD, Family Protection Department, Juvenile Police Department, National Council for Family Affairs, Ministry of Health, Counter-Trafficking Unit and the Ministry of Social Development's social workers, and through enhanced linkages between humanitarian and national violence tracking, referral systems and Standard Operating Procedures.
- Strengthen the capacity of national NGOs and civil society organizations to contribute to improved social protection services for vulnerable Jordanian and Syrian families.
- Strengthen early identification, referral and comprehensive multi-sector response to SGBV and trafficking cases, including: early and comprehensive clinical management of rape and follow up; Psychosocial support (PSS), protection and other legal services; material assistance and other programmes to promote self-reliance and positive coping mechanisms.
- Strengthen national child protection systems, provide timely services, interventions and decisions in children's best interests, with a particular emphasis on providing quality multi-sector case management services to the following categories of child protection cases: unaccompanied and separated children (UASC), children associated with armed forces and armed groups, children with disabilities, child survivors of violence (domestic violence and violence in schools) and children in conflict with the law.
- Strengthen the participation of youth in their communities and other decisions that affect them, as well as in programme design, implementation and evaluation, including through the development of programmes that target youth through mentoring, conflict prevention, technical training and higher education. An element of the Social Protection response plan will be to develop specialized programming adapted to the needs of children and youth formerly associated with armed forces and armed groups or at risk of recruitment.
- Ensure refugees can continue to access services and to benefit from their rights and entitlements through activities that assist refugees to: (i) better understand their rights and obligations under the Jordanian legal framework; (ii) participate in the urban re-registration exercise and obtain MoI service cards; (iii) document marriages, deaths and births; (iv)

⁸³ This will also include increased focus on Code of Conduct sessions and expanding community-based complaints mechanisms and the network on protection from sexual exploitation and abuse.

ensure security of tenure; and (v) better protect themselves against fraud and know about complaints mechanisms.

- Continue to explore protection and durable solutions for Syrian refugees, including third country resettlement for the most vulnerable.
- Increase focus on Code of Conduct sessions for staff of all Government and humanitarian agencies, community-based organizations and other institutions working with refugees and other affected populations, and on expanding community-based complaints mechanisms.
- Work with other sectors to increase support to self-reliance programmes and community-based initiatives that reduce social tensions and promote positive coping mechanisms and psychosocial well-being among Syrian refugees and Jordanians, including strengthening community-based protection networks.
- Support refugees to meet basic needs as a priority, but phasing this gradually into a broader social protection logic, which allows refugees to develop and maintain their own assets.

Sector Overall Objective

To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection services and legal protection frameworks in governorates most affected by the Syria crisis

Specific Objective 1: Strengthened and expanded national and sub-national protection systems that meet the international protection and social protection needs of vulnerable groups in the governorates most affected by the Syria crisis

Specific Objective 2: Improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis in order to ensure that basic household needs are met

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Sector Overall Objective	To provide all vulnerable groups affected by the crisis with access to improved social protection services and legal protection frameworks in governorates most affected by the Syria crisis.								
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis in order to ensure that basic household needs are met								
Sector Indicators:	# of WGBM with protection vulnerabilities with improved access to protection services			3,800	15,900				
	# of WGBM with protection vulnerabilities with improved access to protection services				207,300				
	# of WGBM participating in activities and projects that bring refugees and other vulnerable host community together			41,000	352,985				
	# of vulnerable individuals benefiting from social welfare services			1,000	2,200				
	# of WGBM with protection vulnerabilities with improved access to protection services			567,134	590,000				
RES 1.1 Strengthen and expand quality services and governmental and non-governmental agencies' prevention and response to SGBV in accordance with survivor-centred approach and AGD principles	Vulnerable women, girls, boys and men and survivors of SGBV receiving multi-sectoral services	15,900	# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV core principles, referral pathways and positive social norms	3,500	15,000	790,000	790,000	790,000	2,370,000
# Of women, girls, men and boys survivors of SGBV who access case management and multi-sector services including through shelter			300	900		1,029,693	1,029,693	3,089,079	
# of female and male government and non-government actors trained on SGBV			50	150		1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	
# of institutional capacity building interventions (excluding training) benefiting the GoJ			2 functioning shelter	1 additional shelter in South					

RES 1.2 Promote protective environment that prevents exploitation, abuse and neglect and responds to the needs of vulnerable children	Vulnerable host communities (Mostly Jordanians)	207,300	# of institutional capacity building interventions benefiting the GoJ	5 Family Protection Department (FPD)/Juvenile Probation Department (JPD)	1	1,080,071	1,030,785	1,030,785	1,030,785	3,141,641
			# of male/female GoJ officials and civil society workers trained on child protection related issues; referral pathways for diversion of children and youth in conflict with the law (including homeless and destitute youth) are established	1,100	2,500	526,071	476,785	476,785	476,785	1,479,641
			# of WGBM sensitized on CP and better parenting issues	50,000	200,000	2,248,571	2,699,285	2,699,285	2,699,285	7,647,141
			# Of girls and boys at risk provided with multi-sectorial services (including children without parental care, child labour, children experiencing violence at home and at school and children with disabilities)	1,200	4,800	8,321,071	8,271,785	8,271,785	8,271,785	24,864,641
			# of girls and boys benefitting from diversion and foster care programmes	15	100					

RES 1.3 To strengthen the protective environment through improved capacity and outreach; and reduced social tensions in the host communities	Vulnerable host community population and refugees living in urban/rural area	352,985	# of WGBM participating in information sessions or receiving information about services	27,000	200,000	650,000	650,000	650,000	1,950,000
			# of WGBM participating in projects aimed at reducing social tensions	14,000	150,000	8,810,000	9,030,000	7,030,000	24,870,000
			# of youth and young people engaged in civic engagement related initiative	500	40,000	7,405,291	6,205,291	5,205,291	18,815,873
			# of young people engaged and benefiting from training and mentoring opportunities	100	5,000				
			# of capacity building interventions (excluding training) to strengthen the capacity of GoJ, CBOs and CSOs to mobilize communities to contribute to their own protection	0	10	1,450,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	4,350,000
			# of WGBM trained on community mobilization and engagement (disaggregated by GoJ/CBOs)	25	750				

RES 1.4 To ensure that vulnerable groups have improved access to quality social protection services.	Vulnerable host community population and refugees	2,200	# of F/M elderly benefitting from improved social protection services	450	500	1,400,000	750,000	750,000	2,900,000
			# Of WGBM survivors of human trafficking and smuggling benefitting from multi-sectorial services	150	350	1,950,000	1,050,000	1,050,000	4,050,000
			# of capacity building interventions benefitting GoJ (Counter-Trafficking Unit) and Non-Government organizations	1	3	4,900,000	4,900,000	4,900,000	14,700,000
			# of F/M homeless and destitute individuals benefitting from improved social protection services	350	1,200	2,150,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	5,150,000
			# 2 of rehabilitation sub-centres established, equipped, trained and supported with necessary facilities and cadre	1 government-led national centre - 1 private sector centre	2	3,700,000	3,700,000	1,750,000	9,150,000
			# of specialist staff who are trained to treat, diagnose, medicate addiction cases (desegregated by sex)	50	150				

REF 1.1 Strengthen national procedures and mechanisms to ensure that refugees fleeing Syria are able to access the territory, to seek asylum and to understand their rights and obligations	All Targets are the sum of 2016-2018 output level targets, and measure the number of instances of assistance or services provided.	2,312,404	# of WGBM provided with transportation from the border to the camps	14,010	25,000	41,000,000	35,520,000	28,020,000	104,540,000
			# of capacity building interventions benefiting Government officials (Mol/ SRAD, JAF)	18	15	19,216,784	13,400,000	9,180,000	41,796,784
			# Of WGBM provided with counselling on spontaneous return to Syria	22,000	60,000				
			# of WGBM with valid registration (new Ministry of Interior (Mol) Service Document, UNHCR registration)	628,687	700,000				
			# of WGBM enrolled with IRIS scan	554,980	630,000	803,571	603,428	452,571	1,859,570
			# of profiling exercises undertaken	15	10				
			# of Syrian girls and boys receiving birth certificates	17,999	21,000				
			# of WGBM attending legal awareness sessions on civil status documentation	75,434	85,000	6,170,234	6,000,000	3,900,000	16,070,234
			# of WGBM submitted for third country resettlement	5,625	8,000				

REF 1.2 Strengthen Syrian families and communities through quality psychosocial support interventions, engagement and empowerment to contribute to their own protection solutions, while improving mechanisms for identification and assistance for the most vulnerable women, girls, boys and men (WGBM).	All Targets are the of sum 2016-2018 output level targets, and measure the number of instances of assistance or services provided.	3,070,116	# of WGBM participating in awareness sessions or receiving information about services	383,719	450,000	9,796,830	6,813,755	4,607,416	21,218,001
				# of WGBM who accessed services through specialized assistance and follow-up (i.e. via referrals)	107,000				
			Total # of refugee committees		575	100			
			# of WGBM engaged as refugee volunteers		N/A	1,600			
			# of youth engaged in volunteering within the community		166	2,500			
			# of WGBM receiving assistive tools or devices and rehabilitation sessions		1,725	8,200			
			# of households with protection concerns receiving urgent or emergency cash assistance (disaggregated by MHH/FHH)		FHH- 3414; MHH- 5785	FHH - 8,000; MHH - 15,000			
			# of WGBM accessing PSS services (level 2 & 3)		2014: 35,2004 2015: 297194	420,000			
			# of community or safe spaces operational		2014: 601 2015: 305	260			
			# of Community Support Projects (CSPs) implemented	22	300				
# of livelihood projects targeting both Syrian and Jordanian families that seek to promote positive coping strategies and to reduce social tensions	0	10	6,168,592	5,301,797	4,006,347	15,476,736			

REF 1.3 Reduce and mitigate the risks and consequences of SGBV experienced by WGBM, and improve the quality of response, in accordance with survivor-centred approach and age, gender and diversity (AGD) principles.	Targets are the of sum 2016-2018 output level targets, and measure the number of instances of assistance or services provided to refugees fleeing Syria (camps and outside camps) and affected population in Jordan.	1,046,098	# of women, girls, men and boys sensitized on SGBV core principles and referral pathways		81,549	410,000	5,058,844	4,351,938	3,507,824	12,918,606
			# Of women, girls, men and boys survivors of SGBV who access case management and multi-sector services		8,202	15,000	12,138,931	10,215,753	8,079,686	30,434,370
			# of female and male government and non-government actors trained on SGBV		897	10,000	2,879,758	2,412,110	1,899,218	7,191,086
			# of capacity building interventions (excluding training) that benefit the GoJ		19	15				
			# of SGBV service providers who incorporate measures for protection of sexual exploitation and abuse		17	25	400,000	120,000	60,000	580,000

