

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN for the Syria Crisis

Executive Summary



2015

Key Figures



6.6 million
Total Jordanian population



1.4 million
Total Syrian population

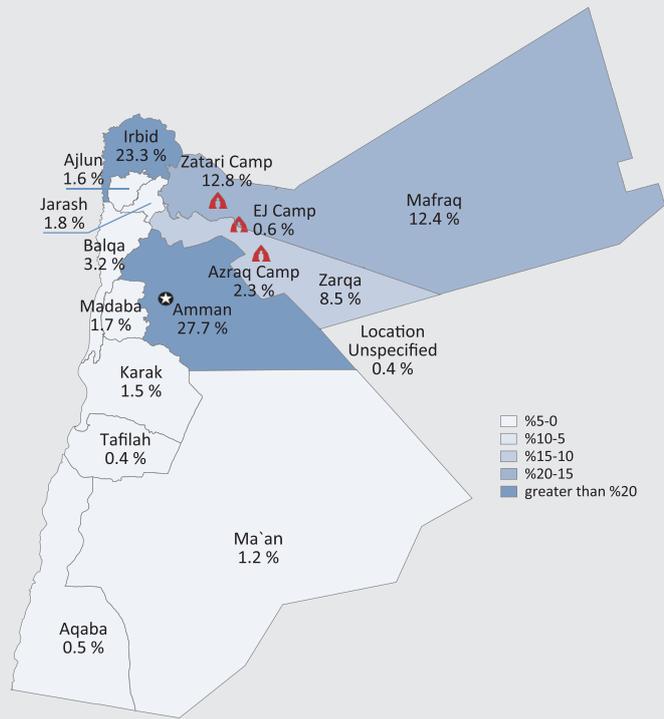


of whom
650,000
are Syrian refugees



More than **4 out of 5** refugees
live in host communities

Distribution of Syrian Refugees per Governorate



JRP 2015 Budget Requirements

US\$1.14 billion

Direct Budget Support
to Government
of Jordan

US\$1.85 billion

JRP Programmatic
Response

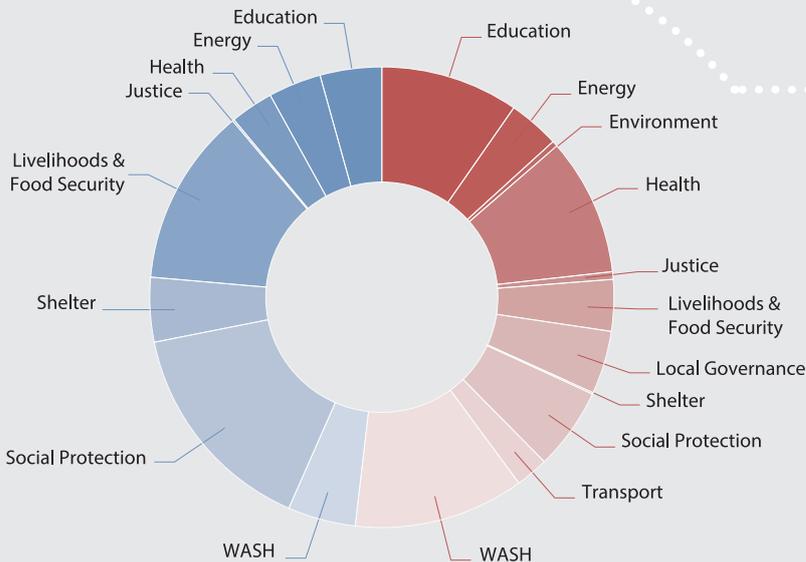
2015 Planning Figures

700,000

Total number of
Syrian refugees

140,000

Total number of
Syrian refugees
in camps



Resilience Response
USD 956,627,754

Refugee Response
USD 889,038,930

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015

Executive Summary

With the conflict in Syria entering its fifth year in 2015, Jordan is hosting 1.4 million Syrians, of whom 646,700 are refugees. Eighty-five per cent of refugees live outside camps in some of the poorest areas of the country, and a significant proportion are classified as extremely vulnerable. Approximately 23.5 per cent of all Syrian refugees are women, and almost 53 per cent are children, 18 per cent of whom are under five years of age. Providing for their needs has impacted heavily on Jordan's public finances, increasing government expenditure on subsidies, public services, and security, while further compounding the negative economic consequences of regional instability. In some municipalities refugees outnumber residents, and the impact on inflation, employment, and access to public services and community resources has fuelled local tensions and threatened to spark wider social unrest. The government's response to the crisis has been backed by national and international agencies, but there is a growing acknowledgment that current life-saving humanitarian funding and programming are neither sustainable nor sufficient, and should be complemented by a more development-oriented approach to build national resilience and sustain the level and quality of services provided.

