

JORDAN INTER-SECTOR WORKING GROUP UPDATE

March 2017



This update is a coordination tool to improve communication between sectors and up to the Inter-Agency Task Force (IATF). It focuses on processes, rather than achievements. The latter are covered through separate monthly sector dashboards, available through the inter-agency portal and at <http://data.unhcr.org/jordan/sectors/>

I. General / Inter-Sector Update



3RP 2016 Annual Report: The Inter-Sector Working Group (ISWG) has been involved in preparation of the 2016 Annual Report for the 3RP (Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan), which is available at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>. In total, 58 agencies and NGOs participated in the 2016 Inter-Agency Appeal in Jordan, receiving 64% of the requested funds for both Refugee and Resilience components. The Refugee component in Food Security, Health, WASH and Education have been well funded in 2016. However, three sectors (Basic Needs, Protection and Shelters) received insufficient funding. Due to a USD \$51 million funding shortfall in the Basic Needs Sector, at least 11,000 families were kept on the waiting list and unable to receive monthly cash assistance. The Protection Sector was underfunded by USD \$29 million, resulting in reduced outreach and sensitization on SGBV and referral pathways, with over 256,000 individuals not reached. A USD \$10 million funding shortfall for urban shelter projects resulted in more than 9,300 households not receiving assistance to upgrade substandard dwellings.

2017 ISWG Work Plan: The ISWG 2017 Work Plan, focusing on common practices, including the Vulnerability Assessment Framework, coordinated needs assessments and implementation of IM tools, is finalized. See at http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=60