REF 1.4 To increase equitable access for boys and girls affected by the Syria crisis to quality Child Protection interventions.	Targets are the of sum 2016-2018 output level targets, and measure the number of instances of assistance or services provided to refugees fleeing Syria (camps and outside camps) and affected population in Jordan.	721,788	# of male/female GoJ officials, civil society & humanitarian workers trained on CP (disaggregated by M/F by GoJ/NGO)	2,044	2,600	1,707,777	1,366,222	1,035,466	4,109,465
			# of institutional capacity building interventions (excluding training) implemented	17	15				
			a common situation monitoring frameworks is in place, including indicators, data collection methods and frequency of data	yes	yes	456,910	365,528	274,146	1,096,584
			# of WGBM sensitized on CP issues, services available and referral pathway (including inter-agency information campaigns)	242,822	340,000	3,191,463	1,854,640	1,300,080	6,346,183
			# Of girls and boys at risk provided with case management & multi-sectorial services (including UASC, children in conflict with the law, child labour, children experiencing violence at home and at school and children formerly associated with armed forces and groups)	26,665	21,000	13,800,855	12,008,684	8,286,513	34,096,052
			# Of girls and boys with disabilities provided with case management & multi-sectorial services	814	1,500				
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						209,696,509	176,647,745	137,001,117	523,345,372
Sector Specific Objective 2	Improved social protection and poverty alleviation mechanisms for vulnerable people affected by the crisis in order to ensure that basic household needs are								

Sector Indicators:	# of Syrian refugees receiving basic needs in camps									
	# of Syrian refugees receiving basic needs outside camps									
	# of working poor Jordanian HH receiving cash assistance				700					
	# of vulnerable Jordanian HHs receiving basic needs support				36,425					
	# new housing units for poor Jordanians built				200					
RES 2.1 To expand NAF, MOSD, Zakat Fund and other cash and in-kind assistance programmes - including cash assistance 'graduation' and social protection platform programmes - to reach increased numbers of vulnerable Jordanians in communities affected by the Syria crisis.				Assessment completed		1	150,000	0	0	150,000
				# of working poor Jordanian HH receiving cash assistance		700	1,091,902	1,091,902	1,091,902	3,275,706
				# of vulnerable Jordanian HHs receiving basic needs support		36,425	11,744,044	11,744,044	11,744,044	35,232,132
RES 2.2 To provide secure, sustainable and sanitary housing units to vulnerable Jordanian families										

REF 2.1 To provide life-saving basic needs assistance to Syrian refugee households and vulnerable families affected by the crisis inside the camps and in non-camp settings.	Whereas the output and objective indicators seek to measure unique families receiving assistance (even if multiple rounds of assistance), the direct target beneficiary figures are based on instances of assistance. These are calculated monthly for all outputs, except for new arrival kits and replenishments. New arrival kits - as one-off assistance - are counted only once and replenishments are counted on a quarterly basis.	2,441,432	# of individuals provided with new arrival kits in camps	68,256	145,000	2,099,469	1,779,575	1,459,681	5,338,725
			# of individuals provided with replenishment/replacement kits	785,368	212,000	10,063,659	8,050,927	5,938,195	24,052,781
			# of individuals provided with support towards meeting their basic needs	1,847,326	629,035	121,906,232	116,619,867	112,546,478	351,072,576
			# of individuals provided with winterization support in camps	241,044	385,373	8,501,796	7,377,437	6,171,078	22,050,311
			# of individuals provided with winterization support outside of camps	81,874	380,006	37,397,521	33,826,176	29,804,513	101,028,210
			# of individuals receiving cash-for-work in camps	NA	1,350	2,334,200	1,927,360	1,420,520	5,682,080
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						210,688,822	197,717,288	186,476,411	594,882,521
Sector Total						420,385,331	374,365,034	323,477,528	1,118,227,893

Transport

Situation Analysis

The transport sector plays a key role in Jordan's economy and contributes to 8.7 per cent of the gross domestic product (GDP). It is growing at an annual rate of six per cent and employs nearly 8.3 per cent of the Jordanian labour force. The transport sector, like other sectors, faces a number of challenges that have been further aggravated by the Syria crisis.

Infrastructure, in particular road maintenance and street lighting, was cited as the third most important urban service negatively affected by the inflow of Syrian refugees in a survey of 36 municipalities in Irbid, Zarqa, and Mafraq governorates.⁸⁴ Existing roads and related infrastructure are in desperate need of maintenance. In the past five years, the northern governorates have not been able to undertake either the construction of urgently needed roads or the maintenance of existing ones due to budget heavily constrained by changing priorities. One of these emerging priorities is the rehabilitation of the existing and the construction of new construction border roads, which are critically needed to maintain security along the 375 km long Jordan-Syria border. As a result of the Syria crisis, Jordan has lost one of its most important trade routes, resulting in a drop of the trade balance of 69 per cent in 2015.⁸⁵ Although the volume of trade between Jordan and Syria was relatively small, Jordan depended on Syria for transit trade, and the violence in Syria has impacted transit routes to Turkey, Lebanon, and Europe, forcing Jordan to develop alternative routes mainly through the port of Aqaba. This has necessitated huge investments in the port, on feeder highways and cargo roads. Disruption in traditional transport routes has also increased competition amongst public cars transporting passengers between Syria, Jordan, and Iraq who are now forced to use alternative routes within Jordan.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September 2015, the transport sector had not received any funding to support JRP 2015 projects. The following interventions have been initiated by the Government but remain underfunded:

- The Ministry of Transport (MOT) launched its 20 years national strategy plan in 2015. The plan includes building the national railway network connecting Aqaba port with major cities, industrial zones and borders, in addition to the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) linking Amman and Zarqa. The strategy was also integrated into Jordan's Vision 2025, which was launched in May 2015.
- The MPWH has initiated two projects worth US\$ 7 million (out of US\$ 30 million needed) to construct new roads for the northern borders, which are critically needed to maintain security and transport Syrian refugees by providing access to Jordanian Army Forces' vehicles. Details for the two projects are as follows:
 - Construction of a new 28 km long road connecting Tal Al Masma – Al Hadalat border road for a total cost of \$2.5 million. Works started in June 2015.
 - Construction of a new 55 km long road for Al Rokban– Al Hadalat Road (part1)/border road for a total cost of US\$ 4.5 million. Works started in June 2015.
- Upgrading and maintenance of existing internal roads in Irbid Governorate that are most affected by the Syrian refugees.
- Upgrading and maintenance of existing internal roads in Mafraq Governorate that are most affected by the Syrian refugees.

⁸⁴ MOPIC, Needs Assessment Review of the Impact of the Syrian Crisis on Jordan, 2013

⁸⁵ Central Bank of Jordan, Trade Data, www.cbj.gov.jo, 2015

2016-2018 needs

The transportation sector needs to address the following priorities:

- Conduct needs/damage assessment of road networks affected by the Syria crisis.
- Develop plans for improvements of the public transport system to accommodate the increasing demands arising from the Syria crisis.
- Expand, maintain and upgrade existing road networks in Irbid, Zarqa and Mafrqa governorates
- Rehabilitate existing, and construct new roads at the Jordanian-Syrian border, to maintain security and facilitate the transportation of Syrian refugees from border areas.
- Rehabilitate the main road that connects Za'atari Camp to Mafrqa, Irbid and Amman.
- Transform the transport system modes in Jordan from unregulated network to a more developed and efficient one through the BRT systems focusing on areas most affected by the influx of refugees.
- Improve road safety across the country with special focus on the northern governorates experiencing an increased Syrian refugee movement. This should be coupled with spreading public awareness on traffic safety targeting both drivers and pedestrians.
- Develop institutional capacities at both municipal and national levels in order to enhance strategic planning capabilities that prioritize the needs of the transport sector, strengthen evidence based planning and implementation of transport projects. This should include assisting MOT in the update of the Long Term National Transport Strategy (2015-2035) in light of the most recent demographic shifts and the establishment a robust database and information system in MOT and MPWH.
- Conduct a feasibility study with detailed environmental impact assessment prior to the implementation of the mass transit projects in order to address any resulting externalities to the local environment.

Response Plan

In order to respond to the above needs, MOT and MPWH will work with relevant agencies from the transport sector to prepare and implement a comprehensive master plan for the most affected governorates including Irbid, Mafrqa and Zarqa. This master plan will explore options for more efficient and reliable transport services that provide different forms of public and private transport. The proposed master plan will consist in two phases - phase one will focus on conducting a needs /damage assessment of roads and transport systems; phase two will concentrate on developing the roadmap. The plan will seek to minimize overall transport costs including direct operating costs of rolling stocks, infrastructure, time, security and comfort as well as indirect costs such as noise, pollution, and accidents. The plan is to have a better integration of related sectors and improved dialogue across ministries and departments in charge of transport planning and operation. The plan will seek to improve road safety standards, including through the installation of solar streetlights.

Immediate support will also be sought for the construction of new and the rehabilitation of existing roads in the border areas, that are critical for Jordan to maintain security along its borders, and to ensure the safe transport of refugees. The MOT will also seek to expand its public transportation system in the northern governorates through the procurement of buses and the installation of new terminals and depots, to respond to the increased demand. In addition, the MOT will strive to enhance the capacity of its Transport Development and Planning Department as well as the Directorate of Planning of the Ministry of Public Works in strategic planning. It will also seek to

provide an enabling regulatory environment to promote private sector investment and public-private partnerships

Sector Overall Objective

To ensure the safe movement of people and goods in the areas affected by the Syria crisis

To meet the sector overall objective and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis on the transport sector, the below two specific objectives are proposed:

Specific Objective 1: Improved and efficient transport services and systems to accommodate increased population in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq

Specific Objective 2: Strengthened capacity of the road networks to accommodate the increased traffic flows in the northern governorates of Irbid, Mafraq, and Zarqa

TRANSPORT

Sector Overall Objective	To ensure the safe mobility of people and goods in the areas affected by the Syria crisis through upgraded and efficient public transportation services and road network								
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1	Improved and efficient transport services and systems to accommodate increased population in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Ma'fraaq								
Sector Indicators:	1. % of passengers using public transport			25%	30%				
	2. No of buses per 1000 inhabitants			1.00	1.05				
	3. Satisfaction rate of public transport services			70%	75%				
	4. No of traffic accidents in the northern governorates			19,945	19,150				
RES 1.1 Enable MOT and MPWH in undertaking evidence based response to provide improved transport services to Syrian refugees and host communities	Ministries, technical staff	50	Needs assessment reports produced	0	2	500,000	0	0	500,000
RES 1.2 Enhance the capacity of the Transport Development and Planning department at MOT and Directorate of Planning at the Ministry of Public Works to undertake strategic planning in the transport sector	Ministries, technical staff, Syrian refugees, host communities , private sector investors	2,500,000	Transport and roads master plan completed	0	0	0	600,000	900,000	1,500,000
			No. of MOT &MPWH staff trained to plan and implement transport and roads projects	0	0	0	100,000	100,000	200,000
RES 1.3 Enhance the transportation capacity in the northern governorates	Ministry of Transport, Syrian Refugees, Host communities, Female headed families, students, Vulnerable groups	1,200,000	No of Buses Procured	0	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
			Buses Depot constructed	0	1	300,000	400,000	300,000	1,000,000
RES 1.4 Enhance the transportation capacity and service in the northern governorates	Ministry of Transport, Syrian Refugees, Host communities, students, Vulnerable groups	2,500,000	No of Bus terminals constructed	0	3	5,000,000	5,000,000	0	10,000,000

