

JRP 2016 -18 Sector Objectives and Selected Targets

EDUCATION:

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



272,800

Syrian children receiving education (formal, non-formal, informal)



450

schools renovated and refurbished

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.



200,000

households provided with energy saving lights



27,500

households and/or institutions have photovoltaics installed

ENVIRONMENT:

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



200

personnel trained on ecosystem planning, management and enforcement, in addition to 6 emitting facilities using clean production techniques



50%

reduction in the amount of accumulated waste.

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.



10.9M

vaccinations provided to boys and girls against a variety of deadly diseases



62

health facilities constructed, rehabilitated and expanded

JUSTICE:

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



39,000

vulnerable persons provided with aid services



205,000

vulnerable persons reached with information through awareness campaigns

LIVELIHOODS AND FOOD SECURITY:

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.



22,500

women and men provided with short term employment opportunities



115,000

vulnerable persons reached with food assistance every year

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.



90

parks, community centres, and libraries constructed or renovated



180

interventions implemented to strengthen social cohesion

SHELTER:

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



11,051

shelters upgraded to adequate standards



100

housing units built

All targets, unless otherwise stated, are projected for year-end 2018.

The Jordan Response Plan for the Syria Crisis 2016 – 2018 (JRP2016 -18) 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. It is a call for collective action to better support Syrian refugees and Jordanian people, communities and institutions.

THE SYRIA CRISIS IN THE REGION

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 case of a solution to the crisis, it will take more than a decade for the country to rebuild. While some 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 that have generously hosted them for the past five years. For host nations, the magnitude and longevity of the crisis will translate into mounting costs and ever-increasing challenges to the social, economic and political fabric of the country.

JORDAN AND THE SYRIA CRISIS

Jordan is host to about 1.4 million Syrians, including around 630,000 refugees. 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 live in refugee camps. Although refugee inflows can present opportunities for important transformations, funding shortfalls have contributed to increased pressure on national services and infrastructures, thereby affecting Jordan's resilience. Overcrowded health centres and schools, overstretched water, sanitation and municipal services, as well as pressures on the environment, labour and housing markets have left Jordanians feeling increasingly disenfranchised and neglected. Meanwhile, refugees and host communities are becoming increasingly vulnerable. Slower-than-forecasted macroeconomic performance and pressure on public spending continues to limit Jordan's ability to invest in resilience, ultimately eroding the country's capacity to maintain its developmental gains and deal with future challenges.

JORDAN'S NATIONAL RESPONSE TO THE SYRIA CRISIS

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 humanitarian, and longer-term developmental responses. The Jordan Response Plan 2015 (JRP2015) represented a paradigm shift in this respect. Moving forward, the 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 resilience interventions are better integrated, sequenced and complemented.

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 crisis.



38,800

survivors of sexual or gender based violence accessing case managements and/or multi-sector support



5.5M

instances of assistance to meet basic needs provided to refugees in camps

TRANSPORT:

To ensure the safe mobility of people and goods in the areas affected by the crisis through upgraded and efficient public transportation services and road network.



12%

increase in the percentage of public using public transport



240 KM

of new road paved or rehabilitated

WASH:

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



11

waste water collection systems and 4 waste water treatment installations constructed or expanded and 5 water distributions systems constructed or rehabilitated



140,000

Syrian refugees in camps have access to minimum standards of water

All targets, unless otherwise stated, are projected for year-end 2018.

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. The Platform, which is chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation, is the strategic partnership mechanism between the Government of Jordan, 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 Jordan.

The JRPSC is supported by a dedicated technical Secretariat responsible for operationalizing decisions taken by the Platform, and also serves as a bridge and partnership broker between the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the international community on issues related to the Syria crisis.

CONTACT INFORMATION

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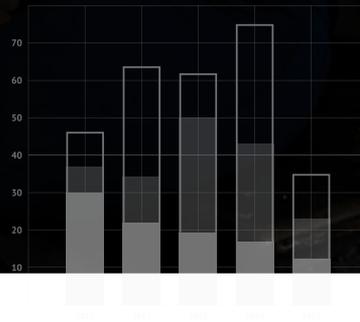


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MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN

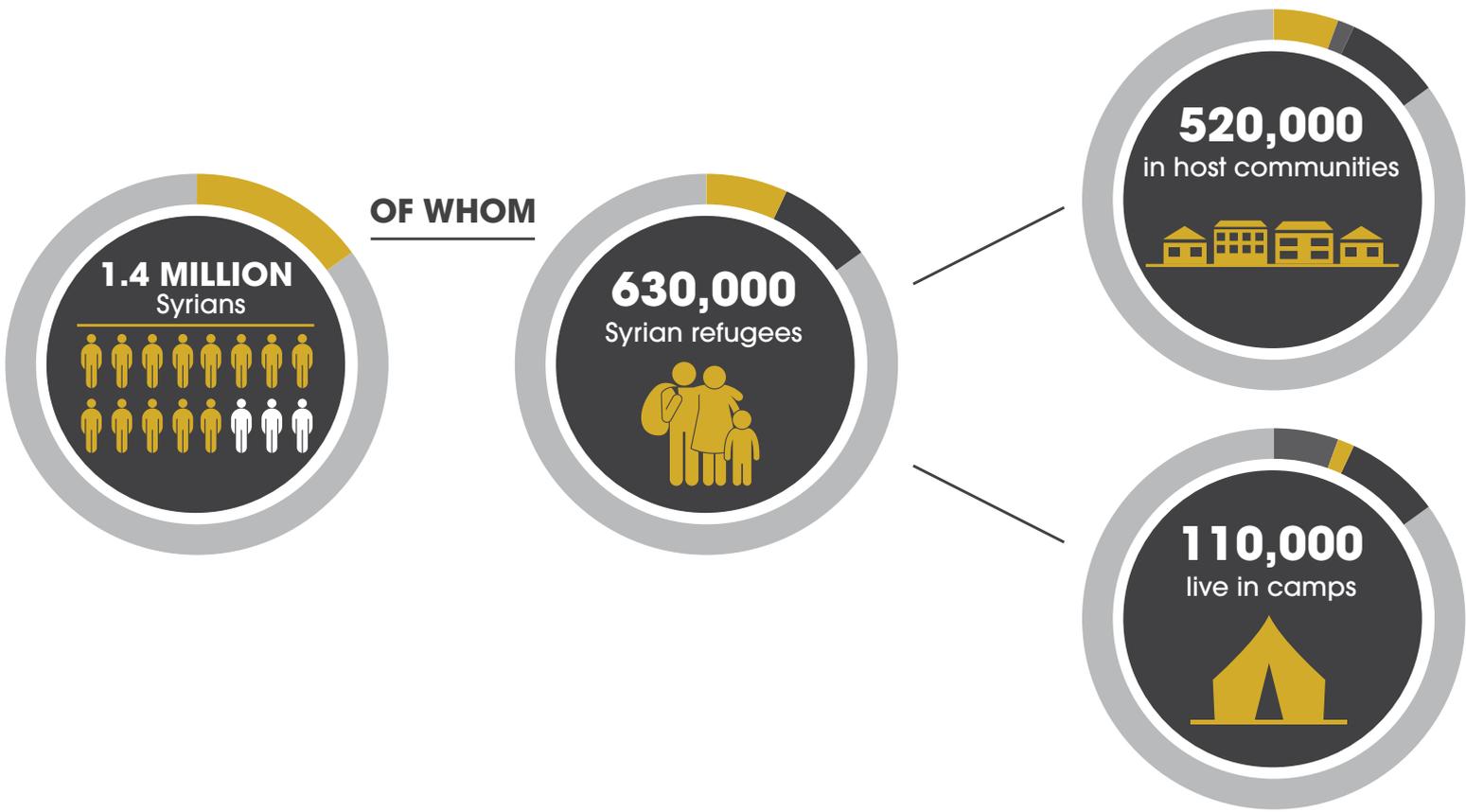
2016-2018



FOSTERING RECOVERY
CREATING OPPORTUNITY
PROMOTING RESILIENCE



KEY FIGURES



FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS

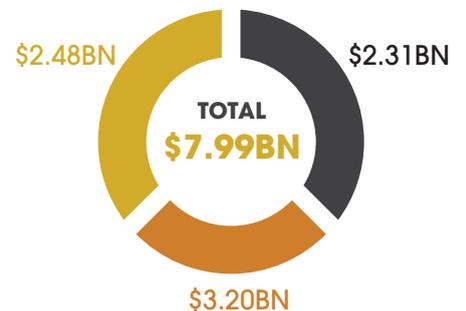
\$
7.99
billion

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIREMENTS PER YEAR

2016	872.56M	738.83M	1.05M	TOTAL \$ 2.66BN
2017	829.26M	815.08M	1.08M	TOTAL \$ 2.72BN
2018	781.30M	752.52M	1.08M	TOTAL \$ 2.61BN

- Refugee Requirement
- Resilience Requirement
- Budget Support

BREAKDOWN OF JRP FUNDING REQUIREMENTS



- Refugee Response
- Resilience Response
- Budget Support

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2016 -18

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.

- **Multi-year vision:** to guide short and medium term interventions while ensuring immediate, concrete improvements in the lives of refugees and vulnerable people living in host communities.
- **Three-year rolling plan:** to facilitate the provision and tracking of multi-year financing and the monitoring of multi-year interventions.
- **Stronger linkages between humanitarian and development responses:** to further consolidate refugee and resilience responses into one single plan for each sector.
- **Improved targeting of assistance based on vulnerability:** JRP projects were developed based on the results of a comprehensive assessment.
- **Resilience-based approach:** to enable households, communities, services and institutions initially to 'cope', gradually to 'recover', and, ultimately to strengthen and 'sustain' their capacities, thereby deepening their resilience to present and future shocks.
- **Harmonized with existing plans:** the plan has been designed in alignment with two main national plans and strategies: the Executive Development Programme 2016 – 2018 (EDP), and the Governorate Development Programme 2016 – 2018 (GDP).
- **Tracked through a robust aid information and project management system (JORISS):** to ensure that donor funding is accurately tracked and accounted for, and that interventions on the ground are coordinated and monitored, hence strengthening transparency and efficiency.

PLAN OBJECTIVES

Within a timeframe of three years (January 2016 – December 2018) the plan aims to:

- **Upscale critical capacities** of the central, regional and local authorities.
- **Foster the resilience** of service delivery systems and municipal services and infrastructures in areas critically affected by demographic stress.
- **Meet the immediate needs** of (i) Syrian refugees in and out of camps; (ii) vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis.
- **Expand employment** and livelihood opportunities.
- **Mitigate pressures** including social imbalances on Jordanian host communities.
- **Support the government** budget to cope with the additional financial burdens resulting from the crisis.