Facts and Figures

**US\$2.07
billion**

*Estimated total fiscal
impact of the crisis 2015*



The centrality of energy

*costs to the public budget threatens to derail the development
trajectory of the country unless urgent actions are taken*



70,000

*children remain outside
any type of schooling*



**Over 120,000
Syrian refugee children**
were enrolled in school in 2013/2014

98

*public schools
across Jordan
operate
double-shifts*

Between 10,000 - 30,000 Syrian refugee boys and girls

require urgent access to certified alternative education opportunities



*The number of outpatient visits by Syrian refugees
to government primary health care centres*

**increased from 68 in January 2012
to 15,975 in March 2013**



2 out of 5 Syrian refugees over 18 years
have at least one chronic medical condition

*During the same period,
the number of
Syrian refugees accessing
government hospitals
increased from*

300 to 10,330



*Cases of illegal hunting, grazing and logging in
key protected areas increased by*

**more than 300% between
2009 and 2013**

Unplanned settlement growth is promoting unsustainable sprawl and informal settlements formation



79% of non-camp refugee households *live in rented accommodation*



4,500 Syrian unaccompanied and separated children
by the end of 2014

Up to 30%
of Syrian refugees in Jordan have specific physical or intellectual needs and require specialized assistance



36 municipalities in Irbid, Zarqa and Mafraq
reported that public infrastructure and road maintenance have been negatively impacted by the sudden increase in population



The total number of court cases involving Syrians increased by 132%
between 2011 and 2014



74% of refugees in urban areas
are considered 'vulnerable' or extremely vulnerable' and are completely reliant on food assistance



90% of the population (Syrian and Jordanian)
reported buying drinking water from water tankers and or shops, which is 20 to 46 times more expensive than using piped water

Water shortages, poor water management and uneven access to water fuel

community tensions

A Nationally Owned and Led Plan

The Jordan Response Plan 2015 (JRP) seeks to bridge the divide between resilience and humanitarian systems, and reconcile the programming objectives, funding mechanisms and operating systems that often run parallel to each other in addressing short-term people-centered needs, in addition to medium and longer-term systemic and institutional considerations.

The JRP 2015 adopts a resilience-based approach to respond to and mitigate the effects of the Syria crisis on Jordan and Jordanian host communities. The aim of resilience-oriented programming is two-fold, first to ensure that shocks and stresses do not lead to a long-term deterioration in the wellbeing of a particular individual, household, system or institution, and secondly to build capacity to absorb future shocks and deal appropriately with related stresses.

The JRP 2015 presents a one-year programme to consolidate all major national and international efforts to address the Syria crisis within the framework of a coordinated broad-spectrum response. Rather than creating rhetorical linkages between short-term humanitarian interventions and development goals, the JRP embeds the refugee response into national development plans, helping to implement sustainable service delivery systems that meet the needs of both refugees and vulnerable host communities. This approach will help to ensure that, in line with the principles of national ownership, alignment, and harmonisation adopted in the Paris Declaration, the response is led by the government and all emergency, short, medium and longer-term interventions are integrated, sequenced and complemented.

The JRP 2015 seeks to implement a series of interventions that will:

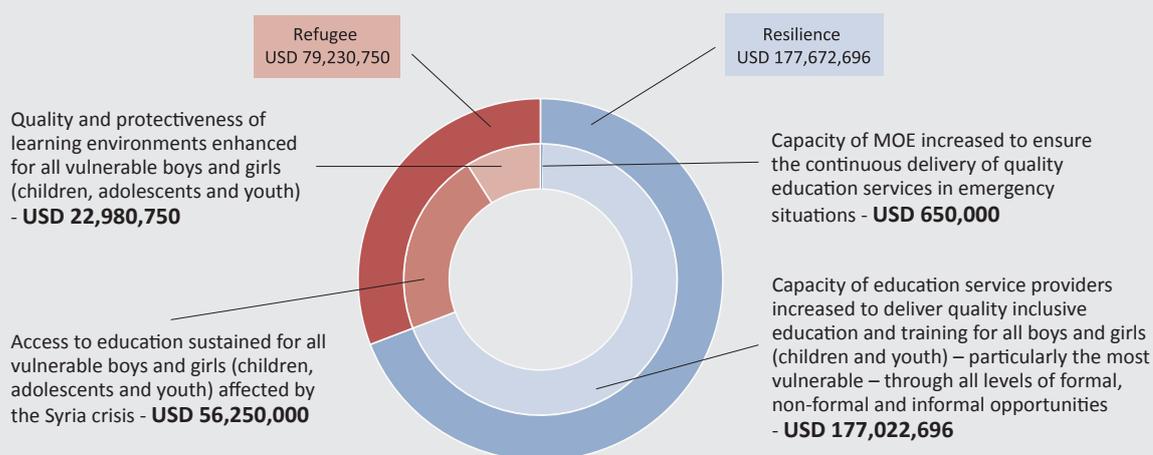
- **Meet the immediate needs** of Syrian refugees both in and out of camps, as well as vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis.
- **Support the government budget** to cope with the additional financial obligations and income losses resulting from the Syria crisis.
- **Rapidly scale-up critical government capacities** to plan, programme, coordinate and implement a more resilience-oriented response, with the ability to manage and mitigate the impact of the Syria crisis in a timely, efficient, and effective manner.
- **Strengthen the capacities and resilience** of the health, education, justice, and water and sanitation service systems at local and national levels and mitigate the negative impact of high concentrations of refugees on service delivery sectors.
- **Restore and reinforce municipal services and infrastructure** degraded as a result of the sharp demand increases in critically affected sectors, in particular solid waste management, housing, environment, energy and transport.
- **Rapidly expand employment and livelihood opportunities**, and strengthen the coping capacities of vulnerable Jordanians who have been impacted by the crisis.
- **Address social imbalances and strengthen social cohesion** in Jordanian communities hosting large numbers of refugees.

Sector Response Strategies

The plan is composed of eleven sector strategies, each guided by an overall objective that will be met through the realisation of specific refugee assistance and resilience-building objectives.

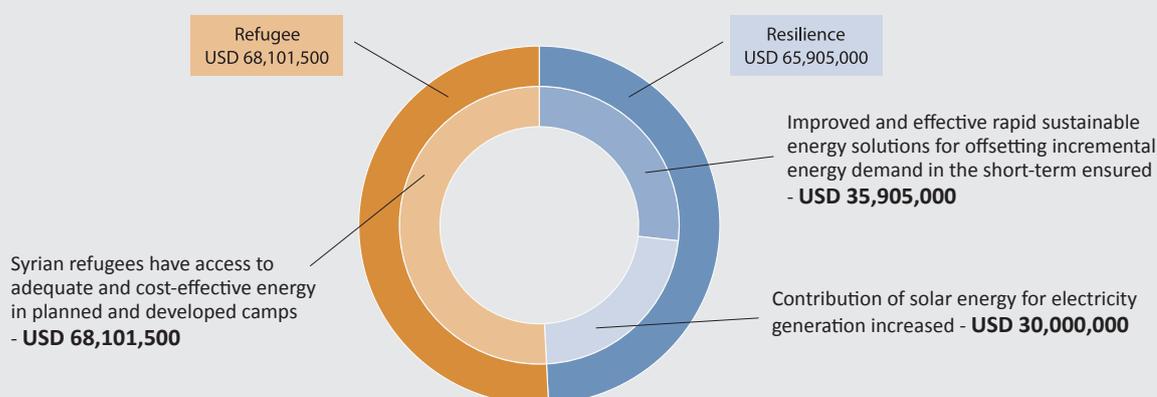
Education

The Education sector strategy seeks to ensure sustained quality educational services for all refugees and for vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis.



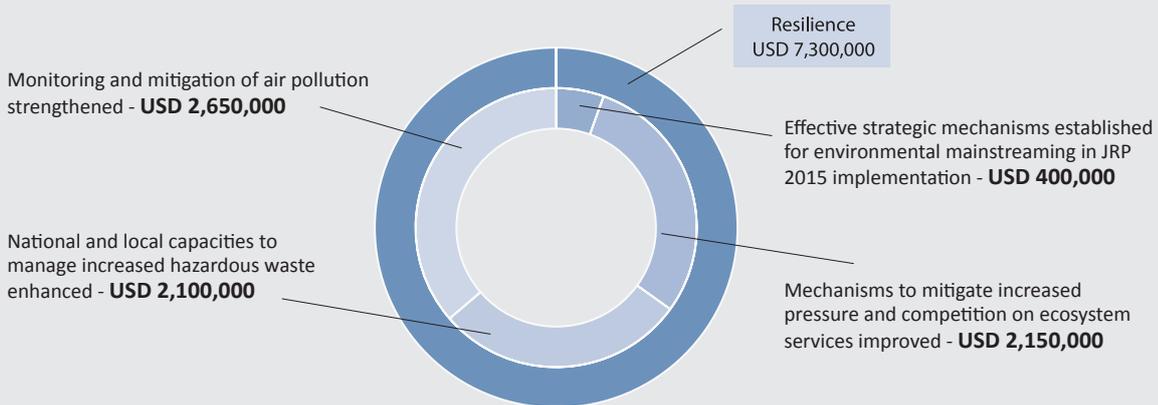
Energy

The Energy sector response strategy proposes to meet the additional power required in urban areas as a result of refugees' needs through energy efficiency and renewable energy solutions, while building on existing capacities and initiatives.