RES 1.5 Explore the options for mass transit systems in the Northern Governorates of Jordan	Syrian Refugees, Host communities, Ministry of Transport , private sector investors	2,500,000	Feasibility Report with recommendations produced and submitted to the government	0	0	800,000	1,200,000	0	2,000,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						8,600,000	9,300,000	3,300,000	21,200,000
Sector Specific Objective 2	Strengthened capacity of the road networks to accommodate the increased traffic flows in the northern governorates of Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq								
Sector Indicators:	1. Length of paved roads in northern governorates that are well maintained			1563 (Secondary & Tertiary roads)	1,683				
	2. No of traffic accidents in the northern governorates			19,945	19,150				
RES 2.1 Facilitate the safe and secure transportation of Syrian refugees from the Jordanian -Syrian borders	Host communities at border areas , Syrian refugees, Jordan 's Army forces	100,000	Total Kilometres of new constructed roads	0	40	5,000,000	8,000,000	2,000,000	15,000,000
RES 2.2 Facilitate the safe and secure transportation of Syrian refugees from the Jordanian -Syrian borders	Host communities at border areas , Syrian Refugees, Jordanian Army forces	100,000	Total Kilometres of rehabilitated roads	0	60	7,000,000	0	0	7,000,000
RES 2.3 Expand maintain and upgrade the existing infrastructure of the road networks in Irbid , Zarqa and Mafraq and Jerash governorates	Host Communities, Syrian Refugees , students	2,500,000	Total Kilometres of rehabilitated roads	0	20	7,000,000	15,000,000	10,000,000	32,000,000
			% of roads with minimum road safety standards	0	35%	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,500,000
			No. of awareness campaigns conducted	0	1	200,000	300,000	0	500,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3						19,700,000	24,300,000	13,000,000	57,000,000
Sector Total						28,300,000	33,600,000	16,300,000	78,200,000

WASH

Situation Analysis

Jordan is one of the most water scarce countries in the world. Although inadequate water supply has been a problem for many years, it has been exacerbated in recent years by the sharp increase in demand as a result of the Syrian refugee influx. Available surface water is running out and groundwater is being depleted through overuse, leading to decreasing water table levels and increasing salinity.

In some districts of the northern governorates hosting high concentrations of Syrian refugees, vulnerability is extremely high with 70 per cent of households receiving less than the national standard of 100 litres per person per day.⁸⁶ Women are particularly vulnerable, particularly refugee and vulnerable Jordanian female-headed households. In some communities, water demand has quadrupled.⁸⁷

Minimum standards of water supply, sanitation and hygiene services are provided to all refugees, either in camp or non-camp settings, nevertheless, the frequency of water delivery to households in the northern governorates – which host around half of the refugees – has worsened with the exponential growth of the population. Consequently, per capita daily consumption has dropped in those areas from over 88 litres to 64.5 litres⁸⁸.

It is estimated that 97 per cent of the households have access to a piped network. However, an estimated 40 to 65 per cent of water is lost through leakage and unauthorized connections. Water supply is still based on a rationing system to cater for the shortage of resources, to ensure a more equitable distribution and to reduce non-revenue water. This situation is compounded by a lack of awareness of the extent of the water crisis among some sections of the population.

More than 63 per cent of the population in Jordan is connected to a sewage system;⁸⁹ though in specific locations this coverage is lower (43 per cent in northern governorates). Sludge disposal and treatment is an issue that may threaten the environment. Due to the increased population in particular governorates, the capacity of the treatment plants and network system has been exceeded⁹⁰ and has resulted in overflows and blockage. As a result of the existing infrastructure and the demand, major infrastructure works are required.

Hosting Syrian refugees has impacted heavily Jordan's public finances, increasing Government expenditure on subsidies including water. The crisis has also impacted negatively WASH services in public places, including schools.

2015 Achievements

As of end of September, 20 projects from the JRP 2015 were recorded in JORISS for a total value of US\$ 54,835,826 to support WASH systems development, improvement and rehabilitation in a number of host communities and camp settings. Other multi-year contributions for large WASH projects are being implemented in host communities with high concentrations of refugees. A total contribution of US\$ 328.9 million has been committed for a three-year period. Still, many activities planned at host communities remained unfunded.

Major infrastructure interventions included rehabilitation of water sources, pumping systems, water conveyers and distribution networks; new and rehabilitated wastewater treatment plants, improvements in, wastewater collection networks and area specific rehabilitation of sewer lines;

⁸⁶ Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Sector Vulnerability Assessment,,2015

⁸⁷ Mercy Corps, Tapped Out: Water Scarcity and Refugee Pressures in Jordan, 2014

⁸⁸ SVA, data for Mafraq governorate

⁸⁹ Jordan's Water Strategy 2008-2022

⁹⁰ MWI and UNICEF, Sanitation Vulnerability Assessment

improvements and rehabilitation of WASH facilities in schools and other public places, and water quality monitoring.

Some of the other interventions included energy improvements of existing water and sanitation systems, creating awareness on solid waste disposal and key household hygiene practices amongst communities and refugees; building capacity of implementers at all levels and host communities in particular, in management and use of facilities and services provided.

Some 25 major WASH implementation partners have intervened in all 12 Governorates and especially those with the highest concentration of Syrian refugees and residents. During 2015 JRP partners have assisted with WASH services and other support to about 4.5 million Syrian refugees and Jordanians affected by the crisis. The JRP WASH interventions have followed the national standards and protocols as applied to water, sanitation and hygiene service provision. In the refugee camps, minimum standards have been developed and are being implemented to ensure a basic service level by partners.

The WASH sector has received significant funding for the JRP 2015 implementation, as reported to JORISS monitoring system (refugee response) and also direct interventions; especially from those partners implementing on-going refugee and resilience activities from the previous years. The Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MWI) is making efforts to coordinate and ensure all contributions are reported to and eventually approved through JORISS.

US\$ 66 million have been provided for WASH interventions in the four refugee camps. Water trucking in refugee camps and water network, and waste water treatment plants construction/rehabilitation received the largest allocations, to sustain service and reduce the huge recurrent WASH services cost.

2016-2018 Needs

The WASH sector priority needs for the JRP 2016-2018 are based on analysis of the most vulnerable communities, districts and WASH systems needing urgent attention and funding. The following WASH sector priorities have been identified for the JRP 2016-2018 implementation:

- 1 Ensure sustainable water supply to all vulnerable households and communities in high refugee concentration Governorates;
- 2 Improve access to sanitation services
- 3 Maintenance and operations of water and sanitation systems
- 4 Promote treated water reuse where possible
- 5 Improve hygiene practice in vulnerable households and communities;
- 6 Improve access to water and sanitation in public schools, health facilities and child friendly spaces in refugee camps and host communities
- 7 Improve the efficiency of the water and sanitation infrastructure systems to reduce non-revenue water, improve operational efficiencies
- 8 Improve energy efficiency in the operation and maintenance of water and wastewater system infrastructure and increase the utilization of alternative water and energy technologies
- 9 Water conservation
- 10 Include the integrated water resources management (IWRM) approach into planning and implementation of water and sanitation interventions
- 11 Build national and sub-national institutional capacity for service provision; Sector Coordination & Management and significantly improving performance monitoring and reporting
- 12 Enhance WASH sector partnerships (including local NGOs) for accelerated implementation and resource optimization;

There are several resilience-based WASH interventions in the JRP 2015 that remain unfunded. These WASH interventions were planned on established priority needs of the vulnerable Jordanian populations in the northern governorates with high refugee concentrations. Based on the Sector Vulnerability Assessment, an estimated 1.4 million Syrians and a hosting population of three million living in 18 localities (sub-districts) of six highly affected governorates face moderate to severe water related vulnerability. Additionally, based on the above, Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ)/PMU have identified 27 major interventions for infrastructure improvement, system strengthening (including monitoring) and capacity development covering all vulnerable communities and governorates requiring support.

Response Plan

The vulnerability of the Jordanian population is relatively high especially for areas categorized as severely vulnerable even in the areas with low concentrations of Syrian refugees. Jordan is also experiencing a natural population growth (of around 2.2 per cent annually), nevertheless, two major factors are expanding the gap between water demand and supply: the number of Syrian nationals present in the country and the need to satisfy the demand for the domestic and economic sectors.

The increase in demand from the Syrian refugees is further reducing the amount and frequency of water available for Jordanians. There is a specific risk associated to the WASH needs of both Syrian refugees and Jordanians living in host communities in terms of cost and efforts⁹¹ and a persistent risk of 'failure to deliver'.⁹²

Water scarcity and the state of the water supply and sewage networks in Jordan highlight the magnitude of the investment that Jordan needs as it attempts to meet the additional water and sanitation requirements of the refugees and host communities.

Sector Overall Objective

To support the Government to ensure the provision of essential and sustainable WASH services to those affected by the Syria crisis

Specific Objective 1: Quantity, quality, and efficiency of safe drinking water delivery improved and system optimized
Specific Objective 2: Expanded and improved sanitation services

Specific Objective 3: Improved WASH services, including awareness and community engagement in schools and other public institutions

Specific Objective 4: "Enhanced planning, implementation and monitoring capacity of water and sanitation institutions and agencies"

Specific Objective 5: Sustainable provision of safe and equitable access to water services in camps and host community as per min standards

Specific Objective 6: Provided safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services

Specific Objective 7: Improved environmental health as a result of the practice of key hygiene activities

The JRP WASH 2016-2018 will focus on the following interventions for both refugee and resilience responses:

1. Rehabilitate and enhance water and sanitation infrastructure in the host community/refugee settlement (outside camps) locations to restore adequacy & efficiency of safe water distribution and sewerage collection networks.
2. Contribute to the operation and maintenance costs of service providers.
3. Install new/upgrade existing sewerage treatment facilities to meet the additional & expanded demand for collection and treatment of waste and wastewater and to

⁹¹ Vulnerability Assessment Framework (VAF). WASH sector model (WASH expenditure indicator), 2015

⁹² See Section I, second paragraph.

- prevent epidemics.
- 4. Rehabilitate and improve water distribution networks (NRW reduction), WASH in schools, system efficiency and water quality monitoring.
- 5. Develop sector capacity through national and sub national institutional improvements.
- 6. Foster partnerships for funding and technical support; private sector investment and NGO contribution for accelerating and improving implementation
- 7. Improve sector coordination, project management and performance monitoring/ reporting
- 8. Improve implementer skills and technical capacities to manage and implement improvements.
- 9. Support water reuse where possible

In order to understand some linkages between some proposed interventions with the Syria crisis, it is important to state that water projects, may need to be implemented in Zarqa or Mafraq, for instance, in order to increase water availability for people in Jarash, Irbid or Ajloun, as water and waste water systems are interlinked.