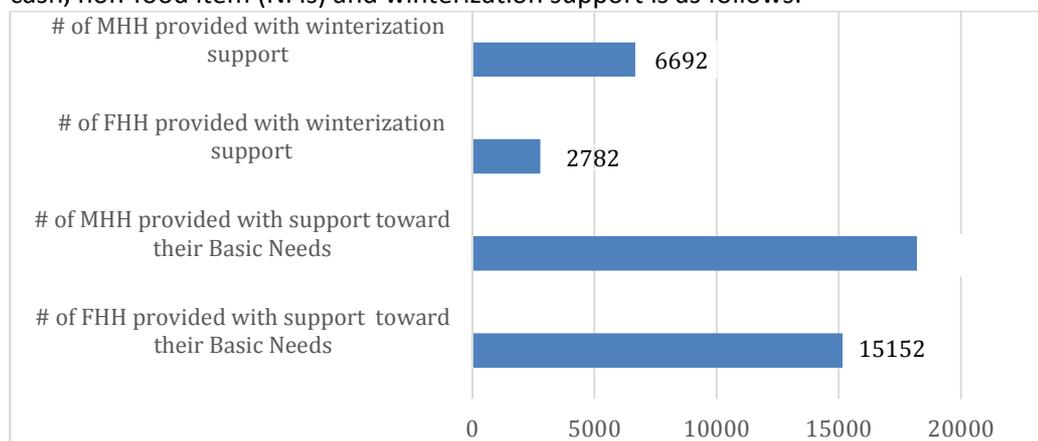
II. Sector information



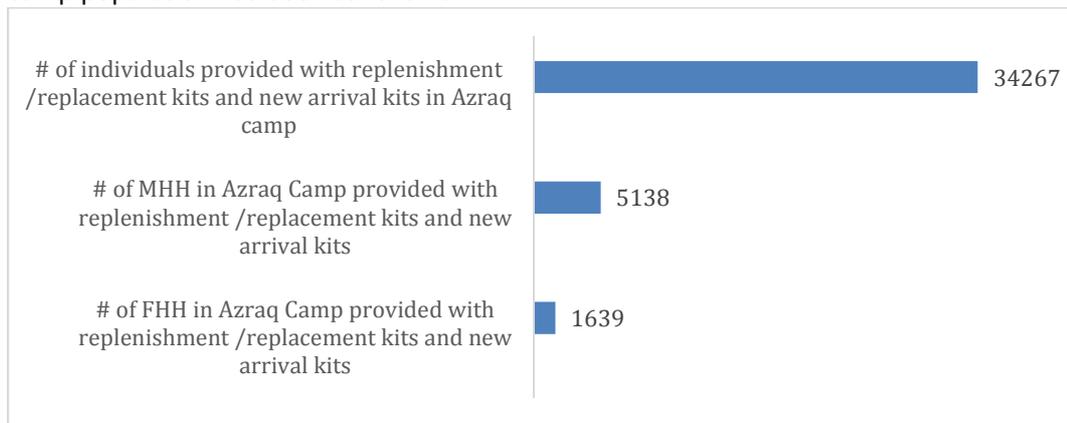
BASIC NEEDS

In March, the Basic Needs sector members provided around USD 6,938,366 worth of regular cash, non-food item (NFIs) and winterization support to vulnerable beneficiaries from the refugee and host communities.

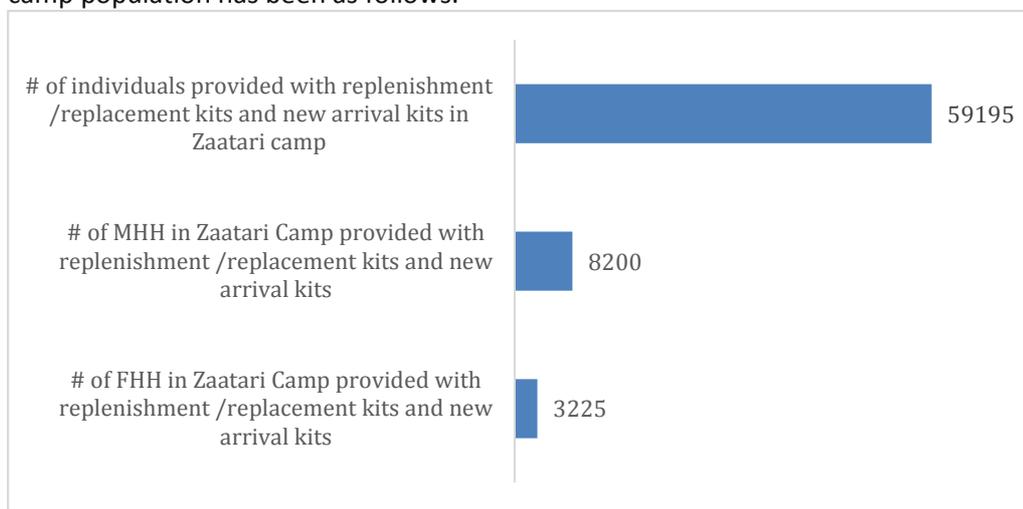
Urban: The number of individuals and households provided with Basic Needs Support in form of regular cash, non-food item (NFIs) and winterization support is as follows:



Azraq camp: Distribution of NFIs in form of replenishment/ replacement kits and new arrival kits to Azraq camp population has been as follows:



Zaatari camp: Distribution of NFIs in form of replenishment/ replacement kits and new arrival kits to Zaatari camp population has been as follows:



EDUCATION

Formal Education: 124, 596 Syrian children boys and girls continued to have access to formal education in schools in camp and host community settings. In the host community, 198 double-shifted schools (DSS) are operational, while in the camps 44 schools in 16 school complexes (28 in Zaatari, 12 in Azraq and 4 in EJC) provided educational services to Syrian children.

Outreach Campaign: The Learning-for-All (L4A) campaign ended in March as the registration for formal education ended on 15 March 2017. Likewise. Out of approximately 9,000 out-of-school children (55% boys and 45% girls) reached with education messages and referral services during the campaign, a third were reportedly referred to certified education. Successful referrals to formal education is undergoing verification processes within Ministry of Education.

Non-Formal Education: A total of 2,293 (52% boys and 48% girls) were enrolled in Non-Formal Education (Drop-Out and Catch Up). Out of this, 1,615 (52% boys and 48% girls) children are enrolled in Catch-Up and another 678 (51% boys and 49% girls) are enrolled in the Drop-Out programs. During the month, there was a positive increase of 895 in the enrolment both Catch-Up and Drop-Out programs, due to Learning-for-All campaign conducted in the second semester.

Learning Support Services (LSS): In March, LSS continued to be offered in Makani centres. Since 2016, UNICEF and partners reached more than 32,713 children (45% boys and 55% girls) in both camps and host communities.