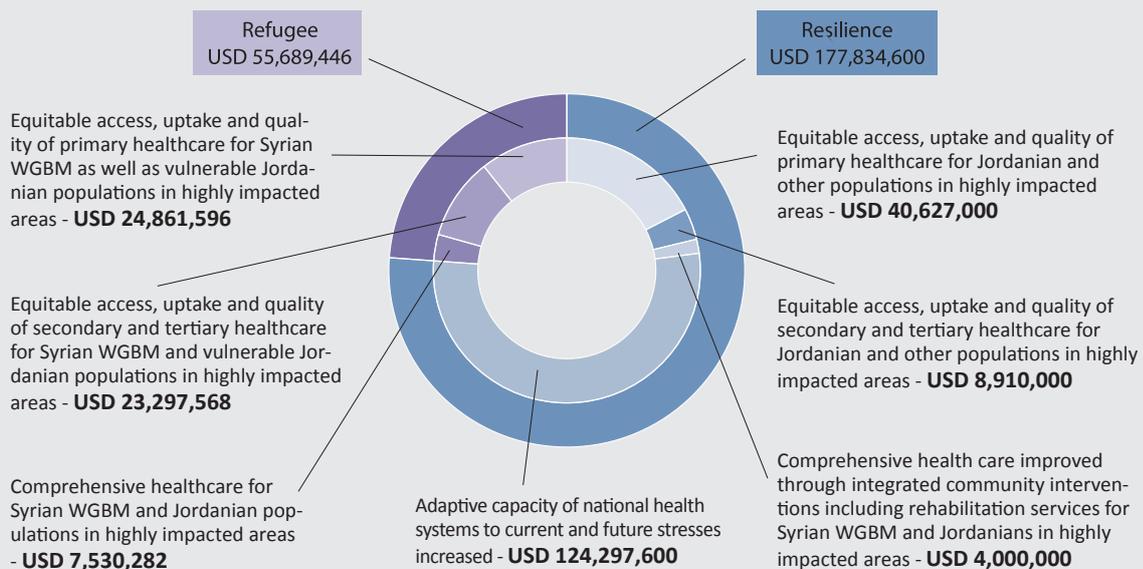
Environment

The Environment sector response proposes to develop government capacity to mainstream environmental sustainability across all JRP interventions by building its capacity to identify environmental risks and opportunities and ensure that they are taken into account as early as possible.



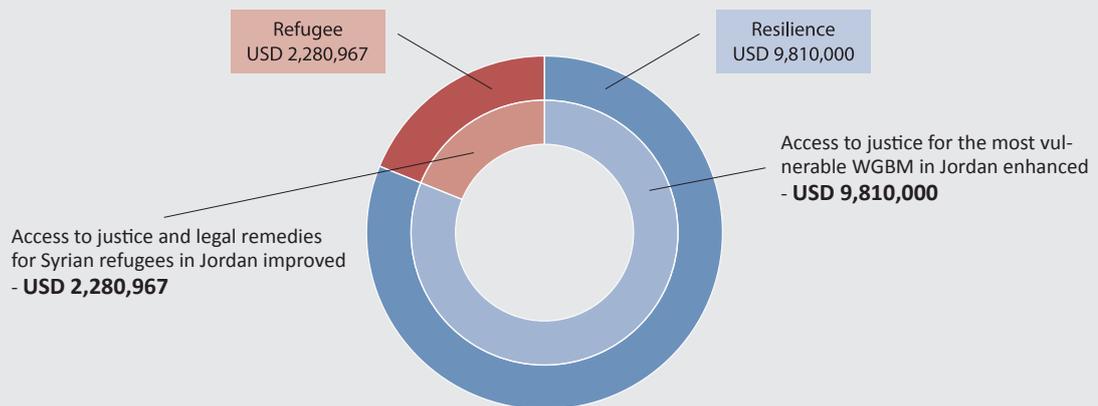
Health

The Health strategy aims to reinforce the centrality of the national health system to the Syria crisis response. The response spans a range of activities from direct interventions that ensure short-term lifesaving needs of refugees are met, and extends to systemic investments that reinforce the national health system's capacity to cope with the increased patient load.