Interventions for 2016 will include unfunded interventions of JRP 2015 and also interventions identified by the CVA & SVA as the most urgent priority for the vulnerable communities, locations and systems. Three years interventions will consist in longer-term interventions targeting a larger number of communities, districts and governorates. Phase 2 projects will also address the sustainability of the larger resilience strengthening of WASH sector development and also meet the urgent needs of capacity building in the country. Some high-value projects related to this phase, i.e.: network rehabilitation and construction of waste water networks, could be divided into phases or lots, this will be clearly indicated in the concept notes or other project documents the Ministry will prepare prior to implementing projects related to the objectives presented above.

The WASH Task Force would guide the coordinated development and implementation of the mentioned work plans, budgets and capacity development plans. It will provide guidance and recommendations, highlight issues for urgent action and ensure follow-up on issues of strategic importance.

Project interventions will be prioritized, in conjunction with JRP 2015 agreed and on-going complementary activities of partners and donors, based on existing as well as emerging urgent needs. Projects will be implemented on the basis of individual and/or collective cluster of interventions that have common geographic focus; complementary implementation capacities and existing infrastructure to implement activities as per approved work plans and budgets.

WASH

Plan Overall Objective									
Sector Overall Objective									
To support the Government to ensure the provision of essential and sustainable WASH services to those affected by the Syria crisis services.									
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)
Sector Specific Objective 1									
Quantity, quality and efficiency of safe drinking water delivery improved and system optimized									
Sector Indicators:	Increase Water Supplied to the areas fed by the rehabilitated wells by 7%			The current water supplied in the different locations (Variable based on the targeted well)					
	Water Subscribers & Syrian refugees	835,000	# wells rehabilitated						
RES 1.1 Secure the adequate extraction of groundwater through rehabilitation of existing wells				0	15	3,000,000	3,000,000		6,000,000
Sector Indicators:	More than 80% of transmission & main distribution system restructured								
	Hours of supply increase in areas monitored by pressure loggers								
	NRW reduced by 10 percentage points								
RES 1.2 Enabling YWC to distribute adequate quantities of water to consumption centres and Syrian refugee concentration, reduce water losses through pressure reduction	Water subscribers and Syrian refugees	1,200,000	# of restructuring transmissions and main distribution system	40%	15%	10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
			Hours of supply increase in areas monitored by pressure loggers	6hrs	8hrs	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	
			# of tertiary distribution networks and house connections repaired	0	15,000	10,000,000	15,000,000	35,000,000	
Sector Indicators:	About 20 of the transmission System restructured								

RES 1.3 Reinforce the transport capacity to secure a safe water supply to consumption centres	Water subscribers and refugee population	250,000	# of kms of transmission system restructured	0	7km	1,400,000	4,200,000		5,600,000
Sector Indicators:	Reduction of Electricity bill of YWC			Electricity bill is 2 MJd/ Month					
RES 1.4 Increase the reliability of the electricity supply for pumping systems in remote areas & well fields to minimize non pumping periods, and reduce the electricity bill of YWC	500000 host population and 200,000 refugees	700,000	# of construction of power plants	0	0 (in progress)	700,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	15,700,000
			Reduction of Electricity bill of YWC					4,000,000	4,000,000
Sector Indicators:	Response Time for complains								
RES 1.5 Increase the O&M capacity of WAJ and the water companies	Water subscribers and some refugee population	2,000,000	% purchase of materials and equipment	0	80% of material	20,000,000	10,000,000	0	30,000,000
Sector Indicators:	More than 40% of transmission & main distribution system restructured								
	Hours of supply increase in areas monitored by pressure loggers								
RES 1.6 Enabling YWC to distribute adequate quantities of water to consumption centres and Syrian refugee concentration, reduce water losses through pressure reduction	Water subscribers and Syrian refugees		% of transmission & main distribution system restructured	60%	65%	6,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	16,000,000
			Increase 24/7 supply in selected DMA	0	3 areas		10,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000
			% of NRW reduced	45%	42%	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000
Sector Indicators:	More than 40% of transmission & main distribution system restructured								
	Hours of supply increase in areas monitored by pressure loggers								
	NRW reduced by 10 percentage points			NRW is 40%					

RES 1.7 Enabling Miyahuna to distribute adequate quantities of water to consumption centres and Syrian refugee concentration, reduce water losses through pressure reduction	Water subscribers and Syrian refugees		Hours of supply increase in areas monitored by pressure loggers	6 hrs.	8 hrs.	12,000,000	10,000,000	7,000,000	29,000,000
Res 1.8 Reduction of NRW in the water distribution network of specific areas	Water subscribers and Syrian refugees	100,000	% of NRW reduced	45%	40%	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	20,000,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 1						78,100,000	82,200,000	91,000,000	251,300,000
Sanitation services expanded and improved									
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in YWC areas		About 40% of YWC customers are covered with WW services						
	Expansion of Wadi Hassan TP								
RES 2.1 Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration	Host community and Syrian refugees	135,000	Km. of sewer network completed	0	80km	10,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	50,000,000
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Irbid areas		About 55% of Irbid customers are covered with WW services						

RES 2.2 Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration	Host community and Syrian refugees (<10000)		Km. of sewage network completed	0	5km	8,500,000	10,000,000	8,500,000	27,000,000
Indicators:	Serving Azraq customers by ww service								
RES 2.3 Construction of a WWTP to treat wastewater and protect the environment	Host community and Syrian refugees	12,000	Wastewater networks can connect to the WWTP			3,920,000	8,680,000	3,920,000	16,520,000
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Irbid areas								
RES 2.4 Expansion and reinforcement of sewerage system in Jerash	Host community and some Syrian refugees	33,000	Km of sewer network completed	0	10km	6,230,000	15,330,000	8,190,000	29,750,000
Indicators:	No. of sewage complaints reduced								
RES 2.5 Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee	Host community and Syrian refugees (<10000)	30,000	No. of sewage complaints reduced			2,000,000	5,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Irbid areas								
RES 2.6 Protection of water resources through construction of sewer system and WWTP in Bergesh and the reuse of treated WW for irrigation purposes.	Host community and Syrian refugees	49,000	WWTP operational			6,300,000	14,560,000	11,340,000	32,200,000

Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Irbid areas									
RES 2.7 Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the construction of new sewer network in Kofar Rakeb & Beit Edes to reduce unserved and non-served areas in Irbid	Host community and Syrian refugees	13,000	Sewer network connected to WWTP and connection to be announced		3,400,000	3,400,000	6,000,000	12,800,000		
Indicators:	No. of sewage complaints reduced									
RES 2.8 Secure sewage transport through replacement of force main	Host community and Syrian refugees (<10000)	45,000	No. of sewage complaints reduced		5,000,000	5,000,000	2,800,000	12,800,000		
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Mafraq areas									
RES 2.9 Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the construction of new sewer network in Balamaa to reduce unserved and non-served areas in Irbid	Host community and Syrian refugees	10,000	Sewer network connected to WWTP and connection to be announced		250,000	5,000,000	3,000,000	8,250,000		
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Mafraq areas									
RES 2.10 Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the construction of new sewer network in Rehab to reduce unserved and non-served areas in Irbid	Host community and Syrian refugees	8,000	Sewer network connected to WWTP and connection to be announced		250,000	4,000,000	3,000,000	7,250,000		
Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Mafraq and Zarqa areas									
RES 2.11 Increase access to wastewater collection systems through the installation of a new compact treatment plant	Host community and Syrian refugees	100,000	Sewer network connected to WWTP		5,000,000			5,000,000		5,000,000

Indicators:	Expansion of Sewer Networks coverage in Maddaba areas									
RES 2.12 Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee	Host community and Syrian refugees (<10000)	20,000	No. of sewage complaints reduced		3,000,000	3,000,000				6,000,000
Indicators:	% of water subscribers served with wastewater collection system									
RES 2.13 Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration	Host community and Syrian refugees	35,000	% of water subscribers served with wastewater collection system	0%	5%	5,000,000	10,000,000	20,000,000	35,000,000	
Indicators:	% of water subscribers served with wastewater collection system									
RES 2.14 Reinforce and extend the wastewater collection systems to cope with the increased wastewater flows and extend the system to unserved areas with high refugee concentration	Host community and Syrian refugees	60,000	% of water subscribers served with wastewater collection system	20%	25%	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	15,000,000	
Indicators:	% of treated wastewater used by farmers									
RES 2.15 Re-use of treated wastewater in irrigation	Host Communities and Syrian refugees	5,000	Km of pipelines completed	0 km	10 km	2,000,000			2,000,000	
Total for Sector Specific Objective 2						65,850,000	108,970,000	92,750,000	267,570,000	
Sector Specific Objective 3	WASH services, including awareness and community engagement in schools and other public institutions					improved				
Indicators:										

RES 3.1 Children have access to adequate water, sanitation and hygiene facility inside the schools	School age children (5-17)	31,500	# of children access to safe and adequate sanitation facilities	0	100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
			# of children have access to adequate water points		1000,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
			# of schools have access to improved sewerage system	0	100	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
			# of children and teachers trained on best hygiene practices	0	100,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 3						1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	1,350,000	4,050,000
Enhanced Planning, implementation and monitoring capacity of water and sanitation institutions and agencies										
Indicators:										
RES 4.1 Stabilize/ ensure efficient operations management using methods and tools established in previous years, but not applied in full due to crisis management overriding standard operating practices	WAJ and public utilities personnel in headquarters and governorates	2,100	Monitoring and reporting of operations provide reliable information to decision makers			2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	6,000,000
Indicators:										
RES 4.2 Introduce a GIS based monitoring and management system to cover the regular operations, investment projects and NRP requirements	WAJ and public utilities personnel in headquarters and YWC	1,500	PMU GIS unit operational YWC providing regular reports and data to PMU			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
Indicators:	Decreasing YWC Budget deficit			Deficit is 18 M US\$						

RES 4.3 To safeguard financially the water companies and utilities ability providing minimum water supply and wastewater disposal services	All population	600,000	water utilities and companies to continue providing services and pay electricity bills			18,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000	54,000,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 4						21,200,000	21,200,000	21,200,000	63,600,000
Sustainable provision of safe and equitable access to water services in camps and host community as per min standards									
Indicators:	# of people have access to water as per min standard in the camps			35 l/p/d	140,000				
REF 5.1 Access to safe water in camps as per minimum standards		140,000	# of liters of safe water distributed through trucks	35 l/p/d		7,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	10,000,000
			# of diarrhea cases reported		13,050,000	3,500,000	3,500,000	20,050,000	
			# of liters of water provided through network	35 l/p/d		250,000	250,000	250,000	750,000
Indicators:	# of vulnerable people have access to water as per min standards				32,100				
REF 5.2 To improve access to safe and equitable water of targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through interventions inside the household and/ or through water network connection		96,300	# of people supplied with water			500,000	500,000		1,000,000
			# of WGBM with access to water based on minimum standards			600,000	600,000	300,000	1,500,000
Indicators:	# of people have access to improved/rehabilitated water systems				500,000				
	% of increase of l/p/d				10% of 200,000				