FOOD SECURITY

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture, WFP started implantation of its Food for Agriculture activities. Under this activity, 1,460 Jordanian and Syrian participants receive cash assistance of USD 14.1 in exchange for labour work in agricultural activities, mainly focusing on forestry, plant production and animal production. The objective here is to enhance community assets while also providing much needed short-term employment.

WFP and other United Nations agencies are working with the Jordanian Government to explore options to resume the humanitarian assistance provided to over 60,000 Syrians stranded at the Jordanian-Syrian border (berm).

JHCO supervised distribution of food parcels through several CBOs in Amman, Irbid, Jarash, Mafraq, Zarqa and Aqaba to 2,177 vulnerable households from the refugee and host communities.

WVI continue to implement its School Feeding programme to students attending formal schools in villages 6, 5 and 2 in Azraq camp.



HEALTH

Reproductive Health Sub-Working Group (RHSWG):

The RHSWG has launched a sub-sector mapping exercise to update SRH service implementation. The exercise will include all actors implementing SRH activities in both camps and urban settings.

UNFPA is working with Ministry of Health to review and update the National Reproductive Health Protocols. Over 2017, the updated versions will be ready and used by all partners providing RH services for the refugee and host communities.

Nutrition Sub-Working Group:

Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) services in the south (Karak, Maan, Aqaba and three parts of Jordan valley) will be suspended as of 1 April 2017.



SHELTER

Zaatari Update:

UNHCR is starting shelter surveys targeting random respondents on district and household levels. The quantitative survey will be carried out by the RefuGIS refugee volunteers (11 enumerators). A survey training was conducted on 27 March, followed by a day of survey testing on 28 March (85 households were interviewed). On 29 March, an in-depth feedback and review workshop was held with the RefuGIS team, UNHCR Information Management and Field representatives and IRD community mobilizers. The revised version of the survey was finalized, as well as a detailed guidance note (FAQs) for the enumerators. The second test will be conducted in April.

UNHCR Site Planning conducted a training for the Civil Defense on use of household address system and Zaatari master plan.



WASH

Zaatari:

An average of 3.25 million litres of treated water was distributed on a daily basis with over 2.1 million litres of wastewater collected and treated, with 77% of the wastewater treated at the Zaatari Wastewater Treatment Plant. Over the month, a daily average of 439 m³ of solid waste was collected and transported to the municipal waste site.

Zaatari Networks:

Works under Phase I of the wastewater project have been completed with some minor works outstanding to backfill private pits not previously identified and targeted to improve an existing legacy network of 14 tanks in District 9. To date, 2,742 interceptor tanks have been installed, 13,768 households have been connected and 11,735 pits backfilled.

Phase II construction works commenced with the bulk excavation for wastewater pump station 1 completed, and construction works commenced for wastewater pump station 2.

Azraq:

Over the month of March, an average of 1.05 million litres of water was delivered around the camp each day with approximately 0.35 million litres of wastewater collected and treated, in addition to an average of 19 tons of solid waste collected and transported to the municipal waste site.

Under UNICEF and SDC funded Azraq water network project, 95% of pipes installation was completed in villages. 65 (29%) taps out of 225 were constructed. One out of two embankments is completed and installation of storage tanks (T95) is in progress.

Azraq camp waste water treatment plant maintenance and operation tender is being finalized.



LIVELIHOODS

On 21 and 23 March, in the context of implementation of the Jordan Compact World Bank facilitated two events: one with the Garment sector and one with the Construction sector in Jordan. The latter targeted the role of Jordanian companies, the work force they can play in reconstruction of Syria and the role of Syrian refugees.

On 26 March, ILO and UNHCR had a public feedback session on a study conducted on “The Impact of Work Permit Procedures and Regulations on Syrian Workers in Jordan”. The report will be disseminated in April.

By the end of March 2017, number of work permits renewed and issued by the Ministry of Labour had reached 46,000.

III. Contact

For more information, please contact:

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Jordan Refugee Response portal page at <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107>;

ISWG page http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/working_group.php?Page=Country&LocationId=107&Id=60