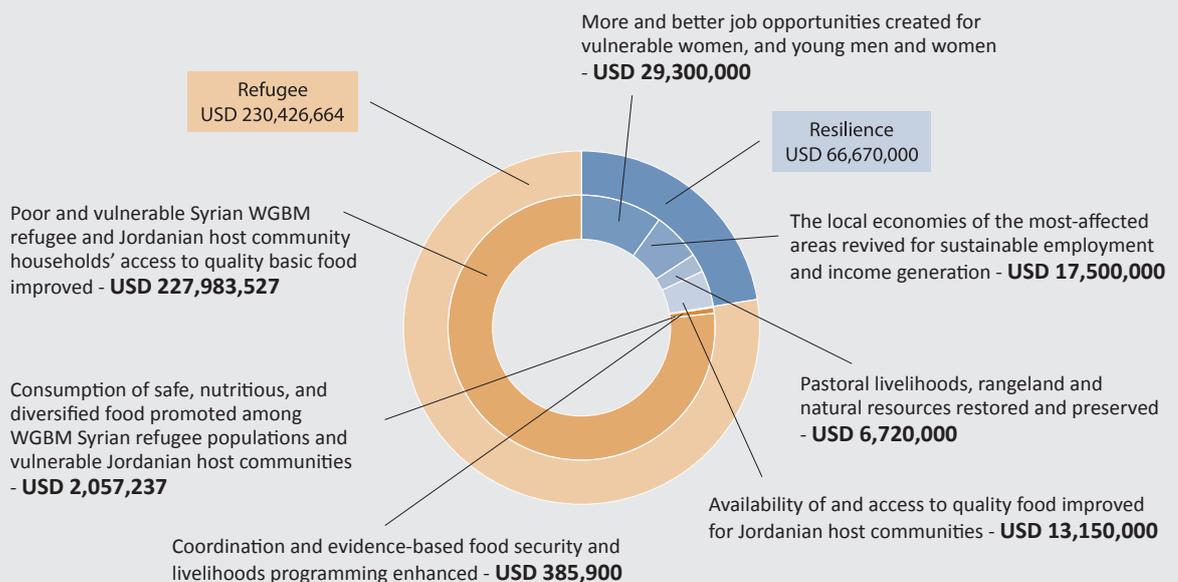
Justice

The Justice sector response plan aims to address critical short and medium term needs common to both Syrian refugees and Jordanians, and entails significant improvements to the institutional capacity of the judicial system.



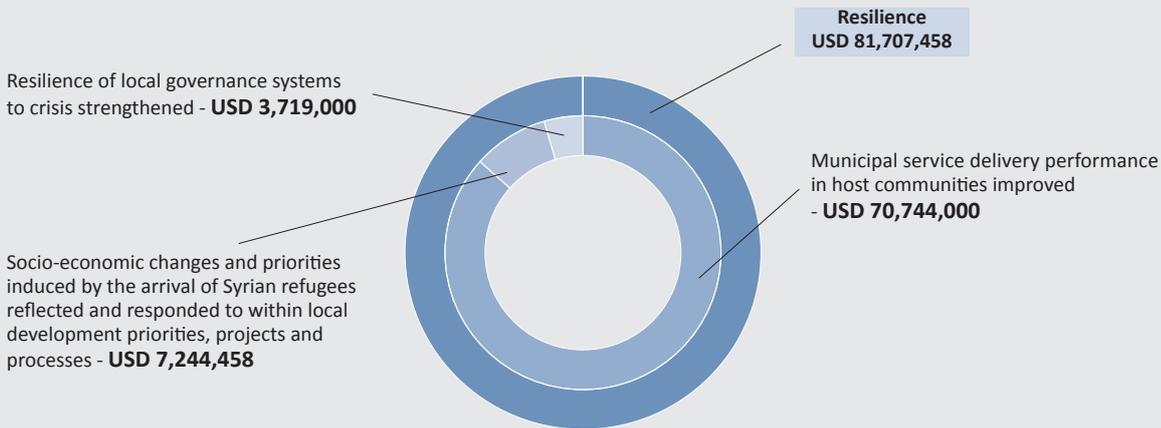
Livelihoods and Food Security

The Livelihoods and Food Security response plans are tailored to address both the impact of the Syria crisis and the underlying vulnerabilities exacerbated by the high influx of refugees. The response thus aims to protect food security for all and enable livelihoods to cope with, and recover from, the impact of the Syria crisis, while strengthening their capacity to adapt to future shocks.