REF 5.3 To improve access to safe and equitable water of targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through repair, improvement and/or extension of existing water		1,500,000	# of HH benefitted from % increase in water			10,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	25,000,000
Indicators:	Proportion of schools with access to water as per min standards					135,000			
REF 5.4 To improve schools, clinics and child friendly spaces access to safe and equitable water through repair and improvement of water supply facilities		405,000	# of girls and boys with access to safe drinking water based on minimum standards			1,020,000	1,020,000	1,020,000	3,060,000
Indicators:	# of HHs implementing innovative measures to conserve water					23,334			
	Volume of water produced from treated wastewater used in agriculture								
REF 5.5 Innovative water conservation and reuse of treated water		70,000	% in decrease of water consumption			500,000	500,000	500,000	1,500,000
			% of treated water used in agriculture			600,000	600,000	600,000	1,800,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 5						33,520,000	18,970,000	12,170,000	64,660,000
Sector Specific Objective 6	Provided safe and equitable access to gender appropriate sanitation services								
Indicators:	# of people benefitted from improved wastewater services in the camps					140,000			
	% of solid waste disposed in sanitary landfill					140,000			

REF 6.1 Access to better sanitation and appropriate wastewater management in camps		140,000	1) Person: seat ratio 2) Proportionate of boys, girls, women and men have access to safe wastewater management		6,800,000	5,100,000	5,100,000	17,000,000
			# of HH with access to sewer network		3,750,000	2,500,000	2,000,000	8,250,000
			# of children boys and girls with access to safe and friendly sanitation facilities		200,000	200,000	200,000	600,000
			% of waste collection/ disposal to waste generated at HH		4,500,000	4,500,000	4,500,000	13,500,000
Indicators:	# of vulnerable people have benefited from better access to sanitation as per min standards			2,100				
REF 6.2 To improve access to sanitation facilities of targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through repair or replacement of existing non-functional toilets or through construction of new toilets		6,300	# of WGBM have better access to sanitation facilities		1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	3,300,000
			# of HH practicing improved wastewater management		100,000	100,000	100,000	300,000
Indicators:	# of people have access to improved/rehabilitated sewerage systems			500,000				
REF 6.3 To improve access to sanitation facilities and services of targeted vulnerable Syrian and Jordanian population through repair, improvement and/or extension of Sewerage		1,500,000	# of household have access to improved sewerage services		15,000,000	10,000,000	7,760,000	32,760,000
Indicators:	Proportion of schools with access to sanitation as per min standards			135,000				

REF 6.4 To improve access of schools, clinics and child friendly spaces to sanitation services through repair and improvement of sanitation facilities.		40,500	# of girls and boys have access to improved sanitation			1,520,000	1,520,000	1,520,000	1,520,000	4,560,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 6						32,970,000	25,020,000	22,280,000	80,270,000	
Sector Specific Objective 7	Improved environmental health as a result of the practice of key hygiene activities									
Indicators:	# of people have sustainable health due to improved hygiene practices in camps				140,000					
REF 7.1 Improve hygiene practices in camps	140,000		# of WGBM received hygiene materials # of WGBM participated in the sessions			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
			# of WGBM practicing better hygiene # of girls and boys participating in the awareness sessions							
			# of girls and boys with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation							
			# of girls and boys participating in the awareness sessions			3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	9,000,000
			# of girls and boys with improved knowledge in hygiene and water conservation							
			# of WGBM benefitted from improved vector control management							
Indicators:	# of people have sustainable health due to improved hygiene practices in camps				50,000					

REF 7.2 Targeted population in host community perform better hygiene practices			150,000	# of WGBM participated in hygiene sessions # of girls, boys, women and men received hygiene supplies # of girls, boys, women and men with improved knowledge in best hygiene practices			1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	3,000,000
				# of WGBM participated in hygiene sessions # of girls, boys, women and men received hygiene supplies # of girls, boys, women and men with improved knowledge in best hygiene practices			760,000	760,000	760,000	2,280,000
Total for Sector Specific Objective 7							5,810,000	5,810,000	5,810,000	17,430,000
Sector Total							238,800,000	263,520,000	246,560,000	748,880,000

Chapter 3. Overall Impact of the Syria Crisis and Direct Budget Support Needs

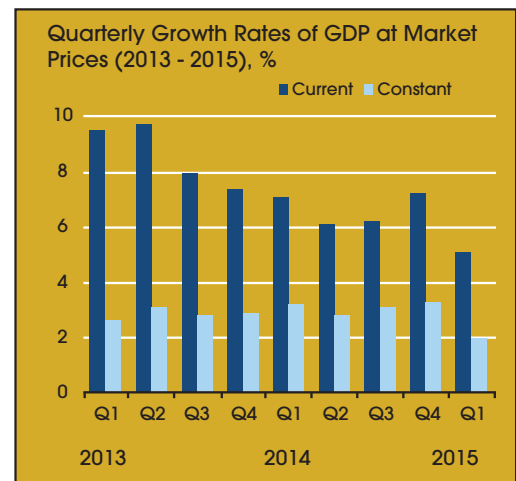
The impact of the Syria crisis on Jordan is multifaceted, spanning almost all sectors of the economy and affecting – with varying degrees of intensity – all geographic areas. On the macroeconomic side, the crisis continues to aggravate economic difficulties and exacerbate existing vulnerabilities, thereby casting a shadow over public finance performance. The crisis has placed a significant burden on budgets and is overstretching services across all affected sectors.

This chapter provides an estimate of the direct and indirect costs of the crisis borne by Jordan. The direct cost of the Syria crisis includes the monetary impact on Jordan’s budget (such as subsidies, income loss and tariffs loss) and on JRP sectors. Indirect costs are assessed using the CVA results, in addition to other indirect estimates provided by relevant line ministries.

While some sectors may have benefited from the population increase, the overall impact of the crisis on the economy has been detrimental. Although the influx of some 630,000 Syrian refugees — in addition to other 750,000 Syrians who were in Jordan before the crisis — is an important component of this impact, it represents only part of the picture. Another primary destabilizing economic factor has been the regional trade distortions caused by the crisis, which is directly linked to increasing levels of national debt and a worsening trade deficit.

3.1 Macroeconomic Implications of the crisis

Between 2007 and 2010, Jordan’s GDP grew by almost 55 per cent. During the following four years (2011 to 2014), the rate of GDP growth slowed to 24 per cent, representing an overall decline of 56 per cent compared to pre-crisis growth. Per capita GDP growth also fell following the crisis, decreasing by 64 per cent in 2012 compared to 2011. In particular, between 2011 and 2014, GDP grew by only 16 per cent, which represents a third of the rate of growth between 2007 and 2010.



The national economy experienced a marked slowdown during the first quarter of 2015; affected by deepening social and political unrest in the region, particularly in Syria and Iraq; that strongly influenced the performance of many economic sectors, especially tourism and transportation. Real GDP grew by two per cent compared with 3.2 per cent during the first quarter of 2014, which is considered to be the lowest quarterly growth that has been experienced since the second quarter of 2010¹

Public debt has increased by 53 per cent since 2011 compared to 40 per cent between 2007 and 2010, reaching 81 per cent of GDP. The national debt has soared to dangerous levels due to government borrowing to cover the cost of importing oil following the disruption of cheap gas supplies from Egypt, in addition to the cost of accommodating Syrian refugees, estimated at JOD 1.4 billion.⁹³ Public debt increased from JOD 11.4 billion in 2010⁹⁴ to JOD 16.6 billion in 2012. It

⁹³ Asharq-Al-Awsat „Jordan’s Finance Minister: We will eliminate electricity subsidies by 2017, May 14, 2014, <http://www.aawsat.net/2014/05/article55332275/jordans-finance-minister-we-will-eliminate-electricity-subsidies-by-2017>

⁹⁴ Jordan Times, Per capita share of public debt rises to over JOD3,, April 11, 2015. <http://www.jordantimes.com/news/local/capita-share-public-debt-rises-over-JoD3000> accessed July 13, 2015

climbed again in 2013 to JOD 19.1 billion, increasing to JOD 20.6 billion in 2014 (80.8 per cent of GDP).⁹⁵ By the end of May 2015 debt had increased by a further JOD 649 million or 3.2 per cent to JOD 21.2 billion, and is expected to reach 92.6 per cent of GDP by the end of 2015.^{96, 97}

Government expenditure increased by 38 per cent between 2010 and 2014, from JOD 5.7 billion to JOD 7.9 billion.⁹⁸ Despite the additional financing needs arising from the crisis, the budget deficit continued to decrease from its 2012 high.⁹⁹ At the end of 2014, the deficit (including grants) fell to 2.3 per cent (JOD 585.3 million) compared to 5.5 per cent (JOD 1,318 million) in 2013 and 8.3 per cent in 2012.¹⁰⁰ The sharp year-on-year decrease reflected an increase in grant income from 2.7 per cent of GDP in 2013 to 4.9 per cent in 2014. Excluding grants the deficit fell slightly to 7.2 per cent (JD 1.8 billion) in 2014 from 8.2 per cent (JOD 1.96 billion) in 2013, and 9.8 per cent in 2012.¹⁰¹

Trade has also been badly affected by the crisis with the disruption of the Syria and Turkey traffic and trading routes, leading to a sharp increase in the trade deficit. In the four-year period prior to the Syria crisis, the trade deficit increased by 4.5 per cent. Between 2011 and 2014 however, the deficit increased dramatically by 27 per cent. This is largely driven by disruptions to Jordan’s main trade route through Syria. Between 2007 and 2010, exports rose by 33 per cent, only to decline by seven per cent between 2011 and 2014.

The tourism sector has also been affected. Between 2007 and 2011, tourist numbers increased by 97 per cent. Between 2011 and 2014, however, this increase stalled at six per cent. At the same time, income from tourism, which had been growing before the crisis by up 48 per cent over the four years, has grown almost half that rate at 28 per cent during the four years since the crisis.

Finally, capital expenditure remains inadequate to address the structural impact of the crisis. The ratio of capital to current expenditure in 2014 remained well below pre-crisis levels as the government struggled to cope with the disruption of cheap gas supplies from Egypt and the impact of the Syria crisis. At 14.47 per cent, the 2014 ratio remains 2.37 per cent lower than capital investment in 2010, at a time when assessments across a range of sectors have highlighted the accelerated degradation and depreciation of public sector services as a result of excess demand arising from the Syria crisis.

Table 1: Capital Expenditures (JOD)

YEAR	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
TOTAL EXP	7852.9	7077.1	6878.2	6796.6	5708.0
CURRENT EXP	6716.6	6056.1	6202.8	5739.5	4746.6
CAPITAL EXP	1136.3	1021.0	675.4	1057.1	961.4
CAP EXP AS %	14.47%	14.43%	9.82%	15.55%	16.84%

Source: CBJ

⁹⁵ Government of Jordan Ministry of Finance, Main Financial Indicators, Public Debt, accessed 13 July 2015. <http://www.mof.gov.jo/en-us/mainpage.aspx>

⁹⁶ Parliamentary Economic Committee Chairman Kheir Abu Seileik, Jordan’s national debt soars to dangerous levels, March, 8 2015 <http://www.alaraby.co.uk/english/news/2015/3/8/jordans-national-debt-soars-to-dangerous-levels#sthash.aYB5EtUy.dpuf>

⁹⁷ Government of Jordan Ministry of Finance, Main Financial Indicators, Public Debt ,accessed 13 July 2015. <http://www.mof.gov.jo/en-us/mainpage.aspx>

⁹⁸ Central Bank of Jordan. Monthly Statistical Bulletin: Annex 1 - Main Economic Indicators. <http://www.cbj.gov.jo>

⁹⁹ In 2012 the deficit reached 8.3% of GDP (including grants) and 9.8% excluding grants.

¹⁰⁰ Ibid

¹⁰¹ Central Bank of Jordan. Monthly Statistical Bulletin: Annex 1 - Main Economic Indicators. <http://www.cbj.gov.jo>

JORDAN'S MAJOR MACRO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS								
Economic Indicator	2007	2010	Change Rate 2007-2010= (2010-2007)/2007	2011	2014	Change Rate 2011-2014=(2014-2011)/2011	Change Amount= (% change (2011-20014)-(% change(2007-2010))	Change Rate=(%change (2011-2014)-%change(2007-2010))/%change(2007-2010)
GDP (at Current Market Prices - million JOD)	12131.4	18762.0	54.7%	20476.6	25437.1	24.2%	-30.4%	-55.7%
Per Capita GDP (in Dinars)	2119.8	3069.2	44.8%	3276.8	3810.8	16.3%	-28.5%	-63.6%
Domestic Export (million JOD)	3183.7	4216.9	32.5%	4805.9	5163.7	7.4%	-25.0%	-77.1%
Domestic Import (million JOD)	9722.2	11050.1	13.7%	13440.2	16145.9	20.1%	6.5%	47.4%
Trade Deficit (Exp-Imp) (million JOD)	-6538.5	-6833.2	4.5%	-8634.3	-10982.2	27.2%	22.7%	503.3%
CPI Consumer Price Index (2010= 100)	84.3	100.0	18.6%	104.2	117.4	12.7%	-5.9%	-31.6%
Poverty Rate %	13.0	14.4	10.8%				-10.8%	-100.0%
Unemployment Rate %	13.1	12.5	-4.6%	12.9	11.9	-7.8%	-3.2%	69.3%
Population (million)	5.7	6.1	6.8%	6.2	6.7	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%
Foreign Direct Investment (million JOD)	1856.5	1168.8	-37.0%	1043.3	1273.3	22.1%	59.1%	-159.5%
Foreign Grants (million JOD)	343.4	401.7	17.0%	1215.0	1236.5	1.8%	-15.2%	-89.6%
Public Deficit Including Grants (million JOD)	568.5	1045.2	83.9%	1382.8	585.9	-57.6%	-141.5%	-168.7%
Public Debt (million JOD)	8199.6	11462.3	39.8%	13401.7	20555.5	53.4%	13.6%	34.2%
P. Debt / GDP Rate	67.6%	61.1%	-9.6%	65.4%	80.8%	23.5%	33.1%	-344.2%
Per Capita Public Debt (in Dinars)	1432.8	1875.1	30.9%	2144.6	3079.5	43.6%	12.7%	41.2%
Tourism (number of Tourists for package tours)	0.4	0.7	96.8%	0.4	0.4	5.7%	-91.1%	-94.1%
Tourism Income (million JOD)	1638.9	2423.3	47.9%	2431.5	3106.6	27.8%	-20.1%	-42.0%

3.2 Sector Impacts of the Syria Crisis

The calculation of the direct and indirect impacts of the Syria crisis on Jordan is based upon the following parameters and assumptions:

1. The total population of Jordan is 9 million; population growth is 2.2 per cent per year.
2. The total number of Syrian nationals is 1.385 million; 750,000 are Syrian nationals before the crises and 630,000 are registered refugees. The Syrian population will remain stable over the planning period.
3. Out of the 630,000 registered Syrian refugees, some 110,000 live inside the camps.
4. The calculation is based on government budget information, excluding donors' assistance outside camps.
5. Despite the fact that there are different consumption patterns and service delivery costs between refugees and Jordanian citizens, per capita costs were considered equal for both populations.
6. The costs of Syrian refugees inside camps were calculated differently than outside camps.
7. Only fiscal impacts that cannot be mitigated through programmatic interventions are reflected in section 3.3 of the present chapter.

The costs below are an estimate based on line ministries budget projections for 2016-2018. They do not reflect the full cost attributable to the Syrian population in Jordan, as they do not quantify environmental and social costs that may have ensued from the Syria crisis. The methodology used depends on the sector. For some sectors (such as Education, Health, Water, Food Subsidies, and Security), a per capita cost for each year was multiplied by the total number of refugees and/or total Syrian population (or Syrian students for the Education sector). In other sectors, such as Energy, Municipalities, Transport or Labour, direct calculation of Syrian population costs (refugee and non-refugee) was sought. All figures are expressed in US\$, unless specified otherwise.

EDUCATION

The total direct financial cost for the education sector for the period 2016 – 2018 will be around US\$ 130 million per year, based on Ministry of Education indicative budget for 2016 – 2018.

	2016	2017	2018
Ministry of Education budget	1,312,377,119	1,316,354,520	1,332,083,043
Total number of Students in public schools	1,557,704	1,711,912	1,881,386
Total number of Syrian refugee students	154,000	169,400	186,340
Estimated cost of a student	843	769	708
Total cost of Syrian students in public schools	129,746,142	130,258,143	131,934,850

The indirect cost of the crisis on the education sector can be estimated using the determinants of quality in the public education sector service delivery. As per CVA results, school capacity has been exceeded by 13 per cent. 86 per cent of this situation is explained by the additional demand from Syrian refugees. An additional 5,707 classes would be needed to compensate for this overcrowding, or about 300 schools with 19 classes, in order to meet the national standard. Moreover, there are eight per cent more students than what teachers should accommodate to keep with national standards, with 87 per cent of this vulnerability attributable to the Syria crisis.

HEALTH

The total direct financial cost to the Ministry of Health (MoH) of providing health care to Syrian refugees is estimated at around US\$ 67 million per year, based on MoH’s indicative budget for 2016 – 2018. However, when taking into consideration the total number of Syrians in the country, the cost reaches up to US\$ 157 million, as per the below table.

	2016	2017	2018
Ministry of Health budget	941,406,780	990,104,520	1,034,970,732
Cost per Syrian	102	105	107
Total cost of Syrian refugees	58,965,363	66,564,100	74,654,085
Total cost of Syrian population	146,775,254	156,678,428	166,532,748

The indirect impact of the crisis on the health sector can be assessed using some determinants of quality in the delivery of health services. As per CVA results, the capacity of local hospitals has been exceeded by 23 per cent, with 86 per cent of this ratio attributable to the Syria crisis. This represents a total additional need of 1,091 beds.

Similarly, the capacity of comprehensive health centres has been exceeded by 22 per cent, 87 per cent of which is attributable to the Syria crisis. Twenty-two comprehensive health centres are needed to match the current demand. Using the same approach, it can be estimated that a total number of 1022 new physicians, 866 nurses and 176 dentists need to be deployed to respond to meet national standards.

ELECTRICITY

The direct cost of the crisis on electricity for the period 2016-2018 is explained in the below table:

	2016	2017	2018
Final cost of electricity sold for consumer (fils/ Kilowatt)	96.3	96.3	96.5
Subsidized Electricity Tariff for household sector (fils/ Kilowatt)	33	33	33
Total consumption of subsidized household category (Gigawatt/Hour)	4,488	4,710	4,950
Total number of household subscribers in the subsidized category (Jordanian and Syrian)	820,000	836,000	853,000
Total number of Syrian refugees outside camps and Syrian nationals subscribers	317,000	317,000	317,000
Overall subsidy for the subsidized household category (US\$)	401,257,627	421,105,932	443,961,864
Syrian overall household subsidy (US\$)	155,120,327	159,677,728	164,989,345

The cost of the crisis on the energy sector is calculated by quantifying the total value of subsidies from which the Syrian population benefits. There are 317,000 Syrian subscribers for a total number of 836,333 subsidized subscribers. The average consumption in the subsidized household category is 4716 gigawatt, at a tariff of 33 fils per kilowatt, against a cost of 96.3 fils. Based on the above, around US\$ 160 million subsidies per year out of a total of US\$ 422 million is attributable to the Syria crisis.

WATER

The direct and indirect cost of the crisis on water and sanitation for the period 2016-2018 is explained in the below table:

		2016 - 2018		
	Unit Cost	Per capita cost	Syrian refugee cost	Syrian population cost
Direct Short Term Cost (1+2+3)		466	295,986,480	645,576,812
1. Water Cost (a+b)		127.8	81,134,214	176,962,026
a. Capital Cost (3000 JD/subscriber): depreciated over 10 years		77.0	48,921,418	106,702,619
b. Operation and Maintenance Cost	0.82 JD/m3	50.7	32,212,797	70,259,407
2. Wastewater Cost (c+d)		329.1	208,959,682	455,762,455
c. Capital Cost 12000 JD/subscriber: depreciated over 10 years		308.2	195,685,670	426,810,478
d. Operation and Maintenance Cost	0.5 JD/m3	20.9	13,274,011	28,951,977
e. Wastewater ratio	80%	41.8	26,548,023	57 903 955
3. Cost due to Electricity subsidy	0.15 JD/ m3	9.3	5,892,585	12,852,331
Total other Costs (4+5+6)				
4. Environmental Cost due to over pumping of ground water	0.7 JD/m3	43.3	27,498,729	59,977,542
5. Crises management Cost	1.2% of DSC	5.6	3,551,838	7,746,922
6. Loss of opportunity cost	4 JD/m3	247.5	157,135,593	342,728,814
Revenue generated from Syrian refugee	0.18 JD/m3	6.5	4,132,881	9,014,237
Net Direct Cost on the government from Syrian refugee		459.6	291,853,599	636,562,574
Net total long term indirect Cost on the government from Syrian refugee		289.8	184,053,278	401,439,040
TOTAL COST		749.5	475,906,878	1,038,001,615

The table is based on Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) calculations that include direct and indirect costs. For the calculations, it was assumed that Syrian population water consumption patterns are the same as those of the Jordanian population.