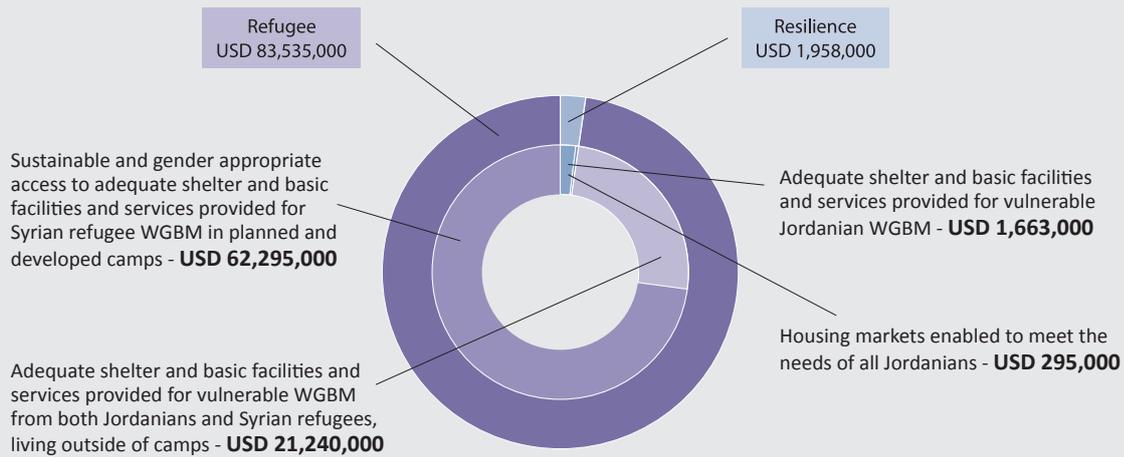
Local Governance and Municipal Services

The Local Governance and Municipal Services sector plan targets major improvements in service delivery performance in the most affected municipalities, including urgently required investment and capacity building in municipal services and infrastructure.



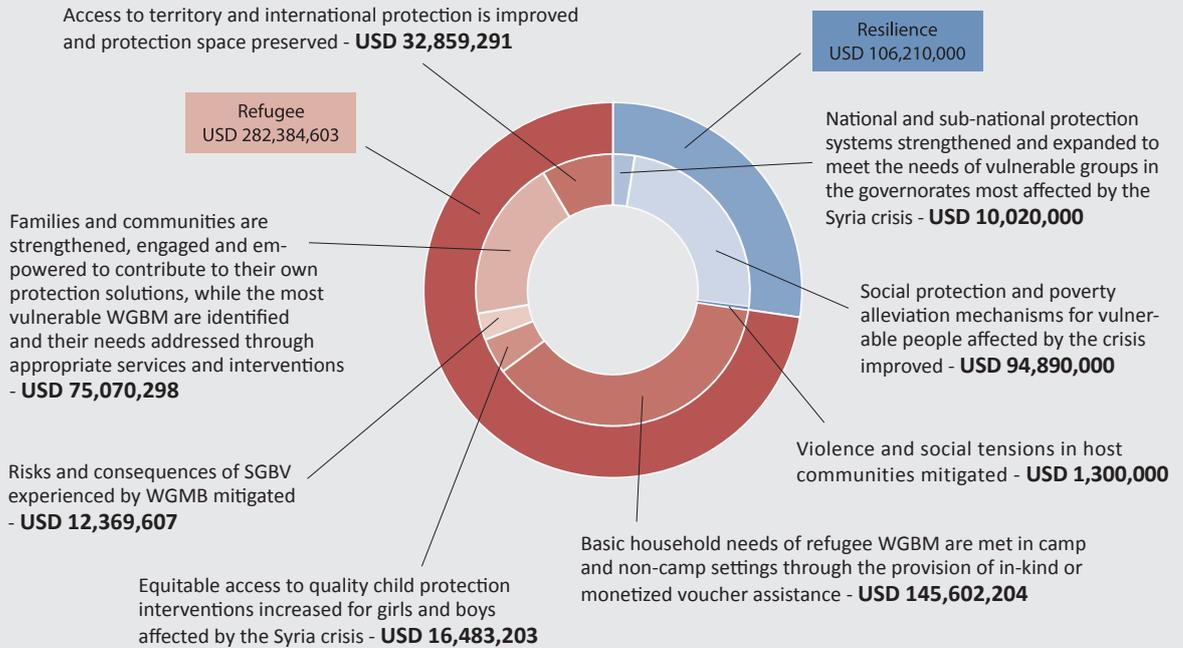
Shelter

The Shelter sector response includes camp extension works in Azraq, assistance to complete unfinished housing units and renovate sub-standard housing, cash-for-rent for extremely vulnerable households, and institutional reforms to address structural weaknesses in the housing market.