Direct costs comprise the capital and operational costs of water and wastewater, to which shall be added electricity subsidy costs. Capital cost for water is estimated at JOD 3,000 per subscriber; operation and maintenance cost at JOD 0.82 per cubic meter. On this basis, the total cost of the Syrian refugee influx on water is US\$ 81 million per year. When including non-refugee resident Syrian population, the cost reaches up to US\$ 177 million per year.

Similarly, capital cost for wastewater is JOD 12,000 per subscriber, depreciated over 10 years, while the operation and maintenance cost is set at JOD 0.5 per cubic meter. The total cost of Syrian refugees is thus estimated at US\$ 209 million per year, while reaching US\$ 456 million for the total Syrian population. Electricity subsidy costs are estimated at US\$ 6 million and US\$ 13 million for the refugee and the total Syrian population respectively.

From these costs shall be deducted the total revenues generated by the increased demand on water (JOD 0.18 per cubic meter), which represent around US\$ 4 million and US\$ 9 million for the refugee and the total Syrian population respectively. This brings the total direct cost of the Syria crisis to US\$ 292 million and US\$ 637 million, if we take into consideration the entire Syrian population.

Indirect costs are comprised of environmental costs, crisis management costs and loss of opportunity costs. Environmental costs (in particular over-extraction of ground water) are estimated at US\$ 27 million for Syrian refugees, and at US\$ 60 million for the entire Syrian population. Crisis management costs are calculated at a rate of 1.2 per cent of the direct cost to account for additional contracting services taken on by MOWI for delivery of services. Losses of opportunity costs were estimated at JOD 4 per cubic meter. This brings the total of indirect costs to US\$ 184 million for Syrian refugees and US\$ 401 million for the entire Syrian population. Overall, it is estimated that the total direct and indirect cost of the Syria crisis on water is no less than US\$ 476 million if we only take into consideration the Syrian refugee population, but reaches up to US\$ 1.038 billion if we the entire non-refugee Syrian population is also included.

PUBLIC WORKS

The direct cost of the crisis on public works is estimated at a US\$ 234 million per year for the period 2016-2018, as per the below table:

	2016	2017	2018
Ministry of Public Works budget	173,060,734	178,692,090	178,903,013
Annual infrastructure depreciation	1,399,717,514	1,399,717,514	1,399,717,514
Total cost	1,572,778,249	1,578,409,605	1,578,620,527
Estimated cost of each citizen	172	169	166
Total cost of Syrian population	237,610,117	234,088,965	229,814,161

MUNICIPALITIES

Using the increased total debt of municipalities, it can be estimated that the total direct cost for municipalities to provide services to Syrians in Jordan will reach an average of US\$ 26 million per year for the period 2016-2018, as per the below table:

	2016	2017	2018
Municipalities debt	156,725,334	172,397,867	189,637,654
Estimated cost of each citizen	17	18	20
Total cost of Syrian population	23,677,543	25,567,786	27,607,280

The CVA assesses the indirect cost of the crisis on municipality service delivery using two main indicators: The ratio of working compressors to the total volume of waste produced per day and the landfill capacity. The capacity of municipalities to manage the waste has been exceeded by 11 per cent, 85 per cent of which is attributable to the Syria crisis. In total, 32 new compressors are needed to cover the extra solid waste attributable to the population increase. Landfill capacity has been exceeded by 19 per cent; 91 per cent of this exceeded capacity can be attributed to the

Syria crisis. The gap between the landfill capacity and the total volume produced on a daily basis is 812 and 886 ton per day in the North and Middle regions respectively.

FOOD SUBSIDIES

	2016	2017	2018
Total food subsidies including wheat, barley and yeast	384,533,898	422,987,288	465,286,017
Per capita cost	42	45	49
Total cost of Syrian refugees	22,021,231	23,779,246	25,676,071
Total cost of Syrian population	58,094,105	62,731,914	67,735,921

The impact of the crisis on food subsidies including wheat, barley and yeast during the period 2015-2018 is estimated at US\$ 24 million on average, taking into consideration the registered Syrian refugee population only. It reaches US\$ 63 million per year if the entire Syrian population of Jordan is included.

INCOME LOSS

The below table shows the income loss for the transport and labour sectors that will be attributable to the crisis between 2016 and 2018. Total land transport loss will be on average US\$ 42 million, including loss on the transport of goods (US\$ 26 million), general transport and tourism (US\$ 15.5 million), and railway transport (US\$ 386,000). In addition, the average loss of aviation can be estimated at around US\$ 22 million. In total, average losses to the transport sector per year amount to US\$ 64 million.

		2016	2017	2018
A. Transport	Total land transport loss (USD)	40 057 500	42 060 375	44 163 394
	Transport of Goods	24 990 000	26 239 500	27 551 475
	General transport and tourism	14 700 000	15 435 000	16 206 750
	Railway transport	367 500	385 875	405 169
	Total aviation loss (USD)	21 315 000	22 380 750	23 499 788
	Total Transport losses (USD)	61 372 500	64 441 125	67 663 181
		2016	2017	2018
B. Labour	Number of employed Syrians	89 252	93 715	98 400
	Number of employed Syrians without work permits	75 910	72 114	68 509
	Work permits average fees (US\$)	847	847	847
	Total amount of income loss from work permit fees (US\$)	64 330 297	61 113 782	58 058 093

In the labour sector, assuming that the number of employed Syrians with work permits increases by five per cent each year, the potential income loss from work permit fees is estimated at US\$ 61 million on average per year.

SECURITY

The total cost of the Syria crisis on the security sector for the period 2016 – 2018 is captured in the below table:

	2016	2017	2018
General Security (Police)	129,492,773	131,622,334	124,814,890
Gendarmerie	43,061,122	44,261,636	41,494,157
Military	233,850,110	235,795,658	223,809,085
Civil defence	41,812,819	42,402,983	40,176,611
Total security cost	448,216,824	454,082,611	430,294,742

3.3 Direct Budget Support Needs

Some of the effects of the crisis will be mitigated through the programmatic interventions identified in chapter 2. However, budgetary costs and income losses, which constitute a major burden on the economy, cannot be mitigated through the implementation of these interventions. Below are the major items/sectors that require direct budget support to compensate for the additional costs and losses resulting from the Syria crisis.

Table 3.1: SUMMARY TABLE OF BUDGET SUPPORT NEEDS

		2016	2017	2018
1	Subsidy			
1.1	Food (Wheat, Barley and yeast)	58,094,105	62,731,914	67,735,921
1.2	Electricity	155,120,327	159,677,728	164,989,345
SUBTOTAL		213,214,431	222,409,642	232,725,266
2	Security			
2.1	Military	233,850,110	235,795,658	223,809,085
2.1	Civil Defence	41,812,819	42,402,983	40,176,611
2.3	Gendarmerie	43,061,122	44,261,636	41,494,157
2.4	Police	129,492,773	131,622,334	124,814,890
SUBTOTAL		448,216,824	454,082,611	430,294,742
3	Income Loss			
3.1	Labour permits fees	64,330,297	61,113,782	58,058,093
3.2	Transport	40,057,500	42,060,375	44,163,394
3.3	Aviation	21,315,000	22,380,750	23,499,788
SUBTOTAL		125,702,797	125,554,907	125,721,274
4	Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation			
SUBTOTAL		258,640,000	274,158,400	290,607,904
TOTAL		1,045,774,052	1,076,205,560	1,079,349,186

Chapter 4. Management Arrangements

4.1 General principles

The Government of Jordan wishes to continue to maximize the high degree of inclusiveness and cooperation with national and international stakeholders that has characterized its approach to the JRP 2015, and to further foster the principles of ownership, harmonization, alignment, and mutual accountability that were established in the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and reinforced subsequently in Accra and Busan as well as at the Third International Conference on Financing for Development.

The JRP 2016-2018 management arrangements will therefore remain broadly unchanged. The Platform will continue provide overall oversight and guidance to the implementation of the JRP. It will review progress and appraise overall funding levels, providing recommendations accordingly. Task Forces, chaired by respective line ministries, will monitor progress against JRP 2016-2018 and will review needs and priorities. The JRPSC Secretariat, in close coordination with MOPIC/HRCU, will support the work of the Platform and the Task Forces.

The JRP 2016-2018 management arrangements will rely on the functionalities of JORISS, which was established in March 2015 as the government-owned online project submission, approval, tracking, and monitoring & reporting system for the JRP.

4.2 Aid Modalities

Aid modalities are broad approaches that should be tailored closely to the context and situation in order to match aid with country needs and ownership.¹⁰² While the Paris Declaration¹⁰³ calls for an increase in budget support and other programme-based approaches, the Government of Jordan accepts that assistance to the JRP 2016-2018 is delivered in a wide variety of ways involving different sets of relationships, responsibilities, and flows of resources.

This section introduces some aid modalities approved by the Government of Jordan in the framework of the JRP 2016-2018 implementation:

- Budget support: a form of financial aid to channel donor funds directly to the government's budget, using the government's own allocation and accounting systems. The government encourages donors to place funds at its general disposal to support the mounting fiscal deficit and income losses incurred as a result of the Syria crisis. Budget support is divided into: (i) general budget support: a general contribution to the overall budget; and (ii) sector budget support: earmarked to a specific sector.
- Pooled funds: a form of aid that aims to reduce the transaction costs of aid for Jordan by channelling finance from multiple donors through one instrument, such as the Jordan Resilience Fund (JRF).
- Project aid: a form of aid to finance specific activities with a limited objective, budget and timeframe to achieve specific results. Here, objectives require inputs to be linked to outputs. The project approach is based on the identification of a specific area of intervention for donor involvement, and the targeted use of funds for specific activities for which the objectives, outputs and inputs required to achieve them have been defined.

¹⁰² OECD, Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, 2005

¹⁰³ The Paris Declaration represents a joint undertaking on the part of the donor community and partner countries to make aid more effective. It involves a commitment by both parties to promote: (i) recipient-country 'ownership' of the development agenda; (ii) donor alignment with both the priorities and goals set by partner countries as well as an increased reliance on national administration systems; and (iii) more coordinated, streamlined and harmonised actions among multiple donors. As well as the core building blocks of ownership, alignment and harmonisation, the Paris Declaration also has two crosscutting concepts: mutual accountability and an emphasis on management-for-results.

4.3 Implementation Arrangements

The Government of Jordan will not prescribe which agency will undertake what particular activity in the implementation process of the JRP, provided it is a UN agency or an institution duly registered in the country. It is normally left to donors to define which implementing partner is best placed to develop detailed project documents to be submitted to the government for approval. In case the donor makes no indication, it will be the responsibility of MOPIC to establish, with the assistance of the JRPSC Secretariat, how, on what basis and to whom to allocate the funding, unless other modalities and procedures are agreed upon between MOPIC and the donor. Also, MOPIC and the UN in Jordan have established the JRF on 25 March 2015. The purpose of the JRF is to mobilize, pool and coordinate contributions from donors to provide grant financing to national and international implementing entities for JRP activities. To avoid duplication and overlap, the government encourages all partners to engage in early consultation with the HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat regarding sectors and projects of interest to be financed. Also, it is requested that implementing partners willing to implement resilience projects coordinate closely with the relevant line ministry(ies) to get their formal approval ahead of submitting the project on JORISS.