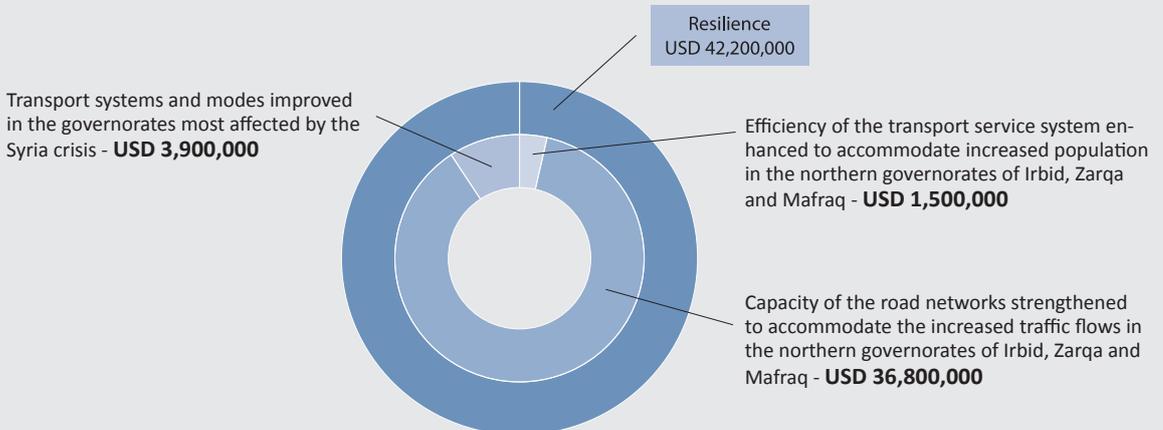
Social Protection

The Social Protection sector response plan includes a wide range of activities to ensure refugees' access to international protection is improved, and that both refugees and vulnerable Jordanians affected by the crisis have access to improved social protection.



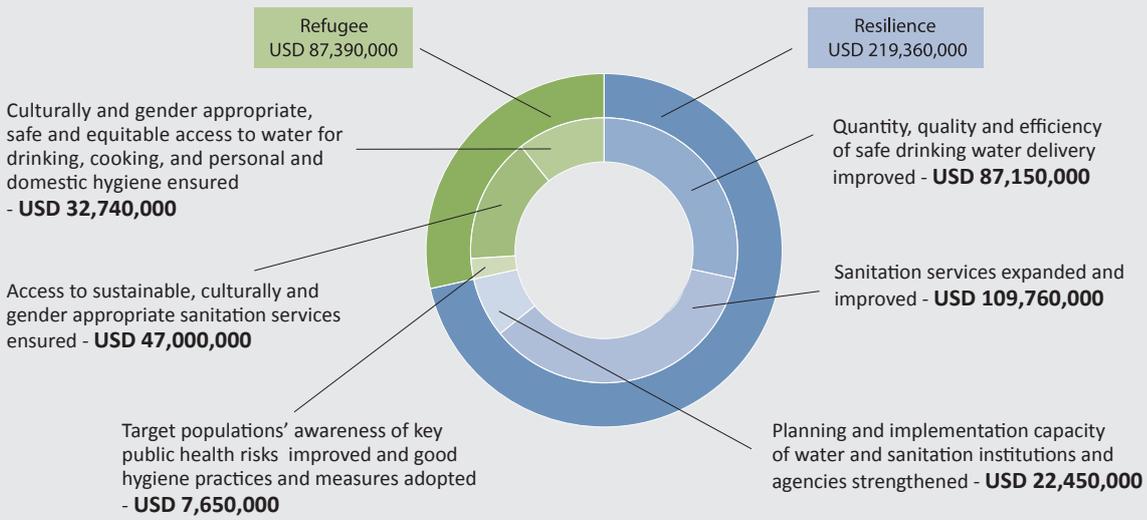
Transport

The Transport sector strategy aims to accommodate increased traffic flows and improve transport system efficiency in governorates with high concentrations of refugees. Its major focus is on expanding the capacity of road networks in the northern governorates.



WASH

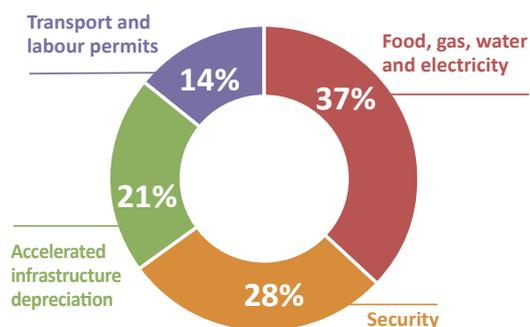
The Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) sector plan strives to enhance government capacity to meet the increase in demand for water and sanitation services, particularly in host communities. The response focuses on a number of projects that link refugee assistance in Za'atari and Azraq camps with medium term resilience-oriented interventions, such as rehabilitation of water supply infrastructure, expansion of wastewater treatment plants, and the extension of sewer systems in urban areas with a large refugee population.



Direct Budget Support

In addition to targeted programmes to assist refugees and vulnerable households in host communities, the government also incurs a range of other budgetary costs and income losses that constitute a major fiscal burden and cannot be mitigated through the sector interventions highlighted above. Estimates for 2015 include:

- Subsidies on food, gas, water and electricity, amounting to USD 417.79 million
- Increased security costs for activities directly related to the refugee operation including those provided by the military, civil defence, gendarmerie, and police services at a total of USD 318.7 million
- Income losses on transport and labour permits totalling USD 164.28 million
- Accelerated infrastructure depreciation totalling USD 244 million



Management Arrangements

The Jordan Response Platform for the Syria Crisis (JRPSC) will provide oversight and guidance to the implementation of the JRP 2015. Task Forces led by government ministries will support the coordination and monitoring of the sector response plans' implementation. The JRPSC Secretariat will work closely with the government to coordinate JRP 2015 implementation, and collaborate with ministries, donors, UN agencies and implementing partners to collect and classify information on aid flows and project implementation. Implementation and financial modalities have been agreed upon to channel resources through the government's overall and sector budget, trust funds, UN, bilateral and multilateral agencies, national and international NGOs, and other development partners, including the private sector and foundations.

The JRP 2015 Preparation Process

The JRP has been prepared under the overall supervision and oversight of the JRPSC, which aims to facilitate and guide implementation and monitoring of a comprehensive humanitarian and development response to the Syria crisis. The Platform also ensures the alignment of assistance to the government's main development priorities and harmonization with national systems for planning, programming and implementation. It is composed of line ministries, donor representatives and UN agencies, and chaired by the Minister of Planning and International Cooperation.

To ensure coherence in the work of the Platform, Task Forces were established for the following sectors:

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

Task Forces are chaired by the line ministry responsible for that sector, and composed of representatives from the government, the UN system, the donor community, and a national and international NGO with significant involvement in that sector.

The Platform and its Task Forces are supported by the JRPSC Secretariat, which ensures the timely and appropriate elaboration of the JRP, and performs the following key tasks, in close collaboration with the MOPIC Humanitarian Relief Coordination Unit and other relevant government departments:

- Provide policy advice and technical assistance to MOPIC in its functions as the chair of the JRPSC;
- Provide capacity development to MOPIC and relevant line ministries to lead the functioning of the JRPSC and its Task Forces;
- Provide technical assistance to MOPIC to (i) set-up an integrated information management system building on existing systems; (ii) set-up a monitoring and evaluation mechanism to improve aid tracking, accountability and coordination; and (iii) establish a communication, reporting and advocacy mechanism to enhance public awareness on challenges, progress and achievements in responding to the crisis.

JORDAN RESPONSE PLAN 2015

Budget Requirements

Sector	Resilience Response Budget Requirements (USD)	Refugee Response Budget Requirements (USD)	Grand Total Budget Requirements (USD)
 Education	177,672,696	79,230,750	256,903,446
 Energy	65,905,000	68,101,100	134,006,100
 Environment	7,300,000	Not Applicable	7,300,000
 Health	177,834,600	55,689,446	233,524,046
 Justice	9,810,000	2,280,967	12,090,967
 Livelihoods and Food Security	66,670,000	230,426,664	297,096,664
 Local Governance and Municipal Services	81,707,458	Not Applicable	81,707,458
 Shelter	1,958,000	83,535,000	85,493,000
 Social Protection	106,210,000	282,384,603	388,594,603
 Transport	42,200,000	Not Applicable	42,200,000
 WASH	219,360,000	\$7,390,000	306,750,000
Management	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	1,304,000
Sub Total: JRP Programmatic Response	956,627,754	889,038,530	1,846,970,284
Subsidies for Syrian Refugees			417,786,616
Security Support			318,700,000
Accelerated Infrastructure Depreciation			244,000,000
Income Loss			164,280,000
Sub Total: Direct Budget Support			1,144,766,616
Total JRP Budget Requirement			2,991,736,900