In addition to government counterparts, the following stakeholders are eligible to act as implementing partners of the JRP:

- **UN agencies** – UN agencies are important policy, technical, financing and implementing partners to the Government of Jordan. The government will maintain the engagement of the UN in providing technical assistance, co-ordination support, policy advice, technical support for service delivery as well as taking on implementation responsibilities for component parts of the JRP 2016-2018 in areas in which they possess a distinct comparative advantage.
- **NGOs** – NGOs possess a variety of skills and specialties, often with trusted linkages with donors and local communities permitting them to reach vulnerable population segments with their highly targeted programmes of assistance. Channelling funds to international and national NGOs is therefore a valid mechanism to implement JRP 2016-2018 project outputs contributing to the JRP 2016-2018 objectives.
- **Other development partners** – This concerns development cooperation agencies, foundations, academic institutions, private sector organizations, etc. The government welcomes a diversity of partners that can assist it in delivering on its JRP 2016-2018 commitments. These agencies are selected on the basis of their clear comparative advantage, areas of expertise and in accordance with established government operating principles and policies.

4.4 Project Approval Process

General principles

All JRP projects have to be uploaded to JORISS, which centralizes all information and correspondence related to the submission process. Only refugee projects, however, will be sent for approval to the Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee (IMCC) before going to Cabinet. Resilience projects, which should be accompanied by a letter of endorsement from the relevant line ministry, will be instead sent directly to Cabinet.¹⁰⁴

All JRP projects should be accompanied by the following documents to be uploaded to JORISS:

- Signed cover letter with reference to the title of the submitted project and the JRP PSS code
- Fully completed online PAP template
- Legal registration certificate/agreement (if applicable)

¹⁰⁴ Existing agreements between UN agencies and the Government of Jordan will be respected.

- Commitment letter, with information on the funding amount, signed by the funding entity
- Line ministry's letter of endorsement (only for resilience projects)

Submitting projects through JORISS

Once uploaded to JORISS, projects are normally reviewed and cleared electronically by MOPIC before being submitted to the Cabinet (resilience projects) or the IMCC (refugee projects) for approval. Submitting entities can review their project status online anytime and are notified by email if there is a need for further information.

For resilience projects, the submitting entity is requested to obtain a letter of endorsement from the relevant line ministry prior to submission of the project through JORISS.

The MOPIC/HRCU will review each project document according to the following core criteria:

1. Coherence between the objectives of the project and the JRP 2015 project outputs.
2. The absence of duplication with other projects
3. The track record of the proposed implementing partner, and its particular capacity in implementing and sustaining the intended desired results.
4. The project management governance structure proposed, ensuring sufficient levels of management oversight, quality assurance, risk management, realism and implementation capacity and an appropriate level of engagement with the lead line ministry.
5. The ability of the implementing partner to satisfactorily and transparently report on verifiable results to the lead line ministry in the time period proposed.

During the review process, MOPIC/HRCU may liaise with the implementing partner to gain clarification on the specific details of the project, if needed. Similarly, the HRCU may invite other stakeholders, including other relevant line ministries, donors, and representatives of local authorities or communities to comment on the detailed proposal, if required.

For refugee projects, they will be presented to the IMCC through the MOPIC/HRCU, which will have the responsibility of circulating a project appraisal summary report ahead of the IMCC meeting. On occasion, it may be necessary for implementing partners to be present to supplement the presentation and/or provide clarification. In case of no objection, the project will be sent to the Cabinet for final approval. In instances where projects fall short of the quality required through the detailed project appraisal process outlined above, or where some aspect of the project appears to be conspicuously lacking, feedback will be provided to the applicant advising what elements of the project document should be addressed prior to its re-submission.

4.5 Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Reporting

Monitoring of projects funded under the JRP2016-18 will be performed by the implementing entity. Reporting will be made through JORISS to ensure project tracking and consolidated reporting for all JRP-funded projects. This will be done on a half-year basis and will focus on project activities and expenditures. This does not preclude, however, any other monitoring and reporting obligations to the donor and the government as stipulated by respective project documents.

All JRPSC partners will be able to track project activities using JORISS 4W functionality (Who is doing What, Where, and When?), which allows for sorting by implementing partner, response type, sector response, geographic location, and keyword search, thus enhancing transparency, complementarity and harmonization. Work is currently underway to link the JORISS 4W to a comprehensive, publically accessible mapping facility – the JRP Digital Atlas – that will enable online geographical visualization of activities, correlated with a number of other socio-economic variables, including CVA criteria. This will allow stakeholders to easily analyse information and

identify gaps and priorities.

Monitoring of results against JRP 2016-18 targets will be an on-going responsibility within each line ministry and Task Force, which will provide half-year and annual reporting to the JRPSC through the JRPSC Secretariat. The Task Force Chair, supported by the Task Force Secretariat, will endeavour to ensure that information is collected against JRP 2016-18 targets. It will also compile information from all implementing partners on main achievements and challenges for the reporting period. As JRP activities are increasingly funded and implemented, it is intended that the reports will evolve towards a results-oriented format, in order help identify bottlenecks and priorities. This will happen commensurately with the strengthening of capacity within the Task Forces. The JRPSC Secretariat will compile Task Force contributions into a consolidated half-year and annual report.

Monitoring of funding flows to the JRP 2016-18 will be accomplished through an online financial tracking database. The database will map out all donor pledges and commitments and will be sortable by donor, response type and sector. The database will be correlated with the JORISS financial tracking functionality that records actual donor contributions to individual projects.

Evaluation

A final external and independent evaluation will take place at the end of 2018 to review the results of the JRP response within each sector.

The final evaluation will include:

- An overview of the JRP 2016-2018 achievements in each sector to inform the update of the rolling plan;
- Overview of annual progress reporting over the three year period: these are a key monitoring, accountability and communication activity under the JRP;
- Analysis of the considerable and increasing amount of data available to measure Jordan's resilience to respond to crisis.

Recommendations and findings from the JRP 2016-2018 evaluation may be used by the Government of Jordan to strengthen the development and implementation of any other national plan in Jordan. A mid-term evaluation will also be carried over in mid-2017 to review progress in the implementation of the Plan.

4.6 Actioning the Multi-year Planning Cycle

The JRP 2016-18 is a three-year rolling plan. The recurring three-year planning cycle was adopted to provide a longer-term vision, facilitate the provision of multi-year financing and the supervision of multi-year interventions. At the end of 2016, the plan will be revised and another planning year will be added, turning the JRP 2016-18 into the JRP 2017-19, and so on. The plan revision process is envisaged to be as simple and straightforward as possible. During the last quarter of each year, line ministries and Task Force will be required, under the overall coordination of MOPIC/HRCU and the JRPSC Secretariat, to reassess sectorial needs and to re-prioritize projects within each sector based on achievements, available funds and changes in circumstances. Recurring needs will be planned for according to the new three-year cycle, and according to revised beneficiary population planning figures. Partly funded interventions and unfunded interventions will be revised to assess their continued relevance and will be reprogrammed accordingly. The half-year report mentioned in the monitoring and reporting section will also be an important tool to assess JRP progress and re-consider needs and priorities.

4.7 Management Support Requirements

The three-year JRP will require considerable coordination and monitoring support. With no foreseeable end to the Syria crisis and with the risks of enduring regional instability, Jordan will continue hosting a large number of Syrian refugees in the medium term and may have to respond to additional challenges. Moreover, specific policy advisory support will also be needed for Jordan to devise strategies to overcome the long-term implications of the crisis on the country's socio-economic development path.

In this context, the Government of Jordan needs to further strengthen its crisis response coordination structure, within MOPIC and in line ministries, to ensure that needs are accurately identified, cost-effective strategies devised, and projects implemented and appropriately monitored.

The JRPSC Secretariat will need to continue supporting and building capacity within MOPIC and the JRPSC, particularly line ministries, to provide overall strategic guidance and supervision to the JRP2016–18. This entails supporting MOPIC/HRCU to oversee and coordinate the implementation, monitoring and updating of the JRP. In this regard, the JORISS system will need to be maintained, which requires dedicated and well-trained human resources. The system needs to be expanded to ensure that all money is accounted for and to facilitate data usage (Digital Atlas).

The technical and policy advisory capacity of MOPIC/HRCU will need to be further strengthened to enable it to gradually take over from the JRPSC some of the functions with which it is currently entrusted. On a more top-line level, MOPIC's overall humanitarian and post-crisis capacity needs to be strengthened to enable it to efficiently respond to any potential crises that might hit Jordan. This will necessitate specialized and practical knowledge of humanitarian, recovery and reconstruction policies and best practices, along with technical capacities on multi-stakeholder planning and coordination, needs assessment and monitoring, evaluation, reporting and communication.

Within line ministries, capacities will need to be strengthened to ensure the ability to engage in sector-wide, multi-stakeholder planning, with greater alignment with government policies and systems. This entails strengthening capacities to devise sector response strategies that are cost-effective, that foster the integration of humanitarian, recovery and development assistance, and that are fully aligned and complementary to national development plans such as the EDP 2016 - 2018 and the Governorate Development Plan. Moreover, the JRP 2016–18 entails a more rapid pace in project implementation that will require greater project management and project monitoring capacities within line ministries.

To respond to the above needs, a management support project would provide the required support to MOPIC/HRCU and line ministries, through the JRPSC Secretariat, to perform functions requested by the JRPSC platform in order to effectively respond to the Syria crisis

Specific Objective: The Jordan Response Plan is implemented, monitored and updated by the Government of Jordan in a coordinated, transparent and effective manner

Project Objective: To strengthen MOPIC's and line ministries' crisis response planning and coordination capacity to lead GOJ's response to the Syria crisis

MANAGEMENT

Plan Overall Objective											
Sector Overall Objective		The Jordan Response Plan is implemented, monitored and updated by the Government of Jordan in a coordinated, transparent and effective manner									
Objective	Type of Beneficiaries	# of total beneficiaries	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	2016 Budget (USD)	2017 Budget (USD)	2018 Budget (USD)	Total Budget (USD)		
RES 1.1 To strengthen MOPIC's and line ministries' crisis response planning and coordination capacity to lead GOJ's response to the Syria crisis	NA	0	# of policy advisory documents produced	12	12	420,000	330,000		1,020,000		
			# of training sessions held	6	6						
			# of Platform meetings held	3	4	630,000	520,000	350,000	1,500,000		
			# of projects tracked	220	250	290,000	230,000	60,000	580,000		
			# of monitoring reports produced	2	2						
			# of communication products developed	20	20	80,000	60,000	60,000	200,000		
			Increase in yearly website traffic	9,000	10%						
Sector Total						1,420,000	1,140,000	740,000	3,300,000		

